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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: AMBOIN

VOLUME No: 9

ACCESSION No: 496.

1968 - 1969

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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EAST SEBK DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1968-1969

AMBOIN

<u>Report no.</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area patrolled</u>
1-68-69	J.R. Bartlett	✓ Whole of Korosameri C.D.
2-68-69	J.R. Bartlett	✓ Blackwater area of Korosameri C.D.
3-68-69	L.C. Hicks	✓ Karawari C.D.
4A-68-69	J.R. Bartlett	Part Alanblak & part Arafundi C.D.
5-68-69	G.F. Payne	✓ Korosameri C.D.
6-68-69	G.F. Payne	Part Arafundi C.D.
7-68-69	G.F. Payne	✓ Whole Korosameri C.D.
4B-68-69	L.C. HICKS	ALANBLAK VARA - FUNDI C.D. (Spruit)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... AMBOIN Patrol POST Report No.1 of 1968/69.

Subdistrict..... ANGORAM.

District..... EAST SEPIK.

Type of Patrol..... Annual Census Patrol.

Patrol Conducted by..... Jon R. Bartlett, Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled } Whole of the KOROSAMERI Census Division -
(Council and/or } a non-Council area.
Census Division/s.) }

Personnel Accompanying Patrol.....

Sen. Const. 0320 Omakan,..... Canoe drivers Tangit and Taki.

Const. 1882 Saipoi,..... A.P.O. Minji of KABRIMAN Aid Post.

Const. 1/c. 1246 Untunan...... Various Luluais and prisoners.

Duration of Patrol—from 8 / 8 / 68 To 28 / 8 / 68 and 23/9/68 to 28/9/68

No. of Days..... 28 days and 26 nights.

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... Annual Census Patrol.

Date..... 18/5/67 to 1/6/67 Duration..... 15 days.

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... (1) Census, (2) Familiarisation, (3) General Administration and (4) KUVENMAS AND KANINGARA N.G.L.T.R.O.'s.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... Village Population Register attached as
MAP: Attached. Appendix 2.

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

3/12/1968

*Mr Sindy
Diner
on 26/10/68*

E. G. [Signature]
District Commissioner

67. 8. 15
(3)

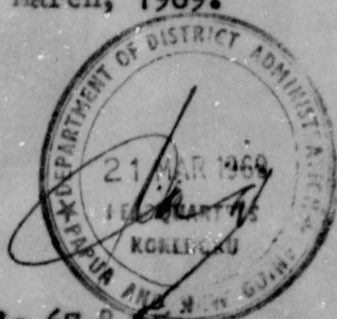
67-1-2/302

FHF:rf

Sub District Office,
ANCORAM.

11th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.



AMBOIN PATROL No. 1/68-69

Your minute to the Director's 67-8-15
of the 20th ultimo refers.

*of min
no*

2. Appendices 1 and 2 were Patrol Instructions and Village Population Register forms (2 pages) respectively and Mr. Bartlett assures me that these were definitely submitted. Perhaps headquarters did not notice that these were appendices and regarded them merely as an integral part of the report.

3. The Officer-in-Charge, Amboin, has been instructed to obtain the additional information concerning the edible clay during his next patrol to the area.

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

Assistant District Commissioner

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

District Office,
WEWAK. 18/3/69.

MINUTE TO:

Director,
Dept. District Administration,
KONEDOBU.



For your information, please

(67-1-7).

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

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2/3

67-8-15

20th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL AMBOIN NO. 1/68-69.

Your reference 67-1-7 dated 3rd December, 1968.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by Mr. J.R. Bartlett A.D.O. to Korosameri Census Division.

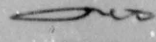
3. Mr. Bartlett's report, although not in the correct form, contains a deal of information however there does not appear to be any copies of Appendix 1 and 2 attached. I note that A.D.C. Angoram is taking necessary action concerning the requirements of my Circular 67-1-0 dated 21st June, 1968.

4. Comments on the inadequacy of the new census forms have been noted. It must be realized that, as these forms have been designed to cover a ten year period, to replace them at present with a modified census forms would be financially inexpedient. Nevertheless all valid suggestions will be considered when a new form is being designed to replace the present one in use.

5. I have contacted Mr. D. Murtie D.A.S.F. concerning the clay sample sent in by Mr. Bartlett. To enable a comprehensive analysis to be made could the following information be obtained and forwarded to this Headquarters:-

- (1) The distribution pattern and estimated total deposits of the clay.
- (2) Whether all the people eat it or is it confined only to a particular age or sex group?
- (3) Is it used purely as a medicinal measure?
- (4) Accessibility of clay deposits and defined localities?
- (5) Is the clay located or used in any other areas outside of the Census Division?

Covering memorandum have dealt with other points raised in the report.


(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

cc: Mr. J.R. Bartlett A.D.O.,
Patrol Post,
AMBOIN.
East Sepik District.

APPENDIX No. 3.

OUTBOARD MOTORS OWNED BY PEOPLE OF THE KOROSAMERI CENSUS DIVISION.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>No. OF MOTORS.</u>		<u>TOTAL.</u>
	<u>WORKING.</u>	<u>REPARABLE.</u>	
MUMERI	3	3	6
KUVENMAS	-	3	3
TARAKAI	-	1	1
KANINGARA	1	-	1
YAMONDINDEI	-	1	1
KRAIMBIT	3	-	3
KABRIMAN	-	2	2
YESIMBIT	1	-	1
SANGRIMAN	2	-	2
BUGUMUTE - WATAKATAUI (shared)	1	-	-
<u>TOTALS:</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>21</u>

(28)

APPENDIX No.4.

NUMBER OF RADIOS IN EACH VILLAGE OF THE KOROSAMERI CENSUS DIVISION.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>PRIVATELY OWNED.</u>	<u>GIVEN BY ADMIN.</u>
MUMERI	4	-
KUVENMAS	5	-
MARIANMEIX	2	-
ANGANAMEI	-	-
SEVENBUK	-	1 (broken)
TARAKAI	-	-
KANINGARA	7	1
YAMONDINDEI	3	-
KRAIMBIT	15	-
KABRIMAN	7	1 (broken)
TUNGAMBIT	3	-
YESIMBIT	8	-
SANGRIMAN	5	-
MOLI	-	-
INARO	-	-
BUGIAUI	-	-
WATAKATAUI	2	1
BUGUMUTE	-	-
BISORIO -	-	-
TOTALS:	61	4

The supply, by the Administration, of radios to Moli, Bugiaui, Inaro, Bugumute, Bisorio, Tarakai and Anganamei would greatly help these groups in their grasp of pidgin and also enable them to be informed of dates patrols are to visit them.

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APPENDIX No. 5.

NUMBER OF SHOTJUNS IN EACH VILLAGE OF THE KOROSAMERI CENSUS DIVISION.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>NUMBER OWNED.</u>
MUMERI	2
KUVENMAS	3
MARIANMEI	2
ANGANAMEI	1
SEVENBUK	1
TARAKAI	1
KANINGARA	3
YAMONDINDEI	3
KRAIMBIT	4
KABRIMAN	4
T'INGAMBIT	2
YESIMBIT	2
SANGRIMAN	3
MOLI	-
BUGIAUI	-
INARO	-
WATAKATAUI	2
BUGUMUTE	-
BISORIO	-
TOTAL:	36

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APPENDIX No.6.

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

SEN.Const. 0320 Omakan: Knows the area well. Confident, carries himself well, shows initiative and is respected by the people. A credit to the force.

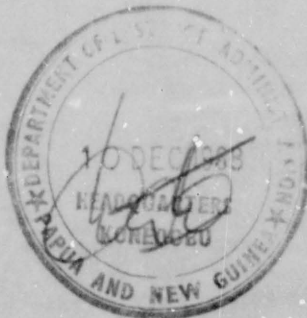
Const.I/C 1246 Untunan: Intelligent and hard working, neat and smart in appearance. Shows initiative but lacks confidence.

Const. 1880 Saipoi: A young member and rather inexperienced but works hard and is improving rapidly. Neat and tidy in appearance.

General: These polide have worked together for five years in the Amboin area and know the area very well. Their long association has given them an esprit de corps unequalled by any other detachment I have worked with.

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DISCOM
67-1-7



District Office,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.

3rd December, 1968

The Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN PATROL NO. 1 OF 1968/69
KARACAMERI CENSUS DIVISION

Receipt is acknowledged of the above Report together with attachments, and your covering memorandum.

Your comments cover most of the points raised by Mr. Bartlett whose comments on the inadequacy of the new census forms will be brought to the Director's attention.

It is suggested that you write to Mr. Downs, Department of Agriculture, on the information he has requested on aspects of the crocodile industry in the area patrolled.

Every effort is to be made by your staff to ascertain the source of supply of Methylated Spirits in the Blackwater area. Perhaps the trading canoes that visit the area could be checked on. What of the 5 trade stores in the area?

Mr. Bartlett mentions Madang and Wewak as sources of supply; can he elaborate on this supposition with some evidence which would enable follow-up action by this District Headquarters.

Mr. Joseph Wambu is well known for his eccentric mental behaviour. The people should be advised through the Councillors to refrain from investing money in any fancy schemes thought up by Mr. Wambu.

The comments made by Mr. Bartlett under the heading Economic will be passed on to the District Agriculture Officer for comment - and advice.

What action do you envisage to improve KRAINBIT Village?

Mr. Bartlett has conducted a sound patrol and submitted a very good and interesting Report.

E. G. Hicks
E.G. HICKS
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

sent 20/12

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

For your information and action, please.

E. G. Hicks
E.G. HICKS
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67-1-2/151

FHF:RF

Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

20th November, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
KEWAK.

AMBOIN PATROL No.1 of 1968/69
KOROSAMERI Census Division (Non Council)
: CENSUS REVISION

Attached please find three copies of a patrol report covering a Census revision patrol carried out by Mr. J. Bartlett, A.D.O., in the KOROSAMERI Census Division. This is Mr. Bartlett's first patrol into the KOROSAMERI and as his report indicates he has taken a keen interest in the area and its people.

The area patrolled is an interesting one and unusual in that it contains people who have had contact with Europeans since German times, others who have been contacted only a few times, and a few who have not been contacted at all. Such diversity and the fact that some of the more primitive people are still nomadic would make the introduction of a Local Government Council at this stage very difficult, and as Mr. Bartlett states, the people in this area have not actually welcomed the idea. I do not think however that we should postpone indefinitely the introduction of a council to this area, and in the first instance it could be that we would have to exclude those primitive nomadic groups until such time as they have had a little more contact and have established themselves in village communities. At any rate due to existing staff shortages it is not possible to consider the introduction of a Council at the present moment. Mr. Bartlett will shortly be transferring to Angoram to take over as Advisor of the Angoram Council and he is to be replaced at Amboin by Mr. L.Hicks, Cadet Patrol Officer, who in turn is due for leave in three months time.

Income in the area gained from the sale of timber appears likely to cease altogether in the not too distant future. The only mill in this area now buying timber is the Briggs Maclean mill at Angoram. The prices paid by this mill are very low, however it is merely an instance of a buyers market. As this mill is soon to be replaced by a hotel there will shortly be no market for timber in the Sub-District. This situation will have to be explained to groups effected and further encouragement given to establishing cash crops as an alternative source of income.

The next officer to patrol this area will be asked to obtain a sample of the balsa wood mentioned. Whilst it is not envisaged that there would be a market for it, it would probably be of interest to the Forestry Department.

Mr. Bartlett has raised an interesting point in connection with crocodile shooting. The natives themselves have stated from their own observations that the crocodile numbers are not depleting but that the crocodile is becoming wary and more cunning and is in fact migrating to the more inaccessible swamps. Many of these swamps are only accessible during the high water and of course this is the time when it is not practicable to hunt. Mr. M. Downs, of the Department of Agriculture indicated during his recent visit here that he would be interested in any information in connection with the industry, therefore, could this information be passed on to him. It is unfortunate that Mr. Downs recommended legislation designed to 'save' the industry without first spending some time in the field. He has assumed that because the export of crocodile skins has dropped this must mean the crocodile is being shot out. While this is apparently the case in the Fly River, Lake Murray area, it appears that the legislation was rushed through to save the industry in those areas, I feel it is far from being the case in this area. I would also predict that there is going to be a considerable amount of dissatisfaction amongst the people when they find they cannot sell +20" skins. Because most crocodiles are shot (or speared) at night or hooked, it is obvious that as long as crocodiles are hunted just as many +20" crocodiles will be caught. Thus the purpose of the legislation will be defeated and at the same time the hunter who relies on crocodiles for income will become very discontented. Another point is that the people do not appear to be hunting as much as they once did. Possibly because it is hard work and also the continued encouragement to plant cash crops is having some effect.

The problem of spirit drinking in the Blackwater area appears to be a serious one, but of course it exists in most parts of the Territory. I believe there is a substance which can be added to methylated spirits which causes the drinker to be sick. Perhaps the possibility of introducing legislation requiring all spirit sold to contain this additive could be investigated.

As yet I have not had a chance to discuss the matter of Joseph Wombu and his "society Collections" with Mr. Bartlett, but I assume Joseph still has this money he collected. If this is the case then it will of course have to be returned.

The section on Health has been excluded although it does appear later on in the Area Study. This omission will be drawn to Mr. Bartlett's attention.

It is noted that the Area Study is not complete. It will be drawn to Mr. Bartlett's attention that Circular Instruction 67-1-0 of 21st of June requires the Area Study to be completed in full. Even though this does mean straight out repetition in some cases (and I can sympathise with the writer of the report), the Area Study is of course required as a separate document and therefore should be written as such.

Mr. Bartlett's criticism of the new Census sheets is I feel quite valid. Other Officers who have compiled the new sheets have expressed similar criticism and while it is a little late to change them, I feel that note should be taken of their shortcomings.

The airstrip mentioned has been built as a self help project by the local people and is practically operational. Unfortunately neither the economy of the area nor Administration requirements are sufficient to warrant its completion and operation by the Administration.

It is intended that Mr. Bartlett return to Amboin in the New Year for the purpose of carrying out a patrol of the Alanblak Census Division. During the patrol he will visit the Kasagari people and attempt to contact the SIDI groups. Both these groups are in the Korosameri Census Division, the Kasagaris' however are administered from the Western Highlands District.

Claim for camping allowance is attached. Also a tracing of the area patrolled is included for surprinting and return please. Unfortunately the patrol route is not marked on the map.

As mentioned earlier Mr. Bartlett has shown a keen interest in this area and it is rather unfortunate that because staff shortages have made it necessary for him to be transferred to Angoram he will probably not be able to do the follow up patrol of the KOROSAMERI.



(F.H. Faulkner)
Assistant District Commissioner

✓ APPENDIX No.1

(COPY)

67-1-2

DCB:PB

Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM.

24th July, 1968.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
AMBOIN.

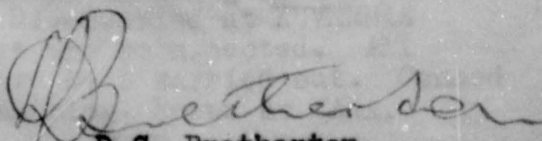
AMBOIN PATROL NO. 1/68-69 : KOROSAMERI
CENSUS DIVISION : PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Further to my 67-1-2/27 of the 22nd July, 1968,
you will commence a patrol of the KOROSAMERI Census
Division on the 8th August.

The objects of the patrol will be :

1. Census revision of the area. If time permits you are to compile the new census sheets as you go.
2. An A.P.O. is to carry out medical examinations of the people in conjunction with the census.
3. Completely familiarise yourself with the whole area.
4. Ensure that the N.G.L.T.R.O. Provisional Order Investigation is carried out in a KANENGARA as this matter has now been outstanding for over two years. Also refer to the District Commissioner's minute 34-1-68 of the 12th December, 1967, to my memorandum 34-1-35/322 of the 5th December, 1967, concerning the N.G.L.T.R.O. Final Order at KUVENMAS and see that this is done.
5. Check on Licensing of trade stores and see that all shotguns in the area have been registered.
6. Consolidate Administration influence in the upper SALJMEI River and at BISORIO on the WOGOPOS Creek.
7. Attempt to contact any uncontacted groups above BISORIO but this will depend largely on the co-operation of the BISORIOS. If there is no co-operation, no special effort is to be made at this stage.
8. Take a list of all outstanding N.M.T.A.'s and try to locate payees.
9. Attend to all outstanding matters in the "Attention for Patrol" file.
10. Carry out all routine administration as required.
11. Give education talks on Local Government.

Because of the possibility of the inauguration of a Council in the area this year, you are not required to collect head tax. I anticipate the patrol will take three to four weeks to complete. For your information and action.


D.C. Bretherton,
Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL DIARY

- Thursday 8/8/68 10.45 to 1425. From AMBOIN to MUMERI in two canoes, each powered by 20 HP Mercury motors. Village deserted but people soon started arriving. Welcoming speeches and discussions held. Compilation of new census sheets. Slept MUMERI.
- Friday 9/8/68 Discussions, census and village inspection, census statistics and compilation of census sheets. Slept MUMERI.
- Saturday 10/8/68 Departed MUMERI 0900. Arrived KANINGARA 1030. Father Jansen at KANINGARA visited and Village Officials seen. Departed KANINGARA 1130. Arrived KUVENMAS 1150. Discussions and village inspection. Most houses in need of repair. Compilation of census forms in evening and at night. Slept KUVENMAS.
- Sunday 11/8/68. Some complaints and inspection of DASF Farmer Trainees "office" and housing site. Rest of the day observed. Slept KUVENMAS.
- Monday 12/8/68 Discussions, census, arbitrations and one Local Court. Departed KUVENMAS 1200. Arrived MARIANMEI mooring 1300 and then a ten minute steep climb to the rest house. Census, discussions, complaints and enquiries. Census compilation, inspection of houses. Slept MARIANMEI.
- Tuesday 13/8/68 Left MARIANMEI mooring 0800 Arrived ANGANAMEI 0830. Inspection of village, discussions, census and compilation of census. Slept ANGANAMEI.
- Wednesday 14/8/68 Arbitrations. Departed ANGANAMEI 0830. Arrived SEVENBUK 1000. Inspection of village, census, discussions, arbitrations and Local Courts. Slept SEVENBUK.
- Thursday 15/8/68. Departed SEVENBUK 0820. Arrived TARAKAI mooring 0850 thence a ten minute walk to rest house. Rest house and environs were a mess and repairs and cleaning were supervised. Village inspected, discussions, Local Courts and arbitrations. Slept TARAKAI.
- Friday 16/8/68 Very heavy rain until 1230. 1230 departed TARAKAI and walked and canoed to KUVENMAS. Very high water and on one occasion canoe raced a floating island to a narrow part of the creek. The canoe was hit by the island and "unlaunched" about six feet onto the bank. Relaunching took about ten minutes. Disembarked at KUVENMAS and the village was reinspected. All instructions had been carried out. Canoed to KANINGARA mooring, known as KAKA.

Catholic Missionary visited and then twenty minutes walk to KANINGARA. Discussions with assemblage. Slept KANINGARA.

Saturday 17/8/68

Inspection of KANINGARA and then a twenty minute walk and YAMONDINDEI inspected. Returned to KANINGARA and both KANINGARA and YAMONDINDEI censused. Discussions and arbitrations. Slept KANINGARA.

Sunday 18/8/68

KANINGARA and KUVENMAS N.G.L.T.R.O.'s discussed with those concerned, but it soon became obvious that important documents had been misplaced and the matter was dropped for the time being. Rest of day observed. Slept KANINGARA.

Monday 19/8/68

Walked to KANINGARA and then a sixty minute canoe trip to KRAIMBIT, the last twenty minutes along a canal leading off the Black Water River. The village was a disgrace and several houses ordered destroyed. Discussions, census, two Local Courts and some arbitrations. Rumour heard from a WATAKATAUI man of murders at INARO. Slept KRAIMBIT.

Tuesday 20/8/68

Arbitrations. Departed KRAIMBIT 0845 Arrived KABRIMAN 0930. A very poor reception even though the date of the patrol's arrival was known. Village inspection, census, arbitrations. Rumours heard re Methylated Spirit drinking at KUVENMAS. Slept KABRIMAN.

Wednesday 21/8/68

Departed KABRIMAN 0800. Arrived TUNGAMBIT 0830. Village inspected, discussions and census. Canoe sent to KUVENMAS to get men suspected of Methylated Spirit drinking. On their arrival they were questioned for three hours before their story could be broken. All were summonsed to appear at AMBOIN on 6th September for a court hearing. Slept TUNGAMBIT.

Thursday 22/8/68

Departed TUNGAMBIT 0800. Arrived YESIMBIT 0830. Village inspection, discussions, census, arbitrations and two Local Courts. More rumours heard of the fight at the top of the SALUMEI River. It was claimed that the BUGIAURI's and INARO's had combined and killed all the MOLI's. Slept YESIMBIT.

Friday 23/8/68

Left YESIMBIT 0835 Arrived SANGRIMAN 0900 Village inspection, discussions and census, one Local Court and arbitrations. Discussions were held at night re societies and co-operatives after the matter was mentioned during the day. The rest house was partly submerged so the Tultul kindly lent me his house. Slept SANGRIMAN.

Saturday 24/8/68

Heavy rain until 0935. 0935 - 1035 to MUMERI to pick up extra fuel. 1035 departed MUMERI in moderate rain which cleared after an hour. Stopped at WIMAT near the junction of the KOROSAMERI and SALUMEI Rivers and then on to SEGABIKA (YAMBI YAMBI) arriving 1430. Rest house complex under water and the ex Luluai let the patrol use his house. Village inspected and some informal discussions. This village is administered by AMBUNTI. Also an inspection by the A.P.O. The ex-Luluai had also heard rumours of the murders but discounts them. Slept SEGABIKA.

Sunday 25/8/68

0800 - 1310 by canoe to BUGIAUI. People informed of patrol's impending visit. 1315 - 1330 proceeded onto INARO and villagers informed of patrol's intended visit the next day. 1335 - 1405 canoed to MOLI. The rest of the day was spent in making camp and informal discussions. The reception was remarkable. Slept MOLI.

Monday 26/8/68

Village inspected, census and discussions. 1130 - 1145 by canoe to INARO. Village inspected, census, discussions. Slept INARO.

Tuesday 27/8/68

0800 - 0815 canoed to BUGIAUI. No preparation for patrol's arrival, so some time spent repairing houses. Village (one house) inspected, census (population 31) and informal discussions. Slept BUGIAUI.

Wednesday 28/8/68

0800 - 1120 by canoe to SEGABIKA. 1120 - 1140 arbitrations. 1140 - 1215 by canoe to WIMAT. 1215 - 1250 intended leaving one canoe and proceeding to WATAKATAUI with the other. However the absolute necessities would not fit into one canoe and the shortage and unavailability of petrol was such that the patrol had to be terminated temporarily. 1250 - 1430 to MUMERI to refuel and collect rest of patrol equipment. 1430 - 1940 to AMBOIN. One outboard motor broke down at MANSAMAI and a motor was hired there. The trip would have been completed in daylight if the motor had not broken down. The patrol arrived at AMBOIN with less than two gallons of petrol to spare.

Monday 23/9/68

Departed AMBOIN 0925
Arrived MUMERI 1240.
The 20 HP Mercury was not fixed by this time so the patrol travelled in two canoes - this time one was powered by a 35 HP Mercury. At MUMERI the petrol was transferred to another container and put into the canoes. 1350 - 1650 travelled to BUGUMUTE after stopping at WIMAT and a KUVENMAS work camp en route, and learned that BUGUMUTE was deserted and everyone was busy taking timber to ANGORAM or else building the Mission school at WIMAT. As was expected BUGUMUTE was completely deserted. Slept BUGUMUTE.

Tuesday 24/9/68

Because of the absence of people at BUGUMUTE and WATAKATAUI the patrol decided to press on to BISORIO and visit both places on the return trip.
0745 - 0900 to WATAKATAUI (MESKA).
0900 - 1300 canoed to within about half an hour of BISORIO after a very scenic trip with cascades of d'Albertis all along the KOROSAMERI and then into the WOGOPOS with its clear water and overhanging foliage which gives a sort of tunnel effect. Travel was a little difficult at times as the water was low. Canoes could not proceed because of the low water and camp was made beside the river. A Policeman was sent to BISORIO to see if there was anyone there and he later returned with the whole resident population - one man, his two wives and four children. The rest of the village had reportedly gone to a place at the top of the SALUMEI called WOGIARA to "sing sing" with an uncontacted group called the BOIFE's (probably BIKARU's or SIDI's). Slept camp on WOGOPOS River.

Wednesday 25/9/68

0815 - 1115 canoed to WATAKATAUI (MESKA). The WOGOPOS was very low and the canoes were poled along for an hour before the motors could be started. WATAKATAUI inspected but not very searchingly as it is ostensibly only a work camp. Census held, discussions and complaints. A short canoe trip was taken later in the afternoon up the WEISIS River which would appear to be the most heavily wooded in the whole AMBOIN area and in parts very beautiful. Slept MESKA.

Thursday 26/9/68

0805 - 0900 to BUGUMUTE. Village inspected, general discussions and census.
1050 - 1300 to MUMERI where canoes were refueled.
1445 - 1645 to KUVENMAS - a couple of complaints. Slept KUVENMAS.

Friday 27/9/68

Final Notice N.G.L.T.R.O. issued and several complaints heard.
1030 - 1050 canoed to KAKA (KANINGARA). N.G.L.T.R.O. Provisional Order investigation done.
1415 - 1550 canoed to MUMERI. Slept MUMERI.

Saturday 28/9/68

One arbitration and one Local Court.
0830 - 1210 canoed to AMBOIN. Patrol disbanded.

END OF DIARY.

SITUATION REPORT

(a) Political and Native Affairs Generally.

Political awareness in this area varies greatly from the very aware groups of MUMERI and the lower Black Water area to the totally unaware groups of the top of the KOROSMAERI and SALUMEI Rivers, the degree of awareness being directly proportional to the intensity of Administration contact. However, the whole area is uniform in its apparent indifference to political matters excepting those which directly concern them, that is, only matters of inter and intravillage politics. Even politics at this level are considered to be of small importance and such matters as "power struggles" within a given village are nearly non-existent as all of the Luluais and Tultuls are of long standing, and overall they are the most powerful and respected even in their respective groups. The emergence of younger, more educated men as leaders, is a nearly non-existent phenomenon. At the inter-village level any rivalry which exists does not appear to be between whole groups but rather between family groups or individuals from different groups, and such matters appear in the form of debts and the payment thereof, which is more sociological than political in nature.

The House of Assembly, its members or the method of voting were not raised by the people or by the patrol except by the general question put to each place "Are there any questions any one would like to ask or anything that anyone does'nt understand that they've heard on the wireless, read in the papers or heard rumours about?" This question usually elicited some response but not one of a political nature.

Political education of national matters was not undertaken by this patrol in view of the intense propaganda the people have been subjected to in the last year as a result of the General Elections. However, the matter of a Local Government Council was raised at each place and the functions, political significance, taxation, duties of Councillors and its similarity to the "big" Government explained. The people had been told for the last year or two by Officers-in-Charge, AMBOIN, that a Council would be established in the area in June or July of this year, but this did not eventuate. Consequently the people were told that no date had been fixed and that one, two or more years might elapse before a Council would be opened. This information caused no disappointment anywhere, and in some cases the people were even relieved stating :

- (1) "We are too poor to pay Council taxes, and even if the taxes were reasonable, the small amount of money in the area would mean that it would'nt be very successful to operate". It was explained that on the inauguration of the Council, the tax rates would be set by the Councillors and that in all probability would remain the same (a maximum of \$1.00 at present). They were told too, that even though their Council may not be as rich as others a Council still had the very important function of teaching the people how to govern themselves at the local level, and that when the Council did become larger and wealthier, they would already have the experience necessary to run it instead of waiting and then stepping into a large organisation without any know-how.

*Access
to
be
re. followed
up by every
patrol.*

- 15
- (2) "We would rather wait until our coconuts mature and we then have a sufficient and steady source of income". This idea was expressed usually in relation to (1) supra, and much the same talk was given in reply.
 - (3) "If the Government wants us to have a Council that's all right, and if they don't want us to have one, that's all right too". Such indifference tends to dampen a patrolling officer's enthusiasm, and my response to this statement was to again outline the advantages of the Council system, but usually without much effect. (EFFECT)

Overall, the reaction was either one of complete indifference or mild opposition. The only exceptions were at KRAIMBIT and KABRIMAN where the people viewed a Council as a status symbol ("We're ashamed of our Luluai and Tultul hats when we go to ANGORAM") and as a catalyst in business matters, and in this respect was thought of more as a Society than a Council.

The above comments concern only the people of the Blackwater area, the KUVENMAS ~~folk~~ and MUMERI. The other people in the Census Division, namely those on the SALUMEI and KOROSAMERI Rivers and the WEISAS and YOGOPOS Creeks are nearly totally unaware of Councils and the patrolling officer's main objective in these areas is the consolidation of Administration influence.

At the top of the SALUMEI River there are three contacted groups of BUGIAUI, INARO and MOLI. The BUGIAUI's and MOLI's have only been contacted for about five years, and the INARO's for about eleven, but the only contact they have is the patrolling officer's visits and a couple of occasions when they went to ANGORAM to sell timber. All groups are still very nomadic and range in a very wide area, between the headwaters of the KOROSAMERI and APRIL Rivers. Pidgin is spoken only by a very few and then very poorly.

Only 22 people turned up for Census at MOLI, out of a censused total of 69, and three deaths recorded were supposedly a result of sorcery worked by a group called the WAUFWA on the April River. The poor attendance at census though is due to the fact that MOLI's main hamlet, DENGASOR is three days walk away on a tributary of the April River called the NIGI by the MOLI's. Perhaps this group could be more effectively administered from AMBUNTI, as the number of people presenting themselves at census is always very small and all gardens are still at DENGASOR. Some more information was gleaned concerning an uncontacted group at the headwaters of the SALUMEI. They are known by these people as the BIKARU's and as late as last year there was a fight between these two groups in which a MOLI man was seriously wounded (see AMBUNTI Report No. 5 of 1966/67).

The BIKARUs are BISORIO speakers, so contact will eventually be made through the BISORIOs from the WOGOPOS Creek.

INARO is the most sophisticated group of the three and have even had a few of their number employed in Rabaul in the late fifties, but the acculturation they received has almost disappeared, and in manner and in Pidgin speaking they are hardly distinguishable from their less acculturated fellow villagers. A full sized village has now been constructed but it is doubtful that it is used at any other time than when patrols visit the area. These people also have strong affiliations with the April River people and the MOLI's.

The BUGIAUI's on the other hand tend to roam between the SALUMEI and the headwaters of the KOROSAMERI where some of them were at the time of census. They have not as yet constructed a village but they have been urged to and there are

(7)

signs of some activity in this direction.

The only group on the WOGOPOS Creek is the BISORIO who are still very nomadic and in reality are mountain people who, in the past, were encouraged to settle on the WOGOPOS. At the time of the patrol the creek was very low and the canoes got to within about half an hour's canoe travel of the village. Because of the absence of carriers, a Policeman and interpreter were sent to the village to see if there was anyone there. The rest of the patrol made camp on the WOGOPOS. The Policeman returned some time later with one adult male, two females and four children, the full resident population of the village. He informed the patrol that everyone else had gone to a place called WOGIARA near the headwaters of the SALUMEI, to "sing sing" with a group called the BOIFE's. It could not be ascertained who the BOIFE's are, but it seems likely that they are one of three uncontacted groups in the area, either SIDI, BIKARU or another clan of the BISORIO group. The man was told that there would be another patrol into the area in February and has promised to make sure the BISORIO's and BOIFE's are all present.

Some of the SIDI group have been seen by Mr. M. Dornstreich of Columbia University, who has been working in the GADIO area at the top of the WOGUMERI River for the last 16 months. He states that they are a GADIO speaking group consisting of four clans living in close proximity but not as a unified social group and thus calls them a "clan cluster". This group can probably be most easily contacted through the GADIO during patrols of the Alanblak Census Division. Mr. Dornstreich has invited me on an aerial survey of the area in the near future and on this occasion the exact location of any large groups might be charted.

Only one group has taken up full time residence on the KOROSAMERI River and that is the BUGUMUTE group which has a population of some thirty people. This group has been contacted since the War but seem to live in a world of their own and seem uninfluenced by what is going on around them. They are very friendly and hard working in their timber logging and cash cropping ventures. Another group, the WATAKATAUI's, alternate between a site on the WEISAS Creek and a site at MESKA, near the junction of the KOROSAMERI and WEISAS. The MESKA settlement was originally only used when logging operations were under way but now seems to have assumed a more permanent nature. The people have expressed their intention of moving back to the WEISAS Creek. These people have begun to help the BISORIO people with logging operations.

At KRAIMBIT, during the course of informal discussions, a WATAKATAUI man casually mentioned a massacre had occurred at the top of the SALUMEI River in about March. He said that he knew of two people who were killed but he heard there had been more. It transpired that the news of the "massacre" was common knowledge throughout the lower Blackwater. As the patrol was to proceed to the SALUMEI the following Sunday, it was considered best not to change the patrol programme, as after five months another few days would make no difference and patrol supplies were already beginning to run low. Further credence was added to the rumour at YESIMBIT when the Tultul of SANGRIMAN confirmed the rumour and said that the INARO's and BUGIAUI's had "finished" the MOLI's including the Luluai. The Tultul had even taken it upon himself to tell the Luluai's son, who is at school at AMBOIN, of his father's "death". At MUMERI the people had heard the rumours but had discounted them. This was the story also heard at SEGABIKA, on the SALUMEI. The patrol proceeded up the SALUMEI and, after about five hours saw some BUGIAUI's and it was immediately obvious by their friendliness that there was nothing in the rumours, and on reaching MOLI, the patrol met the "reincarnated"

Luluai and others who had supposedly been killed. It appears that the rumour was started by a demented and senile man from WATAKATAUI who had his dates mixed and was referring to some murders of several years ago. The amazing aspect of the whole affair was the fact that the rumour had been circulating for five months before it was brought to the notice of the Administration, but it seems that everyone assumed that the administration had been told, and because they had only heard rumours, no one wanted to be accused of "crying wolf".

Special mention should be made of KRAIMBIT village which is at the end of a canal off the Blackwater River. It is by far the most unsanitary and run down looking place I have seen anywhere, and on arriving at the place one can't help but feel grateful that one had the foresight to stock up well with medicines, as general hygiene is at a very low ebb. This village is particularly noteworthy and infamous for the following reasons :

- (a) The crime rate over the past five or so years is higher than anywhere else in the area.
- (b) In the past there have been two cases of stealing from patrol personnel, something which is otherwise unheard of.
- (c) It boasts two convicted murderers and one Policeman dismissed for bad conduct.
- (d) The incidence of scabies was higher than anywhere else in the area, and
- (e) Disrespect and insolence towards patrols in the past.

The village book contains such comments as "village a mess", "the worst village I've seen", "census a real trial and people most unco-operative", and "KRAIMBIT - Jgh!!" It can best be described as the "slum" of the Blackwater.

Throughout the whole patrol reception at each place ranged from poor or indifferent to reasonable - never enthusiastic (with the sole exception of MOLI). Certainly a contrast to the Highlands.

(b) Economic.

Although the economic potential in most parts of the KOROSAMERI is reasonable to good, not many places have taken advantage of this potential. A contributing factor to the indifference felt by some of these people to economic crops is the fact that in 1966 one of the largest floods in the area's history destroyed all of the coconuts planted at MUMERI, SANGRIMAN, YESIMBIT, TUNGIMBIT, KABRIMAN and KRAIMBIT (see AMBOIN Report No.4 of 65/66). However, the MUMERI's and SANGRIMAN's do have high ground near the mouth of the SALUMEI, and the YESIMBITS, TUNGIMBIT's, KABRIMANS and KRAIMBITS have high ground near KUVENMAS. All have started coconut gardens in these areas but only in a small way. There is still ground for increased plantings and these groups have been urged to take the matter more seriously and buckle down to some work.

The only group which seems to be taking advantage of the available ground is at KUVENMAS, and so far they have planted nearly 5,000 trees, far and away the greatest number in the Census Division. Other groups with a surplus of high

ground are the groups on the KUVENMAS Lake (MARIANMEI, ANGANAMEI, SEVENBUK and TARAKAI) and the people of YAMONDINDEI and KANENGARA in the middle of the Blackwater. All of these groups except SEVENBUI, have planted reasonable sized coconut gardens and all are extending the plantings, but the rate of extension varies from slow to very slow. Some of these trees are now starting to bear and reasonable production, especially from KUVENMAS, can be expected within a year. Once the people see other groups receiving some monetary returns for their hard work over the last six to seven years, a much needed stimulus will be provided and I anticipate that the rate of planting will increase noticeably.

At MARIANMEI and WATAKATAUI the patrol was told that there are two types of insects in the area which attack new plantings. One is supposed to "ring bark" the seedlings and the other attacks the leaves. This matter can be further investigated by the next DASF patrol.

Some groups claimed that although they had cleared ground for coconuts, they were not able to get any seeds. Further investigation revealed that this was only an excuse as seeds are readily available from ANGORAM at \$2.50 per hundred.

The main source of income throughout the whole area is the sale of sago and betel nut to the villages along the Sepik and to ANGORAM and AMBOIN stations. With sago selling at one to two cents per pound, one can easily appreciate the depressed economic condition of these people.

Other sources of income include crocodile skins, the sale of artefacts and, at MUMERI only, the sale of tobacco. Very few crocodiles are caught these days but this is not due to their decreased population but to the fact since the days of the pressure lamp, the shotgun and the steel hook, the crocodile has found new respect for man and now stays in the swamps keeping well away from busy waterways. Artefacts too are not a very large source of income for the average village and this is due to shoddy workmanship and the Blackwater's comparative isolation. Only one place in the whole area has faith in the market and this is KUVENMAS. Large scale production is still under way and although the artefacts are obviously manufactured, they are well done and a local businessman has offered to buy up to two hundred masks from them.

Rice has been planted at some places but at the moment there appears to be no interest at all in this crop even though the people at KANENGARA state that their only rice project, some years ago was very successful. The YESIMBITS on the other hand, planted rice but say it was eaten by ducks and insects before it could be harvested.

A kind of white, very light wood which appears to be some form of balsa wood was seen at some places and perhaps there is a potential market for it?

Some places mentioned a desire to plant coffee, but as coffee plantings are not being encouraged, this enquiry was glossed over.

Villagers on the KOROSAMERI and SALUMEI River have for years been selling timber to TAWAY and two companies at ANGORAM, but since the closure of TAWAY and the death of Mr. N. Madsen, the position is not too clear, although the

(11)

WATAKATAUIS and BUGUMUTES were, at the time of the patrol, preparing timber rafts for sale at ANGORAM. A complaint was heard from the WATAKATAUIS who claimed that timber prices were too low. This matter will be investigated during my next visit to ANGORAM.

Some areas in the Census Division appeared suitable for rubber plantings and perhaps this possibility can be investigated more fully by the next DASF patrol.

A DASF patrol into the area is now needed, both as a follow up to this patrol and also to answer more expertly the queries raised on various agricultural aspects of development.

(c) Social.

Education.

Until last year education in the area was very limited with only a few village Catechist-run schools and about twenty children attending the school at AMBOIN. With a population of over 2,500 the position as regards education was critical. However, since 1967, the Catholic Mission of the Divine Word has permanently posted staff at KAKA (KANENGARA) and a school has now been started and the standard raised. The presence of the Father also means that village schools can be better supervised and equipped.

The Father has also started a school at WIMAT, near the junction of the SALUMEI and people from YAMBI YAMBI, WATAKATAUI and BUGUMUTE, for the first time, have somewhere to send their children to.

One child from MOLI attends school at AMBOIN. He was originally brought here four years ago by Mr. Stobart (the O.I.C. then) and is the only child from the SALUMEI River attending school.

LAW AND ORDER

Several Local Court cases were heard during the patrol and the break up is as follows :

- Three men for child neglect - R.67A of the N.A.R.'s.
- One man for unlawfully laying hold of - S30(a) of the P.O.O.
- Two men for adultery - R84(2) of the N.A.R.'s
- Three men and one woman for riotous behaviour - S30(a) of the P.O.O.
- One Luluai for failing to seek medical attention for a sick child - R89(1)(a) & 2 of the N.A.R.'s.

All were convicted and imprisoned.

Investigations conducted on patrol led to the consequent convictions of the following :

- One male for unlawfully striking - S30(a) of the P.O.O.
- One male for behaving in a threatening manner - S30(d) of the P.O.O.
- One female for adultery - R84(2) of the N.A.R.'s
- Six men for having unsanitary houses after being ordered by the Luluai to repair them - R119 of the N.A.R.'s.
- Six men for drinking Methylated Spirit - S31 of the Poisons and Dangerous Substances Ordinance.
- One for supplying Methylated Spirits for drinking - S32(a) of the Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance.

All were imprisoned.

Except for child neglect and Methylated Spirit drinking, the offences were not numerous and not more or less than could be expected in any area with the same population.

The disturbing cases are those of child neglect and Spirit drinking. Despite warnings by Officer after Officer, the people of the KUVENMAS Lake are still reluctant to seek treatment for their children even though the distance while considerable, is not excessive.

Spirit drinking has developed into a serious social problem in the Blackwater area although there have been very few convictions in the past, and although officers have been aware of the problem for some time, they have nearly always been frustrated by the lack of evidence. Recently I had opportunity to see some men from the Blackwater area at the hospital at TIMBUNKE, all of whom were suffering from Methylated Spirit poisoning. The experience was very eye-opening - the sight of young men hobbling around like men forty years their senior. These men were there as a result of drinking the Spirit from one to two years ago, and the Sister at TIMBUNKE informed me that the effects were irreversible. Something has to be done to combat the problem, and I don't think imprisonment is the best method although it is the only one available at the moment. Education or the sight of the "half men" poisoning produces is not sufficient as both methods have been used for years. The only method would be its complete prohibition and with such substitutes as "META-TABS" and the self pre-heating "PETROMAX" type lamps, I can't see why such a prohibition would be unjust, although the legal barriers might be insurmountable. People are going as far afield as WENAK and MADANG to buy Spirit so as to allay any suspicions the Officer at AMBOIN may have.

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MISSIONS.

Only one Mission operates in the area, this being the Catholic Mission of the Divine Word which is situated at KAKA near KANENGARA and is permanently staffed by a Father Jansen. The Mission's influence is quite strong throughout the whole area with the exception of the MOLI, INARO, BUGIAUI and BISORIO groups which, as far as Missions are concerned, are uncontacted.

There appears to be no antagonism towards this Mission in the area.

CULTS AND UNREST.

At KUVENMAS it was stated that one JOSEPH WOMBU of SANGRIMAN, had collected \$10 from them as well as \$10 from each of the four villages on the KUVENMAS Lake. The money was "extracted" at village meetings for the purpose of opening a society trade store. At the time of the patrol the money had been taken for about four months and the people were beginning to wonder what had become of it.

JOSEPH was later seen at SANGRIMAN and I raised the matter. He stated that he had also raised some money at SANGRIMAN and other nearby villages and was going to use it to start a "society" store. I invited him, the Tultul and any other people who were interested, to come to the Rest House

that night. In the rest house he was asked all about the society and he told me that the Co-Operatives Officer at Madang had asked to see him when he was working in Madang. He then claimed the Co-Operatives Officer had sent him to Wewak where he had seen another Co-Operatives Officer. Wewak then referred him to the A.D.C. Angoram (see A.D.C.'s 51-2-1/153 of 19th September, 1967). He was discouraged by the A.D.C. and since then by the previous Officer-in-Charge, AMBOIN. His ideas still persist and in the course of the evening's discussions it became obvious that he understands nothing at all about co-operatives and societies. He considers them the best and easiest way to earn money and is after a loan from the Development Bank to get started. In the meantime he is collecting money from gullible villagers to launch his society. He gave me his ideas on how a society worked, and what he was going to do with the loan he was to receive. His explanation was not even coherent, and during the course of the discussion he mentioned such lofty organisations as the United Nations, the Security Council, the Development Bank, the Reserve Bank, the World Bank and others, all of which he claimed would be helpful and instrumental in his society. Throughout the whole discussion he tried to impress on those present that he had been selected in MADANG for the job, and specially sent back to SANGRIMAN.

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I found it very hard to comment on what JOSEPH has said because of his indiscriminate "name dropping" and general lack of coherency. However, the workings and purpose of societies was explained as was the method and purpose of loans from the Development Bank. It was pointed out that there would have to be economic development through cash cropping first, as the Development Bank only gave loans to people who could show a reasonable chance of success. It was further explained that societies were very complicated and that they would need Administration assistance and advice, but because of the shortage of staff and SANGRIMAN's low position on the priorities list, this probably would not be forthcoming for some years. JOSEPH was not at all discouraged and still intends to launch his society. The venture of course is doomed to fail.

All that can be done at the moment is to keep a close eye on his activities which could quite easily develop into a cult movement, especially when the failure of his venture becomes imminent. At the moment, none of the usual signs or manifestations of a nativistic movement are present and not many people are involved to any large extent.

JOSEPH's following is due to the fact that he is an ex-Policeman (although he was dismissed for bad conduct), his apparent (to the natives) knowledge of higher finance, and his glib tongue.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

H. S.

Report Number..... AMBOIN No.2 of 1968/69

Subdistrict..... ANGORAM.

District..... EAST SEPIK.

Type of Patrol..... SPECIAL.

Patrol Conducted by..... Jon R. Bartlett, Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled..... BLACKWATER AREA OF THE KOROSAMERI

(Council and/or..... CENSUS DIVISION - A NON-COUNCIL AREA.

Census Division/s.).....

Personnel Accompanying Patrol.....

Sen. Const. 0320 Onakan..... A.P.O.s Sari and Wogami.

Const. 1/C 1450 Japjap..... Seven Detainees.

Driver: Tangit.....

Duration of Patrol—from 26/10/68..... To 27/10/68.....

No. of Days..... Two days and one night.

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... Annual Census Patrol.

Date..... 8 to 28/8/68 & 23 To 29/9/68 Duration..... 28 days.

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... To investigate reports of widespread sickness and

deaths.

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Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 2,572.

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Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

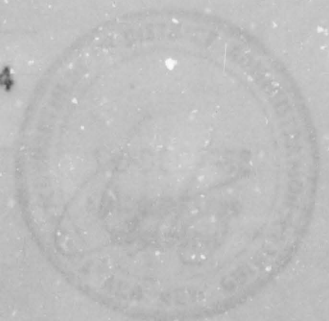
4/12/1968

District Commissioner

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-8-14



Department of District Administration
District Office,
East Sepik District,
Wewak

12th February, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

The report on the patrol conducted in the area of
Health Authorities was PATROL NO. AMBOIN 2/68-69

Your reference 67-1-7 dated 4th December,
1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of
Special Report by Mr. J.R. Bartlett, Assistant District
Officer to Part KOROAMERI Census Division.

The objects of the patrol were achieved and
no further comment is required by this Headquarters.

Director,
Department of District Administration,
Wewak.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

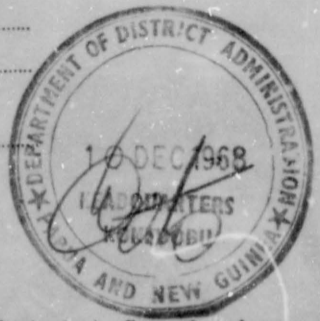
c.c. Mr. J.R. Bartlett,
A.D.O.,
Patrol Post,
AMBOIN
East Sepik District.

67.8.14 (B)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone
Telegrams..... DISCOM
Our Reference..... 67-1-7
If calling ask for
Mr.....



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

4th December, 1968

The Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1968/69

The above report and your covering memorandum is acknowledged.

The report does not mention whether the Department of Public Health Authorities were officially notified of the alleged epidemic in the Blackwater area.

Has any subsequent advice been forwarded to the District Medical Officer, if not please ensure he is informed.

E. G. Hicks
E.G. HICKS
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

OW
121

67-1-2/155

FHF:RF

Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

21st November, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 2 of 1968/69

Please find attached the report in respect
of a brief two day patrol carried out by Mr. Bartlett,
Assistant District Officer to the Blackwater area.

The report is self explanatory and requires
no further comment.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.

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

DISTRICT OFFICE
WEWAK

PATROL DIARY.

Saturday: 26-10-68.

0800-1215 to MUMERI by Amboin Community Store Canoe powered by a 20 H.P. Mercury motor.
1215-1250 to SANGRIMAN to drop off a detainee whose mother had died.
1250-1515 to KUVENMAS stopping en route at KABRIMAN and KAKA and informing the people of the patrol's objects.
Sick people seen in houses - diagnosed as common cold.
People from SEVENBUK, TARAKAI, ANGANAMEI AND MARIANMEI seen and rumours of sickness in these places discounted.
1610-1730 canoed to KABRIMAN.

SLEPT KABRIMAN.

Sunday: 27-10-68.

All sick people from SANGRIMAN, YESIMBIT, TUNGAMBIT, KABRIMAN, KANINGARA and YAMONEINDEI medically checked at KABRIMAN. Numerous complaints heard. No serious illnesses.
1030 -1130 canoed to MUMERI.
1130-1200 MUMERI people medically checked.
1200-1650 returned to Amboin collecting food for school-children at two hamlets on the KARAWARI River.

PATROL DISBANDED.

END OF DIARY.

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INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was mounted following reports from the Luluais of KUVENMAS and TARAKAI and a Policeman on leave at KRAIMBIT. It was reported that "everyone" was sick and that at least nine people had died in the Blackwater area in the previous week or two. The patrol visited SANGRIMAN, KABRIMAN, KAKA (KANINGARA), and KUVENMAS.

HEALTH.

Medical inspections were done at KUVENMAS, KABRIMAN, and MUMERI and sick people from all villages on the Blackwater, except for SEVENBUK, TARAKAI, ANGANAMEI and MARIANMEI were treated. Representatives of the last four villages mentioned were seen and the patrol was assured that there was no more sickness than usual.

All people from KUVENMAS were inspected and it was discovered that most of them had been afflicted by a fairly virulent form of the common cold. Further investigations at other places revealed that this sickness had been fairly wide spread but that it had now almost finished. This had also been the case at Amboin and the villages near Amboin.

Investigations at other places revealed that ten people throughout the area had died over the last month, eight of them from what appeared to be pneumonia, brought on by the colds they had contracted. Of the eight who had died of pneumonia, four were very old women from SANGRIMAN, one an old woman from YAMONDINDEI, a boy about eight years old from KUVENMAS, a man about 45 years old from SEVENBUK, and a girl about eight years old from KABRIMAN.

During the medical inspections it was seen that the worst of the sickness had passed and four people had pneumonia but in each case a self cure had almost been effected. These four were told to stay on at KABRIMAN Aid Post until completely cured. Overall, health in the area is now back to normal and no follow up patrol is required by P.H.D. Tropical ulcers and various other minor ailments were treated by the patrol.

GENERAL.

Another case of people drinking methylated spirits in this area was brought to the patrol's notice (see Amboin Patrol No.1 of 68/69), this time three men from KABRIMAN were involved. As yet there is not enough evidence for Court action and investigations are continuing and this is the situation that has always frustrated officers in the past. The offence has been common knowledge in the area and the officer has been convinced in his own mind of their guilt but those concerned always go to a great amount of trouble to invent a story which is almost impossible to break. There is, however, a growing volume of circumstantial evidence in this case and it is likely that a Court will be convened in the near future. An idea of the number of people who have drunk spirits in this area is shown by six people at random being asked if they had ever drunk spirits, and three of them answered in the affirmative, but all stated that it was at least two years ago and in a different area.

Seven prison detainees accompanied the patrol as close relatives of two of them had died and relatives of the other five had been reported gravely ill.

2/...

CONCLUSION.

The purpose of this patrol was achieved and because of its rushed nature very little else was done except for a few complaints and the above mentioned investigation. It is less than a month since the Annual Census Patrol was completed and as far as could be seen in such a short time, the situation is much the same as then.

It is interesting to note that such a short patrol used nearly 44 gallons of petrol i.e. 50% of this quarter's allocation. ||

For your information, please.

Jon Bartlett

(Jon Bartlett)
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... AMBOIN NO. 3 of 1968/69

Subdistrict..... ANGORAM

District..... EAST SEPIK

Type of Patrol..... ANNUAL CENSUS

Patrol Conducted by..... L. C. HICKS Ø - CADET PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled } KARAWARI CENSUS DIVISION -
 (Council and/or } NON COUNCIL AREA
 Census Division/s.) }

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

G. PAYNE - J.P.O.	SARLE/BARAY - HOSPITAL ORDERLY
CPL. 0320 OMAKAN	REPO/TAIMBARI - AGRICULTURAL ASSIST.
CONST. 1797 MINGI	WANIO/KAIP - " "
	DRIVERS O/S - TANGIT & TAGI

Duration of Patrol—from 14/12/68 To 22/12/68

No. of Days..... 9 (8 nights)

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : NO.1 of 1967/68 and NO.7 of 1966/67(Part)

Date..... MAY, 1967 & JUNE, 1967..... Duration..... 13 DAYS AND 15 DAYS

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... (1) CENSUS (2) FAMILIARIZATION (3)

..... GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 1546 - VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER ENCLOSED

MAP REFERENCE: FOURMILE "AMBUNTI"

Director of District Administration,
KCNEDOBU.

One Story One

Forwarded, please.

/19

District Commissioner.

67-8-63

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDODU.

16th October, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. AMBOIN 3/69-69

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

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. L.C. Hicks, Patrol Officer to KARAWARI Census Division.
3. It is pleasing to learn that the two local sawmills are now active.
4. Efforts should be made to encourage men from the area to obtain employment outside the District. The present figure of 8 absentees is very low.
5. Political education and Local Government talks cannot be expected to result in instant understanding, and I realise that officers can be disappointed at the lack of response to their talks. Plans are now in hand to give selected field staff specialised training in political education techniques.
6. The report contains a lot of sound material about the Karawari area. Regrettably the lengthy delay in submission has reduced the value of the contents. I note that you have taken steps to ensure the prompt submission of reports in future.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator

c.c. Mr. L.C. Hicks,
Patrol Officer,
Patrol Post,
DREIKIKIR. East Sepik District.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 8. B.
3

Reference: 67-1-7

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



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

7th October, 1969.

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

AMBOIN PATROL NO. 3 OF 1968/69
KARAWARI CENSUS DIVISION - MR.
L. C. HICKS, PATROL OFFICER

Attached please find :-

- (a) Original and copy of report.
- (b) Copy of patrol instructions issued to Mr. Hicks on Angoram memorandum 67-1-2/175 dated 4th December, 1968.
- (c) Copy of memorandum 67-1-2/122 dated the 23rd September, 1969, from the Assistant District Commissioner, Angoram.
- (d) Map of area patrolled.

2. I have the following comments to make on this report:-

- (1) It is a pity that the patrolling officer did not number the paragraphs of the report. This makes for easy reference. Also the page number should be numbered on the right, not left hand top corner of each page.
- (2) Diary Entry - 18th December, 1968.

The names MARINYAM (KANSEMAI) and KRUMBET do not appear on the map. All names referred to in a report should appear on the patrol map (refer paragraph 10, page 28/29 of Departmental Standing Instructions, Volume 1)

- (3) Political

Reference should be made to the SOWAI series of six books for simple details of progress being made in this Territory. These are available from Sub-District Office, Wewak, if required. I feel that the AMBOIN, Officer-in-Charge, should concern himself more with disseminating Local Government Council propoganda to the people. Some details of the structure and purpose of the House of Assembly should be imparted to the people but the main concentration should be on Local Government in a non-local government area. Once Local Government is established in the area some people will naturally seek information on the functions of the House of Assembly; and so it goes on.

(4) Economic

Actual production figures of rice in the area would be of value in a report such as this. It is pleasing to note that the Assistant District Commissioner has mentioned that the two local sawmills are now fully operational and are purchasing local timber.

(5) Social

There is one administration school in the Amboin area and this is located at Amboin Patrol Post. Teachers are sufficient to cope for the needs of the children attending. No request was made to the East Sepik District Education Committee earlier this year by the Assistant District Commissioner, Angoram, or Officer-in-Charge, Amboin, for additional schools in 1970 so it was naturally assumed that schooling facilities were adequate. This report indicates that more teachers and facilities are needed and I would suggest to the Assistant District Commissioner, Angoram, that if this is the case a submission should be made next year, for teachers for 1971. A European teacher will be sent to Amboin in 1970.

Women's Clubs are always difficult to establish on isolated outstations; lack of supervision being the main factor negating their successful functioning.

(6) Access and Location

There appears to be a doubt as to whether the Kangrimeri creek should be opened up. Before considering whether the project is feasible or not I would like to know whether the people themselves are agreeable to undertaking such a project as widening the river and opening it up. If they are, then it is possible that such a project could be admitted as a Rural Development project in 1970/71 if there is an economic development justification for it and the project is feasible.

The project would not be an easy one and the use of a member of the R.P.N.G.C. to supervise operations will not be condoned.

Approximately a month ago I asked for a report from the Officer-in-Charge on the airstrip located a few minutes away from Amboin but to date I have not had a reply to my correspondence. When this is to hand I will advise you on the position.

(7) Village Population Register

The total of AMBONWARI Village is incorrect and, instead of 239 the total should be 235. The

total census, therefore, is 1542 and not 1546 as shown in the Village Population Register submitted with the report. The alternative is, of course, that four persons have not been entered in the absentee section or the population in village section of AMBONWARI Village. The Officer-in-Charge, Amboin will be asked to check the figures for this village.

(8) Native Labour (Absenteeism)

Only 8 adult males are employed outside the district out of a total of 469. It appears to me that perhaps additional male labour might make itself available to seek employment in another District. Those leaving the District would gain in knowledge on many aspects of Territory life; educational social and political, and on their return this information could be passed on to the clan members. This would be a preferable form of disseminating information than having field officers continually struggle to apart news when on patrol.

Additionally, it would take a certain pressure off the people who are struggling to make ends meet with the low productivity of their soil coupling with flood damage to crops. The Assistant District Commissioner should, on receipt of his copy of this memorandum, take action to have the Officer-in-Charge, Amboin, undertake a survey of his area to gauge whether there is any interest, shown by adult males in seeking employment outside the District. Provided clan affiliations and the community as a whole does not suffer as a result of a migration of men out of the area, recruitment should be encouraged. The whole tenor of the report is contrary to the statement made on page 14, paragraph (c).

(9) Local Government Council

Without a survey having been undertaken to decide whether it is feasible or not to consider introducing local government into the Karawari area it serves no real purpose to make vague statements in a patrol report as these only confuse the issue. The establishment of a Local Government Council in the Amboin area was considered in 1964 but abandoned owing to lack of staff.

Further, some of the villages to be included in the 1964 Karawari Council have now become part of another Council. All in all, it appears that a new survey of the area should be undertaken in the near future and firm proposals submitted for the establishment of a Local Government Council in the Amboin area. It does not necessarily follow that a Council will be established immediately but it will have the advantage of

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giving us an up to date look at the social, economic and political progress, or otherwise, in the area.

3. The value of the report has been negated by its lateness in submission and patrol reports should, in future, be submitted within fourteen days of the completion of the patrol.

L.C. Hicks
(L. C. HICKS) J
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
AMBOIN.

Mr. L.C. Hicks,
DREIKIKIR.

27

Dept. of the Administrator,

Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

23rd September, 1969.

67-1-2/122

FHF:rf

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 7 1968/69 -
KARAWARI C/D - NON-COUNCIL AREA.

Please find attached three copies of the report in respect of the abovementioned patrol carried out by Mr. L. Hicks, C.P.O. (at the time).

2. Apart from being months overdue, the report is somewhat brief - particularly the Situation Report, of two pages only. Admittedly it was only a short patrol however, there is in some sections a definite lack of information that would have been readily available, e.g. the attitude towards Local Government section of the Area Study gives no indication of what the people actually feel about Local Government.

3. The suggestion in para. 5 under the heading 'Political' that a format for guidance of field officers in the field of political education does, I feel have merit and would certainly be of assistance. The lack of reaction to political discussions is of course disappointing, but is to be expected in these areas. The only answer is to persevere with these discussions in the hope that the people will gradually become more aware.

4. Since the patrol was carried out the timber business has improved considerably, with two mills on the Sepik operating at full capacity.

5. The number of Demarcation Committee members appointed is somewhat excessive at this stage. The next patrolling officer to the area will be asked to look into the matter again with the view to having this number reduced.

Claims for camping allowance for both Mr. Hicks and Mr. Payne are attached herewith.

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

Assistant District Commissioner

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



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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....
Our Reference... 67-1-2/175
If calling ask for rf
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

4th December, 1968.

Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
AMBOIN.

1340 hrs. Patrol departed Angoram
powered by a 20hp Mercury
1425 hrs. Arrived MANJANAI Village on Karawari River
Completed compilation of new tax-census-electors
inspected Village. Seven (7) Demarcation
posts numbered. Possibility of widening
the KARAWARI Creek leading to the MANJANAI Creek
and thence the Sepik River, discussed with Villagers.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 8 of 1968/69

KARAWARI CENSUS DIVISION - PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Further to my verbal instructions of the 19th ultimo, you are required to mount a patrol into the above mentioned area on the 9th instant. Objects of the patrol are:

- (a) Census Revision, which will include compilation of the new census forms. An Aid Post Orderly from Amboin can accompany the patrol and carry out medical inspections at the same time as the Census.
- (b) Carry out Political Education talks including Local Government Councils. It is not envisaged that a Council will be inaugurated in the area for some time yet.
- (c) Mr. Repo TAIMBARI, Agricultural Assistant, will accompany the Patrol and check on Agricultural progress, encouraging rice and coconut plantings, and give advice where necessary.
- (d) Investigate the possibility of opening the KANGRIMEI Creek for year round access to Angoram.
- (e) Check that all shot gun Certificates of Registration and L.T.T.W.N.'s are current.
- (f) Take all outstanding N.M.T.A.'s and try to locate payees.
- (g) Refer to the "Attention for Patrol" file and attend to any outstanding matters.
- (h) Routine Administration as required.

It is anticipated that the patrol will take from ten to fourteen days to complete. Mr. G. Payne, Cadet Patrol Officer, will accompany you and is to be given in the field training.

For your action.

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

AMBOIN PATROL NO.3 of 1968/69

PATROL DIARY

Saturday 14/12/68

1340 hrs. Patrol departed AMBOIN in two canoes, each powered by a 20hp Mercury
1425 hrs. Arrived MANJAMAI Village on Karawari River. Completed compilation of new tax-census-electoral Register and inspected Village. Seven (7) Demarcation Committee members recorded. Possibility of widening the AIWAN'NABE Creek, leading to the KANGRIMEI Creek and thence the Sepik River, discussed with Villagers.

Overnight at MANJAMAI Village.

Sunday 15/12/68

0730 hrs. - 0900 hrs. Departed MANJAMAI Village for MASANDENAI Village via KANGRIMEI Creek. Passed the limits of travel by motor-canoe during "low-water", at 0820hrs. On arrival at the MASANDENAI landing, a further 15 minutes (approx.) walk is necessary before Village is reached. Inspection of Village and gardens, followed by compilation of new Tax-Census-Electoral Register.

Overnight at MASANDENAI Village.

Monday 16/12/68

Demarcation Committee members for MASANDENAI recorded.
1055 hrs. - 1200 hrs. (1hr5min) Departed for KUNGRIAMBUN Village via the KANGRIMEI Creek. Inspection of Village carried out by Mr. G. Payne (C.P.O.) while I compiled the new tax-census-electoral register. Village unimpressive and rather apathetic as regards economic ventures. Names of Village Demarcation Committee members recorded.

1615 hrs - 1630 hrs (15min) Departed for KAIWARIA Village. Inspected Village along with Mr. G. Payne and issued instructions to straighten out the usual sub-standard houses that are common. The village dog population, as at KUNGRIAMBUN and MEIKEROBI Villages have a number of quite obviously diseased animals with a number of others almost in the same category. The owners of one or two of the more hopeless cases were advised that they should destroy their respective animals. Compilation of new tax-census-electoral register begun, to be completed in the morning.

Overnight at KAIWARIA Village.

Tuesday 17/12/68

Resumed compilation of Census forms.
1100 hrs - 1140 hrs departed for MEIKEROBI Village, part motor-canoe and part walking (10min). Compilation of new tax-census-electoral forms and warnings given on pigs being allowed to roam freely about the village.

DIARY (continued)

Names of Demarcation Committee members recorded.

1615 hrs Arrived back at KAIWARIA Village. Further talks given and a number of complaints heard including one case of adultery requiring court action. Names of Demarcation Committee members recorded.

Overnight at KAIWARIA Village.

Wednesday 18/12/68

0810 hrs - 0900 hrs Arrived Karawari River after leaving KAIWARIA Village.

0915 hrs Inspected cemetery belonging to MANJAMAI which had been in a rather bad state before some rather frantic last minute efforts spent on straightening it out by the villagers. I then departed for AMBOIN to collect fuel supplies for KONMEI section of patrol, while sending Mr. G. Payne on to Konmei Village to commence the census in my absence.

1100 hrs I arrived KONMEI Village after 10 min from mouth of KONMEI Creek, after leaving AMBOIN. Completed census revision begun by Mr. G. Payne, inspected Village and departed 1400 hrs for MARINYAM (KANSEMAI) Village. Passed "KRUMBET" (the landing for IMANMERI Village and site of a Catholic Mission Catechist School) at 1545 hrs (1hr5min). Arrived KANSEMAI Village at 1710 hrs inspection of Village.

Overnight at MARINYAM (KANSEMAI) Village.

Thursday 19/12/68

Commenced census. After completion at approx. 1030 hrs, explanatory talks given on Village hygiene by A.P.O., Demarcation and political subjects while both DASF assistants accompanying patrol inspected the villager's efforts in the coconut, coffee and garden "fields". An obviously more "go-ahead" lot than the majority of local people within this Census Division. Paid a visit to old village site bordering a small swampy lake - "MUNGWAM" - about 1 hr's walk from Village.

1315 hrs - 1425 hrs Arrived at "KRUMBET", the landing for IMANMERI Village. After 35 minutes walking, in parts a fairly steady gradient, the actual village site was reached. Talks given on Demarcation, Politics and Economic future, assisted by DASF trainees and A.P.O. accompanying patrol.

Overnight at IMANMERI Village.

Friday 20/12/68

Census begun and completed at 1200 hrs
1600 hrs - 1605 hrs Departed "KRUMBET" for AMBONWARI Village. Commenced census and inspected Village. Instruction given for cemetery to be moved downstream from its present position on the opposite bank of the Creek facing the Village.
Overnight at AMBONWARI Village.

DIARY (continued)

(3)

Saturday 21/12/68

Census completed and names of Demarcation Committee Members recorded.

1240 hrs Left AMBONWARI Village and returned to "KRUMBET" to obtain names of Demarcation Committee men for IMANMERI Village.

1310 hrs - 1400 hrs Departed "KRUMBET" for KONMEI Village where new village site inspected and names recorded of Demarcation Committee men.

1530 hrs Arrived KUNDIMAN Village after entering KARAWARI River at 1510 hrs, in heavy rain. Decided to return tomorrow when everybody would be ready and the weather would be kinder. Returned to AMBOIN

Overnight at AMBOIN.

Sunday 22/12/68

Census completed at KUNDIMAN and Village inspected along with cemetery. Both camps inspected, including The Luluai's which is almost opposite and slightly upstream from the AMBOIN Station. Returned to Station at 1600 hrs. Patrol stood down.

- END OF PATROL -

SITUATION REPORT

POLITICAL

As yet the area covered by this patrol (as is the entire AMBOIN Administrative Area) is not under the control of a Local Government Council, and it seems that due to present field staff shortages, amongst other factors this situation is liable to continue into the foreseeable future.

Though located geographically in close proximity to the AMBOIN Patrol Post, the nature of the terrain, especially during the "dry", tends to isolate them from the government and Mission influence. This is not entirely due to any lack of effort by Government Departments either, but is probably more attributable to the people's contentment with the ways things stand i.e. they know that should any major crisis such as flooding, large scale fighting, or serious illness occur, then the Government is there.

The initiative so far lies with the Government if the area is to approach anywhere near what will be required of them in the now not so far distant prospect of Self-Government and ultimately Independence. To achieve this purpose, in part, it is necessary as soon as possible to introduce to them a system which it is professed will undertake to provide valuable experience in this business of running their own lives - i.e. a LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL. During the normal turn of events this would never be contemplated for some time but then, it seems present times indicate the contrary, that a normal turn of events may be a thing of the past. I am referring to the 'accelerated' efforts towards Self Government and Independence by the Administering authorities.

Political education was carried out to a limited extent but the continual apathetic and limited response by the people to the reasons underlying the establishment of the House of Assembly, Local Government Councils, etc. can become slightly demoralizing to the Patrolling Officer especially where there is no visible reactions which may serve as a guide that the message has 'penetrated' except the eternal stock answers eg. "Em i stret" or "Tru, tru". It is realized that perhaps this indifference could be in part contributed too by the fact that they have heard all this before.

Perhaps some form of standardized format could be compiled for the guidance of field officers, especially new appointees, as to the range of subjects to be covered and brief explanations....thus enabling a consistent and comprehensive discussion to always be carried out under varying sets of conditions.

Even a direct request for questions or discussion on a subject that they chose, in the main brought only silence or at the best a self-conscious or guilty murmuring. In the main, they seem a relatively self contained area and contact outside is no more than absolutely necessary, a situation they are not unwilling to see change. To achieve it however, the initiative and drive still needs to come from the Administering authorities.

ECONOMIC

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As already has been stated in Section M in the Area Study, the only crop that seems to have an economic future at present in the area is rice; due to the recent concentrated ~~effort~~ efforts by D.A.S.F. and continual emphasis by officers while on patrol, and the profitable return for a comparatively small amount of effort.

The other cash-crop which was considered to have a future was coconuts, resulting in copra. However for a number of reasons, chief of which would be unwillingness to waste the number of years needed before the tree has matured and then the effort involved in producing a worthwhile finished product, seems to have dissuaded a general enthusiastic approach to this problem, so far. This is despite extensive support given by D.A.S.F. immediately following the record flooding in early 1966 which destroyed or damaged a great deal of existent village plantings up to that stage.

The only other cash-crop enterprise in the area worthy of mention is the individual effort by IMANMERI Village in their rubber project. In order to provide an income in the interim period before the trees reach the mature stage, they have gone ahead with rice plantings .

The previous mainstay of the area, the timber industry, is now almost non-existent and it is hoped that rice will be able to fill part of the vacuum.

At present there is no participation in economic enterprise in the area, either by private or mission interest.

SOCIAL

At present, school facilities though strained can still cope with the majority of local students. That there is a need for more teachers and buildings is apparent but until the outlying villages realize the importance of education and thus actively encourage it amongst their own children, there is no immediate prospect of persuading and consequently successfully schooling the large number of potentially valuable future citizens of this country. That a great many of those attending school enjoy it, sometimes it is extremely difficult for these children, mainly from Villages over 1/2-1 days padding away, or more to rely on their parents for moral and food-supplies. This is due more to the attitude of the parents rather than any difficulties experienced in travel.

There is a welfare effort in existence in the area, in the form of a women's club but its activities often appear intermittent and it is mainly the younger women who attend the middle-aged women in the main being more at the wishes of their menfolk who regard the women's club with an air of condescension rather than an attitude of full acceptance. No other clubs exist in the area other than the women's club, which meets at AMBOIN. However IMANMERI and MASANDENAI often participate in friendly rivalry on the football-field at AMBOIN Station as well as with other villagers and the station staff.

MISCELLANEOUS

There is nothing to comment upon in this section that hasn't already been mentioned elsewhere in the body of the report.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number... AMBOIN PATROL POST REPORT NO. 4(A) of 1968/69

Subdistrict... ANGORAM

District... EAST SEPIK

Type of Patrol... SPECIAL

Patrol Conducted by... JON R. BARTLETT, A.D.O.

Area Patrolled } PART ALANBLAK AND PART ARAFUNDI CENSUS
(Council and/or } DIVISIONS - BOTH ARE NON-COUNCIL AREAS.
Census Division/s.) }

Personnel Accompanying Patrol
L.C. HICKS, C.P.O.
SEN. CONST. 0320 OMARAN.
CONST. 1/C 1450 JAP JAP.
CONST. 7872 MIWEIN.
CONST. 1882 SAIPOI.
CONST. 1/C 0753 SAGI (9 DAYS).
CONST. 1/C 1246 UNTUNAN (8 DAYS).
CONST. 1797 MINGI (9 DAYS).
CONST. 1048 MALANGA (8 DAYS).
A.P.O.'S LASKI (9 DAYS) and
SAILAS (8 DAYS).
DRIVERS TANGIT AND TAKI
45 PERMANENT CARRIERS.

Duration of Patrol—from 20/1/69 To 28/1/69 and 1/2/69 To 8/2/69.

No. of Days... 17 DAYS (15 NIGHTS).

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area and Date: ARAFUNDI C/D, MAY 1968. ALANBLAK, JULY 1967.

Date..... Duration ARAFUNDI, 6 DAYS. ALANBLAK, 12 DAYS.

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) Census, Consolidation of Administration Influence,
Apprehension of Fugitives (Wilful Murder); Contact SIDI Group,
General Administration.

Total Population of Area Patrolled... 2223 (July, 1967).

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

713/1969

E. J. Hicks
District Commissioner.

67-8-34
78-3-2

May 12th, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
ENHAY.

"ADOPTED" HERRING CHILL

Your 67-1-7 of 21st April, 1969 and 67-1-2/529/51-2-1 of 26th March, 1969, from the Assistant District Commissioner, Angoram refer.

From the information supplied by the Assistant District Commissioner, Angoram, there are no valid grounds to substantiate any claim for compensation by Constable KALAT. Please inform him accordingly.

While the practice of having a selected child from a more remote area living on the government station can be advantageous to him and also encourages closer contact between the Administration and the people, every care must be exercised to ensure that the child is not removed from the station without the permission of his parents.

Further the person on the station who looks after the child must be clearly informed that he has no grounds for claiming compensation especially when the Administration is bearing all the costs associated with the child's welfare whilst on the station.

To avoid future confusion please ensure your officers are made fully aware of these facts.

(S. S. HILLS)
Director

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

A. D. Social Services and Community Development

MINUTE

File No. 67-8-34

Govt. Print.—A2887/20,000.—10.67.

SUBJECT A DEPTED BISHORIO CHILD

The enclosed file 67-8-34 and folios 18, 19, 21 and 22 refer.

It would appear that, under the circumstances, Constable KALAT has no grounds to sustain a claim for possession.

In your information and recovery case, please

DO (P).

DO(P)

I agree that no case can be made out for compensation & would suggest that the practice of removing children in this way has little to recommend it. I suggest that an instruction warning against the practice be put in place.

R. D. [Signature]

Enclosed will find FAD. Not concerned regarding to please consider on file & subject.

No 85

Ref: 67-1-7

67.8.34
(23)

District Office,
WENAK,
East Sepik District.

21st April, 1969.

Mr. L. G. Hicks,
44 Gladys Street,
Stones Corner,
BRISBANE, Qld.,
Australia 4120.



Dear Sir,

Arbein Patrol Report No.4 (b) of 1968/69
Part ALAMBELAK, PART ARAFUNDI

The Assistant District Commissioner Angoram advised me that you promised to submit your patrol report to the above area whilst on leave.

2. The Director of Department of District Administration is enquiring as to the whereabouts of this report. Could you advise me when this report will be in my hands, please?

(B. K. Leen)
A/District Commissioner.

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

Your memorandum 67-8-34 dated the 31st March, 1969 refers.

BKL
(B. K. Leen)
A/District Commissioner.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 8. 34

Ref: 67-1-7

92

Tel. phone
Telegrams.....
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....



Department of District Administration.

District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

21st April, 1969.

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

Amboin Patrol Report No.4 (a) 1968/69

Part ALANBLAK - PART ARAFUNDI Census

Further to the minute on memorandum 67-1-7 dated 17th March, 1969 which was addressed to the Assistant District Commissioner ANGORAM from this office and copy of which was forwarded to you.

2. I am attaching copy of the reply received from the Assistant District Commissioner ANGORAM on memorandum 67-1-2/329 dated 26th March, 1969 regarding the child MAK.

3. I further advise that MAK departed from Wewak on the 17th April, 1969 for Pagwei base camp, initially, and he will then be sent to AMBOIN by vessel, thence to his village.

BK Leen

(B. K. Leen)
A/District Commissioner.

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

67-1-2/329
51-2-1

Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

JB:rf

26th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

CONST. 1/C 0741 KALAT -
"ADOPTED" BISORIO CHILD.

18

Your 67-1-7 of the 17th instant, paragraphs 5 and 6, refer.

2. Most of the information required is contained in my 51-2-1 of the 20th ultimo, however, the following may be helpful in determining the question of compensation.

3. When Mr. Bartlett took over from Mr. O'Regan at Amboin, he was told by Mr. O'Regan that Constable KALAT had taken a child from BISORIO and that the Bisorios' were anxious for his return. He said (and this was later confirmed by Police at Amboin who were on Mr. Stobart's patrol when the child was taken), that Mr. Stobart had seen the people on initial contact and had suggested to the Iulual, FINEIWE, that his child, MAK, accompany the Patrol back to Amboin where he could be looked after by a Policeman, KALAT (who was also on the Patrol) and be fed and clothed at Government expense while he was being educated at Amboin. He further explained to the Bisorios that on completion of his education, the child would be returned to Bisorio to teach the rest of the people about the outside world.

As far as I know, the child was not given to KALAT as a traditional type adoption, but purely as a trustworthy guardian for the child while he was at Amboin.

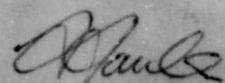
4. While MAK was at Amboin he was entirely clothed and fed from the Government Store and KALAT did not incur any expense.

5. It seems very unlikely that the Officer-in-Charge of Amboin at the time would have given KALAT permission to take the child from Amboin, considering the degree of sophistication of the Bisorios and the agreement that Mr. Stobart had made with them.

6. Mr. Stobart also took a child from MOLI (on the SALUMEI River), and the agreement as outlined above is the same as the agreement he made with the MOLIS, this is an indication of the type of agreement he made under similar circumstances.

7. Mr. J.T. Stobart has now returned to Australia, and Mr. Van Claesed, who was Officer-in-Charge Amboin at the time KALAT left Amboin, is on leave. However further information may be available from Mr. P.L. Tatterson, A.D.O., who relieved Mr. Stobart at Amboin.

For your information, please.


(F.H. Faulkner)
Assistant District Commissioner

67-8-34

31st March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
MEWAK.

PATROL NO. AMBOEN 4(A)/68-69.

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

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by J.R. Bartlett, A.D.O., to Parts of ALANBLAK and ARAFUNDI Census Divisions.

A good report although it is disappointing that owing to adverse weather conditions, all objects of the patrol could not be achieved.

I presume that necessary follow-up action is well in hand.

Was a report submitted by Mr. Hicks? If so, copy of same would be appreciated in due course, please.

Other matters commented upon by you have been noted.

ow
(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

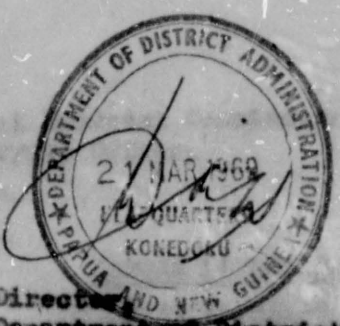
c.c. Mr. J.R. Bartlett,
A.D.O.,
Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM. East Sepik District.

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

678. 334

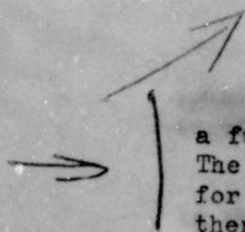
(19)

Please ensure that the continuation of this patrol proceed as top priority when better conditions prevail - paragraph 23 of Mr. Bartlett's report refers.



(E.G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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



For your information and records please, I will submit a full covering report on the matter of the lad MAK-TINEIWE. The District Commissioner, West Sepik, is presently arranging for his transport to Wewak for onward movement to Angoram, thence to his home village.

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

5/2

(18)

Reference: 67-1-7

District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

17th March, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
ANGORAN.

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NO. 4 (a) 1968/69:
PART ALAKBLAK - PART ARAFUNDI CENSUS

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report submitted by Mr. J. Bartlett, Assistant District Officer, together with your covering memorandum.

It would appear that no Patrol Instructions was issued to Mr. L. Hicks, Cadet Patrol Officer, either by you or Mr. Bartlett - yet Mr. Hicks conducted a portion of the patrol on his own and was being given in-the-field training. Further, no patrol report has been received at this District Headquarters from Mr. Hicks or any census statistics which he conducted according to Mr. Bartlett's report, vide, patrol diary 25th January, 1969; and paragraph 2 Introduction; such a report is an essential part of the in-the-field training of a Cadet Patrol Officer.

Mr. Hicks has proceeded on leave, but did not report to this District Headquarters. Was he instructed to do so? Did you request a patrol report from Mr. Hicks?

Whilst understanding the need to recruit carriers initially, thus necessitating the use of three 20 H.P. Mercury motors for the three canoes, it is suggested that 45 carriers appears rather excessive for the first leg of the patrol, that is, 9 days.

I have made arrangements with the District Commissioner, Vanimo, for the lad Mak-Tineivo, son of the Luluai of Biscario, to be flown to Wewak in the near future when he will be sent on to you for reunion with his legal parents.

To enable me to place the full facts before the Director, re the compensation angle it will be necessary for you to submit to this District Headquarters a full covering report on the circumstances that led up to Constable Kalat having the lad in his custody - any promises made on behalf of the Administration re the lad's schooling at Amboin Patrol Post. Please treat this as a matter of urgency.

There are many instances throughout the Territory where similar situations prevail as these mentioned by Mr. Bartlett relating to the Kasagili people. It appears that the Kasagili people are already being visited by patrols from Wabag - I can see no practical reason for making recommendations to have District boundaries changed.

67-1-1/311

FHF:rf

Sub District Office,
ANGGRAM.

14th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 4(a) of 1968/69

Please find attached three copies of a Patrol Report in respect of the above mentioned patrol carried out by Mr. J. Bartlett, A.D.O.

As indicated in the Patrol Instructions (Appendix 1), the object of the patrol was to contact the more primitive of the groups in the Alanblack and Arafundi Census Divisions. It was considered desirable that this portion of the patrol be carried out by an experienced Officer, leaving the remainder, i.e. the patrol of the more regularly contacted groups, to be carried out by Mr. L. Hicks C.P.O., the Officer-in-Charge, Amboin.

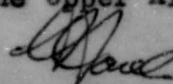
The most disappointing aspect of the patrol was the forced cancellation of the visit to the villages on the Upper Arafundi, and with this of course the failure to apprehend the two Tungum murderers. The nature of the present wet season has been unusual in that there has been experienced almost continued rain rather than regularly spaced heavy downpours generally characteristic of the wet season. The result of course is that streams such as the Arafundi, normally subject to flash flooding, have been in a state of almost continual flood making patrolling impossible. This naturally was not expected nor could it have been anticipated by the Patrol.

A copy of Mr. Bartlett's letter concerning the possibility of having the KASAGILI people officially administered from Wabag is included with the report. The facts contained in the submission and in the report appear sufficient to warrant this and it is therefore requested that action be taken on this matter.

Action has already been taken concerning the return of the son of the BISOPIO Luluai. (My 51-2-1/265 of 20th February, 1969 to you refers.) While it is essential at this stage that the child be returned, it is felt that he will probably be most unwilling to resume living with the primitive Bisorios. It is hoped that once he has visited his parents they, (the parents) may be willing to allow him to resume his schooling at Amboin, assuming of course that such arrangements can be made.

The timber industry seems to have stabilized somewhat and both the Marienberg and Angoram mills are in full production again, thus people in this area (see para. 25 of the report) will be able to continue selling timber.

Little further comment is required. The patrol was carried out efficiently under very trying conditions. As soon as it is physically possible the Upper Arafundi area will be revisited.


(F.H. Faulkner)

Assistant District Commissioner

67-2

Amboin Patrol Post,
via ANGORAM.

11th February, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

KASAGALI Group - ALANBLAK CENSUS
DIVISION

Amboin Patrol Report No. 4(A) of 1968/69, paragraph 12 refers.

2. As mentioned in the Patrol Report, this group is geographically in the AMBOIN Administrative area, however they are much closer to WABAG (three days walk as compared to six days walk and two days canoe from AMBOIN) and also are culturally and linguistically more closely related to the ENGAS. Initial contact was made from WABAG in 1961/62 by Mr. R. Treautlein and all contact since has been made from there. An A.P.O. from WABAG is also posted there.

3. Could representation be made to the District Commissioners of both this and the Western Highlands District to have this group officially administered from WABAG. At present they do not appear to be listed in the Village Directory in either district.

For your information and onforwarding, please.



(Jon Bartlett)
Assistant District Officer.

Done
17/3/69

67-2

Amboin Patrol Post,
via ANGORAM.

11th February, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

Amboin Patrol Report No. 4(A) of 1968/69 -
Upper WOGAPMERI and ARAFUNDI Rivers.

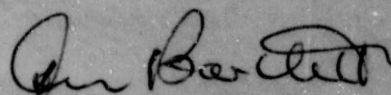
Your 67-1-2/185 of the 13th of December, 1968 refers.

2. Please find attached the above mentioned patrol report in quadruplicate done in accordance with the Director's 67-1-0 of the 21st June, 1968. Included in the report is to be found:-

- (a) Appendices I and 2.
- (b) Patrol Map, and
- (c) A Camping Allowance claim for your signature and certification.

3. A copy of the report has been placed on the AMBOIN file.

For your information and onforwarding, please.



(Jon Bartlett)
Assistant District Officer.

PATROL DIARY

Monday 20/1/69

Patrol equipment prepared and canoes loaded. Three 20 H.P. Mercury motors (two Government, one hired) on two "double" canoes and one single canoe used. 0945 to 1025. To AMONGABI and people informed of patrol's programme. 1026 to 1040 to MARAMBA and similar information given. 1041 to 1115. To CHIMBUT and similar message given. 1115 to 1155. To INIAL. Five carriers recruited and waited for canoes to arrive. Third canoe arrived 1305. 1325 to 1355. To SIKAIAM where five more carriers were recruited. 1410 to 1440. To BARAPIDGIN and seven carriers recruited. 1445 to 1325. To YENITABAK and three carriers recruited which brought total carriers to forty-five! - this includes twenty-one IMANMERI men and four YIMAS men recruited at AMBOIN. 1545 to 1604. To DANYIGL. 1604 to 1600. Canoes unloaded and tent fly erected for carriers - names of carriers recorded and rations scaled out. The rivers (KARAWARI and WOGAPMERI) were reasonably high and very little difficulty in canoe travel. All Rest Houses and villages appeared to be in good repair - no doubt due to the patrol's intended arrival. Good reception at DANYIGL (only thirty people) and Rest House complex in good repair. Slept DANYIGL.

Tuesday 21/1/69

0810 to 0905. From DANYIGL to LATOMA (SAMARIUP) mooring place. 0905 to 0930. Continued up WOGAPMERI River under power, passed old Japanese war camp on route. 0930. Continued under part power but mostly and poled the canoes, sometimes needing up to thirty men to get through shallow spots. 1410 Passed Mr. D. Van R. Claassen's (A.D.O.) camp. 1440 Moored three canoes in small creek off the main river. 1515 to 1555. To MOMBOIOTJO. Carriers and Mr. Hicks arrived 1630. Rest House and police barracks insufficient so three tents were erected - rations scaled, food bought and general discussions with villagers. Mr. Hicks censused village (GADIO). 2030 to 2130 Discussions with interpreters and woman from TOWI re whereabouts and welfare of TOWI'S. Also enquired into whereabouts of the SIDI (an uncontacted group) and the possibility of finding them. Slept MOMBOI'OUTJOU.

PUSHED

Wednesday 22/1/69

0830 to 0915. To the MUNDUPA Creek.
0915 to 1030. Waited for carriers to arrive. Carriers making hard work of it for some unknown reason - especially the ALANBLAKS.
1030. Climbed steeply for half an hour and then followed the ridge.
1110 to 1205. Waited for carriers again but left as soon as the first contingent arrived.
1205 to 1320. Arrived at a place called MARAMU. Started a camp.
1400. First line of carriers arrived.
1500. Mr. Hicks and the rest of the carriers arrived.
ALANBLAK carriers almost useless and slowing the patrol appreciably. Heavy rain during the night and Mr. Hicks reorganised stores and sleeping arrangements. Slept MARAMU - altitude 1600'.

Thursday 23/1/69

0810 to 0940. Reached AURINE Creek.
0940 to 0945. Reached WASUWA (WOGAPMERI River).
0945 to 1115. Climbed for fifty minutes after leaving WASUWA and then descended again to the WASUWA - thence five minutes walk to the camp site, WASUWAKINDI.
1115 to 1400. Waited for first of carriers to arrive and camp site prepared. Last of carriers arrived at 1530. Carriers still painfully slow in spite of Mr. Hicks' urgings at the back of the line. All thoughts of proceeding to KASAGALI now abandoned as excessive time taken by carriers would leave the patrol short of rations. One man from KOMBUTUA arrived and said he would be joined by others later. Discussions with KOMBOTUA'S after another five arrived.
This camp site was chosen because the next site was out of carrier range. Slept WASUWAKINDI - altitude 1,900'.

Friday 24/1/69.

0830 to 0900. Followed WASUWA River.
0900 to 0950. Steep ascent up the WAMBULU Mountain - reached about 5,500'.
1010. Started long descent crossing the WAMBULA creek and then followed it until it joined with the HOGOLO Creek and then followed it until 1150 and then ascended to KOMBOTUA - arriving 1205.
About thirteen men were present on the patrol's arrival - all were very shy and stayed behind a fence. They were persuaded to come out and shake hands with the patrol personnel. Three women and some children were also persuaded to come out and shake hands. The Tultul from KASAGALI was present at the time visiting his in-laws. Stated that he spent three nights on the road and that he had been visited four times by WABAG Patrols.
Tents erected for Police and carriers. People not at all helpful. Myself and Mr. Hicks occupied a house that had been built for Mr and Mrs. M. Dornstreich.
Camp finished, carriers rationed and informal talks.
Slept KOMBOTUA - altitude 2,500'.

Saturday 25/1/69

1000 to 1200. Discussions with KASAGALI men and a man from KALUK (TOWI). Mr. Hicks conducted census. Houses (3) also inspected. General discussions and buying of food during day. People also questioned re uncontacted groups. Medical inspection and anti-yaws injections given. Two KASAGALI'S and one KOMBOTUA wish to find work and learn pidgin. Slept KOMBOTUA.

Sunday 26/1/69.

0800 to 1205. To WASUWAKINDI - actual walking time 5 hours. 1330. Bulk of carriers arrived. 1330 to 1430. Camp made on previous site. Carriers much quicker as load lightened and extra carriers recruited - also the prospect of returning home. Last hour of walk in heavy rain and rations all soaked - walking was difficult and as it was Sunday WASUWAKINDI chosen as camp site instead of further on. Slept camp WASUWAKINDI.

Monday 27/1/69.

Broke camp. 0745 departed WASUWAKINDI - arrived first camp (MARAMU) at 1030. 1030 to 1305. To MOMBOI'OUTJOU taking it fairly easy and shooting game en route. 1630 to 1730. ALANBLAK and GADIO carriers paid and rations scaled. Slept MOMBOI'OUTJOU.

Tuesday 28/1/69

Broke camp. 0920 to 0955. Walked to canoes on WOGAPMERI River - canoes loaded. 1010 to 1245. Proceeded downstream - sometimes poleing and sometimes restraining the canoes with ropes. Met single canoe from AMBOIN and myself and Mr. Hicks transferred to it and proceeded to AMBOIN - arriving 1600. Double canoe arrived 1830. Patrol temporarily disbanded.

Saturday 1/2/69

1220 to 1620. By two double canoes to Yamandim - stopping at YIMAS to recruit more carriers and also at WOBLIMAS to apprise the people of the patrol's itinerary. 1620 to 1800. One tent fly erected for carriers and camp made - informal discussions with Village Officials. 1840. Mr. L.C. Hicks, C.P.O., arrived in the single canoe after having been delayed at AMBOIN. Slept YAMANDIM.

Sunday 2/2/69

0825 to 0940. By canoe to IMBOIN - going easy as very high water. 0940 to 1145. Discussion with village officials, camp made, carriers' names recorded and carriers rationed. Canoe sent back to AMBOIN. Rain most of the day. The Luluai from ARAMB (TUNGUM) and some men from AVLEMB were seen and informed of the objects of the Patrol.

①

Word sent for AJWIN carriers who arrived about 1930 - carriers rationed. Slept IMBOIN.

Monday 3/2/69

Rations divided for MEAKAMBUT section of the patrol and carriers organized. Mr. Hicks, C.P.O., censused the people and addressed the assembly. 0920 to 1140. To Mr. D. Van R. Claassen's camp (1966) on the bank of the MAMBUAM Creek at a place called KANDAMGUNDA. The ARAFUNDI River was crossed once and the MAMBUAM Creek twice, and even though the rivers were reasonably high, no difficulty was encountered. Camp made on a spot already cleared by Mr. Van Claassen. Two men, three women and two children from MEAKAMBUT arrived. The rest, because of a recent influenza (?) epidemic, had dispersed. Discussions with YAKA, the man appointed as Luluai by Mr. M.V. O'Regan. Previously censused names called and it was discovered that eight people including five adult men had died. Medical inspection and anti-yaws injections given. Slept KANDAMGUNDA.

Tuesday 4/2/69

It was decided to spend the day here and see if any more MEAKAMBUITS would appear. Some betel nut and bananas were bought and the Luluai was given his hat and a little ceremony was held. Mr. Hicks went further upstream and saw the MEAKAMBUT Rest House complex, about 35 minutes walk away. Carriers rationed. Slept KANDAMGUNDA.

Wednesday 5/2/69

0730 to 0810. Broke camp. 0810 to 0850. To junction of ARAFUNDI River - met by canoes - canoes loaded - two policemen sent to check on height of ARAFUNDI River ~~at~~ TUNGUM track - some carriers walked to IMBOIN to save overloading the canoes. 0910 to 0945. By canoe to IMBOIN. Canoes unloaded. Two policemen arrived back - river too high to attempt walk to TUNGUM. Camp made - carriers rationed. Slept IMBOIN.

Thursday 6/2/69

Water still high and travel by foot impossible. 0830 to 1030. By canoe to first river crossing on the road to TUNGUM. The river here was well over six feet and the current very strong. Too wide to bridge and rapids make travel by rafts or canoes impossible. This crossing is normally the easiest of a total of six. This point is virtually the limit of canoe travel. 1100 to 1300. Mr. Hicks walked to the mountains at the back of IMBOIN but the climb up the mountain was nearly vertical and thus impossible for carriers. 1500. Heavy rain observed in the headwaters so it appears that the patrol will have to be

postponed.
Carriers rationed.
Slept IMBOIN.

Friday 7/2/69

River dropped considerably overnight so decided to wait and see.
0845. Canoe and Mr. Hicks sent to AMBOIN to get more stores in case patrol is caught by high rivers on the return journey to PUNDUGUM.
0900. Two Policemen sent to first river crossing to check on height - reported back at 1330 and I was informed that the river is still about two feet too high to attempt a crossing.
1730. Mr. Hicks and canoe arrived back from AMBOIN in heavy rain.
Carriers rationed.
1800. River started rising again and by 2030 back to its previous highest level and still rising. Definitely decided to return to AMBOIN tomorrow and postpone rest of the patrol.
Slept IMBOIN.

Saturday 8/2/69

IMBOIN, AUWIN and YIMAS carriers paid.
Broke camp.
0915 to 1320. By canoe to AMBOIN - outboard motor running poorly.
Patrol equipment unpacked.

END OF DIARY

(9)

INTRODUCTION

1. This patrol, although of a "Special" type, will be reported on more comprehensively than outlined in the Director's 67-1-0 of the 21st June, 1968 as there were several objects of the Patrol, and as well, new areas were visited for the first time. Other special circumstances encountered by this patrol also need mentioning for the benefit of future Officers.
2. Mr. L.C. Hicks, C.P.O., accompanied the Patrol and amongst other duties, conducted the census where possible and gathered data for an "Area Study" i.e. his section of the Patrol is being reported on as an "Annual Census" type Patrol (Amboin Patrol Report No. 4(B) of 1968/69). Geographical descriptions, Census figures, etc., will be covered by Mr. Hicks' report.
3. The patrol was done in two sections: the headwaters of the WOGAPMERI River were visited first (9 days) and the headwaters of the ARAFUNDI River were then visited after the patrol was reorganised at AMBOIN (8 days).
4. Due to unforeseen and insurmountable circumstances, some of the objects of the patrol were not carried out, and except for visiting IMBOIN and seeing some MEAKAMBUTS, the ARAFUNDI section of the patrol will have to be redone.
5. On the first section of the patrol, the WOGAPMERI River, paragraph (a)(ii) of the instructions, i.e. a visit to KASAGALI, was not carried out as the carriers recruited were "river" men and as such were not up to carrying loads in the mountains. For this reason, carrier walking times were, on occasions, more than double the time taken by an unencumbered person. The patrol thus moved at a snail's pace and travelling times between places were much greater than anticipated. Had the patrol proceeded to KASAGALI, the rations for carriers would have been fully depleted two to three days before returning to AMBOIN and the smallness of villages precluded buying sufficient food en route. However, (and as mentioned later on in the report), a visit to KASAGALI is not really necessary as, according to KASAGALI men seen, they have been visited four times by WABAG D.D.A. Officers, and in appearance, dress and language they are very similar to the ENGA tribe, although, geographically, they are within the AMBOIN Administrative area.
6. The ARAFUNDI River section was completely frustrated by high water as from IMBOIN southwards all travel is by foot and the ARAFUNDI River has to be crossed several times, an impossible task for carriers (and non-swimmers). The patrol waited for three days for the water to drop and investigated alternate routes but there were none and even at the time of writing this report the water is still too high. It was decided not to wait longer than three days as the carriers still had to be rationed - rations which AMBOIN can ill afford. At the time of mounting the patrol it was realised that difficulty could be encountered due to high water, however most of the patrols in the past into this area have been in the "wet" and at the most have only been delayed one to two days. Patrol instructions are attached as Appendix I.

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NATIVE SITUATION.

7. The GADIO people have only been contacted since 1963 but have had a Mr. and Mrs. M. Dornstreich, Anthropologists, Columbia University, staying with them for sixteen months ending in October, 1968. The Dornstreichs also spent four months at KOMBOTUA.
8. To avoid confusion, mention should be made of the name "GADIO". In the past, GADIO has been used to describe all people in the AMBOIN area living south of SAMARIUP (LATOMA) and also the Rest House at MOMBOI'OUTJOU. This however is incorrect. The people living at MOMBOI'OUTJOU (previously called GADIO) are SOGOBA'S plus nine (four men, two women and three children) GADIO'S who have only recently come to live at MOMBOI'OUTJOU at the insistence of various Officers. The Luluai, who is a GADIO, is included in these nine.
9. The group known as "GADIO" reside at a place called KOMBATUA which is a two to three day walk from MOMBOI'OUTJOU in a southerly direction. They speak an entirely different language from the SOGOBA'S. The two groups do not even intermarry even though they are traditional friends. It was thought better, at this stage, to continue censusing the two groups as one as the GADIO'S have stated their intention of moving down to MOMBOI'OUTJOU, a move which has always been encouraged by Officers. The SOGOBA'S are amenable to this and have offered the GADIO'S ground in their area.
10. Of the group known in the census books as GADIO, 30 are SOGOBA'S and 44 are GADIO'S. A total of 57 new names (about 29 sighted, 3 not seen) were recorded, i.e. 84% of the GADIO'S have not been seen by patrols before.
11. The reception at MOMBOI'OUTJOU was rather casual and it is obvious that Europeans are no novelty or cause for amazement. Another result of the Dornstreichs' stay was the presence of two good (out of a total of five) pidgin speakers - both of whom are experienced interpreters. (A man by the name of KOSIOKO was used by the patrol and found quite satisfactory). At KOMBATUA, the people at first were very shy and stayed behind a fence, however they were soon talked into shaking hands with patrol personnel and soon after, some women, who were less shy than the men, appeared. It soon became obvious though that these people had been schooled in the way of trading and foodstuffs purchased were paid for at prices which were highly inflated, even compared to prices charged downstream by more sophisticated groups. Apart from this trait, these people are still very "new" and still dress in mainly traditional clothes. There are no pidgin speakers.
12. The KASAGALI Group. For reasons outlined in the introduction to this report, this village could not be visited, however on arrival at MOMBOI'OUTJOU, one KASAGALI man was seen. At KOMBATUA two more were seen including the Tultul. These people occasionally visit KOMBATUA and MOMBOI'OUTJOU and it was purely coincidental that they were there on the patrol's arrival. It was learnt from the Tultul that about four patrols have visited the KASAGALI'S. The Tultul was appointed to his office (they do not have a Luluai) by WABAG Officers so it would appear that WABAG are now administering this group. This is by far the best arrangement as from KASAGALI to AMBOIN is about six days walk plus two days in a canoe, whereas WABAG is only a three day walk. Also, in dress, language, tribal affiliations and culture they are more akin to the WABAG people than the WOGAPMERI River people. This matter has been raised in a separate memorandum (my 67-2 of the 11th February, 1969 to the Assistant District Commissioner, ANGORAM.). There is an A.P.O. stationed at KASAGALI.

13. Two men from KASAGALI and two from KOMBATUA expressed their desire to go to ANGORAM to find work and learn pidgin as no one from either place speaks pidgin. The four men accompanied the patrol back to AMBOIN and it is hoped that work can be found for them in ANGORAM.
14. The SIDI Group. This group were not contacted and very little information on their whereabouts was forthcoming. It is only a very small group consisting of four separate clans which have strong and friendly interrelations. Three SIDI men make occasional trips to KOMBATUA and one GADIO and two TOWI men make return visits although very rarely. The GADIO man who visits them has promised to tell the SIDI'S of our desire to contact them and he will try and arrange a meeting for the next patrol. Mr. Dornstreich, during his stay at KOMBATUA, met two SIDI men and definitely ascertained that they do exist and are not merely a splinter group of some previously contacted village. They speak a different language from the GADIO'S or any other known people and speech between these two groups is by a "trade" language. The GADIO'S and SIDI'S are traditional enemies but there have been no hostilities for some years now. At KOMBATUA the SIDI'S are referred to as "SIDI", "SITI" or "ULIPAS" (meaning "to the west"). Geographically they are situated to the south of BISORIO and west of KOMBATUA. A BISORIO man (now living at MOMBOL'OUTJOU) said that when working for Nickel International last May, he saw some SIDI'S at a spot between the KOROSAMERI and SALUMEI Rivers. He said that although cautious, they were soon persuaded to come to the helicopter he had landed in.
15. The TOWI and KALUK Groups. While at KOMBATUA a man from a group called KALUK was seen. On further investigation it was found that part of this group had been censused with the TOWI people in May of 1963, their first and only contact with Administration officers. It would appear that although the KALUK'S speak the same language as the TOWI'S, they are a quite separate clan with different geographical boundaries. The KALUK man said that there are 16 men (as well as women and children) in the group and that they live "on the KARAWARI River", some distance from the TOWI'S.
16. This patrol had hoped to see some TOWI'S at INIAL (on the junction of the KARAWARI and WOGAPMERI Rivers) but none were seen. It is unknown when future contact of the TOWI'S can be made as a patrol into the area would be very expensive (a permanent carrier line with full rations) and quite lengthy for a population of about a hundred men, women and children. (See AMBOIN Patrol Report No. 8 of 1962/63 by Mr. H.J. Redmond).
17. It was heard at MOMBOL'OUTJOU that the BISORIO'S will not meet any more patrols (see AMBOIN Patrol Report No. 1 of 1968/69) until the Luluai's child is returned to them. In 1964 Mr J. Stobart, then Officer-in-Charge AMBOIN, during initial contact of the BISORIO'S, took the Luluai's son, MAK-TINEIWE, to AMBOIN for schooling. The arrangement was that Const. 1/C 7852 KALAT (now posted to NUKU Patrol Post, West Sepik District) was to look after the child until he had finished his schooling at AMBOIN. However KALAT transferred from AMBOIN in April of 1966 and took the child with him, without either the Officer-in-Charge's or the parents' permission. He now refuses to return the child unless plane fares are paid. He also claims maintenance. It is imperative, administratively, that this child be returned as soon as possible. This matter will be discussed further with the Assistant District Commissioner, ANGORAM on my return to ANGORAM.

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18. All of the groups mentioned above have no conception of such things as the House of Assembly, Local Government Councils or any other institution or matter outside their immediate locality. It was considered unwise to introduce these matters at such an early stage of their development.
19. The MEAKAMBUT Group. These people were visited at Mr. D. Van R. Claassen's camp of 1966 but only two men, three women and two children were seen. The reason for this is that five men, two women and a child have died in the last two months from a sickness which had the symptoms of influenza. The census was done with the help of YAKA, the Luluai (who was still very sick and weak), and a total of thirty-four men, women and children arrived at. As far as could be ascertained thirty-four ~~members of the population~~ is approximately correct and no information could be gathered which would justify the approximation of a hundred as mentioned in IMBOIN Patrol Report No. 2 of 1967/68. The average height of the men, five foot ten, mentioned in that same report is also completely erroneous as from the men I have seen, both this time and when a couple of ~~groups~~ visited the station in June and September of last year, the average height is somewhere between five foot two and five foot four.
20. The Luluai YAKA was given the Luluai's hat in a small ceremony as well as some gifts. He showed very little interest but this was probably due to the poor state of his health. He was urged to try and assemble his group into a village at a place called MEPI.TADANG (AGABEINAMBA) which is only a 25 minute walk from the patrol's camp site. The MEAKAMBUTS have already built a Rest House and Police Barracks on this site.
21. The MEAKAMBUTS seen over the last year are apparently well within the sphere of Administration influence and appeared to fully trust the patrol personell. It seems unnecessary to mount special patrols to this area in future, with the exception of a follow-up to this patrol.
22. YADMA and YIMBANG, the two fugitives from a double murder which occurred in January of last year could not be apprehended due to the patrol being stopped at IMBOIN by swollen rivers. The other seventeen men involved in the murders were all tried by the Supreme Court in December and convicted of wilful murder. Before returning to their place they stated that YADMA and YIMBANGS whereabouts were known and that they wished to give themselves up.
23. Of the seventeen murderers, fifteen were PUN.DUGUMS and two were TUNGUMS (ARAMBROS). Because of the possibility of a "payback", the two TUNGUMS have taken up residence at PUN.DUGUM and neither group is game to wander onto the other's land. For this reason alone, it is imperative that the two fugitives (both TUNGUMS) be taken into custody as soon as possible.
24. One of the IMBOINS (HAPMUN) who was a witness-interpreter in the Supreme Court and Preliminary Hearing, and who has since married the murdered man's wife, also fears for his safty but this could be an imagined fear.
25. The IMBOINS are now a fairly apathetic lot but there is little chance of a change in the foreseeable future as they have very little opportunity for economic development especially since their main source of income, the sale of timber, has been stopped due to the closure of SEPIK River sawmills.

CARRIERS, CANOES, CAMPSITES etc.,

26. The progress of this patrol was greatly hindered by poor carriers - especially the ALANBLAKS (which includes INIAI, SIRAIUN, YEMIPABAK, BARAPIDGIN and DANYIG). On the other hand, the IMAMERIS were quite good and it is suggested that future Officers recruit as many IMAMERIS as possible and make up the balance with YIMAS, AMONGABIS and men from the area being patrolled. At the start of the patrol an Officer can count on the carriers taking at least twice as long as the Officer, improving gradually as loads lighten and carriers become accustomed to the conditions.
27. No difficulty was experienced with outboard motors. The limit of power canoe travel on the WOGAPMEHI River is INIAI in very low water to a maximum of a place only an hour's walk from MOMBOL'OUTJOU. On the ARAFUNDI River the maximum distance to be travelled by power canoe is about an hour's travel past IMBOIN. In low water canoes may be stopped at YAMANDIM. On both rivers, except for maximum high water, canoes have to be poled and manhandled in the upper reaches.
28. For future patrol going to KOMBATUA or KASAGALI, it is suggested that the first camp after leaving MOMBOL'OUTJOU should be a bush hamlet called NODU. KOMBATUA could be reached in one day from NODU. After leaving KOMBATUA, the next camp could be made at LONDON (same spelling, different pronunciation). KASAGALI might be reached the next day. If carriers are below standard, the total time to KASAGALI could be raised from four days to seven.

CONCLUSION.

29. The following are comments on the patrol instructions:

Paragraph (a):- The patrol did not get as far as KASAGALI, see paragraph 5 of this report.

Paragraph (a)(i):- Census was done and anti-yaws injections given. Two cases of yaws were seen at MOMBOL'OUTJOU.

Paragraph (a)(ii):- See paragraph 12 of this report.

Paragraph (b)(i):- Census and medical checks were done for IMBOIN and some MEAKAMBUTS.

Paragraph (b)(ii):- Some MEAKAMBUTS were seen (see paragraphs 19-21) but it would require an extended patrol to visit all their hamlets. The hamlet mentioned by Mr. O'Regan in ANBOIN Patrol No. 2 of 1967/68 consists of only one house belonging to the Luluai. It has now been deserted.

Paragraph (b)(iii):- See Paragraphs 22 + 24

Paragraph (e):- The writer will be returning to ANBORAM on the 14th of this month and Mr. Hicks will recommence the rest of the patrol on the same day.

30. The first section of the patrol was very interesting. Disappointment was felt at not being able to reach KASAGALI. The second section of the patrol, the ARAFUNDI part was marred by the high water in the river and the long wait at IMBOIN was very boring as well as being a waste of valuable patrol

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funds and rations. It is hoped that I can lead the next patrol into this area so that the matter of the double murders which started last January, can finally be brought to a conclusion.

For your information, please.

John Bartlett

(John Bartlett)
Assistant District Officer.

APPENDIX I.

COPY.

67-1-2/185

Department of District Administration

Sub District Office,

ANGORAM.

13th December, 1968.

Mr. Jon Bartlett, A.D.O.
Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

Amboin Patrol No. 4 of 1968/9 - Upper WOGAPMERI and ARAFUNDI Rivers - Patrol Instructions.

These instructions are to be read in conjunction with my 67-1-2 of today addressed to the Officer-in-Charge Amboin Patrol Post.

You are to commence a patrol into the above-mentioned areas in early January with the following objects in mind:

(a) The Patrol is to proceed to the limits of canoe travel up the WOGAPMERI River and then is to proceed by foot to GADIO (MOMBOI'OUTJO) thence to KAMBOTUA and KASAGALI and thence to return to GADIO. Objects of this portion of the patrol are:

(i) Census revision with simultaneous medical inspections and an anti-yaws campaign if sufficient medicine can be made available.

(ii) The KASAGALI people have been contacted from the Western Highlands District but their progress is to be checked and an initial census to be done if this has not been done from WABAG.

(iii) You will attempt to contact the SIDI group to the west of KASAGALI through the help of the KASAGALI and GADIO groups. Shortage of rations will preclude walking to their garden sites and hamlets and you will have to rely on the above mentioned groups bringing them to either KASAGALI or KAMBOTUA. This portion of the patrol should take from eight to ten days.

(b) On return to GADIO you are to proceed to the upper ARAFUNDI River where you will undertake the following:

(i) Census, medical checks and an anti-yaws campaign of IMBOIN and all groups south of IMBOIN.

(ii) The MEAKAMBUT people are to be re-contacted and their hamlets visited if they are amenable to this.

(iii) The two fugitives, YAUMA and YIMBANG, who are the alleged ringleaders of the double murder which occurred in that area last year, are to be apprehended. This portion of the patrol should also take from eight to ten days.

(c) Mr. L. Hicks, Cadet Patrol Officer, to accompany you and is to be given in-the-field training.

(d) Routine administration is to be carried out as required.

(e) On return to IMBOIN, you are to leave the patrol and return to ANGORAM. Mr. Hicks will complete the patrol of the lower ARAFUNDI and WOGAPMERI Rivers.

For your action.

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

c.c. O.I.C. Patrol Post,
AMBOIN.

(2)

APPENDIX 2.

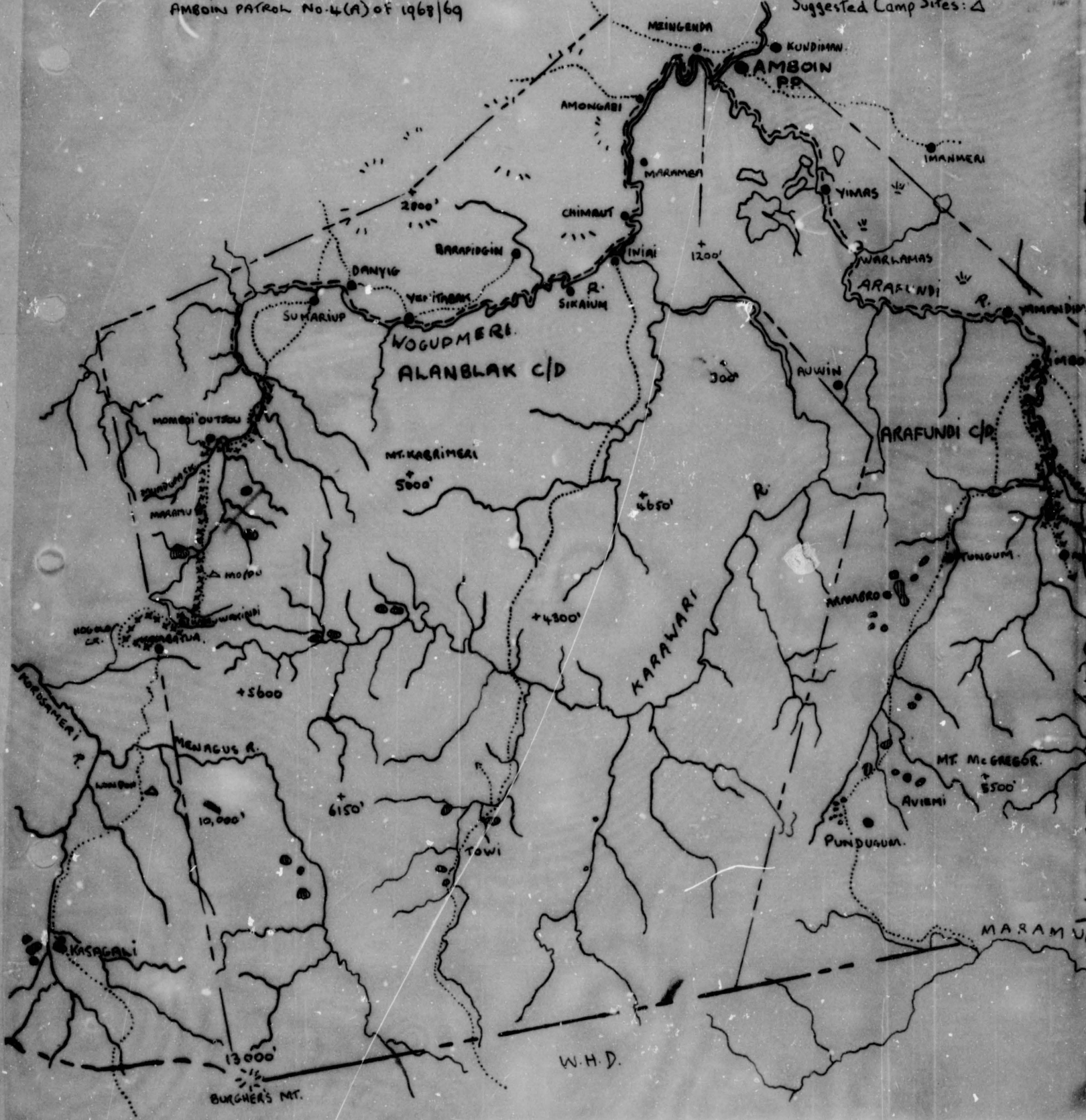
LANGUAGE GROUPINGS UPPER ALANBLAK AND
KOROSAMERI CENSUS DIVISIONS.

1. The following groups converse in the "BI" language with varying differences in dialect: GADIO, TOWI, KASALI, INIAI, LALUK. This language is apparently quite similar to the "ENGA" language of the Western Highlands District, although it is doubtful whether INIAS could converse either fluently or immediately with WABAGAS.
2. The SOGOBAS and LATOMAS (SAMARIUP) are the only two groups which speak the MABRUS language although the WATAKATAUIS on the WEISIS Creek (a tributary to the KOROSAMERI River) are becoming fluent in it.
3. All the groups from IMBOIN south and on the APAFUNDI River speak the same language. These groups include the: MEAKAMBUTS, IMBOIN, ARAMBRO, AVIEMI and PUNDUGUM. The MEAKAMBUTS speak a language which is dialectually very different but according to patrol personnel from various places, the IMANMERIS, ASANGGAMUTS (on the YUAT River) and the KANSIMEIS can understand quite a few words. One middle-aged man from IMANMERI could converse quite freely with the MEAKAMBU Lului.

oooOooooOooooOooooOooo

LEGEND.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| Villages | ● yimas | Swamps | ☞ ☞ ☞ |
| Cultivated Areas | ▨ | Mountain Peaks | + 2700' |
| Tracks | ⋯⋯⋯ | Census Division Boundaries | - - - - - |
| District Boundary | ————— | Sub-District Boundary | ⋯⋯⋯ |
| Patrol route: By canoe | - - - - - | SCALE: 1:250,000 | |
| By foot | xx xxx x x x | Camp sites | △ |
| AMBON PATROL NO. 4(A) OF 1968/69 | | Suggested Camp Sites | △ |



LEGEND.

● yimas

Swamps

⋈ ⋈ ⋈

○ Areas

Mountain Peaks + 2700'

Census Division Boundaries

Sub-District Boundary

SCALE: 1:250,000

Route: By canoe: - - - - -

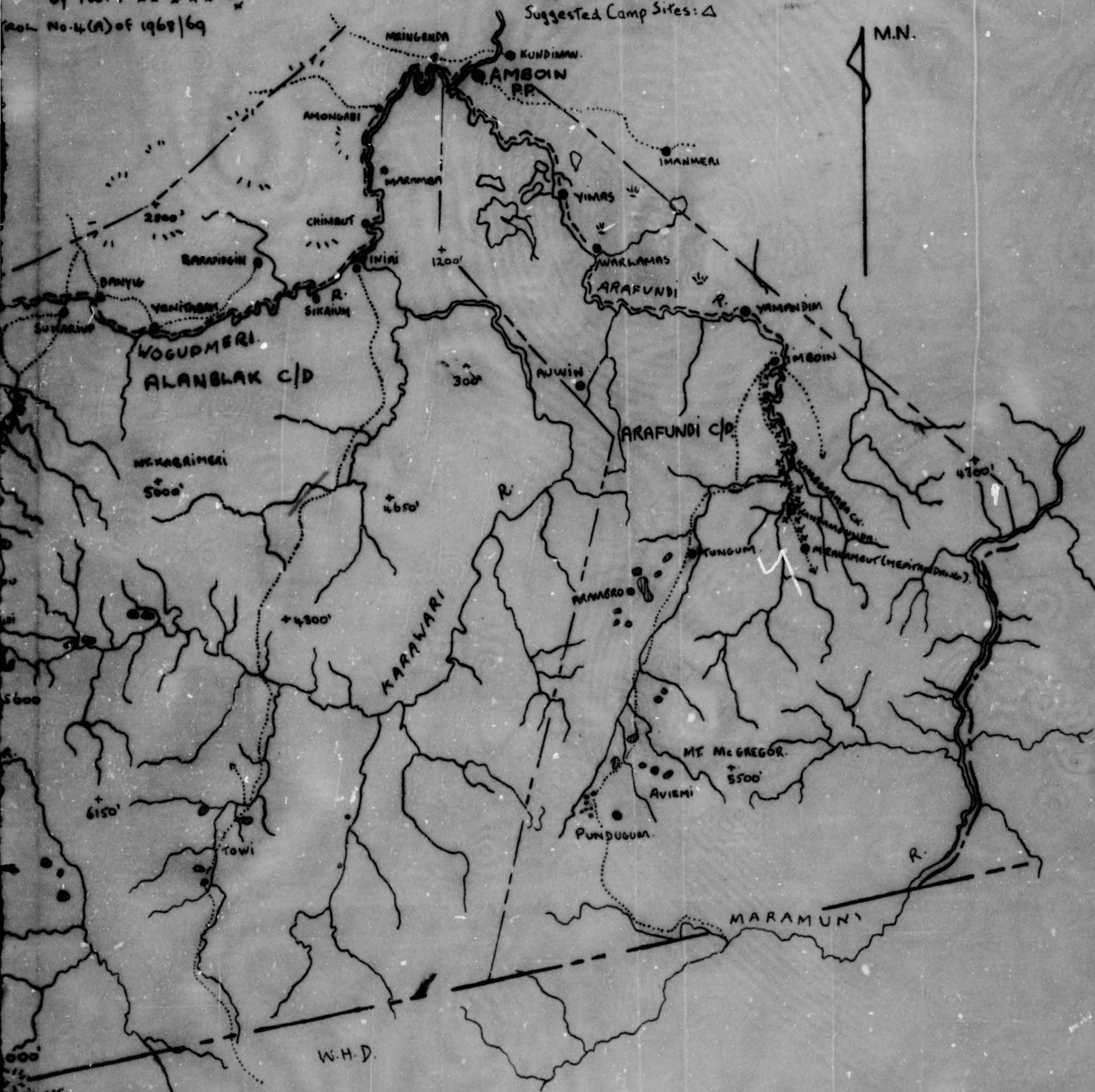
Camp sites: □

Suggested Camp Sites: △

By foot: x x x x x

Order No. 4(A) of 1968/69

M.N.



W.H.D.

...ERS MT.



H.Q.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... AMBOIN PATROL POST REPORT NO. 5 of 1968/69.....

Subdistrict..... ANGORAM.....

District..... EAST SEPIK.....

Type of Patrol..... SPECIAL - STORE SURVEY.....

Patrol Conducted by..... GEOFF F. PAYNE, C.P.O.....

Area Patrolled } KOROSAMERI CENSUS DIVISION.....

(Council and/or } Non-Council area.....

Census Division/s.) }

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

CONST. 1/C 0753 SAGI.....

DRIVER TANGIT.....

Duration of Patrol—from 3./2./69..... To 7./2./69.....

No. of Days..... Five days (four nights).....

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area..... no. 1 of 1968/69 Annual Census.....

Date..... August-September 1968..... Duration..... 28 days.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... CARRY OUT STORE SURVEY AND ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.....

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 2,572.....

Director of District Administration,
KCNEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

141 3/1969

E. F. Payne
District Commissioner.

67-3-33

31st March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
NEWAK.

PATROL NO. AMBOIN 5/68-69

Your reference 67-1-3 of 14th March, 1969.

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

A routine patrol which achieved its objects in a satisfactory manner.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

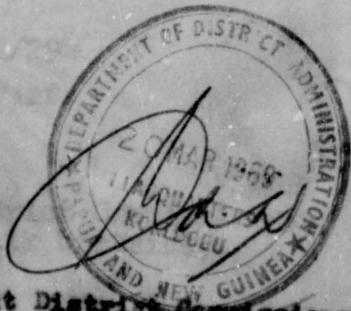
c.c. Mr. G.F. Payne,
C.P.O.,
AMBOIN Patrol Post,
East Sepik District.

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

67.8.22.

(12)

Reference: 67-1-3



District Office,
NEWAK,
East Sepik District,
14th March, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NO. 5
OF 1968/69

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

The completed Form 2's were not included in the report, hence my date of today's date.

It is noted there has been undue delay in processing this report at Sub-district level; the 20 day delay, is this due to infrequent mail services between Amboin and Angoram.

(E.G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

For your information and records please.

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

144
316

67-1-2/292

FHF:rf

Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

5th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

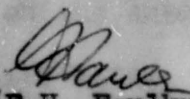
SPECIAL PATROL - AMBOIN No.5 of 1968/69
TRADE STORE SURVEY

Please find attached three copies of a report in respect of the abovementioned patrol carried out by Mr. G. Payne, C.P.O.

The main aim of the patrol was to carry out part of the National Survey of Indigenous Wholesalers and Retailers for the Department of Trade and Industry.

This was Mr. Payne's second patrol as a Cadet Patrol Officer and the first to be carried out on his own. Although the requirements of the patrol were relatively simple and straightforward, Mr. Payne has made good use of the opportunity to familiarize himself with the area and his observations are well recorded.

Claim for camping allowance is attached. This claim includes for convenience two days which were not part of this patrol, but were for nights camped out when Mr. Payne was out recruiting carriers for the Alanblak patrol.


(F.H. Faulkner)
Assistant District Commissioner

67-2

Amboin Patrol Post,
via ANGORAM,
13th February, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

Amboin Patrol Report No. 5 of 1968/69 -
KOROSAMERI Census Division.

With reference to your verbal instructions of the 9th of January, 1969, and reiterated by Mr. J. Bartlett on the 31st of January who explained the area in more detail from his previous patrols there.

2. Please find attached the above mentioned patrol report in quadruplicate done in accordance with the Director's 67-1-0 of the 21st June, 1968. Included in the report is to be found:-

- (a) Nine completed Form 2's issued by the Department of Trades and Industry.
- (b) A Patrol Map, and
- (c) A Camping Allowance claim for your signature and certification.

3. A copy of the report has been placed on the AMBOIN file.

For your information and onforwarding, please.

Geoff Payne
(Geoff Payne)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

(a)

PATROL DIARY

Monday 3/2/69

0900. Departed for MUMERI in YIMAS village canoe powered by D.D.A. 20 H.P. Mercury motor.
1310. Arrived MUMERI. Unexpected grass around Rest House feet high, so decided to go to the top of the Blackwater River and work down.
1625. Arrived KUVANMAS.
Slept KUVANMAS.

Tuesday 4/2/69

0830. Departed KUVANMAS after brief village inspection.
0905. Arrived KARKAR Catholic Mission. With co-operation from Father Jansen surveyed mission store, quite a reasonable stock.
1015. Left for YAMONDINDEI on foot via KANINGARA, twenty minutes walking time between each village. Ten minutes of the KANINGARA to YAMONDINDEI walk being through sago swamp.
Inspect store belonging to ex-policeman, very poor stock.
1215. Returned to Karkar and left for KRAIMBIT 1355. No stock in store. Routine administration carried out.
1525. Left KRAIMBIT
1610. Arrived KABRIMAN. Completed store survey.
Slept KABRIMAN.

Wednesday 4/2/69

0845. Departed KABRIMAN for SANGRIMAN and arrived an hour later. Made survey of store - no stock in hand.
Heard a few complaints which are to appear before Mr. J. Bartlett on Thursday 13th February at AMBOIN.
1205. Left SANGRIMAN for MUMERI
1245. Arrived MUMERI. Water very high - lapping 18" up the posts of the Rest House. Grass had been cut and the village was tidy considering the height of the water.
Carried out the store survey of the two stores in the village which had a more comprehensive stock than the average stores in the area. Slept MUMERI.

Thursday 6/2/69

0830. Departed MUMERI arriving MASENDENAI 1515 after a fast trip down the KANINGARAI Barrat due to the volume of water flowing through it. Completed store survey of the two stores in the village by 1715 and I was encouraged by the fact that younger men with a limited comprehension of the English language were keen to make a success of them.
Slept MASENDENAI.

Friday 7/2/69

Before leaving MASENDERAI I heard several complaints of sickness and decided it was prevalent enough to send an A.P.O. from AMBOIN down to look into it more thoroughly. Heard several other minor complaints.
0945. Departed MASENDERAI for AMBOIN.
1235. Arrived AMBOIN
Patrol disbanded.

END OF DIARY

INTRODUCTION.

1. This brief five day patrol was mounted to carry out part of a "National Survey of Indigenous Wholesalers and Retailers" for the Department of Trade and Industry.
2. In the AMBOIN patrol area the majority of stores are located in the BLACKWATER area due in the main to the higher population density here, and the distance from the AMBOIN stores.
3. All stores are run by local indigenous traders with three exceptions; two Catholic mission stores, one at KAR KAR and one at AMBOIN and the AMBOIN Las Kompani store operated by Mr. W. Hanson.
4. The majority of indigenous owned stores are poorly stocked, erratically managed and most unreliable and undependable for a regular supply of even the most basic necessities required by villagers.
5. The main reasons for the poor management and lack of co-ordination will be outlined in the follow up pages of this report.

VILLAGES IN THE AREA WITH STORES.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>No. of STORES.</u>	<u>OWNER.</u>
KAWINGARA (KAR-KAR)	1	CATHOLIC MISSION
YAMONDINDEI	1	KUNDI-KUMKARAVI
KABRIMAN	1	ANTON-KUDGARI
KRAIMBIT	1	PUNDUK-YANGAN
SANGRIMAN	1	DANGI-MULOFUN
MUMERI	2	(1)MUMERI CO-OP. VILLAGER. (2)ANTON-ALIMIN
MASENDEMAI	2	(1)JERRY-MAI (2)IWANDUMBI-KUNGU
AMBOIN	3	(1)LAS KOMPANI-EUROPEAN W. HANSON (2)CATHOLIC MISSION (3)AMBOIN COMMUNITY STORE

A BREAKDOWN OF INDIVIDUAL STORES AND THE POSSIBILITY OF THEM EVER BECOMING PROFITABLE

6. YAMONDINDEI. This store is owned by KUNDI-KUMKARAVI, a retired corporal of the R.P.N.G.C. The store has been operating for approximately two years, and the owner has overcome great difficulties to keep it open but he is limited by his lack of business knowledge.
7. He makes a trip to ANGORAM and purchases goods at retail prices for resale in his village, every six months or so. Because he has not the capability to keep any sort of books it is hard for him to keep a check on whether the store is profitable. In my opinion the store only continues to run due to the fact that he subsidises it out of his pension.

8. At the time of the survey he had only about ten dollars worth of stock on hand.
9. The store is constructed solidly of native materials.
10. KABRIMAN. The owner ANTON-KUDGERI is a mission teacher, possibly at AMBUNTI. While he is away the store is run by a relative who corresponds with the owner when stores are low. The owner then puts in an order with an ANGORAM store to supply the goods required.
11. Even in this case where the owner is educated he has not grasped the fundamentals of running a store, i.e. he does not purchase his supplies from a wholesaler, and is therefore forced to charge high prices or make little profit.
12. This store could succeed because the owner should have the ability to understand a few of the basic principles of store-keeping.
13. KRAIMBIT. The owner PONDOK-YANGAN has no education and has great difficulty in running the store due to this handicap, the difficulty of getting stores to his village, and the price he has to pay at ANGORAM.
14. The store at present has no stock and he is undecided as to its future.
15. SANGRIMAN. The owner DANGI-MULOFUN lacks the educational qualifications needed to run the business successfully as his past performance has shown. He has had no trade for two years and he is vague as to the future of the store.
16. MUMERI. There are two stores in this village.
(1) A well managed store owned by ANTON-ALIMIN who resides at KAMINDIMBIT where he has another store. This store is well stocked for this area and the owner has some business affiliation with Mr. P. Johnson of ANGORAM.
17. Anton has obtained some education and keeps records of expenditure and receipts. The business is growing and becoming quite profitable, he now has two stores and a double canoe house-boat used for trading en route.
18. The store is solidly constructed of native materials.
19. (2) The second store is a community owned effort with villagers contributing a sum of money for the purchase of the original order. No books are kept and the man in charge is not paid a wage. Again, due to a lack of knowledge of trading practices, the store is poorly managed and understocked at times.
20. MASENDEMAI. (1) One of the two stores in this village is operated by a young ex-army man JERRY-MAI who is sparingly conversant with the English language. He has kept books but not in enough detail to be really beneficial. He owns an outboard motor and purchases his stores at ANGORAM. He is keen on combining the store with other activities such as rice and coconuts and, if sufficiently forceful, may develop a solid business for himself.

3/...

21. (2) The other store here is operated by IWANDUBI-KUNGU helped by members of his family, one who is employed by the Native Co-operative Society, ANGORAM. He is quite conversant with book keeping and every month balances the books for the store. This store purchases its supplies from the Native Co-operative Society but again due to high prices it is hard to make the store profitable.

MAIN PROBLEMS OF INDIGENOUS STOREKEEPERS.

22. (i) The main problem stems right back to the same old problem of a fundamental lack of education which only time and schooling can change.

23. There are many other problems arising which make it difficult for him to make it a success.

24. (ii) Due to his lack of understanding of warehousing, wholesaling and retailing the majority of small store owners fail to become aware of the advantages in buying in bulk from wholesalers in the large centres throughout the Territory. For example, usually the trader goes to the nearest small centre and buys from a retailer in bulk and saves very little, if anything, from these purchases as he pays the same as any other purchaser at this centre.

25. When he arrives back at his village the villagers despise him for charging seemingly exorbitant prices. Usually his increase in price is not enough for him to make a realistic profit in order for him to make a living, let alone taking into account the depreciation on his motor and the cost of two stroke fuel mixture for the return purchasing trip.

26. (iii) Many owners seem to work only in spasms buying goods when the money is available, having a reasonable stock for a time and then as it depletes itself he has to turn away disappointed customers who then try to find a more reliable source of supply. After a two or three month inactive selling period the owner buys more goods and starts the progression again.

27. (iv) Another problem to be overcome is the transportation of goods and its attendant difficulties together with the time lapses in postal communications delaying orders and shipments.

28. (v) In this area there will be problems to come in the future, when the stores purchase from wholesalers.

(a) The ordering will be done by post so writing will have to be clear, concise and accurate.

(b) Payments will have to be made by money orders or cheques, so owners will have to become more credit worthy and serious in their money transactions.

(c) They will have to meet the ship when it docks at the nearest convenient centre or otherwise arrange handling and holding agencies.

29. These are the main problems to overcome in the near future, time will soon make it possible only, for the efficient and profitable storeholder to remain, and all the time more young men are returning to their village after having been to school and in some instances even working in shops in larger centres.

30. These stores have only been operating for the last three years and as time progresses they should get over their 'teething' troubles and become more profitable as they become more efficient and the customers more affluent.

ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

31. Having been only recently appointed to this area, this patrol acted also as a familiarization patrol in which I could get to know some parts of the area, its people and its problems.

32. The area was quiet and satisfactorily stable with no more than the usual small town bickerings that go on in villages.

33. The area is not particularly economically minded and many coconut plantations were becoming overgrown, these belong to WAKAS and KAKIMAK. These two villages had planted quite large areas of coconuts but as they have come close to maturity they have been neglected. The villages concerned were encouraged to clear the plantations and take a greater interest, as all the hard work has now been completed and they are close to getting some monetary return for their past labours, if they continue to care for the trees and build copra driers in readiness for the anticipated crop.

34. It appears that more of an individual effort is being put into rice gardens in the area and if the bulk materializes there should be quite a bit grown in this area. Younger men are more keen to farmer training studies seem to be the catalysts to the programme by village by village.

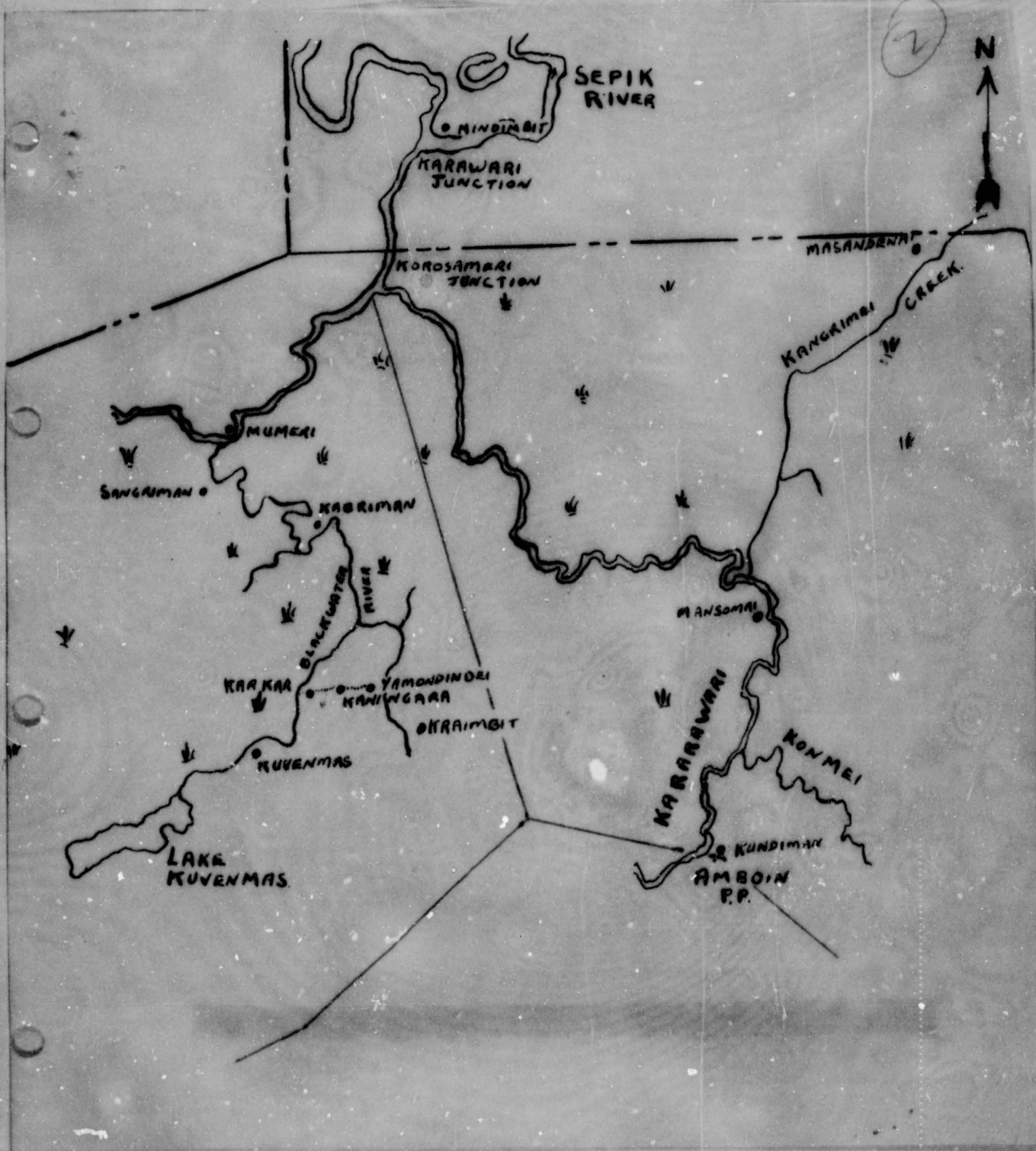
35. At KAKIMAK there was quite a large group of young men (about a dozen) who were mostly of age and ready to try and do something in their village. They were very keen and some had some Catholic ideas concerning what they could do for their village. They had a talk on the future and their own part to play in it. The majority were keen to work on their own plots, as subjects or farmers, while others would like to be about 1000 to 2000 yds. away. Their main hope was to see the area and they are to see us later, about the future of their village.

36. The village of WAKAS, as in fact, has in its younger men a lot of this type they can be guided and encouraged to do something. One main problem to overcome is the lack of land in the village in the lower grass areas have been cleared and the village has been encouraged to use the land for their own plots. They are to see us later, about the future of their village.

37. The village of WAKAS has a very good school and a very good teacher. There were some very good boys in the school and the teacher was very good. The school was very good and the teacher was very good. The school was very good and the teacher was very good.

38. The village of WAKAS has a very good school and a very good teacher. There were some very good boys in the school and the teacher was very good. The school was very good and the teacher was very good.

SECTION OF AMBOIN PATROL AREA ⁽¹⁾
SHOWING AREA WITH CONCENTRATION
OF STORES. SCALE 1:250,000





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. AMBOIN No. 6 68/69

Patrol Conducted by G.F. PAYNE, CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled PART ARAFUNDI CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 20

Duration—From 21/4/69 to 23/4/69

Number of Days Three

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services No. 4 of 68/69

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

Map Reference Ambunti Fourmil

Objects of Patrol To investigate recent reported disturbances between the Aui^wim and Imboin groups.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....

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

Popu

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

67-8-55

18th July, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WENAK.

PATROL AMBOIN NO. 6/68-69.

Your reference is 67-1-7 of 5th July, 1969.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by G.F. Payne, C.P.O. to Part Arafundi Census Division.
3. Mr. Payne has submitted an interesting report and is to be commended on the way he settled the dispute in question.
4. Maps for 'Special' Reports are required at Headquarters.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary
Department of the Administrator.

cc: G.F. Payne, C.P.O.
Patrol Post,
AMBOIN via ANGORAM
East Sepik District.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.8.55.

7

Reference: 67-1-7

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

8th July, 1969.

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



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

AMBOIN PATROL NO. 6 OF 1968/69 - PART
ARAFUNDI CENSUS DIVISION - MR. G. F.
PAYNE, CADET PATROL OFFICER

Attached please find original and one copy of the above report together with copy of memorandum 67-1-2/450 dated 20th June, 1969, from the Assistant District Commissioner, Angoram.

The comments of the Assistant District Commissioner, Angoram, suitably cover the report and I have nothing to add to them.

BKheer

(B. K. LEEN)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. Mr. G.F. Payne,
ANGORAM.

Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

6

67-1-2/450

Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

20th June, 1969.

FHF:rf

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 6 of 1968/69
PART ARAFUNDI CENSUS DIVISION.

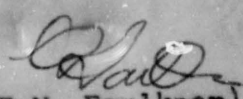
Attached please find four copies of a report of the abovementioned Patrol carried out by Mr. G. Payne, C.P.O.

The patrol was quite brief and requires little comment.

Mr. Payne appears to have handled the situation very well and the ceremony attached to the settlement of the dispute as recorded is quite interesting.

Claim for camping allowance has been submitted with Amboin Patrol No.7.

I am a little confused over whether or not Patrol maps are required for Special Reports. The Director's 67-1-0 of 21/6/68 indicates that they are required only for Situation and Annual Census Patrols. Your 67-1-1 of 5/3/69, para (4) says maps (2) should be attached to Reports. Are maps for 'Special' Reports therefore required at the District level. (jlo)


(F.H. Faulkner)
Assistant District Commissioner

No new Patrol Report Jackets are available so the following is submitted in its stead:

Report Number: Amboin Patrol Report No.6 of 68/69.

Sub-District: Angoram.

District: East Sepik.

Council: A non council area.

Patrol Conducted By: GEOFFREY F. PAYNE. C.P.O.

Area Patrolled: Part of the Upper Arafundi River area.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol:

- 1. Canoe Driver: Tangit
- 2. Sen. Const. Omaxan 0320
- 3. Const. Sapoi 1880
- 4. Others Various returning witnesses.

Duration of Patrol: 21/4/69 to 23/4/69 - three days

Recent D.D.A. Patrols to Area:

- Amboin patrol no.6 of 67/68 - 6days
- Amboin " no,4 of 68/69 -17days

Objects of Patrol: To investigate recent reported disturbances between the Auwim and Imboin groups, and arrange a peaceful settlement if possible.

Map References: Fourmil Ambunti.

END OF PATROL

8. Soon after the patrols arrival discussions were held with all directly concerned parties and suitable mutual settlement was reached. The main centre of disagreement, the Imboin girl's planned marriage to the older Auwim man, was alleviated by finding a younger man - Be'an, of Auwim (who the girl had her eye on all the time) with small compensation to be paid to the older man for his loss. This arrangement suited everyone and after much talk it was decided to hold the wedding on Thursday giving themselves two days in which to prepare a banquet.

9. On Wednesday preparations were well on the way at Auwim when the canoe left for Imboin to assist the Imboin's in transporting themselves and food that had been prepared across to Auwim. On the Imboin's arrival at Auwim the atmosphere was a little stained at first but with food preparation under way people soon forgot their differences and by nightfall all distrust had vanished and the Imboin's slept in the same houses with the Auwim's.

10. At 11.00 on Thursday celebrations were begun. A token number of bows and arrows were brought forward for a traditional peace ceremony. Half of both village elders held out a group of arrows at arms length, by each end of the shafts and an elder from the other village stood opposite the offering of arrows. The two bridegrooms also stood opposite each other with one foot on a lime pot called a 'Kamban'. At a given time the two youths crushed under foot the lime pot simultaneously with the other men bringing their hand down to smash in two the proffered arrows held by a member of the other group. The arrows were then gathered and placed on a fire along with some bows.

11. Both groups then gathered around a large table that had been constructed in the open and decorated with locally obtainable decorations and lately liberally covered with an array of native foods. I gave a talk to all assembled on general government policy on law and order and then wish the married foursome all the best in the coming years, explaining to all present that I regretted having to take the two newly married men back to Amboin, but as they were two of the ring leaders they would have to be corrected with the other two.

12. By 13.15 all had finished eating and there was no apparent differences in opinion between the two groups so it was decided that the patrol could depart with the four trouble makers with little fear of further trouble developing. The patrol arrived back at Amboin at 15.45 and immediate action was taken to place into custody the four ring-leaders at the Amboin Corrective Institution.

①

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13. During the third day of my Patrol No.7 (1st. of May) Topas and Be'an escaped from custody. Their departure was noticed by the Acting Warden during his last check at 24.00 hrs. The night was moonlight and he immediately arranged to hire a motor and pursue the escapist. Const.1/C Untanan fail to locate them as they had cut across country and remained in the bush, he returned to Amboin late the following night. Two days later he returned to Auwim and was able to locate and apprehend the two escapist and escort them back to Amboin.

14. I feel that this patrol achieved it's aim by bringing a lasting peace to the area by correcting and removing the source of conflict - the unsuitable arrangements in an exchange marriage.

No other eventful incident was recorded during the patrol worthy of special note.

H. F. Payne
CPO

Amount
Returned
to Source



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. AMBOIN PATROL No.7 - 68/69

Patrol Conducted by G.F. PAYNE, CADET PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled WHOLE OF KOROSAMERI C/D, A NON COUNCIL AREA.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL
Sen/Const. OMAKAN Canoe Drivers TANGIT & TAITI
Natives Const. I/C SAKI AG. Asst. REPO TAIMBARE
28/4/69 Const. MINGI Ag. Trainee KASMERI.
Duration—From 28/4/69 to Const. SAPOI 23/5/69

Number of Days TWENTY SIX

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? A.P.O. William of LABRIMAN

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 8 / 8 / 19 68 AMBOIN PATROL No.1 68/69

Medical / / 19.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol 1. Familiarisation; 2. Medical Inspection and treatment;
3. General Administration; 4. Agricultural Extension.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....

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

It would be unwise for Mr. Payne to be too forceful.

Mr. Payne has not commented on existing or projected copra marketing arrangements for this area.

Law and Order

I appreciate Mr. Payne's difficulties in trying to administer an area without court powers. It is hoped that those under arrest are being quickly dealt with by a Local Court Magistrate. Mr. Payne has no powers of remand, but only of arrest.

Administration and Consolidation

The apparently tense situation between the Inaro and Moli people has to be closely watched particularly of the Moli people are using the Inaro people's sago stands. Have the Moli people no suitable site on their own land for a settlement?

It is hoped that Mark's return to Biserie has effect on the people anticipated by the Assistant District Commissioner at Angoran. It should be remembered however that Mark only occupies a humble social position in this still traditionally orientated community.

Mr. Payne has written a full and interesting report and the area will benefit from his patrol.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.8.88 (19)

Reference: 67-1-7

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

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



10th July, 1969.

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

AMBOIN PATROL NO. 7 OF 1968/69
KOROSAMERI CENSUS DIVISION -
MR. G. F. PAYNE, CADET PATROL
OFFICER

Attached please find :-

- (a) Original and copy of report.
- (b) Copy of Patrol Instructions issued to Mr. Payne by the Assistant District Commissioner, Angoram, on file 67-1-2/374 dated the 18th April, 1969.
- (c) Copy of memorandum 67-1-2/451 dated the 20th June, 1969, from Assistant District Commissioner, Angoram, and
- (d) Map of area patrolled.

2. Mr. Payne has carried out a useful patrol to the area and his next visit will allow him to consolidate on what he has done on this patrol. Economic development is undoubtedly the only way these people will survive in their isolated situation and I hope that Mr. Payne will again concentrate on this aspect of his duties when he visits the area in two months time.

3. Appendix 2 of the report answers the queries raised in your 67-8-15 of 20th February, 1969, and I trust they are satisfactory. I will ask the Assistant District Commissioner, Angoram, for more details on the market potential for the edible clay. If there is a potential market for it, it should be promoted by the Assistant District Commissioner.

4. Matters of interest to other Departments have been extracted and forwarded to them.

BKheer
(B. K. LEEN)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

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

Office-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
AMBOIN.

(A)

for the MOLI people on their own ground or come to some firm (written) agreement with the INARO people on whose ground they are now squatting.

9. The return of MARK-TEINWE to BISORIO will, it is hoped, assist greatly the efforts of the Administration to encourage these people to settle in one area and establish a village. A patrol will return in approximately two months to collect Mark as requested so that he may continue his schooling at Amboin.

10. Mr. Payne is to be commended for a patrol well conducted in a diverse and difficult area.

11. The Officer's claim for camping allowance, in respect of this patrol as well as Amboin Patrol No.6, is attached.

12. A tracing of the area patrolled is forwarded for sunprinting.

(F.H. Faulkner)
Assistant District Commissioner

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67-1-2/451

Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

20th June, 1969.

FHF:rf

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AMBOIN PATROL No.7 of 1968/69
KOROSAMERI CENSUS DIVISION (NON COUNCIL).

Attached please find four copies of a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. G. Payne, C.P.O. in respect of the abovementioned patrol. This is Mr. Payne's first unaccompanied full length patrol.

2. As pointed out in my 67-1-2/151 of 20th November, 1968 (Amboin Patrol No.1), there are a number of difficulties which make it undesirable to attempt the establishment of a Local Government Council in the area at this stage. Generally the people are still not in favour and with the present staff shortage it would just not be desirable or practical for at least another year or two.
3. Mr. Payne has done a very good job on this patrol in encouraging and supervising economic development - particularly in respect of the planting of coconuts. It is essential that future patrolling officers in this area continue in the same vein and if officers encourage and actually supervise additional plantings during every patrol, the coconut gardens in the area will continue to increase even if no plantings are carried out between patrols. It is anticipated however, that further plantings will be carried out by D.A.S.F. Extension Officers visiting the area.
4. The Kuvenmas people should be encouraged to build a hot air dryer in about twelve months, by which time sufficient coconuts should be producing to warrant the installation.
5. The number of land disputes appears to be on the increase. This is to be expected as cash crop plantings develop and people require more land than in the past. It is considered desirable that efforts now be made to select Demarcation Committee members so that the formation of the Karawari Demarcation Committee can be completed and demarcation work commenced.
6. The health situation in the upper Korosameri appears unsatisfactory and the next Officer patrolling this area should ensure that the accompanying A.P.O. has sufficient supplies to carry out an anti-yaws campaign as well as for general treatments.
7. With reference to para 29 the Amboin A.P.O. has recently returned to Amboin and I have been assured by the Angoram Medical Assistant that his requisition for medical supplies was fully supplied.
8. The next officer visiting the upper Korosameri should attempt to either find an alternative village site

17



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

16

Telephone.....
Telegrams.....
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for.....
Mr.....
GFP:rf

Department of District Administration,
Amboin Patrol Post,
via ANGORAM.
30th May, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT No.7 of 1968/69
KOROSAMERI CENSUS DIVISION.

With reference to your verbal instructions and further written instructions of the 18th April, 1969, please find attached the abovementioned Report in quintuplicate done in accordance with the Director's 67-1-0 of 21st June, 1968. Included in the Report is:

- a. a patrol map;
- b. a camping allowance claim for your signature;
- c. Appendices 1,2 and 3.

A copy of the report has been placed on the Amboin file.

For your information and onforwarding, please.

(G.F. Payne)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

PATROL DIARY

- Tuesday April 29: Patrol equipment checked and loaded into two canoes braced together with locally obtained timber, powered by single 20hp Mercury motor due to acute shortage of motors on this station at the time. A motor returned from repairs to be picked up from the M.V. 'Onyx' at MUMERI. Departed Amboin at 9.30, bypassing MANJAMAI 1110 and arriving MUMERI non-stop at 1530. Slept MUMERI.
- Wed. April 30: Water inundating village and mosquito population difficult to live with. Talks given on Economical Development with emphasis on agricultural activities. During the afternoon numerous unsuccessful coconut plantings were inspected - ground chosen for plantings subject to annual flooding usually for a long enough period to drown the young coconut seedlings. Slept MUMERI.
- Thurs. May 1: M.V. 'Onyx' arrived 15.45 from Angoram with outboard motor fuel for patrol. No motor as last minute delay in spare parts prevented it being repaired in time. Slept MUMERI.
- Friday May 2: Departed MUMERI 0845 arrived KABRIMAN where A.P.O. William joined patrol as medical service, arrived KUVENMAS 12.15. Afternoon spent inspecting waterway to KUVENMAS LAKES. ANGANAMAI was briefly inspected and villagers advised to clean gardens. Returned and slept KUVENMAS.
- Sat. May 3: Departed KUVENMAS 0915 arriving MARIANMAI 1030. Village inspection carried out during remainder of morning. During the afternoon coconut gardens were inspected and talks on the Council and agriculture given. People quite indifferent to both subjects but do not mind agreeing and going along with it if the Government thinks it is a good idea.
- Sunday May 4: Left MARIANMAI 0902 arriving TARAITAI 1010. Village inspection carried out, a big improvement since the previous officer's visit and a reasonable attempt made to improve their conditions regarding housing and sanitation. Departed 1255 arriving SEVENBUK 1320, a small depressed group still in the process of settling down, housing fair but only due to the efforts of previous officers. Very little agricultural progress - 20 coconuts planted out - interested in plantings more now. Slept SEVENBUK.
- Monday May 5: Inspected village of SEVENBUK then departed 1050 arriving KANINGARA mooring 1420. Met Fahter Jansen of the Catholic Mission and told him of my planned movements during the next three weeks. Walked to YAMONDINDEI, 20 mins. from KANINGARA. Place a vast improvement since my last patrol here (No.5 68/69), most housing satisfactory and little

second hand building material lying around. Populace as a whole queried as to the edible ground obtained in the area (see attached appendix). (14)

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- Tuesday May 6: During the morning KAMINGARA housing was inspected along with the gardens which were overgrown - advised to clean them within the next two weeks. Departed KAITA mooring 1530 arriving KRAIMBIT 1615. Most of the male population found sitting in a large house boy, organised into a 'Busy bee' and cleaned the village of loose building materials etc., people worked with zeal for an hour and a quarter. Slept KRAIMBIT.
- Wednesday May 7: Village inspection in morning and talks on economic development and agriculture. People to clear site for rice plantings for my inspection on my return in two weeks. Departed 1420 arriving KABRIMAN 1535. Inspected village and gave talks. Slept KABRIMAN.
- Thursday May 8: Very little work done in their coconut business - many seedlings in nursery overdue for planting, advised to have these planted for my inspection on my return to the area. Visited YESIMBIT - 40 mins by paddle canoe from KABRIMAN - poor reception, many of the population in the bush preparing food, Housing poor and little agricultural enterprise told to improve their ways if they expect to achieve monetary wealth. Returned KABRIMAN 17.30 and overnighted.
- Friday May 9: Departed for ANGRIMAN 0845 arriving 1010. Housing poor and difficulties experienced in improving it due to the soft nature of the soil and water inundating the place 3 months a year. Talks given to large gathering in the Tultul's house. Departed and arrived TUNGAMBIT 1730 - village inspection, overnight.
- Saturday May 10: Departed TUNGAMBIT 0924 arriving at the junction of the SALAMEI River 1400 and YAMBI-YAMBI 1445. Overnight.
- Sunday May 11: Left 1030 to inspect coffee garden and old place 1 1/4 hrs walk away. Coffee now beginning to have fruit and I was shown some bushel samples of quite large partially dried coffee beans. Arrived back at new village site. A.P.O. administered medicines. People keen to go ahead as they are in the GAUI, PAGWI Council area and have heard the word.
- Monday May 12: Departed YAMBI-YAMBI 0750 single canoe with spare motor leaving some of the patrol members encamped at YAMBI-YAMBI. Arrived BUGIAUI 15 hrs after an uneventful trip, river level beginning to drop. Met by six members of the group who we told to expect us back in two days. Departed BUGIAUI 1515 arriving INARO 1545. No rest house and extremely humble conditions as regards housing and health. Overnight.

Tuesday May 13:

Administration policy talks given and medical inspection and treatment carried out in the morning. Departed INARO 1130 arriving MOLI 1210. Only 33 of group present the others remaining at their bush camp. Health poor with an abundance of Yaws, and tropical ulcers. River level receding and the swift current and numerous obstructions make it a thrilling trip. Overnight MOLI. (13)

Wednesday May 14:

Departed MOLI 1030 after village inspection. Housing was the most unsanitary I have experienced with the floors covered with earth, firewood and bones. On disturbing anything a myriad of every describable insect would scuttle in all directions. I personally supervised their house cleaning, leaving only two contained fire places in each house. Arrived INARO 1055 and administered medicines to some recent arrivals requiring treatment, then departed 1115 for BUGIAUI arriving 1150 to be welcomed by a party of 21. Again health poor with 50% of population afflicted with yaws or tropical ulcers. Talks and medical treatment given in afternoon.

Thursday May 15:

Departed BUGIAUI 0900 hrs arriving YAMBI-YAMBI 1420. Police rations were being depleted faster than anticipated and one member was malarious so it was decided that one canoe should return to Amboin with two police and several hospital cases easing the burden on the rations. Overnight.

Friday May 16:

Departed YAMBI-YAMBI 0850 arriving WIMAT (SALAMAI-KOROSAMERI river junction) 0912 where, with representatives from MUMERI, SANGRIMAN and YAMBI-YAMBI I discussed a long dispute (see Appendix). Departed WIMAT 1025 arriving BOIGUMUTE 1145. Place neat and tidy, quite a credit to its small population (41). People keen workers, agriculture wise and they brought up several problems for the Agricultural Assistant. Overnight.

Saturday May 17:

Departed BUGUMUTE 0820 arriving WATAKATAUI 1000. River level had risen considerably and it was decided to make use of the high water and head for the BISORIOS, reached the YCITOPOS River at 1310 and the extreme limit of navigation at 1430. A Constable, an interpreter and Bisorio boy (MAK) set out to locate the BISORIOS, while camp was made 20 min. downstream on high ground. Search party returned unsuccessfully 1730. Slept night in bush, first heavy rain for the patrol was experienced here.

Sunday May 18:

At 1030 Const. Sapoi, Interpreter, Mak and self went in search of some BISORIOS. Two hours upstream Interpreter and Mak made a fire and cooked Kapiok while the Constable and I proceeded a further hour upstream, crossing the river at regular intervals (4' to 5'6" deep) and wading on the gravel beds. Returned to camp fire 1445 and rested. During this period we were approached by 2 men, a girl and child who saw our foot prints up river and followed us back. Returned to camp with them and slept night bush.

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Monday May 19:

Departed 0845 after breaking camp, left Bisorio boy Mak with the small group at a small garden camp 15 mins downstream from camp. Arrived WATAKATAUI 1055. Village inspection and talks given, a keen group who wish to do well agriculturally. Overnight.

Tuesday 20 May:

Departed WATAKATAUI 0805, bypassing WIMAT 1100, MUMERI 1205 and arriving ITAITA 1410. Spoke with Father Jansen as to his programme at WIMAT. Inspected work carried out on coconut gardens of YAMONALINDEI and KANINGARA quite pleasing but they need educating in fire control and control burning as one patch of 250, 3 year coconut palms lost in burning. Left 1620 arriving KUVENMAS 1655 made camp and overnight.

Wednesday May 21:

Village inspected and talks on Council agriculture and adviseability of building a copra drier. From here visits made to KRAIMBIT, YESIMBIT, KABRIMAN and TUNSUMBIT coconut gardens. A lot of work done in cleaning and planting approx. 1000 new coconuts. Arrived back at KUVENMAS 1720 overnight.

Thursday May 22:

Departed for MARIANMAI and ANGANAMAI inspecting agricultural work and housing maintenance projects. Talks given and orders for new coconut seedlings taken. Returned KUVENMAS 1315, overnight.

Friday 23 May:

Departed KUVENMAS 0805 for AMBOIN. Bypassing KABRIMAN 0915, MUMERI 1050, PAPA (KRAIMBIT camp) 1240 - spark plugs changed and increased motor performance considerably. Arrived AMBOIN 1300. Patrol disbanded.

End of Patrol Diary.

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SITUATION REPORT

(11)

1. POLITICAL AND NATIVE AFFAIRS.

- (1) The most aware and politically educated group as can be expected in this area, are those who have been exposed to the most contact by Administration personnel, e.g. the Blackwater in general as a whole.
- (2) Even this group are not eager to carry any of the responsibilities of governing themselves with the exception of a very few. One being JOSEPG WOMBU of SANGRIMAN who has stood for election to the House of Assembly, is still keen and intends to stand again, but his far sighted and irresponsible schemes make him unsatisfactory as the people's representative. He means to do well but his vague knowledge of high finance and financial organisations tends him to lead the people astray and their monetary investments to suffer. In the main the people have little knowledge of the House of Assembly, not from lack of effort from patrolling officers, nor do they seem to want to understand or hear about it. During informal discussions they never brought the subject up and if the patrolling officer did it was soon bypassed as uninteresting and of little importance to them. When asked who was represented by certain electoral campaign posters seen hanging up in the houses less than 50% were able to give a satisfactory answer.
- (3) No tax has been taken in this area in the last two years and the people are being advised to buy axes, shovels and other gardening equipment as well as seed rice and coconuts and to build up a profitable agricultural industry in the area so that they can support a worthwhile Council when it is established.
- (4) During the duration of the patrol it was explained to the people that it was considered unwise to set up a Council in the area as yet due to the low productivity of the area. At no time was disappointment expressed because of this, although many of the villages in the Blackwater feel they would be capable of running a Council when the time comes. The fact of waiting a further two years for its conception does not appear to worry them.
- (5) YAMBI-YAMBI forty minutes travel up the Salamai on a site named SEGABIKA, is officially administered from the Ambunti Sub District office and is in the Gau Council with its representative living in the nearby hamlet of MENSUAT. The people from this village are in general poorly administered as it is too far to come from Ambunti regularly, now that they have shifted permanently to SEGABIKA from their old site 1 1/2 hours walk inland. Their position was discussed with the village elders who, although wished to be administered from Amboin, did not want to dissociate from the Council as they feel that after all the years they have paid tax they do not want to forfeit any Council aid programme. A chain-saw has apparently been ordered for them to assist in the timber industry.
- (6) Overall, the people are not at all ambitious, either towards Local Government or the central government and they appear to wish to be led by the hand and save themselves the burden of making their own decisions, a very depressing state of affairs.

2. ECONOMICS AND AGRICULTURE

- (7) In general the place has good agricultural potential and only needs foresight and the willingness to work coupled with the most suitable enterprise and agricultural extension services. There is an abundance of ground in the majority

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of villages, although some in the lower Blackwater, e.g. YESIMBIT, KABRIMAN, TUNGAMBIT and SANGRIMAN have limited amounts, the latter having no ground of their own located near a reasonable river system or waterway for transport.

(8) YESIMBITS, KABRIMANS and TUNGAMBITS, all claim to have land on a hill line adjoining KUVENMAS ground. When the KUVENMAS people were approached they claimed that the ground was theirs and that the others only had their businesses on it without their approval. From the rumours around at present this area will be disputed when the Demarcation Committee is set up and if dead-locked, those villages with limited gardening land should be favoured.?

(9) SANGRIMAN also has little or no suitable gardening land in high water, and they have come to an agreement with the Luluai of KUVENMAS who has large tracts of ground on the KOROSAMERI from the approximate vicinity of BUGUMUTE down to Chambri-Korosameri camp. The agreement is as yet not finalised and during the next patrol, the Patrol Officer should do all in his power to finalise it and draw up a favourable agreement to both parties. This must be considered a priority as until Sangriman can obtain ground by lease or purchase they cannot begin to improve. The village Official, notably the Tultul, are exceptionally keen to move as they consider that the present situation of unsatisfactory housing and sanitation is mainly due to the poor village site and scarcity of ground. They feel that if they can get established on some good ground they will soon overcome the work with the extra labour that will be released in time from the Amboin Corrective Institution, where a number of the population spend time due to their present dilemma. This is due to the poor soil conditions - the soil is of a loose texture and in high water the house posts sink and the houses lean with the prevailing winds - so that even if the houses are repaired every six months, they soon fall into disrepair in the high water.

(10) During the whole of the patrol, emphasis was given to the villagers agricultural activities which in the majority of cases needed forceful encouragement. In the Blackwater area which was visited at the beginning of the patrol and then revisited at the closing stages of the patrol, it was fortunate in that the people could be advised and the work carried out during this two week period and then the work inspected and constructive criticisms offered. The people of YESIMBIT, TUNGAMBIT and KABRIMAN planted out over 430 coconut trees during this period. The ground had been cleared previously and now had regrowth, the regrowth was cut and burnt and the seedlings planted on top of this. This was considered a priority as the coconut seedlings which were in the nurseries in the villages were well overdue for painting and approximately 12-15 feet high. Some losses may be experienced due to the disturbance at this late stage but most should survive if care is taken with them.

(11) The majority of places have coconut gardens with the exception of SEVENBUK on the KUVENMAS LAKE, MOLI, INARO and EUGIAUI on the SALAMAI headwater and the BISORIOS on the YOKOPOS River. The gardens vary in size, the largest at KUVENMAS, over 5000 coconuts and more proposed plantings, to SEVENBUK with 20 coconuts but more proposed plantings. The work carried out was pleasing and if they would only work for the love of it or the monetary gain rather than to please the patrolling officer, the gardens may become perpetually clean rather than receive only the annual or bi-annual cleaning.

(12) The coconut gardens at MUMERI were inspected and it was noted that the succession of high waters have killed

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the young coconuts making it difficult to establish a satisfactory stand of mature coconuts. The people here have tried many times to establish gardens but to little avail, and have now had the fire extinguished from their work programme and they need a success or new venture to regain their previous zeal. They have planted some coconuts on ground about 10 minutes downstream from the SALAMAI junction on the Korosameri. The planting is not large, between 400 and 500 coconuts, but within two year they should be bearing well. They wish to plant more on this site but it belongs to the Luluai of KUVENMAS. Apparently the KAMINDIMBITS and MUMERI's (at the time one line), nearly exterminated a place PRANGAMBI on the Korosameri in the 'Good times'. There were very few surviving PRANGAMBI's but the Luluai of Kuvenmas is one who escaped, apparently he was about ten years of age at the time. The ground has been vacated for many years and numerous villagers are beginning to lay claim to it, including YAMBI-YAMBI, MUMERI and SANGRIMAN.

(13) The Luluai of Kuvenmas, MALI-WUNI, intends to settle close to WIMAT (Salamai junction) to lay claim to his ground as he is worried he is about to lose it with the coming of the Land Demarcation Committee. He was assured that the Committee would consider him favourably as this claimed land acquisition by conquest, (by the other parties) occurred during Administration times and the KAMINDIMBITS were subsequently punished.

(14) The upper reaches of the Salamai and Korosameri rivers pose a difficulty as regards transport costs and the subsequent probability of any economic venture. Coffee has been recommended in this area due to its higher price per pound and subsequent reduction in significance of freight cost due to the higher unit price. After seeing YAMBI-YAMBI's coffee projects which is now starting to bear, the country seems to have good potential for coffee. Several bushel (approx.) samples of partially dried beans were seen at YAMBI-YAMBI and they were of good colour and size and free of disease.

(15) The timber industry is still in a depressed state and even when the people do take timber for sale they receive such a low price they wonder if they might not have done better growing rice, which is a good thing as rice is being encouraged due to its fast realisation of returns for effort.

(16) The crocodile skin industry is not a major source of money now, although occasional crocodiles are hooked with little effort. The villagers claim that when they are desperate for money they can always go to one of their undisturbed lagoons or ox-bow lakes and select a suitable crocodile for skinning and processing. Each village had its own idea of the new Crocodile Protection Ordinance, some saying it was good, others that the small ones should be saved, or some to shoot them all when the opportunity arose. It was stated several times by various people that once the crocodile reaches 20 inches and over it becomes senile and is not capable of bearing offspring. However, they say the young adults, 15-20 inches are the best breeders and should be protected.

(17) The economic situation of the area is still not good with little ready cash changing hands regularly. In the past money has been made from artefacts but now this is also reduced due to poor craftsmanship and other occupations. In a few years the situation should change with copra production coming into full swing.

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(18) Re para. (c) of the Patrol Instructions on investigating the coconut yield, it was found that only fifty good sized coconuts were gathered. It was decided to wait another year and reconsider building a copra drier, in the meantime the people were advised to save some money so as to be able to afford a good efficient drier to do the best job possible.

3. SOCIAL

(a) EDUCATION

(19) Education in the area is still limited as are the opportunities for obtaining it. There are only a very few English speakers, and many people in the headwaters of the Salamai and Korosameri River do not as yet speak Fidgin.

(20) The Catholic Mission at KANINGARA sometimes called KAKA (GAGA) hopes to put up permanent solid construction class rooms in the near future. The Father-in-Charge, Father Jansen, claims he has no trouble filling the classes and he always can find room for one more. The parents assist with the school building's construction and maintenance. They also keep up a good supply of food for the boarders and alleviate the usual problem of having a lot of hungry school children to cope with.

(21) The new Catholic Mission school at WIMAT (Salamai river junction) has been running over a year now, this being its first full year of operation. There are three teachers who give a good basic elementary education and the number of children attending still fluctuates greatly during this settling down process. The ground belongs to the Luluai of Kuvemas who, although initially was not told of the 'land acquisition' because of uncertainties in land ownership, would now be prepared to let the mission stay or sell the ground to them.

(22) There are approximately 20 students from the area attending Amboin P.T.S.

(b) MISSIONS

(23) There is only the one Mission in this area, being the Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, supported in the main from contributions from parishioners in Holland. It is permanently staffed by Father Jansen. At the time of the patrol there was also a Dutch lay carpenter engaged in building a permanent Aid Post and nurses quarters and later a permanent manse for the Father. Also present is a Dutch Brother engaged as a Medical Orderly, he has some qualifications, at the time he is only temporary.

(24) Father Jansen hopes to obtain the full time services of a qualified nurse, for whom he is building accommodation, in the near future.

(25) The population seems very pro-mission and I heard no complaints other than that not enough services (medical) were being offered, especially at Wimat.

(c) LAW AND ORDER

(26) During the patrol no very serious crimes were heard of or reported, and the usual number of smaller offences were dealt with as best as possible by an officer without L.C.M. powers. Some offenders have been remanded and their cases are to be heard at a later date.

(7)

4. HEALTH

(27) In the Blackwater area the health was in general, good with no yaws, very few tropical ulcers and no signs of recent child neglect. People around the Kavenmas lakes area were given anti-yaws vaccine as they have had a history of outbreaks in the past. Scabies was present in this area and duly treated.

(28) In the Upper Korosameri there was an abundance of yaws and tropical ulcers. At BUGIAUI 50% of the population were afflicted with yaws, many bad cases on the face leaving hideous deformities when the sore heals. MOLI and INARO all had cases but to a lesser degree and severity than BUGIAUI. Medical supplies were short and although all who had obvious cases were treated, a vaccination could only be given to these and the unaffected will have to wait for another patrol.

(29) On discussing this with the A.P.O.'s at Amboin and Kabriman they stated that when they sent a requisition to Angoram for filling, they never received a satisfactory supply and were always cut short. I feel the situation is not satisfactory and the A.D.C. Angoram has been asked to look into it at his end (by radio conversation on the 29/5/69). Amboin, being a patrol post with newly contacted groups under its control, should be able to offer a good abundant medical service to all, without having to worry about rationing vaccine.

(30) It was discussed at the time with the Father at KAKA, the possibility of establishing an Aid Post at WIMAT as this area only receives treatment once a year, approximately, during patrols. The Father is not in a position to put a Mission Aid-Post there but it was suggested that as a permanent nurse was to be stationed at KAKA offering a good service, that perhaps the A.P.O. at KABRIMAN could be transferred. I feel this idea is sound and should be given consideration.

5. ADMINISTRATION CONSOLIDATION

(31) Re Para. (d) of the Patrol Instructions. The position of the people of MOLI, INARO and BUGIAUI has remained almost static since the last patrol, with little notice being taken of previous Officer's orders especially at INARO. This group should be the most advanced and sophisticated but their housing is poor and there is only one toilet. There are also no agricultural attempts being made. About five men have spent time as contract labourers but the only sign now that is evident is their poorly spoken neo-Melanesian infiltrated with every obscene four letter word in the book. They were warned it was an offence to use this language but to them it has no meaning other than a status symbol marking the user as a travelled man of the village.

(32) The BUGIAUI's are the most backward of the three groups with only two houses besides the single rest house. The Police rest house blew down and has not been rebuilt. It is hard for them to advance as they have nothing of value to earn money with. They did not have one iron axe between them, and house building was obviously hindered by this shortage. A very friendly group.

(33) The MOLI people have built six houses at a new site on the bank of the river. The ground was marked by a previous officer, but the ground belongs to the INARO's and sago is in short supply in the near vicinity. The MOLI's are not on very friendly terms with the INARO's, and the Village Officials claim that the people who remain in the bush camp (about 50% of the population) will not come and live

(6)

on INARO ground. The MOLI people are not keen to start business enterprises on INARO ground but stated that they would like to try growing coffee.

(34) After waiting two days approximately 20 minutes downstream from the original rest house site - now completely overgrown - of the BISORIO's, we were approached by two men, a woman and a child. There was an emotional reunion with the BISORIO boy MARK-TEINWE who was taken from the area just over three years ago by a Patrol Officer, and has since been educated to Standard 3. He had lost his ability to convey his thoughts to his people but he could understand and interpret back so he could pick up the place talk again quite quickly.

(35) On being asked if he (MARK) would like to stay behind he stated he would not mind so long as he was picked up again in two months, so as to continue his education. During his two months stay he is to initiate his group into the ways of the Government and the advisability of making a permanent camp, possibly on the Korosameri river for easy access. A patrol is to return in two months for the boy and a census of all those he is able to gather around him.

(16) Radical improvement of conditions of the people of the Black Water area...

(17) Particular attention is to be given to the people of the Black Water area...

G.F. Payne

(G.F. Payne)
Cadet Patrol Officer

(18) General improvement of conditions of the people of the Black Water area...

(19) General improvement of conditions of the people of the Black Water area...

67-1-2/374

Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

18th April, 1969.

FHF:rf

Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
AMBOIN.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 7 of 1968/69
KOROSAMERI CENSUS DIVISION.

Further to my verbal instructions, you are to commence a patrol of the KOROSAMERI Census Division on the 30th instant. The main purpose of the Patrol will be as a follow up to Patrol No. 1 of 1968/69. The objects of the Patrol are:

- (a) Medical inspections at each village can be done by the Aid Post Orderly from KABRIMAN. The people of the Black Water area are to be encouraged to finish the Air Post at KABRIMAN, if this has not already been done.
- (b) Particular attention is to be paid to housing at SANGRIMAN, YESIMBIT, TUNGAMBIT, KRAIMBIT and KABRIMAN. Prosecutions are to be instigated if there has been no improvement.
- (c) Talks are to be given on Economic development, especially coconut plantings. The coconuts at KUVENMAS have started bearing and it would be advisable, towards the end of the patrol, to spend a few days there encouraging them to make preparations for copra processing. Mr. Repa TAIMBARE, Agricultural Assistant, will accompany you.
- (d) Consolidate Administration influence at MOLI, INARO, BUGIAJI and BISORIO. The boy from BISORIO, Mark TEINEWE, who has recently arrived at AMBOIN, can be returned to BISORIO and his future movements regarding education can be discussed with his parents. It might be necessary to wait a few days for the BISORIOS to appear. It may be advisable to leave him there for a couple of months and see if he is able to encourage the uncontacted BISORIOS to meet you when you return to pick him up.
- (e) Intense Political Education is to be carried out and discussion is to be encouraged.
- (f) Familiarise yourself with the whole area.
- (g) Refer to the "Attention for Patrol" file and attend to all outstanding matters.
- (h) Routine Administration as required.

4

..2/

- (i) Your Report is to be of the "Situation Report" type and submitted in accordance with the Director's 67-1-0 of the 21st June, 1968.
- (j) You should commence at MARIANMEI so that word can be sent to villages on the KOROSAMERI and SALUMEI Rivers, thus giving them time to assemble at their respective villages.

I anticipate that the patrol will take you from three to four weeks to complete.

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

APPENDIX No.2

3

Re Angoram's 67-1-2/303, of the 11th March, 1969 concerning the Director's enquiry concerning the edible clay found at YAMONDIMDEI, during Mr. Bartlett's Amboin Patrol No.1 of 1968-69.

The following information was found that may be useful.

1. The distribution pattern follows certain slow moving creeks, it is a very fine colloidal particle carried in the water and in places where the river is brought to a standstill or very little tide is evident. The colloidal particles fall out of suspension forming a sediment on the river bed. It can then be collected at low water. It was impossible to judge the amounts, as at the time of the patrol it was high water and the deposits were not exposed, it is also renewed every year by new sediments being deposited.
2. Both sexes and all age groups eat the clay from the time they cut their teeth.
3. Generally it is used only for medicinal purposes, some people admitted eating it because of the smoothness of its texture, but they stressed that it had a bonding effect on all food eaten and subsequently excreted and therefore care had to be taken with its consumption.
4. The clay is accessible only at low water in the dry season, and sufficient stocks are taken at this time to carry them through till the next year. It is found in most creek beds where conditions are favourable, e.g. there is little current or tide and the colloid is carried in suspension.
5. The clay is located in other areas and most villages have deposits along the Sepik with good supplies in the Ambunti area. Apparently it is a well known medicine among the indigines who, if accustomed to taking it, and run out of supplies, find themselves at a loss to find a cure-all to end-all.

It cures tooth-aches (the smooth soothing texture), dysentery and diarrhoea (a bonding cementing effect), combats suspected sorcery or poisonings and is taken for colds and sore throats.

They have no real name for it but it is commonly known as (waitpela graua).

The people from this area have sold it in Angoram and Madang at between 20 and 40 cents per pound and claim that demand has been good.

(2)

APPENDIX 3

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

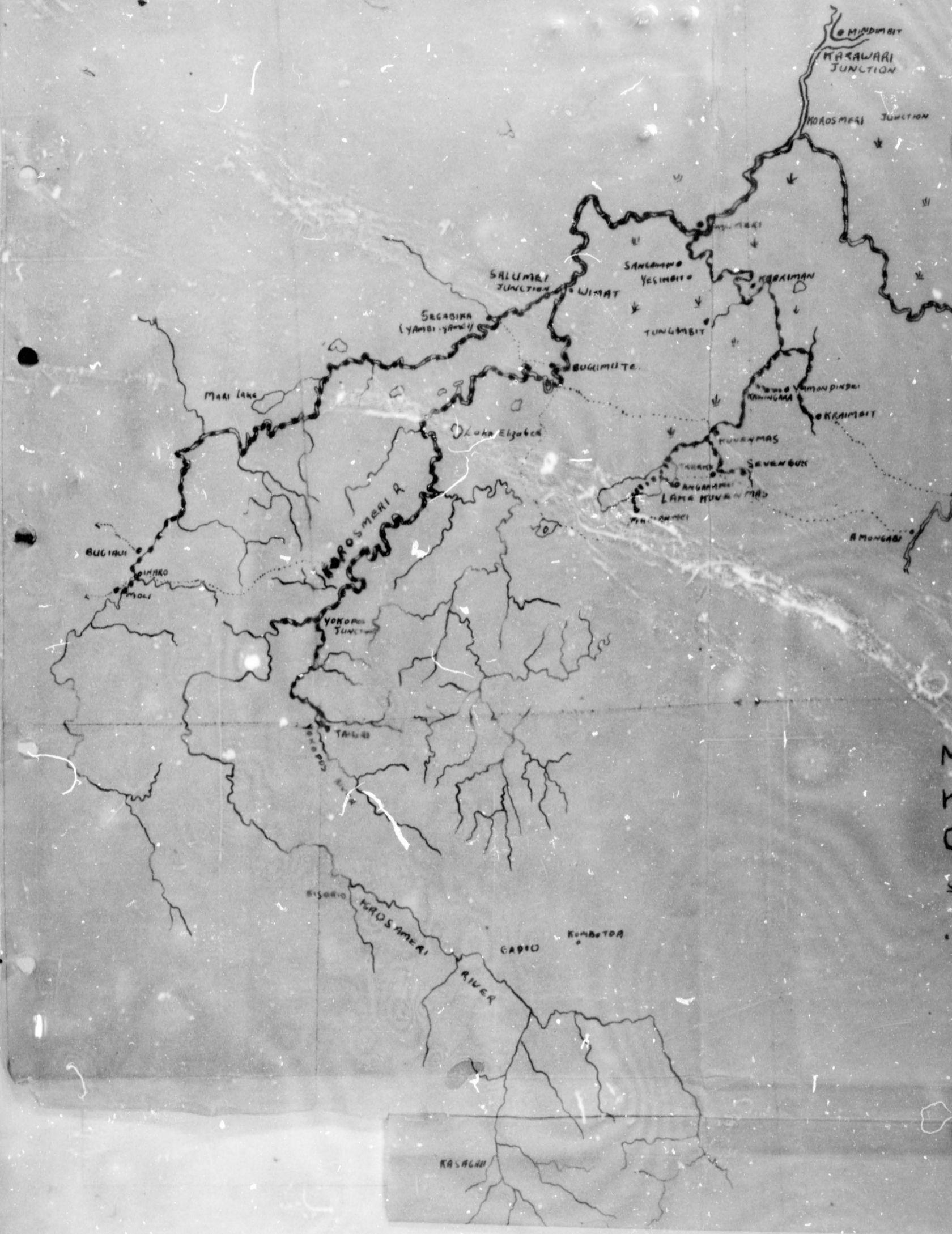
Senior Constable 0320 CMAKAN: Has a good knowledge of the area and offers reliable advice. Shows initiative and is respected by the people and those under his command.

Constable 1/C 0753 SAKI: A good reliable member who does all in his power to carry out his duties efficiently and well.

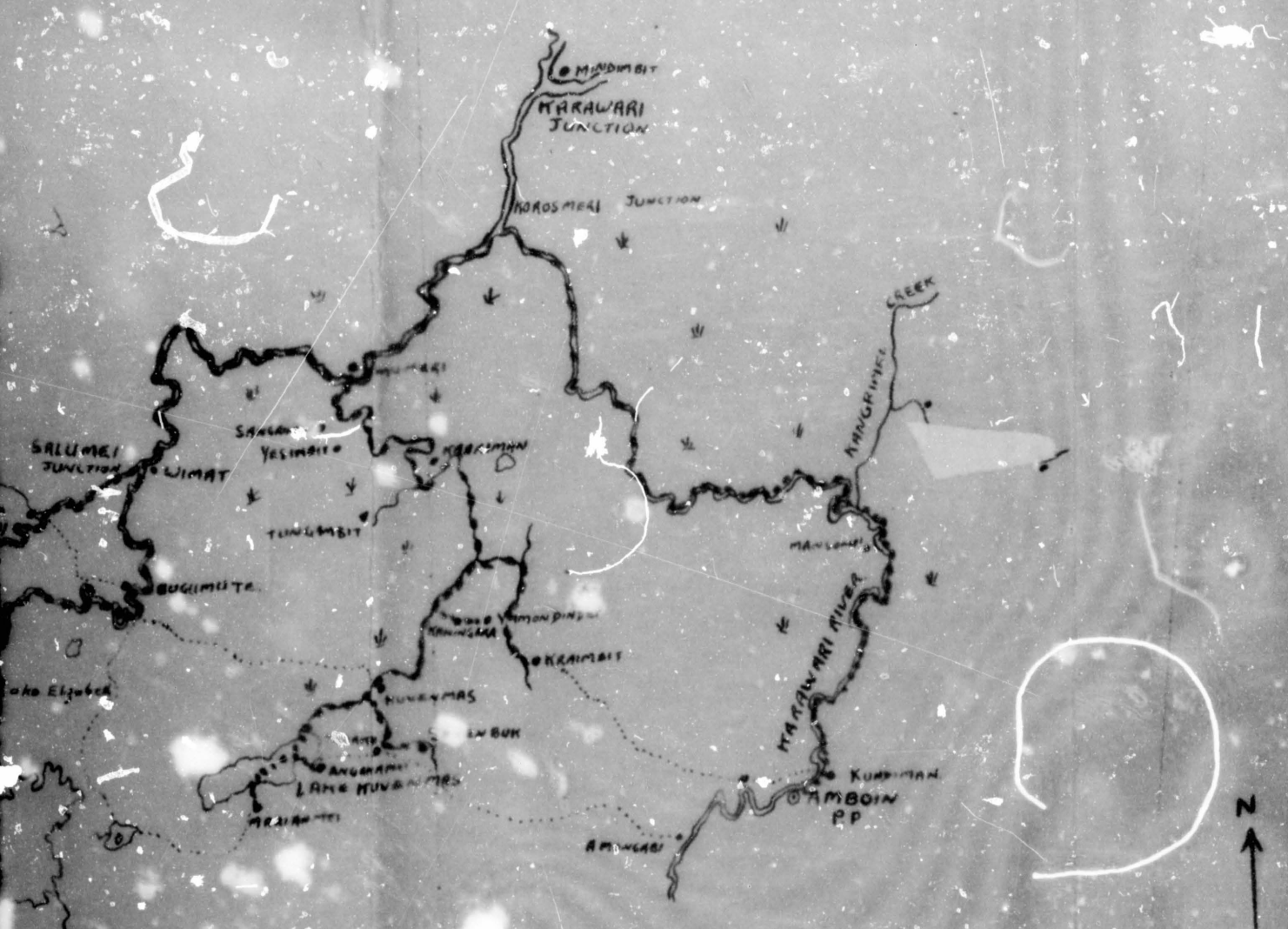
Constable 1797 MINGI: An active member on patrol who carried himself well and is a credit to his uniform.

Constable 1880 SAIPOI: A hard working member who will volunteer for any assignment. Clean and tidy in appearance.

In general this group got on well during the patrol and not once was there a clash of personalities or need for any disciplinary action.



M
K
C
S



MAP OF THE
KOROSAMERI
CENSUS DEVISION

SCALE 1 : 250,000

ROADS ROUTE COVERED

GABIO