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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: ANGORAM

VOLUME No: 10

ACCESSION No: 496.

1964 - 1965

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: AMGORAM EAST SEPIK
ACCESSION NO. 496
VOL, NO: 10 : 1964/65 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 8

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED		MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 3 OF 1964-65	1-21	K.N.J. ALLEN C.P.O	MIDDLE SEPIK CENSUS DIVISION	25	MAP	18.9.64 - 2.10.64
[2] 4 OF 1964-65	1-9	R.A. CALCUTT ADC	ISANGAN AREA, AMBOIN.	25	MAP	
[3] 5 OF 1964-65	1-21	K.N.J. ALLEN C.P.O	YUAT CENSUS DIVISION	25-26	MAP	27.10.64 - 12.11.64
[4] 6 OF 1964-65	1-9	W. van RIKXOORT C.P.O	PORA PORA CENSUS DIVISION	26	MAP	30.10.64 - 10.11.64
[5] 9 OF 1964-65	1-14	W. Von RIKXOORT CPO	LOWER SEPIK, EAST COAST MURIK LAKES	26	MAP	21.1.65 - 5.2.65
[6] 11 OF 1964-65	1-12	D. van R. CLAASEN P.O	MURIK LAKES.	26	MAP	1.3.65 - 6.3.65
[7] 12 OF 1964-65	1-7	W van RIKXOORT C.P.O	TAMBANUM VILLAGE MIDDLE SEPIK	26.		26.5.65 - 28.5.65
[8] 13 OF 1964-65	1-19.	D. van R. CLAASEN	KWONGAI CENSUS DIVISION	27	MAP	21.5.65 - 8.6.65
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SEPIK DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1964/1965

ANGORAM

Report No.	Officer Conducting Patrol	Area Patrolled
3 - 1964/1965	K.N.J. Allen	Middle Sepik Census Div.
4 - 1964/1965	R.A. Calcutt	Isangan Area, Amboin
5 - 1964/1965	K.N.J. Allen	Yuat Census Division
6 - 1964/1965	W. van Rikxoort	Pora Pora Census Div.
9 - 1964/1965	W.van Rikxoort	Lower Sepik, East coast Murik Lakes, Marienburg Hills
11- 1964/1965	D. van R. Claasen	Murik Lakes(part)
12 - 1964/1965	W. van Rikxoort	Tambanum village Middle Sepik Census Div.
13 - 1964/1965	D. van R. Claasen	Kwongai Census Div.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK DISTRICT Report No. ANGORAM No. 3/1964-65

Patrol Conducted by K.N.J. Allen Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled MIDDLE SEPIK CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans First half only - Mr. Willis D.A.S.F..

Natives 2 Members R.P.& N.G.C.
2 Agric Field Workers.

Duration—From 18/ 9/1964 to 2/ 10/1964

Number of Days 15 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ~~November 1963~~

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

Map Reference Sketch Map attatched

Objects of Patrol Census Revision, Tax Collection, Land Survey and Investigation Kanduanam Mission, General Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £

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

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

(20)

T6-8-22

12th February, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 1964/65 - ANGORAM

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

Every effort must be made to encourage these people to diversify their economic interests.

Mr. Allen's report in indicative of a good patrol.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67.8.28

67-2-3/65

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

10th November, 1964

The Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

PATROL REPORT ANGORAM NO. 3 of 1964/65 - MIDDLE SEPIK CENSUS DIVISION - MR. K. N. J. ALLEN, P.O.

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

You should convey the people's request for information to Mr. Pasquarelli.

I agree that more detailed information on the impact of the Community Education Courses on the village people would have been welcome.

An interesting and informative report with some very good sections in it. I particularly liked Mr. Allen's thoughtful conclusion.

RRC

(ROBT. R. COLE)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

(17)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 67-1-1/191

Sub-District Officer,
ANGORAM.
South Sepik District.

9th October, 1964.

The District Officer,
South Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Angoram Patrol Report 3/64-65.

1. Please find herewith in triplicate the above report, submitted by Mr. K.N.J. Allen, plus maps and claim for camping allowance.

2. This is quite a good report, from a young officer new to the area. Mr. Allen is obviously keen and energetic, and his patrol report shows that he is capable of observing, and reporting clearly thereon. I have the following specific comments.

3. The diary is complete, and contains sufficient detail to give and adequate picture of the patrols activities. It is marred somewhat by typing errors.

4. Over and above the information that each village has at least one powered canoe, Mr. Allen could have said that some villages have five, e.g. MINDIMBIT and TAMBANUM.

5. On page 5, the non-council villages mentioned should have been described as being at the Western side of the Division - not Southern, since the Sepik runs more or less from West to East in this area.

6. I do not agree with the statement in paragraph 3, page 5, that land is plentiful. At times of high water, this statement is quite untrue, unless it can be said to apply to the mud buried under six feet of water.

7. The matter of the Land Purchase for the Timbunke land seems to be straightforward now. I will be going up to make the purchase as soon as the funds are forwarded in cash.

8. The Kanduanam land matter will be taken up in separate correspondence.

9. It is pleasing to see the effects at village life of the Adult Education Courses held so far. I would have appreciated more specific information on this.

10. The drying of Prawns at MINDIMBIT and ANGRIMAN could provide a good income, as prawns are plentiful, and can be sold in Madang and Wewak, but there are two problems:-

    (1) As most of the people are Seventh Day Adventists, their religion forbids them from eating prawns, and

    (2) They are just too lazy to make the effort. This is the major reason.

11. As rice is a short term crop, there are many places on the

river bank, where rice could be grown, and harvested in the dry. However, the small steady income which could be derived from rice is not sufficient attraction to overcome the natural laziness of the people.

12. This patrol was quite a good one. The report too is creditable, and shows ability by Mr. Allen in comprehension and reporting. More attention to neatness would be welcome, but all in all, this is a good effort, indicative of improvement in future.

For your information, please.

R.A. Calcutt.
.....
R.A. Calcutt.
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

(16)

File 67-1-1.

Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM.
South Sepik District.

16th September, 1964.

Mr. K.N.J. Allen,
Patrol Officer,
ANGORAM.

Angoram Patrol 3/64-65.

You will prepare to proceed on patrol on 18th September, 1964, in company with Agricultural Officer Willis and myself for a 2 week tax/census patrol of the Middle Sepik Census Division.

You are required to:-

(1) Carry out tax/census work in the five villages of KARARAU, KAMINDIMBIT, MINDIMBIT, ANGRIMAN and TIMBUNKE.

(2) Revise the census in the remaining villages.

(3) Carry out a Land/investigation of the Catholic Mission Land at KANDUANAM - see file 35-2-2.

(4) Take with you the "Matters for Attention on Patrol - Middle Sepik" file, and handle any business required therein.

(5) As you are not a Magistrate, you will not be able to hold any court cases. These will have to come to Angoram, or to Moim for the weekly Court day, if the cases arise from Council areas.

(6) A report on economic progress is required plus other relevant details listed in the Departmental handbook, and also labour availability figures.

(7) I will go through tax/cenus procedures with you at MINDIMBIT to ensure your familiarity with them. Mr. Willis knows the area and people quite well, and his advice will no doubt be helpful to you.

(8) Const. 1/C WALAMAIWAI and Cont. ANGOI will go with you. You will be using the double canoe/houseboat, which is suitable for this patrol.

R.A. Calcutt.
Assistant District Officer.

MIDDLE SEPIK PATROL.

DIARY.

Friday, 18-9-64 — Readied cargo and patrol files etc., and departed ANGORAM station per double canoe houseboat (1 Archimedes and a Johnson) at 1000 hrs with Mr ADO Calcutt (en route AMBOIN Patrol Post).
Arrived MOIM Primary 'T' School at 1415hrs. Mr. A.O. Willas joined canoe and Tambunum was reached about 2000 hrs.
Slept TAMBUNUM Rest House.

Saturday 19-9-64 — Departed TAMBUNUM per 'houseboat' at 0700 hrs and arrived at MINDIMBIT at 1300 hrs. Made camp in the Rest House and discussion with village officials.
Slept MINDIMBIT.

Sunday 20-9-64 — Lined and inspected MINDIMBIT in conjunction with Mr. ADO Calcutt and took census and tax. 2 complaints dealt with. ADO left ~~off~~ at 1200hrs for AMBOIN Patrol Post per Amboin station motor-canoe and self with Mr. Agric. Officer Wilas left at 1230hrs for KARARAU - on the Ambunti border.

Arrived KARARAU AT 1430hrs and as people ready, lined and inspected people at 1630hrs. Census/tax completed and 2 complaints settled.

Slept KARARAU.

Monday 21-9-64 — Finished settling various disputes and inspected both hamlets of village - going per motor canoe to second. Village house construction and lining very impressive.

Departed per station canoe at 1200hrs and arrived at KAMINDIMBIT at 1230hrs. People assembled so lined and inspected. Talk given by Mr. Willas before tax and census.

Minor disputes (many) settled - then inspected village with officials and and others; impressive housing and lining here. General talks with villagers then finally departed for ANGRIMAN (361) at about 1630 hrs. - arriving at ANGRIMANat approx. 1730 hrs.

Brief inspection of village and talks with officials. Slept ANGRIMAN

TUEsday 22-9-64	Lined and inspected ANGRIMANs at 0800hrs Talk by Mr. Willas then Census/tax completed. Approx. 3 disputes settled and general talks with villagers, and another inspection of village. Departed ANGRIMAN at approx 1300hr for TIMBUNKE. Slept TIMBUNKE.
Wednesday 23-9-64	Lined and inspected TIMBUNKE at 0800hrs Mr. Willas departed per hired village canoe at 0815 for ANGORAM, taking with him witnesses and defendant in an assault case handled at MINDIMBIT. Census and tax completed at 1230hrs and 2 complaints heard and settled. (One complaint re. short-changing on crocodile skins to be heard in Angoram). Departed TIMBUNKE at 1430hrs for TAMBUNUM (950) arriving at 1745hrs (result of broken down Archimedes). Talks with councillors. Inspected WOMBUN village - Slept TAMBUNAM.
Thursday 24-9-64	Lined TAMBUNAM people at 0800hrs and finished Census at 1230 hrs. no tax as in Council area. Heard 2 complaints and sent defendants and witnesses of a child neglect case into Angoram. Lined WOMBUN village (an 'extension' of TAMBUNUM) at 1400 hrs and finished census, plus the hearing of some troubles. Talks with villages and councillors P.M. - general nature. Slept TAMBUNUM.
Friday 25-9-64	Inspected ~~XXXXXX~~ TAMBUNUM village - satisfactory. Departed at 0900 hrs and arrived at KANDUANAM at 1030hrs by canoe. Lined and revised census at 1100 hrs - settled some minor complaints and inspected village. Work on census and talks with villagers P.M.. Slept KANNDUANAM.
Saturday 26-9-64	0800hrs went by station double canoe to KANDUANAM No. 2 village - R.C. Mission, to survey and investigate the land the Mission is on - part only of which has been purchased. Finished survey at 1430 hrs and talks with Father re ground etc.. 1600hrs back to KANDUANAM 1 and investigated the land with the KANDUANAMS for 1 hour. Departed KANDUANMAN at 1800hrs KRINJAMBI but on arrival at 1845hrs (dusk) found the new Rest House not completed. Moved on to ~~XXXXX~~ KAMBRINDO arriving just after dark and slept there.

Sunday 27-9-64 Sunday partly observed.

Monday 28-9-64 0745hrs went back upstream and lined the KRINJAMBI people - census revision. Inspected the village and advised people to dig some drains and to try to rid themselves of their rats. Settled some minor disputes and had general talks with villagers until our departure at 1200hrs back to KAMBRINDO. Lunch.

1400hrs lined KAMBRINDO people and revised census. Settled a sister-exchange problem and some other troubles. Heard a complaint re another village's uprooting of bananas on 'KAMBRINDO' land (?) and heard for one hour stories and counter stories from the days of yore re. the KANDUANUM Mission ground.

1900hrs heard case wherein one of the sister exchange 'sisters' (dealt with earlier) mistreated her baby. Reprimanded. Slept in rat-infested KAMBRINDO.

Tuesday 29-9-64 Departed by village single canoe for MUNDO MUNDO which was ½ hr up a twisting barat, and lined and revised census. A few minor internal troubles settled. Heard the M'MUNDO stories and claims on the KANDUANAM ground.
Departed at 1300hrs for KAMBRINDO. After lunch by stat ion canoe with KAMBRINDO councillor up the BIWAT barat where banana uprooting took place. Witnessed destruction and mark where the councillor alledges 'Kiap Ellis' placed KAMBRINDO's boundary. Sent word to councillor of other village concerned to appear. Went on down to YUERIMA.

1600hrs lined YUERIMA people and revised census. Some minor disputes dealt with and inspected village. Talks of a general nature with villagers. Slept YUERIMA.

Wednesday 30-9-64 By motor canoe to TAMBALI at 0745hrs, 20mt trip. Lined waiting villagers and revised census, - settled minor troubles. Talks with villagers until 1230hrs. Councillor interested in identification of murdered woman washed into his village last February - will inquire. P.M. Lined MOIM people. Inspected Vill. Slept MOIM.

Thursday 1-10-64 0800hrs - by station canoe to PINANG. (15 mt trip up a barat). Lined and inspected village and revised census. Some minor matters dealt with and general talks with villagers - village inspection and so forth until 1300hrs then down the Sepik River to MAGENDO, about 2 hours.

Lined and revised census for waiting MAGENDO people and settled a few complaints Inspected village and had general discussions with village men re. economic development.

Thursday (Continued) Departed MAGENDO at 1715hrs and arrived Angoram Station at 1800hrs. MAGENDO having no Rest House, slept Angoram.

Friday 2-10-64 Departed Angoram Station at 0800hrs and arrived Angoram village at 0815hrs. Lined and revised the Angoram census. No complaints here.
KAMBEROK people waiting here also - as is apparently the custom - so lined and revised census for them at Angoram village. General talks - and inspected ANGORAM village, fair.

Crossed Sepik River and with local councillor and villagers in tow, took a delightful one hour walk through sago-swamp, (with many mosquitoes), and inspected KAMBEROK village; filthy. Gave the appropriate advise to all concerned and waded back through the mud to the Sepik River, thence canoe back to Angoram Station.

PATROL STOOD DOWN at 1245hrs.

INTRODUCTION

The Middle Sepik Census Division covers approximately [illegible] square miles and contains 6,208 natives in 18 major villages along the Sepik River in the immediate upstream area from the Angoram Station. The Sepik's average width throughout is approximately 300 to 400 yards wide and it moves along quite rapidly at about 3 or 4 knots, carrying some debris (logs, grass islands and 'pit pit' stalks) as it drains to the north. The adjacent terrain is alluvial flats and marshes, covered with reeds and grasses with occassional jungle patches, and it is very susceptible to flooding.

The inhabitants live well in native material houses which are raised to escape the periodic flooding, - and their mode of travel is canoe; - each large village having at least one big canoe which is out-board-motor powered. The people have had long contact with Europeans and Pidgin English is spoken throughout. Their children are being educated by both the Administration and Missions, and the adult population is being urged to pursue sources of income other than the unstable crocodile skin business in order to create employment for their advanced youth, and thus retain them in the area. The population is increasing rather rapidly, (important).

The S.V.D. Roman Catholic Mission locally based at Wewak, is the most influential in the area; with the S.D.A.s a close second. R.C. Missions are at TIMBUNKE (school, hospital and cattle); and at KANDUANAM, (school only). Seven Day missionaries are based outside the C.D..

The BIWAT N.L.G.C. is based at MOIM, where the area's Primary 'T' School is situated, - and includes 13 of the Division's 18 villages.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

General: The patrol was of routine nature only, involving census revision throughout, and taxation collection in the southern (upstream), non-Council villages; - and it met with full co-operation and a cordial reception in all villages. As customary, village officials came to the fore and they were usually consciencious of their position and responsibilities and sincere in endevouring to assist. Some, however, were merely 'front-men' and not the most influential material available.

The people are much more financial than natives in other Sepik District areas - due to the crocodile skin buying boom. Almost all communities display outboard motors, wirelesses, wrist-watches and new clothing. The natives here are fairly advanced and sophisticated but the adult population anyway, is uneducated. Their present income is based on the sale of skins to Angoram dealers and naturally should the markets fall or slacken this leaves a small income from indentured labourers and the money stock-piled in the villages. During the occassion of such a slump, the people could either shed the veneer - and because they're self-supporting, simply stagnate; - or they could comply with the Administration pressure to produce along agricultural lines, (which does seem a most likely aftermath to their taste of prosperity). A little 'something for nothing' cargo culting - or the petulant 'why can't we have what the Europeans have' theme from younger sophisticates may be in evidence following such a not-so-unlikely eventuality.

Most uncommonly in T.P.N.G., transport and communications are no real problem in the area. The villages are on the main 'highway' and the Council system promises to most advantageous (when developed extensively) in utilizing the natural resources, such as the plentiful labour, land, and transport factors, of the area.

Relative: The personal taxation in the upstream non-BIWAT Council area was £1-5-0 per head. The people apparently understood the reasons for the taxation and no difficulty was encountered during the actual collection. Applications for exemptions were only made upon reasonable grounds. At the present moment the taxation could possibly be increased per head, - this perhaps not so politically sound as purely financial. A table of village collection is attached as an appendix.

Some councillors expressed slight dissatisfaction that their newly elected Member to the House of Assembly had not as yet advised, or enlightened, them as to what he was doing for them in the House and in the area. I explained that the position was a new and difficult one, that the Member had only just recently returned from Konedobu, and that he doubtless would communicate with them in due course.

A chain and compass survey was carried out at the Kanduanam S.V.D. Roman Catholic Mission Station. Some of the land has already been purchased but other land which the Mission has occupied since 1947 has not and the KANDUANAM villagers want their money.
The investigation of this land, 'SEMBRANGLI' was also carried out in the village at KANDUANAM. Whilst doing the actual survey, councillors and a small deputation from MUNDO MUNDO and ~~KRIN~~ KAMBRINDO villages were observed hovering in close proximity and as expected claims were made on the ground by both villages when the patrol travelled downstream to them. The KANDUANAM people have owned, or at least occupied, the ground (which is on the western bank of the Sepik), for at least two generations. A brief report of this matter has been made with the actual investigation.

KAMBRINDO village also bought up a slight ground matter involving AGRUMARA in the BIWAT Census Division. A 'Kiap Ellis' apparently placed some sort of marker on the barat between the two places. The KAMBRINDO Councillor claimed that the AGRUMARAs had uprooted bananas on KAMBRINDO land and the other councillor took his cue and claimed that the 'Kiap' had placed the marker further down the barat and that the KAMBRINDO bananas were in AGRUMARA territory.
I expressed my reluctance to re-open a past feud, told the councillors that they both knew exactly where the marker had in fact been placed (to which they agreed), and advised them to settle the matter themselves - which they consented to be capable of.

At MINDIMBIT, man MO/MANDUMI was despatched to the court at Angoram, ~~and was~~ for mistreating his wife and abusing the village Luluai unlawfully.
At TAMBUNAM man and wife KEIROBANGA/KANUSI and ABITET/YAGNA were despatched to Angoram and were gaoled for child neglect resulting in the death of their daughter.

Various other minor problems - disputes and complaints, were dealt with and settled on the spot where possible. Most of these involved marital bickering, debts and sister-exchanging (discouraged).

At TIMBUNKE, where the Roman Catholic Mission has an impressive concern, a very enterprising gentleman named BEBE is running a store and intends to form a small village company and put £1000 into buying cattle. ~~from the Mission~~ He recently by-passed the local DASF officer and flew to Moresby. Whilst there he saw the Director of Agriculture re cattle buying. Apparently he has received some advice on the matter from the local Member. An entrepreneur of this nature can be encouraging if his enterprises are practical.

The adults who attended the last Community Education Course at Angoram in July-August are having some influence on their villages (hard to assess). They expressed their delight and appreciation of the course and were apparently much impressed by it. Judging by the villager's attitude the courses are definitely worthwhile.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

The size of the villages was usually on a par with other Sepik District villages, population about 2 or 3 hundred. The largest was TAMBANAM, with WOMBUN adjoining at one end, giving a joint population of 1,349, and the smallest was KAMBEROK with 59 people. Faults found in most villages were dilapidated latrines, unkept grass and undergrowth and a few rotting houses.

The actual houses were impressive in size. Some were at least 30 to 40 feet long and all were raised on poles because of river flooding. Overcrowding in houses was most uncommon.

Lining of houses was also usually quite good, - ANGRIMAN and KAMINDIMBIT featuring in this respect. Some villages such as KANDUANAM No 1 and TRINJAMBI seemed to be dirty and shabby because they are built on recently reclaimed, silted mud banks on the slack sides of the river. Villages on the current, or cutting, banks of the water are gradually being eroded by the Sepik. In these cases houses and lines of coconuts are slowly undercut and lost.

Health and HYGIENE.

Health appeared to be reasonable throughout. Some parents were advised to take children with sores, burns etc., to obtain treatment as aid is readily available and transport no problem for anyone.

All villages have latrines but most of these were uncovered - providing only an excellent hatching place for flies. Instructions were given along these lines. All villages seemed to have a rat colony. These, together with pursuing snakes, scamper around the houses at night but the natives are apparently used to them and content to live with them. The rats live on the scraps the people neglect to throw into the Sepik River - the local sewerage system. Mangy, and incredibly starved village hounds also help to give one the impression that the young children are lucky if they escape one or more diseases.

Some villages near the Govt. station are installing concrete pipe ground-water wells. The water would be 'filtrated' Sepik water and it is bought to the surface by hand pump. A good idea if custom and laziness can be erradicated.

EDUCATION.

Education is provided by the Primary 'T' School at MOIM and by the various mission schools. The MOIM government school has 2 European Education Officers and 2 native teachers, whilst the mission schools are run by the Fathers and Sisters. Currently there are 356 children and more, at mission schools, and 98 plus at the government school. Thus the mission set-up is more extensive than the government's one school and they possibly get the pick from many more villages, though perhaps standards are not so high.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

As mentioned earlier crocodile skins provide the main source of income and at the moment this income is quite considerable. This is not however, training the native males to become systematic workers which they probably will have to become in order to get communal, or semi-communal projects under way. These projects would have to be agricultural or possibly something to do with fisheries, - and if the land allows it, as it does at TIMBUNKE, a cattle industry development. The carving industry (cottage industry) is drawing in some money but not on a large enough scale to provide a substantial, steady income.

The Agricultural Department is pressing the natives to grow coconuts and rice. Some villages claimed during this patrol that they had in fact started the nuts but the high tides removed them. A few villages such as Kararau had coconut nurseries and smoking houses but currently there is little production.

At ANGRIMAN, the villagers after some half-hearted consideration, that they would endevour to try prawning again. This was previously attempted by a Fisheries officer at MINDIMBIT (nearby) but the incentive was not there and he returned to Madang. The ANGRIMAN natives claim that they did not know he was in the area to assist all villages - but only MINDIMBIT. They intend seeing firstly just how many prawns they can catch, native style, and if this is promising, go ahead.

A few villages could be persuaded to try rice as apparently the smaller floods at least would not destroy certain varieties. Also with this, and the prawning, the men would have little to do whilst the women undertook the brunt of the work.

At the present time the natives are obviously not prepared to exert themselves unnecessarily while they get relatively easy money from the skin boom. They definitely see the advantages of having supporting 'businesses' but do not have the required incentive to develope these.

LIVESTOCK.

Cattle on the drier sections of the grass flats in the Sepik Basin and on the grass country towards Maprik seems to be a promising idea. The Catholic Mission at TIMBUNKE have approximately 235 cattle and these are reportedly doing very well. As mentioned previously the TIMBUNKE natives are interested in a herd of their own. They will have to realize that the rewards and profits in this direction are not as readily obtained as the sale of crocodile skins. No doubt the Agric. Department has done a lot of research in this matter and have possibly studied what is being done in Africa, with similar areas and peoples. At the moment these natives have the finance to purchase cattle but would probably blame the Administration for whatever setbacks may befall them.

AGRICULTURE.

The only agricultural concerns, involve copra and coffee, - a little rice having been tried. A D.A.S.F. Officer accompanied me during much of this patrol so I shall not go into detail here except to give the numbers of coconuts and coffee trees obtained earlier this year, by D.A.S.F. people.

Coconuts; 11024 Mature trees, 28,041 Immature, giving a total of 39,065 trees.

Coffee; Village	Holes	Trees
Angoram- Kamberok	371	-
Moim-Pinang	461	289
Kambrindo	847	334
M'Mundo	1967	183
	3646	806

The Angoram and Kamberok people did try the coffee growing earlier but due to their not heeding the technical advice of the Agricultural officer and some bad luck their attempt failed. They are still optimistic however and have a few experimental rubber trees. Further upstream some attempts were planted on low ground and were subsequently eroded.

No timber stands of signifigant proportions appear to exist in this area.

Villages within easy canoe travel of Angoram station sell some fresh vegetables to station personell. No exporting enterprise can be seen here however.

MISSIONS.

Both the Roman Catholic and the Seven Day Adventist Mission are influential throughout the area. TIMBUNKE and KANDUANAM are the R.C. bases whilst the Seven Days are based at Angoram station. The Catholics also have a mission on the station.

The Fathers appear to be the more soundly based and practical and their economic efforts are worthwhile watching. A few small stores backed by both missions with individual natives in 'charge' are in some villages. Some mission economic ventures seem more a question of adherancy than area development.

CANALS and WATERWAYS.

The Sepik River is rather low at this period but it is not so dry as to seriously hamper canoe travel. Most canals usually open to patrols were navigatable during this patrol and relatively free of logs and other depris. Only the canal from KARARAU to TIMBUNKE was said to closed to power canoes. The patrol's single Archimedes motor became troublesome on only a few occasions and no shear-pins were broken during the two weeks.

CONCLUSION.

This patrol was relatively uneventful and purely of a straightforward and routine nature. The main task was revising the census for the area and the most important fact arising from this is that the population in all but one village in eighteen is steadily rising. This requires consideration at top levels as regards future policies bearing on living standards, education and employment.

The natives have respect for the Dept. of Native Affairs and for the Administration's efforts as a whole. The people are progressing slowly along lines acceptable to the Australian Government and at the present time appear to possess a political frame of mind, or attitude, which is healthy and in accord with that which we are attempting to instill in them. This would possibly be due largely to long contact with Europeans, regular Administration patrolling with 'firm but fair' administration of justice, and recently, due to Administration radio stations. Also at the present time at least there is very little cause for discontent in this area, and prosperity is the order.

Intensive urging to instill in the men the incentive to expand their sources of income seems most desirable - together with follow-up assistance. To do this now would be taking effective advantage of the present favourable political atmosphere whilst time permits, as the natives seemx to more malleable at this stage than they may possibly become later due to alien pressure and influences.

K.N.J. Allen
Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'A'.

Tax Collection: Middle Sepik Census Division.

MINDIMBIT	-	£ 48-15-0	(Pop. 316)
KARARAU	-	60-00-0	269.
KAMINDIMBIT	-	75-00-0	512.
ANGRIMAN	-	38-15-0	361.
TIMBUNKE	-	117- 5-0	584.
		£339-15-0	2,042.

This collection was made during September and the rate was £1-5-0 per male head.

APPENDIX 'B'.

Middle Sepik Census Division

NATIVE LABOUR AVAILABILITY FIGURES.

Village	Labour Availability	Absent at Work	%
ANGRIMAN	63	37	60%
ANGORAM	39	4	10%
KAMBEROK	17	2	12%
KAMBRINDO	98	54	50%
KAMINDIMBIT	124	44	33%
KANDUANUM	65	36	63%
KARARAU	69	18	25%
KRINJAMBI	49	23	49%
MAGENDO	105	31	31%
MINDIMBIT	56	11	23%
MOIM	56	13	25%
M'MUNDO	80	15	19%
PINANG	56	14	25%
TAMBALI	34	2	6%
TIMBUNKE	129	36	29%
WOMBUN	93	60	67%
TAMANAM	212	66	30%
YUERIMA	48	10	20%
	1391	476	

The Labour Availability figures are the 1916 to 1945 age group as shown on the Census Sheet, and the Men absent at Work column are men of all ages at work inside and outside the District. Thus this table is a rough guide. Most of those men away at work at the Bulolo Gold Dredging Company, on plantations and in towns such as Wewak, Madang and Lae. Typically, these men are contracted, go for a few years, then return to their villages. Some idle about on the outskirts of the towns, doing little and creating a growing problem.

(3)

Sub District Office,
ANGORAM
SOUTH SEPIK DISTRICT.

8th October 1964.

The Officer in Charge,
Police Station,
WEWAK.

= REPORT ON POLICE MEMBERS ACCOMPANYING =
MIDDLE SEPIK PATROL.

The following report is the impression gained of the two policemen accompanying a two week patrol in the Middle Sepik (river) Census Division in this Sub-District, during September this year.

Constable 1/c WALAMAUI, 6554.

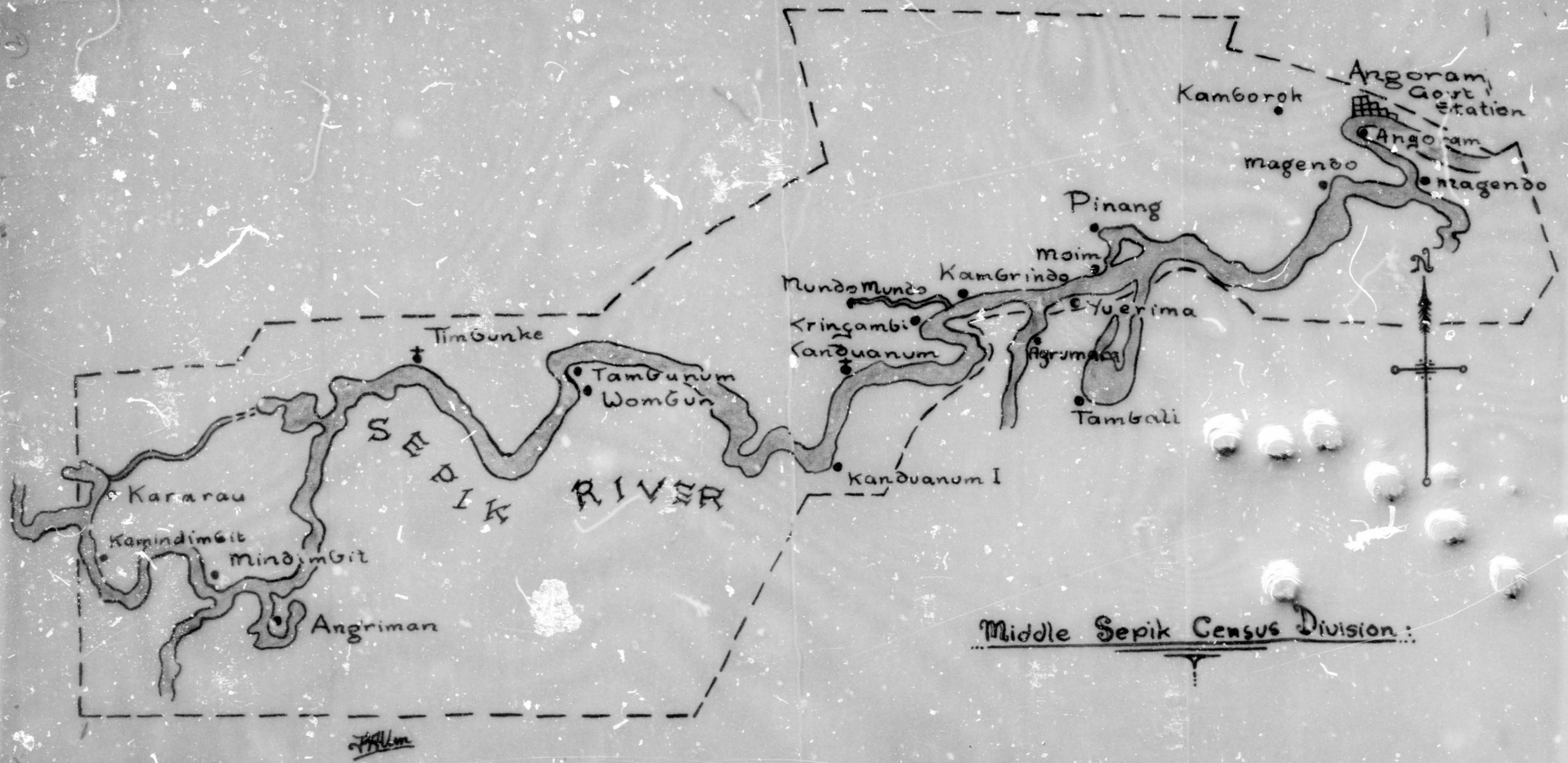
A competent experienced and dependable Constable 1/c, - always willing. Though a good worker he could be a little more forceful on occassions. Not yet Sergeant material but still a very handy 'corporal'.

Constable ANGOI, 8895,

Also willing and dependable and a very good worker. A local member, he displays quite authority and is not affected by working in his own locality, though a posting outside would broaden his experience. Will make a good Constable 1/c. An asset to the patrol.

For your information and onforwarding to the Commissioner.

K.N.J. Allen
Cadet Patrol Officer.


Angoram
Govt
Station
Angoram
Kamboroh
magendo
magendo
Pinang
Moim
Kamgrindo
Mundomundo
Yuerima
Krinçambi
Kanduanum
Agrumaca
Tambali
Kanduanum I
Timgunke
Tamgunum
Womgun
SEPIK RIVER
Karrarau
Kamindimgit
Mindimgit
Angriman
Middle Sepik Census Division.

(10)

67-8-26

8th December, 1964.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4-64/65 - AMHORAM:

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. It appears that it will be necessary for continued consolidation patrolling in this area.

3. Patience will have to be exercised to settle these semi-nomadic people.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67.8.26(a)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-2-3/66
In calling ask for
Mr.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
15 NOV 1964

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

10th November, 1964

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT ANGORAM NO. 4 of 1964/65 - ISANGAN AREA, AMBOIN - MR. R. A. CALCUTT, A.D.C.

1. My 67-2-4 of 2/9/64 and your 67-8-6 of 15th September, 1964, refer.

2. Mr. Calcutt's report of his follow-up patrol is forwarded herewith, please.

3. Plain lack of enterprise is the chief characteristic of this patrol; it will surprise me if AIYIP and MANJIRA did not capitalise upon this to lead it away from where they knew the main group were, to INIAI.

4. From a Police investigation angle there is no point in following up this lack-lustre effort, where even the patrol stores, incredibly, were not checked before departure.

5. However, the Officer-in-Charge, Amboin, will be instructed to continue efforts, as opportunity serves, to contact the main ISANGAN group, particularly by converging to them through neighbouring groups that our interest in them now is solely administrative.

Robt. R. Cole

(ROBT. R. COLE)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner, Angoram

(7)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File 67-1-2/173

Sub-District Office,
A N G O R A M.
South Sepik District.

5th October, 1964.

The District Officer,
South Sepik District.
WEWAK.

Patrol Upper KARAWARI - ISANGAN AREA.

Your 67-2-4 of 2nd September, 1964 refers.

Following your instructions, I left Angoram on the morning of 18th September, 1964 in company with Mr. D. Willis and Mr. J. Allen, Patrol Officer. On 20th September having taken Mr. Allen through the procedures of tax/census at MINDIMBIT, to ensure his familiarity with them, I then proceeded to Amboin, arriving at 1430 after a 3½ hour trip.

The next day was occupied in a station inspection with Mr. Stobart, collecting carriers and preparing stores.

On 22nd September, the patrol party left Amboin, and proceeded via the Arafundi River and the Andum Creek to AUWIM Village. Camp was set up, and more carriers collected from various villages. Three ISANGAN children were seen.

The next morning, we left AUWIM, and followed various creeks over rising land to eventually cross the low divide (c. 400ft.) between the Arafundi and Karawari Rivers. Then descending we arrived at the latter stream, which was forded with some difficulty, using rafts and a canoe belonging to the ISANGAN guide, AIYIP. Camp was set up on an old camp site used by Mr. H. Redmond, Patrol Officer, in his patrol of the Upper Karawari, see Amboin Patrol Report 6/62-63.

The next day, AIYIP went over towards the area known as ENGRIMANI, but after visiting 3 deserted camp sites, returned to our camp. He was very co-operative, and willing to assist, and was in no sense frightened or wary of the patrol. I had half suspected that he may have disappeared into the bush as soon as the Karawari was crossed. Mr. Stobart and I headed North West from the camp, and found an old garden and camp site, but no sign of any recent visitors.

AIYIP was sent out again with the Luluai of AUWIM in a NW direction, and returned that night with the man, MANJIRA, and the latter's second wife. We had learnt only the previous night that MANJIRA had been seen near INIAI by an old man from that village, but this report later proved to be false. AIYIP and MANJIRA reported that the latter was camped some 5 hours away (estimated 9 hours' carrier time) with his mother, two wives, widowed sister and three children.

On being questioned MANJIRA said he had last seen the other two ISANGAN men some few days previously and they had told him they were going with their wives to INIAI (five day's walk) to await AIYIP's return from Angoram. We took from him a list of the people known as ISANGAN, and found that they now totalled the grand amount of 18 (see Appendix A).

When asked why he hadn't brought in all the women, he replied that his mother was crippled, and his first wife was

caring for her, and for their three children, and further that they would have taken a further two days to get to our camp.

We then held a long discussion with AIYIP and MANJIRA. This covered the work and aims of the Administration, and the law. During this discussion, I came to the conclusion that, as the man YAPAK had been killed some months before initial contact had been made, there was nothing to be gained from setting in motion a criminal prosecution. The only four men in the group were involved, and if they were taken away, even if only for the estimated 3-4 months necessary for a District Court and a Supreme Court hearing, the women and children would be left by themselves. They, too, might have been persuaded to come into Amboin, but all things considered, they at least were entitled to their freedom. It was explained at length to AIYIP and MANJIRA that now that the Administration had come to their area, and their names were entered on the roll, they came under the Administration law, and for any further disgressions, they would be sought out and punished.

I attempted to persuade MANJIRA to accompany the party to INIAI, but he wanted to get back to his family who were alone in the bush, and I decided that this was reasonable. He was none the worse for his lone trip back from Amboin, during which he had swum rivers, crossed lakes and swamps, and lived on young cane shoots.

We then proceed to INIAI, via AUWIM and AMBOIN, but nothing had been seen of the two ISANGAN men, AKING and KIKABIA. One man from INAI knew a track leading towards their area, and he and AIYIP, who had not been to INIAI before, left to carry out a search for them. They returned 30 hours later having found no sign of them, but having found a bush camp near a sago stand. No-one had been there for a long time. the INIAI man reported that he knew of only this one track into their area, and could offer no suggestion as to how they could be found. AIYIP said that we had checked already the five camps which they normally used, and he thought they might have gone to the South West towards the TOWI area.

With no guides, and no indication of which direction to proceed from INIAI, I decided to call off the patrol, as the two men and their wives could be almost anywhere within an area estimated at 80 square miles. Word was left at INIAI that we would like to hear if the two ISANGAN men did arrive.

The man AIYIP impressed me with his willingness to assist, and although he could have left the patrol at almost any stage, he returned to AMBOIN with us. If he had wanted to hide his group from the patrol, there was no necessity for him to lead the Luluai of AUWIM to MANJIRA'S camp, or for him to persuade MANJIRA to return with him to the patrol. I feel certain that had he known the whereabouts of the two others, he would have led us to them.

I had a long talk with him re the advisability of building a central hamlet, where the people could congregate, and around which they could plant gardens and sago, and at which they could assemble for visits by DNA or PHD patrols. At present, their existance is semi-nomadic, and they seldom stay long in any one place, probably a fear based on their inability as a tiny group to defend themselves from former enemies. He and MANJIRA seemed to welcome closer ties with AUWIM Village, where AIYIP's children are now living. I advised them to discuss this with AKING and KIKABIA, and AIYIP could report to Amboin what their decision was.

The country around the patrol camp on the Karawari River consists mainly of flat forest, studded with almost vertical limestone mountains. These latter would seem to extend South to the area, North West toward INIAI, and South

West away from Karawari. The River itself would have been some 120 yards wide where we crossed and about four feet deep. The current was quite fast, I should say about 8 knots. Fortunately, when we crossed, it was reasonably low, but in flood it would be impassable.

For your information, please.

R.A. Calcutt.
Assistant District Officer.

18.9.64	83	Left for patrol with P.O. Allen 0945. To MOIM, collected Ag.O. Willis. Continued in double canoe, with h.p. Johnson and 10 h.p. Archimedes. Arrived TAMBANUM 1915. MADE CAMP IN REST HOUSE.
19.9.64	84	Left at 0745. To MINDIMBIT 1045. Village people observing SDA Sabbath. Made arrangements for tax/ census tomorrow. Amboin canoe collected bulk fuel, mail, supplies and personnel and returned Amboin. Angoram canoe ex supply trip to Amboin took mail to Angoram. MADE CAMP IN REST HOUSE.
20-9/64	85	Tax/Census MINDIMBIT with P.O. Allen. Native disputes and enquiries. Double canoe with Messrs. Allen and Willis to KARARAU to continue Middle Sepik patrol. Self to Amboin with dinghy and 28 h.p.
	86	Johnson / Arrived 1445.
21.9.64	87	Station inspection Amboin Patrol Post. Preparing for patrol.
22.9.64	88	Left Amboin with P.O. Stobart, 6 Police, APO, guides and carriers in 3 canoes with 2 Johnson and 1 Archimedes motor. Via Arafundi River and ANDUM Creek, and then through bush on foot to AUWIM village. All carriers and canoes arrived by 1430. Obtained more carriers from YAMANDIM, IMBOIN and AUWIM. MADE CAMP IN REST HOUSE.
23.9.64	89	Left AUWIM on foot 0745. Through swamp, and then followed various small creeks. 400 ft climb to ridge forming part of ARAFUNDI/KARAWARI DIVIDE. Rested on far side 1000 to 1015. Followed creeks down to KARAWARI River. All carriers there by 1145. Made rafts and ferried cargo across river, which was waist deep and flowing fairly fast. All cargo across by 1330. MADE CAMP NEARBY. Discussions with guide AIYIP of ISANGAN, and various AUWIM and ARAMBRO people re contacting the ISANGAN people. CAMPED IN TENTS.
24.9.64	90	Sent AIYIP and one ARAMBRO man ahead to
	91	contact ISANGAN people. They are to advise them to remain where found, and report back to our camp. Self and Mr. Stobart went to check hunting camp inland from left bank of KARAWARI. Discovered that Amboin Stores Asst. had made up 7 x 50 lb loads of rice instead of 7 x 70 lbs loads, so we are short 3 days rations. 6½ days rice remaining. AIYIP returned to report that 3 deserted camps had been visited but no sign of the people was found. He thinks they have gone towards INIAI. This is supported by story heard today that an old INIAI man had seen MANJIRA and directed him North from INIAI on his return from Amboin. Decided to send AIYIP out again tomorrow, towards INIAI, and if still no results, party will return via AUWIM and YIMAS to INIAI. CAMPED IN TENTS.

25.9.64	92	AIYIP and Luluai of AUWIM left at first light. Heavy rain most of day. Made 2 big rafts for the cargo. Remained in camp. AIYIP returned at 1900, with MANJIRA and his wife. They had seen also M's first wife, children and crippled mother. Reported that other two ISANGAN men, with their wives, had gone to INIAI to wait for AIYIP's return from Angoram. CAMPED IN TENTS
26.9.64	93	Broke camp 0745. River chest deep, but all carriers and cargo safely across by 0830. Retraced track back to AUWIM in heavy rain. All carriers there by 1145. Left by canoe at 1210, and paddled down ANDUM Ck to point where motors could be used. Arrived Amboin in downpour at 1430.
27.9.64	94	Left Amboin by canoe at 0945. Arrived INIAI on WOGUPMERI RIVER just above its junction with KARAWARI River at 1130. Sent AIYIP and INIAI guide to look for the two ISANGANS, who had not been seen at INIAI. CAMPED IN REST HOUSE.
28.9.64	95	Remained at INIAI. AIYIP returned at 1900 with news that no sign had been seen of the ISANGAN men and their wives at a sago stand frequented by them occasionally. He has no idea where they might be. Have now checked on 5 camps where they might be to no avail. AIYIP seems genuine in his assertion. As only 2 more days' rations held it would be impossible to find 4 people in an area estimated at 80 square miles. Left word with Luluai of INIAI to bring men to AMBOIN if they appeared shortly. CAMPED IN REST HOUSE.
29.9.64	96	Left INIAI by canoe, and returned to Amboin, arriving 0930 and stopping at CHIMBUT, MARAMBA and AMONGABI for various local administrative matters. Completed station inspection and assisted with fitting of new Police uniforms.
30.9.64	97	Returned Angoram per dinghy. Short stop at Moim village for discussions with P.O. Allen re progress of his patrol.

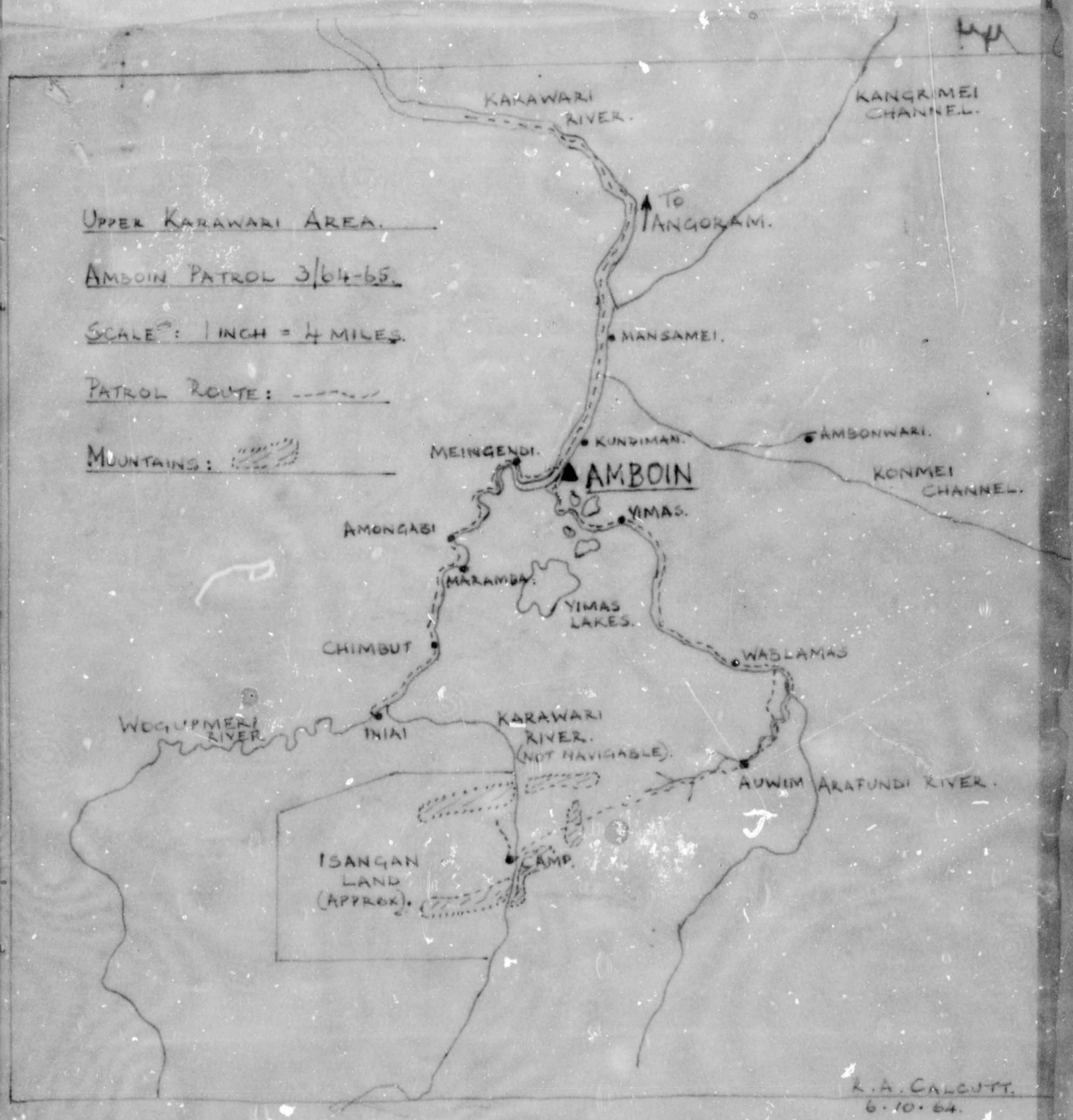
(G)

APPENDIX A.

Appendix to AMBOIN Patrol Report 3/64-65.

ISANGAN.

MALES	FEMALES	Date of Birth	Date of Birth.
MANJIRA	MOGAIPI		AGED
	KAMBAZU (1)	1934	
	KARAI (2)		1939
	WOGIN		
TUMBA (adopted son of AKING)			
	TAPAI		
AIYIP	-	1929	
	YUWANDUNGAI		1953
KAMBINMAI		1958	
	WOIMEI		1963
AKING	AMIA		
SIGA			
MUNGGEI			
KAKUMBOI			
KOKABIA	AMBIA		


UPPER KARAWARI AREA.
AMBOIN PATROL 3/64-65.
SCALE: 1 INCH = 4 MILES.
PATROL ROUTE: ------
MOUNTAINS:
KARAWARI RIVER.
KANGRIMEI CHANNEL.
TO ANGORAM.
MANSAMEI.
KUNDIMAN.
AMBONWARI.
MEINGENDI.
AMBOIN
KONMEI CHANNEL.
YIMAS.
AMONGABI
MARAMBA.
YIMAS LAKES.
CHIMBUT
WABLAMAS
WOGUPMERI RIVER
INIAI
KARAWARI RIVER. (NOT NAVIGABLE).
AUWIM
ARAFUNDI RIVER.
ISANGAN LAND (APPROX).
CAMP.
R.A. CALCUTT.
6.10.64.

1.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK DISTRICT Report No. 5 of 64/65

Patrol Conducted by K.N.J. Allen Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled YUAT CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No.

Natives 2 Members R.P.& N.G. C..
1 Motor Operator.

Duration—From 27/10/1964 to 12/11/1964

Number of Days 17 days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services November 1962 - Last Census
February 64 - Elections.

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

Map Reference Attached

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, ESTABLISH HEALTH SURVEY CENTRE, PROMOTE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

67-8-51

May 10th, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 5/64-65

Receipt of the above report forwarded by my memorandum 67-2-3/694 of 20th January, 1965, is acknowledged.

The covering comment by the Assistant District Commissioner Angoram, deals fully with matters raised in the report. The patrol appears to have been quite an effective one and to have attained its objectives. The report is as well, quite an informative and interesting one.

(T.G. AITCHISON)
A/Director

67 8 51

67-2-3/694

District Administration Department,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

20th January, 1965

The Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO. 5 of 1964/65

Thank you for Mr. Allen's report.

Your comments are noted and I concur with them.

(J. E. WAKEFORD)
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

ack
a quite effective patrol and an interesting report.
RL

(18)

67-1-1/287

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

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District.
WEWAK.

Patrol No. 5 Yuat Census Division.

Report by Mr. Patrol Officer J.K. Allen of a routine patrol of the Yuat Division is forwarded.

In general the report indicated a close interest by the officer in his work and good observation. Mr. Allens expression, however, needs improvement, and on his return from a current patrol I will go over this with him.

A slower patrol would have been better in my opinion, but one of the reasons given - the imminent onset of the wet season - is quite valid.

Asangamut Village. In view of Mr. Allens remarks on page 8 paragraph 4, the next patrol will endeavour to visit any other settlements south of the village. If conditions are satisfactory, there will be no pressure exerted for them to re-settle in a central village.

Marriage Custom. I feel it is dangerous , and probable invalid, for a Council to introduce a new custom establishing grounds for divorce. It is suggested this should remain a matter for the courts to decide, in the light of tradition and justice. The Council could give service by the Clerk writing to the absent husbands and reminding them of family hardships arising from long absence, in the hope that divorce will be avoided.

P.H.D. Health Survey Base. The cooperation of the people is gratifying, and I am writing to the Council to thank them.

Economy & Livestock. A copy of relevant comments is being passed to the Agriculatural Officer.

Future patrols will take an A.F.W. with them where possible, so that where faults are noticed such as incorrect lining of coconuts, they will be rectified on the spot.

The feasibility of bullocks for hauling the "Bush Biwat" logs is doubtful, but at a later date it is possible "Dolmar" saws may be practicable. For indigenous enterprise, training would be necessary and perhaps this may be an extension of the Technical School's activities here in the future. This will be kept in mind for submission at an approprate time.

Labour. I agree that it is unrealistic to expect men in profitable employment outside the Sub-District to return to an unenterprising community. Hence the Councillors will be advised to themselves institute some activity with the existing labour.

Education. A copy of the comments is being extracted for the District Inspector, for record. In conversation with him recently, I learned that no teachers can be provided in 1965 even for the priority case of Maramba group. In these circumstances, we are dependent on local Mission efforts for any immediate extension.

Pigs. Mr. Allen's reference for individual enterprise at Maramba is no doubt sound, and if he has not done so already, the people will be so advised.

Health & Hygine. Relevant comments are being passed to the D.M.O.

.....
B.A. McCabe.
Assist. District Commissioner.

(16)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 5- 63/64.

Area Patrolled	-	YUAT CENSUS DIVISION.
Conducted by	-	K.N.J. Allen C.P.O..
Duration	-	27-10-64 to 12-11-64, 17 days.
Travel/Transport	-	9 days canoe, (station double canoe with Archimedes) 8 days walking (approx.).
Accompanying	-	2 members R.P. & N.G.C.. 1 motor operator.
Last Patrol	-	November 1962 - D.N.A..
Objects	-	Census Revision, General Admin., Establish Health Survey ~~Centre~~, base, Promote economic development.

67-1-1

(15)

Sub District Office,
ANGORAM.

21st October 1964.

Mr. K.N.J. Allen,
Patrol Officer
ANGORAM.

Angoram Patrol No 5/63-64.

Please prepare to proceed on patrol on the 27th of this month to the YUAT census division in order to revise the census for the area and generally further the aims of the Administration among the populace. Two members of the Police Detatchment, Senior Constable NYAKA and Constable TARAGUM, will accompany you and should prove helpful during the routine course of the patrol.

You are to arbitrate and settle where possible the minor disputes and complaints bought to you by the people but as you are not a Member of the Court for Native Affairs you will report any contenscious matters to this office for court action. For your general information take with you a copy of the N.A.Rs and the Departmental Standing Instructions handbook.

Please make a general survey on the economic progress of the area to include in your subsequent report which will also include other relevant details such as labour availability figures etc..

Take with you also the 'Matters for Attention' File for the YUAT Census Division and take care of the matters contained therein, - especially the construction of four bush houses to be established for the P.H.D. Health Survey team's use at DOWANING village in December. Any outstanding N.M.T.A. receipts held at this office payable to people in the Census Division are to be taken and ~~xxx~~ paid out where possible or the payee's whereabouts established.

The YUAT Division is wholly within the BIWAT N.L.G .Council jurisdiction and control. Please assist the Councillors with whatever uncertainties or difficulties they may bring up regarding ~~their~~ their roles and responsibilities as elected leaders and where possible work through them. Instruct the villagers that their complaints should generally be taken and dealt with at the MOIM Council meeting days - rather than be bought to Angoram. Being a Council area, no taxation collection is necessary on this patrol.

Transportation for the first part of your patrol will be by the station double canoe which will prove adequate and comfortable. There have been no great periods of rain recently so the Yuat River ~~xxxx~~ should be safe to travel upon. The 'bush BIWAT' area should be dry enough for reasonable walking.

D.C. Bretherton
.....
D.C. Bretherton
Assistant District Officer.

(14)

YUAT PATROL 1964.

Diary.

Canoe Travel.

Tuesday 27-10-64

Readied patrol cargo, rations and other matters and departed at 1045 hrs with 2 police and motor driver in the station double canoe with one Archimedes 12 h.p. outboard.

Arrived at AGRUMARA in the YUAT Census Division at 1600 hrs. Inspected village and had general discussion re development with Councillor and others. Place clean. Slept AGRUMARA.

Wednesday 28-10-64

Lined and took census revision of AGRUMARAs at 0800 hrs. Settled a few minor complaints.

Departed at 1000 hrs and arrived at KUNDIMA at 1130 hrs. People assembled and 'God Save the King' rendered, - lined and census revision taken. Sat down with men and had general talks then inspected village, satisfactory.

Departed at 1500 hrs for ARANGUNAM arriving at 1515 hrs. Talks with people and village inspected - fair. Slept ARANGUNAM.

Thursday 29-10-64

Lined and census revision of ARANGUNAM at 0800hrs. Another village inspection and talks with villagers. Departed at 1000 hrs and arrived ANDUAN at 1020 hrs.

People ready and waiting so lined and revised census. A brief talk on economic development given. No complaints here. Village inspected, reasonable. People interested in rice.

Departed ANDUAN at 1330 hrs and arrived SAPALU at 1400 hrs. Work on census and lunch. Lined SAPALUs at 1600 hrs, inspected village, Which is being shifted downstream due to broken river banks and is in a bit of a mess as yet. Slept SAPALU - good rest house.

Friday 30-10-64

Crossed the river and lined and took census of KAUSIMBI. Short talk re economic development and a village inspection. Departed at 1000 hrs for KINAKATEN, arriving at 1030 hrs. People assembled so lined and revised census. The new Rest House one of the best I've seen. General talks with men and some disputes heard and settled.

...Departed at 1530hrs for AKURAN and revised census at 1545hrs. Some minor troubles settled inspected village - very good. Talks with villagers then left at 1630hrs for KINAKATEN and slept in the new rest house.

Saturday 31-10-64 Departed KINAKATEN at 0730 hrs., passed AKURAN (5mts upstream) and arrived BRANDA at 0800hrs. Revised census and settled minor troubles. Councillor complained of lack of support so gave an appropriate talk to men.
Inspected village and coconut plantings - impressive.
Talk re development with men until 1200hrs.
Went 5 mts upstream to BIWAT to the SVD. Catholic Mission and had lunch and talks with the Father.

1330hrs on up to BIWAT village, 5mts, and lined waiting people. Some disputes settled and village inspected, o.k.
1630 hrs talks with councillor and men re development at Rest House. Slept BIWAT.

Sunday 1-11-64 Work on census figures.

Monday 2-11-64 Departed by canoe at 0715hrs, crossed YUAT river and met men from ANDAFUGAM and DOWANING at start of their inland track. ¾ hrs walk on a fair track to ANDAFUGAM and lined waiting people and revised census. Settled some of the Councillor's problems and inspected the village.

Finally departed ANDAFUGAM at 1145hrs and arrived DOWANING AT 1200hrs. Lunch. Lined and revised census at 1330hrs and gave talks on economic development and education. No troubles here.
1500hrs lined men and laid out the P.H.D. survey set-up (4 bush houses) for their survey in December.
Men, under supervision of the Councillor, set to with surprising gusto and frame-works were set up in 3 hours. Slept DOWANING.

Tuesday 3-11-64 Departed DOWANING at 0800hrs and arrived YUAT river at 0920hrs. Prolific bird-life seen on walk to river. Loaded waiting Govt. station canoe and departed for BUN at 1000hrs. (Both DOWANING and ANDAFUGAM have built houses on the bank of the YUAT river here.

A little excitment was provided when the Archimedes jumped off and drowned itself in mid-stream. Finally got it inboard again and spent ½ hour cleaning it.
Arrived BUN at 1330 hrs.

... Lined BUN people and revised census aat 1500 hrs. Assisted the councillor in dealing with some minor complaints. Some work on census figures and a village inspection - not very impressive. Slept BUN.

Wednesday 4-11-64

Departed BUN at 0730 hrs and arrived AVANGUMBA at 1000hrs. YUAT river running at about 5 knots here.
Lined waiting people and revised census.
Talk on economic development given and village inspected, - O.K..
1200 hrs departed AVANGUMBA and arrived SIPISIPI at 1230 hrs. Lined waiting people and revised census. Talk with villagers re economic development and settled some disputes. Village o.k.

1330 hrs departed SIPISIPI and, by-passing GIRING, arrived ASANGAMUT at 1600hrs. (strong, dangerous current). Lined people and gave usual talk re development. Census revision and a few minor complaints arbitrated. A land feud with YAMBIMOT YAMBIMBOT village bought up by Counsillor. Slept ASANGAMUT - heavy rain.

Thursday 5-11-64

Departed ASANGAMUT at 0730 hrs and arrived GIRING at 0800 hrs. Walked into MUNDAMBA, on lake, 10 mts away and lined people. Census revision - a few minor complaints. Village inspected, some old houses seen. Villagers are considering moving the village. Walked back to GIRING.

Lined and inspected, and revised census, for GIRING people, and settled some disputes. Village fair. Talk re economic development and child care as a lot of babies dying. Departed GIRING at 1215 hrs and arrived back at SIPISIPI at 1300hrs and worked on census whilst sheltering from heavy rain.

Bush Biwat Walking.

Crossed YUAT river with carriers by station double canoe at 1400hrs last the river rose and made crossing impossible. Made the 1½ hr walk to KARINYING in pouring rain (first part through sago swamp). At KARYING paid carriers and had general talks with Councillors and people. Slept KARYING KARINYING.

Friday 6-11-64

Lined KARINYING people and gave usual talks. Heard details of the ASANGAMUT and YAMBIMBOT land dispute.

0845 hrs left for FUNDUGWA and arrived at 0930 hrs. Paid carriers.
Lined and revised census of FUNDUGWAs and gave talks re development and hygeine.
Village inspected - some houses damaged by an earth tremor to be repaired.
Inspected coconut plantings and rice.

Departed at 1100hrs and went back to KARINYING for lunch, arriving 1145hrs.

Departed KARINYING at 1300hrs and arrived YAMBIMBOT at 1430 hrs..
Inspected village - reasonable and had general talks with people, work on census.
Slept YAMBIMBOT.

Saturday 7-11-64 Lined YAMBIMBOTs and gave usual talks before the census revision. A few complaints noted. Departed at 1000hrs with carriers and arrived MENSUAT at approx. 1200hrs.
Lunch. Work on census.

Lined MENSUATs at 1530hrs - many minor complaints. Talks given on development and hygiene.
P.M. Talks with Councillor and others re the establishment of a school.
Work on census. Slept MENSUAT.

Sunday 8-11-64 Sunday. Observed. Some census work.

Monday 9-11-64 0800hrs Departed MENSUAT with carriers and arrived ARANING at 0830hrs. Lined waiting people and gave usual talks and revised census. Admonished a few unruly types for not heeding the Cnrs. advise, and settled some debt claims.
Inspected village - some old houses.
Departed ARANING at 1115hrs and arrived NADVERI at 1245hrs. Lunch and census work.

1430hrs lined NADVERI and revised census after giving usual talks. Settled minor disputes and inspected village - ~~gair~~ fair.
P.M. Talks re development with villagers.
Slept NADVERI.

Tuesday 10-11-64 Departed NADVERI at 0730hrs with carriers - inspected rice and coconut plantings en route, also newly started causeway through the swamp. Arrived KAMBARAMFUM at 0815hrs.

Lined and revised census for waiting people gave usual talks and settled some disputes.
Village inspection - fair.

Departed at 1000hrs with line and arrived ~~CHANGRIWA~~ CHANGRIWA, on lake, at 1145hrs.
Lunch and work on census.

1430hrs lined CHANGRIWA and revised census and heard some complaints. Village inspected.
Talks with men re development and the establishmentof a school. Inspected coconut garden.
Work on census. Slept CHANGRIWA.

Wednesday 11-11-64 0730hrs departed CHANGRIWA with carriers and arrived MARAMBA at 0815hrs.
'God save the Queen' rendered.

Lined MARAMBAs at 0930hrs and revised census after giving usual talks re development.
Heard peoples wishes re an Admin. school, and sighted proposed site for one.
Inspected village and coconut plantation.

... People interested in ~~pig~~ pig farming.
Work on Census - Slept MARAMBA.

Thursday 12-11-64 Cleared up a few remaining patrol matters and departed with carriers at 0830hrs for KANDUANUM - a hot walk across the kunai- and arrived at 0945hrs.
Station Govt. canoe was waiting here on the Sepik River but I was delayed by driving wind and rain until finally departed at 1200hrs, downstream to the Station.
River was very rough and had to wait in the 'pit pit' a few times to escape flooding the double canoe.
Arrived ANGORAM at 1800hrs.

PATROL STOOD DOWN.

Introduction.

The YUAT Census Division covers about 550 square miles and contains 5,567 natives in 27 villages. Half of these villages are on the YUAT River, a tributary of the Sepik River, running in a South Easterly direction. These villages have no transport or communications problems and their villages are well constructed and lined, - and are clean due to periodic river flooding. Some of these villages are being eroded away and lines of coconuts etc are lost in the current.

The other villages are inland to the south inside what is called the 'Bush Biwat' area. This land is low-lying and swampy in places (sago stands), - but is mostly good 'dry' ground covered by thick rain forest and jungle. Some of this good ground is kunai covered and open. These inland villages are not as impressive as the river ones, - the housing being of a poorer standard and the villages being generally dirtier. They are mostly positioned on the sides of overgrown or open lakes and waterways which provide fish and eels to supplement the stable sago diet.

The people themselves are quite sophisticated, Pidgin English being spoken throughout, but, as is the common case, they are uneducated. They have had long contact with Europeans. As in other areas they are being urged constantly to expand and develop economically. Currently these people are making money from some small scale businesses - but have nothing extensive agriculturally (i.e. any concrete industry).

The area is wholly under the control of the BIWAT N.L.G.Council and it is without doubt that the Councillor system is a very effective, and powerful, area organization; and makes a patrol's task a good deal simpler by providing a good chain of widespread authority to work through.

...Especially appreciated by this patrol at least was assistance rendered by councillors in settling some of the many marital entanglements and other minor disputes in the villages.

There are no Govt. schools in this Census Division of five and a half thousand which has been in more or less constant contact for approximately sixty years. There is a Catholic Mission school at BIWAT run by a Father but the people wish for at least two Admin. schools. I explained difficulties of staff training and finances, and time, in the Territory education drive.

The people generally have little conception of international politics and they do not give Territory politics and policies a great deal of thought.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The patrol was extended a cordial welcome in all villages and 'God Save the King, or Queen' was usually rendered to various tunes by the children. The Councillors assisted in our welfare and discharge of duties. Most Councillors were good choices and were conscious of their duties and responsibilities, and enjoy the respect of their people. Some of them however complained of being by-passed by villagers with minor complaints and disputes. I encouraged the people to allow the Councillors to arbitrate such things but naturally not to become carried away with their own importance (the Councillors) and deny villagers a hearing from us on anything of importance or of a contentious nature. (I saw no indication of the latter).

The patrol moved a little faster from village to village - whilst actually on the YUAT River - than a normal bush walking patrol for three reasons. Firstly to complete the river portion safely on the station double canoe, - before the river rose on one of its periodic 'tides' (as the almost daily rains gave indication of its doing so) - and such flooding may also have held us up in the 'Bush Biwat' section. Secondly, the YUAT people all have canoes and communications (i.e. people to the patrol) were no barrier, and whilst on the river we were not more than half a day's walk from any one village. And thirdly, thanks to the Council 'court' day every 4th Wednesday at MOIM, most grievances and prosecutions are made and settled there.

I was pleased to discover that the land dispute referred to in my ~~Patrol Report~~ Patrol Report No. 3 of 63/64 (Middle Sepik Census Division) between AGRUMARA (YUAT C.D.), and KAMBRINDO (MIDDLE SEPIK C.D.), has been settled, as hoped, by the Councillors. The Councillor of AGRUMARA, SUMBRUI, is the Council Chairman and though very young is a promising type of native.

At ASANGAMUT a dispute was uncovered by the Councillor regarding tobacco plant stealing by YAMBIMBOT villagers. However, as expected, the dispute was not really concerned with tobacco, but land, and a separate report has been made on the matter.

The inland people have the transport problems limiting their progress that the river communities do not. Some of these villages have outboard motor canoes which they keep on the water up to one to two hours away from the village. Other villages depend on unreliable arrangements with river villages for the hiring of canoes periodically to take what ~~xxx~~ cash-cropping produce they do reap, to markets - usually the Angoram Native Society.
NADVERI, KAMBARAMFUM and MARAMBA are doing some work on foot causeways through the marshes and sago swamp around their villages. The Councillor of KANDUANUM (Middle Sepik Census Division) has begun a very impressive wide causeway across the KANDUANUM - MARAMBA kunai and swamp.
KANUANUM is on the Sepik River and is the Bush Biwat's gateway to the Sepik.

Hygiene in the upper YUAT and upper Bush Biwat villages is not the best and due to the fact that too many young children were dying I gave talks directed specifically at the mothers in this respect.

~~Xxxx~~ Some rumours of 'sanguma' poisoning were heard at KARINYING but nothing was reported so nothing concrete evolved for any investigation. The natives are ~~xxxxxxx~~ obviously still very wary and secretive about such subjects, as is the common case in most areas.

A number of ASANGAMUT people are somewhere in the bush south of their village towards the KARIWARI village. The ASANGAMUT councillor has made repeated attempts to get them to settle in or near the home village but with little success. As it is not certain where they are and how much time would be necessary to get them in, I did not send messengers specially to summon them but asked the Councillor (a rather weak individual) to request them to line for the next census in order that we can have a look at them and their children.

The bride price in this area is surprisingly low - about £5 to £10 and various native currency. This is much lower than most areas I've seen and is quite reasonable as the men are by no means poor. Sister exchanging was ~~ex~~ discouraged and our view on ~~swopping~~ exchanging girls and women is becoming slowly more acceptable to most villagers, expecially the younger ones. The Council have instigated some sort of ruling whereby women left unsupported at home by husbands for a period of five years, may begin considering marrying again. This does seem a practical law as many of the women left in the villages do not remain chaste for very long.

A P.H.D. Health Survey site was set up in Dowaning village. The councillor and men were most co-operative in building the bush material, (four), houses to be used by the team in December. Their willingness indicated their trust in the Administration and the good relationship at present existing between the average villager and patrolling field officers.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The YUAT Census Division is backward economically. The people are financial but not nearly as prosperous as the Sepik River natives who are riding on the croc. skin boom. As mentioned previously the Yuat River villages have transport advantages over the inland villages. However some villages such as MARAMBA (651) and CHANGRIWA (511) were urged to re-open overgrown 'barats' which not long ago were open at all times to canoes and which now can be traversed only at high water periods.

The present economy is based on copra, timber, rice, betel-nuts, crocodile skins, sand and gravel, tobacco and the sale of labour.

Copra: All villages are constantly urged to plant and care for young nuts. All places have a small village plantation around the houses which were originally planted for diet supplementation, and most now have small plots containing usually 50 to 250 nuts on the village outskirts. A lot of these are overgrown and slightly neglected - and some have been planted incorrectly, (native fashion).

There are 3 or 4 driers in this Census Division and currently the Angoram Native Society pays about 3d per pound for good quality copra.

Timber: The Bush Biwat again is handicapped in this line. Most timber is cut and sold by the river villages who make log rafts and float the timber, usually TAUN, GARAMUT, KWILA and some CEDAR, downstream to the mills at Angoram, Taway and Marienberg. The people get about 10/0 per 100 super feet for KWILA and GARAMUT and 7/0 per 100 super feet for TAUN, - plus other small handouts and favours held out by the millers to attract their business.

The inland villages have a lot of excellent hardwood but they would need to get bullocks to drag it out. Perhaps this would be feasible at a later date in conjunction with a cattle industry - and if the demand warranted the effort and expenditure.

Rice: Production in 1963 was approximately 10 tons from this Census Division and this was all sold to the Angoram Native Society who pay 3d per pound then sell it to D.A.S.F. who pay 4d per pound to the Society. This allows a rebate, or profit, to go back to the Society and Society members who sell most of the rice.

The rice plots I saw outside most inland villages were most impressive but not yet planted extensively. The growing of rice is perhaps the most popular of all agricultural projects.

Betel Nut/ Tobacco: are sold on an individual basis to the neighbouring Grass Country Census Division villages who apparently do not have suitable ground for these native requisites.

Sand and Gravel:- is obtained from the upper reaches of the Yuat River, around BUN and SIPISIPI by mainly the more economically minded and more enterprising villages downstream, and on the Sepik River. It is sold at Angoram for £4 per yard.

Croc. Skins:- are not so plentiful and are harder to obtain than the Sepik River villages. The people on the lower Yuat get the occasional skin and there are reportedly a number in the top regions above ~~ASA&N~~ ASANGAMUT (the last village on the river). The inland villages spear and hook a few in the sago swamp drains and marshes and make some money thus. They do not however appear to be overly energetic in their endeavours in these directions.

Labour:- As shown by the attached labour availability chart, - a large number of men and youths are away at plantations and in the highlands (mainly at the Bulolo Gold Dredging Co.). A steady income is being reaped from these on their return. I explained that although a few years outside the home Sub District broadens experience, the men should not waste their time too much in towns etc, and should return and use their knowledge to booster their home villages. Some Councillors expressed their intentions of going to Madang and Bulolo to persuade their men to return home, - and applied to me for 'passes' to safeguard them against being apprehended in the towns for vagrancy etc..
This would appear to be a Good thing, but it seems a little peculiar as there is no booming acceleration and enterprise from those who stayed at home anyway. I told these Councillors that they should see the District Officer at whatever centre they go to regarding their stay.

* The D.A.S.F. Officer at Angoram, Mr. D. Willis, proposes going into the YUAT on patrol in the next few weeks. Whilst I was there I inquired if the people were ready for an Agricultural patrol and received luke-warm affirmations only. However I consider that A D.A.S.F. patrol almost immediately following mine would be most advantageous in inciting a little more effort and enterprise, ~~and~~ in hammering home the necessities of doing so, and also in demonstrating to the populace that the 'Government' is serious in its aims and advise.

LIVESTOCK.

The only livestock in this Census Division is cattle and pigs. The Catholic Mission at Biwat gave four cows and a bull to the local villagers on the understanding that they give the first offspring back to the mission. At the moment these five beasts are reportedly roaming in the bush at the back of the village.

The more enterprising MARAMBA men are considering a pig business and have bought already one pig. They intend buying Australian pigs on a community basis and building up from this. They seem confident that there is a good market locally for pigs and pork. ~~Yamuk~~ Ventures of this kind, (livestock) are more solidly based on individual footings.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

In most villages the standard of cleanliness was reasonable, though not all that is to be hoped for. All places had latrines and the Councillors obviously kept a watchful eye on these, - though many did not have tops. All river villages were very, very impressive with regard to structure, size and lining of houses and overcrowding was most uncommon. These villages were all spotlessly clean for my visit - the women obviously had put in a day's hard work brooming and disposing of rubbish. The inland villages were not as clean.

Young children in the upper (eastern), parts of the Census Division had an usually high death rate. Most of these were about 1 to 3 years old and died from some sort of fever which killed in a few days to one week. Short lectures were given in these villages.

The three Aid Posts at KUNDIMA, BRANDA and MARAMBA were inspected and the Aid Post Orderlies appeared to be doing a reasonable job. Some complained of lack of support with regard to maintenance etc., but this problem is not as bad here as in other areas. The Council system again is an assistance here.

Grille is bad in many of the villages, notably FUNDUGWA, where almost 75% of the population has this skin disease. In many places also, louse and crawling bugs of various descriptions, cause scabies and sores on the heads of small children. At ARANING I saw two small babies with what appeared to be leprosy in their feet and hands. I instructed the Councillor to take them to the nearest Aid Post and if my assumption was correct, to bring them and their parents to Angoram for further action.

EDUCATION.

Education is provided by the Catholic Mission School at BIWAT. Controlled by the Father, who is assisted by about 10 native 'teachers', this school caters for about 250 pupils up to 5th Grade (Mission Standards).

Applications for schools were received from inland villages - and from the top of the Yuat. Villages most keen on establishing them are ~~XXXX~~ SIPISIPI, MENSUAT, CHANGRIWA and MARAMBA.

A school at SIPISIPI would be able to have people from AVANGUMBA (70), GIRING (76), MUNDAMBA (78), ASANGAMUT (175), KARINYING (37) and FUNDUGWA (78) - (a glance at the census sheet would show the number of children). SIPISIPI ALSO HAS 102.

A school at MENSUAT (264) could expect pupils from YAMBIMBOT (117) and ARANING (110). The Councillor here made a special application for a school.

The best case comes from MARAMBA- CHANGRIWA, with a joint population of 1162 and with prospective pupils from KAMBARAMFUM (197), ~~AR~~ NADVERI (255) and possibly some from KANDUANUM on the Sepik. The villagers have reserved a site between the villages and intend re-opening a 'barat' to allow water transportation from the Sepik River to the site. The Area Supervisor (Education) has said that he would consider recommending a school here if the people were prepared to build one - which I think they are.

CANALS AND WATERWAY S.

The Yuat River was running normally for most of this patrol, and was comparatively free of obstructions. Only once was it dangerous to travel on due to a fast rising current - fortunately this was a Sunday. In the upper reaches from SIPISIPI to ASANGAMUT the river narrows and becomes confined in its banks which are high enough (about 15 to 20 feet) to hold the water which 'tides'. If a motor failed in this part whilst pushing a canoe up against the current, it is easy to be swirled back into some of the projecting logs and debris that has to be negotiated and the canoe to be substantially damaged or sunk.

The inland villages follow old overgrown 'barats' which drain towards the Sepik River and which can be transversed for some distance at times of high water. The CHANGRIWA and MARAMBA villagers are considering reopening the canals to their villages which have been grass covered but which used to be negotiated by Mr. John Young in his small launch.

Except on one occassion, when it jumped off the back of the canoe, the Government Archimedes motor performed well and gave no trouble. The Station double canoe is adequate for the patrol and but for becoming a little sluggish against a strong current, is comfortable to travel on. The motor-boi GAUI, also did his job well.

CONCLUSION.

This was a straight-forward and routine Census patrol in which one of the more important aspects noted was the steady rise in population in most villages. The people's political attitudes were healthy and they appear to be advancing well in social and economic fields but at a pace which has to be accelerated due to external pressures. The value of education is realized by the people and thus the applications for schools in the region. The people were told that they must develop economically to support academic training but much assistance and advise is necessary to promote the progress, which would have to be agricultural supplemented by some 'cottage industries'. The natives here, as in other areas, are becoming increasingly aware of worldly goods and thus the desire for them is at the moment the major stimulant for progress.

(3)

Sub District Office,
South Sepik District,
ANGORAM.

18th November 1964.

The Officer in Charge,
Police Station,
WEWAK.

- REPORT ON POLICE MEMBERS ACCOMPANYING -
ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 5 63/64

The following report is the impression gained of the two policemen accompanying a two and a half week patrol in the Yuat Census Division of the Sub District during November this year.

Senior Constable NYAKA, 6610.

Although NYAKA is a loyal enough type, and must have been worthy of his promotions, he now lacks drive and energy and did not display the work of a Senior Constable, but rather that of a tired old Constable. He was of little assistance indeed on this patrol at least; - unimpressive.

Constable TARAGUM, 7922.

TARAGUM has bursts of energy and displays of authority and generally has the attitude and bearing expected . He tends to become temperamental, - needs direction. On the whole is helpful and does the job. Not yet 'Corporal' material.

New Uniforms.

The policemen (station also) were obviously proud of their smart new dress uniform, and the villagers who saw it during the 1800hrs flag ceremony were seeing it for the first time and were impressed.

The men were not so rapt with the field uniform and voiced three complaints; - the 'rag' hat, the trade-store quality shorts without belt loops, and to some extent the boots whose rubber soles without nails make sago-swamp log walking difficult, and dangerous, for those not used to shoes.

The field uniform looks disappointingly 'cheap' and does not give the smart distinctive look even a field uniform should display (especially to people as easily impressed as these natives). The hats (though effective) tend to give a cowboy, vaudville minstrel or anti-terrorist appearance - depending on its owner's whim. Possibly the earlier type officer's cap with a 'kopi' would be more 'uniform' and suited to rifle drill, - as have some Afrikan Police.

Respectfully submitted for information please,

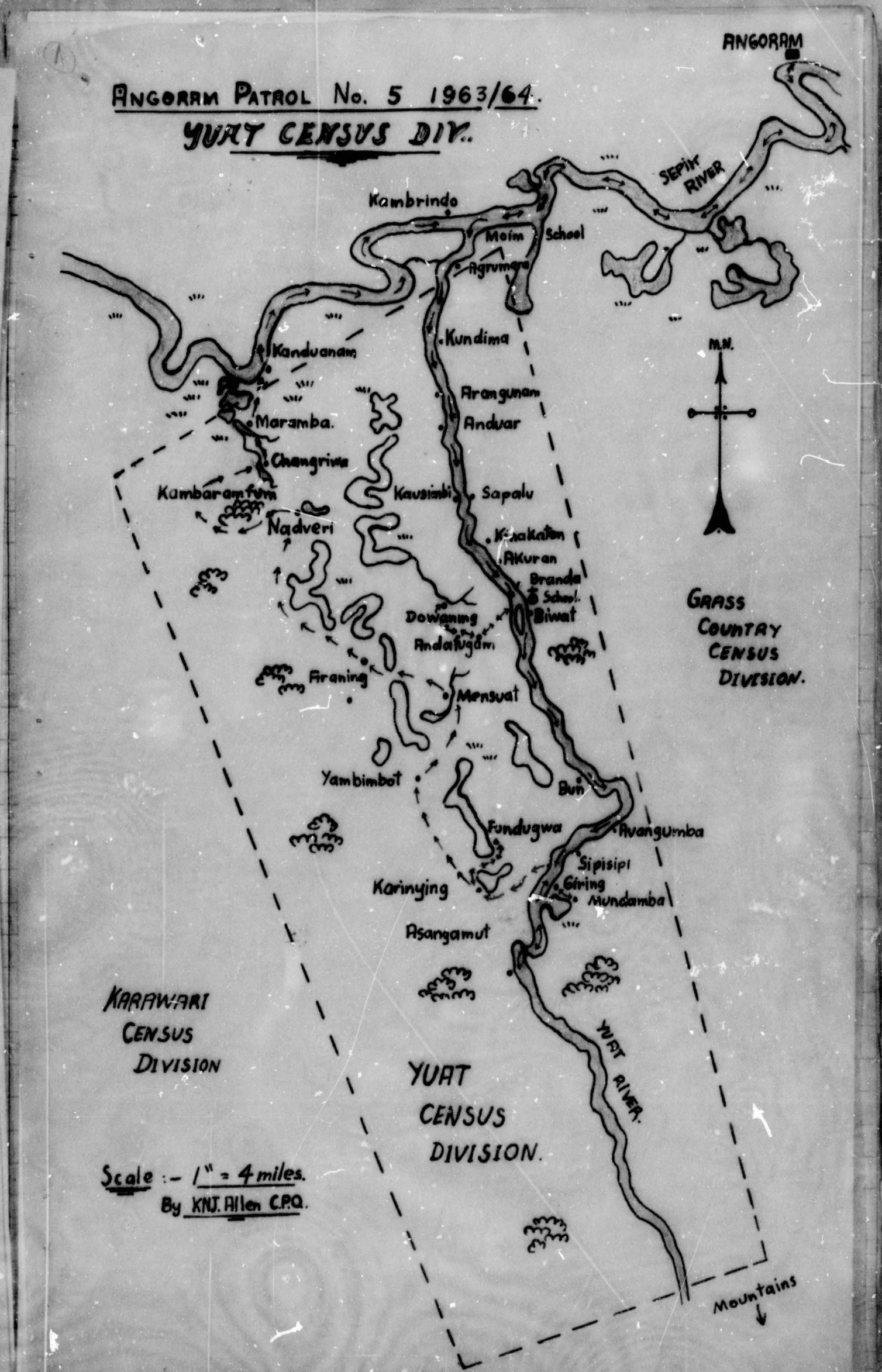
K.N.J. Allen
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX 'A'.

Yuat Census Division.

ANGORAM PATROL No. 5 of 1963/64.

Village	Labour Availability	Absent at Work	%
AGRUMARA	50	6	12
AKURAN	66	17	25
ANDAFUGAN	62	20	33
ANDUR	40	6	14
ARANING	64	18	30
ARANGUNAM	32	6	19
ASANGAMUT	49	12	25
AVANGUMBA	17	5	33
BIWAT	81	18	25
BRANDA	67	26	33
BUN	41	5	13
CHANGRIWA	126	35	25
DOWANING	38	6	17
FUNDUGWA	19	3	13
GIRING	23	1	6
KAMBARAMFUM	59	15	25
KARINYING	16	2	13
KAUSIMBI	34	17	50
KINAKATEN	74	25	33
KUNDIMA	114	28	25
MARAMBA	162	36	20
MENSUAT	77	29	40
MUNDAMBA	27	4	14
NADVERI	80	33	41
SAPALU	42	4	11
SIPISIPI	31	1	0
YAMBIMBOT	22	11	50
	1513	389.	


ANGORAM PATROL No. 5 1963/64.
YUAT CENSUS DIV.
ANGORAM
SEPIK RIVER
Kambrindo
Moim
School
Agrumara
Kundima
Kanduanam
Arangunam
Maramba.
Anduar
Changriwa
Kambaramfum
Kausimbi
Sapalu
Nadveri
Kakakaten
Akuran
Brandla
School
Biwat
Dowaning
Andafugam
Firaning
Mensuat
Yambimbot
Bun
Fundugwa
Avangumba
Sipisipi
Giring
Karinying
Mundamba
Asangamut
M.N.
GRASS COUNTRY CENSUS DIVISION.
KARAWARI CENSUS DIVISION
YUAT CENSUS DIVISION.
YUAT RIVER.
Scale :- 1" = 4 miles.
By KNJ. Allen C.P.O.
Mountains

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK DISTRICT Report No. ANGORAM No.6/64-65

Patrol Conducted by W. van Rikxoort Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Pora Pora Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans nil

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

Duration—From 30 / 10 / 1964 to 10 / 11 / 1964

Number of Days 11 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ...../...../19.....

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

Map Reference Sketch map attached

Objects of Patrol Census Revision and Tax Collection

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

14 / 12 / 1964

J. E. Wakefield
District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-8-40

15th February, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 - 1964/65 - ANGORAM

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

I note that the Assistant District Commissioner, Angoram, has not commented on this report. Please instruct him to discuss reports with Cadet Patrol Officers in his charge and add constructive comments. This is an important part of a Cadet's training.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67.8.40

67-2-3/396

14th December, 1964

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM

Angoram Patrol Report No.6/64-65

Reference the above numbered Patrol Report of a patrol carried out by Mr W. van Rikxoort, Cadet Patrol Officer.

While I have no doubt that Mr W. van Rikxoort has carried out his patrol and achieved the objects which were its purpose, it is very hard to evaluate it from the report submitted.

Would you draw Mr Rikxoort's attention to Para.15 of Part II of the Departmental Standing Instructions and ensure that in all future reports he follows this closely.

J. E. Wakeford

J.E. WAKEFORD
A/District Commissioner

cc. The Director,
Department of District
Administration,
Konedobu

PORA PORA PATROL DIARY

Friday,30.10.64 Prepared patrol cargo and files and departed ANGORAM at 930 hours in single canoe with spare engine. Collected 2nd canoe at BIEN. Arrived PANKIN at 1400 hours. Census revised and tax collected. Village in fair condition. One dispute over some timber referred to ANGORAM. Settled at resthouse for the night.

Saturday,31.10.64 Departed PANKIN at 600 hours with canoe from BIEN. Arrived Arango at 700 hours, census revised and tax collected. Village clean with new resthouse. Departed ARANGO at 1000 hours and arrived AKAIAN at 1115 hours. Census revised, tax collected and village inspected. Departed at 1300 hours and arrived OMBOS at 1400 hours. Village inspected, census revised and tax collected. NO complaints at either village. Made camp at OMBOS rest house.

Sunday,1.11.64 Sunday observed at OMBOS

Monday,2.11.64 Departed OMBOS at 600 hoursand arrivedat OREMAI after 4 hours by canoe and 20 minutes walk. Census revised and tax collected. One dispute referred to ANGORAM.
Departed OREMAI at 1315 hours and walked 20 minutes to AGRANT. BOth villages in good order. Settled at rest house at AGRANT.

Tuesday,3.11.64 Departed AGRANT at 600 hours and arrived in NAURUK at 1130 hours by paddle canoe. Census revised and tax collected. One dispute regarding crocodile skins referred to ANGORAM. Departed for OGOMANIA at 1315 hours and arrived there at 1530 hours by paddle canoe. One dispute settled. Settled at rest house.

Wednesday,4.11.64 Departed OGOMANIA at 630 hours and walked one hour to MURUKEN. Census revised and tax collected. Walked to adjoining ARAMUNDI, collected tax and revised census. Luluai told to have village cleaned.
Walked two hours to POKORAN, took census and collected tax. Village clean but some houses almost falling down with age. Settled at rest house.

Thursday,5.11.64 Left POKORAN at 630 hours and arrived at JETA after 1½ hours walk, census corrected and tax collected. Village only in average condition and luluai ordered to remedy this. A considerable number of disputes at this place; most were settled, but some referred to ANGORAM for Court action. Several villagers will accompany patrol to KITCHIKAN with complaints at that place. Arrived back at JETA at 1200 hours and unable to proceed to KITCHIKAN because of torrential rain. Remained at rest house.

Friday,6.11.64 Departed POKORAN at 630 hours and walked 2½ hours to KITCHIKAN. Census taken and tax collected. Several disputes settled. Village in good condition, although some houses getting old. Left at1030 hours and walked 4 hours to MURUKEN. One dispute over a bag of rice settled. Luluai intimated he will come to ANGORAM with other officials from nearby villages at X-mas.

Saturday, 7.11.64 Departed MAURUK at 630 hours and walked one hour to OGOMANIA, proceeded by paddle canoe and arrived in MAURUK AT 945 hours. Transferred to other canoes and arrived at AGRANT at 1415 hours, thence 15 minutes walk to ORAMAI. Settled at rest house for the night.

Sunday, 8.11.64 Sunday observed at ORAMAI.

Monday, 10.11.64 Departed ORAMAI at 630 hours and walked one hour to canoe, arrived ONDOI at 1200 hours with much delay because of defective motor. Called at ANGORA and PANKIE to settle some disputes, matters settled and no Court action necessary. Arrived at BIEN at 1500. Some complaints about timber poaching and the Tultul (Zulumi deceased) told to refer to Angoram regarding the matter. Some of the houses are in a shocking state and the Tultul was told to remedy this.

Tuesday, 10.11.64 Reprimanded school children after the teachers had complained of disobedience and rowdiness. Departed BIEN at 730 hours and arrived at ANGORA at 1200 hours. Patrol stood down.

The second part of the Pora Pora Division covered by this patrol contains 13 villages with a population of 1265 and which are stuated mostly on a small tribituary of the Sepik River, the terrain is mostly flat jungle with some marshes and swamps which are flooded in the wet season, but are now mostly dry.

The villages are mostly comparatively small and withinfairly short distances of each other. Most transportation is by canoe, although at the time of the patrol most travelling was done because the barats were running dry and some had actually no water at all.

The population is almost entirely Roman Catholic with some Seventh Day Adventists. A large mission at Marienberg is nearby and the area appears to be frequently visitted by priests and missionaries.

Native Affairs

The patrol was for the purpose of tax collecting and census revision only. No difficulties were experienced and on the whole the villagers were cooperative and there were no refusals to pay. The area does not seem to be as prosperous as some other areas further up river. There are no radios, wrist watches or other luxury goods and only a few motors.

Crocodile skin trading is done only on a small scale and their income is mainly derived from copra, some coffee and subsistance crops. Many of the coco nut gardens are only recently planted and will not be producing for some years to come.

Most of the barats werealmost dry and part of the patrol usually done by canoe had to be walked. The roads are well kept, and on flat, firm terrain

Forests

There is some use made of forests, especially around Pankin, although perhaps not as extensive as the available labour and forests would allow. The forests are on flat plains and mostly near handy water transport.

Complaints

Approximately 20 or 30 complaints weremade to the patrol, mostly of a minor nature and involving small debts. Some more serious ones were referred to Angoram and involved timber poaching, disputed debts and women

Personal tax

No enmity was shown towards paying tax and on the whole no hardship was experienced. In some instances a notation was made in the village book to issue exempt tickets at the next tax patrol, these were mostly for reasons of health, old age and family obligations.

The villagers appear to have mainly a crop income and in my opinion will not be able to pay a higher rate, especially as many coconut gardens are not yet producing.

W. van Rikxoort

W. van Rikxoort
Cadet Patrol Officer

Annendix "A"

Tax collected Fore Fore Census Division

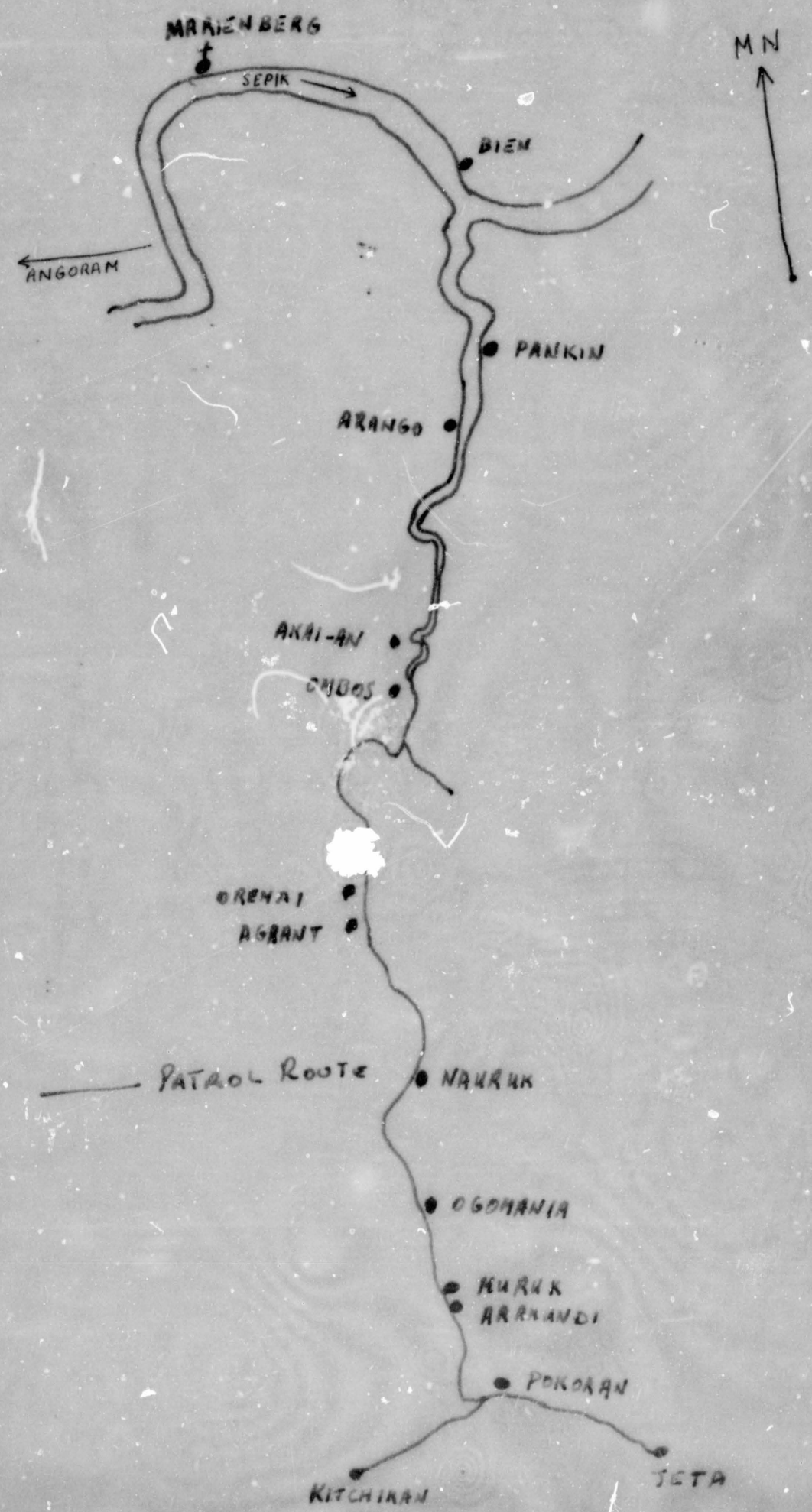
Village	Amount £sd	Population
Pankin	9.0.0	89
Arango	7.10.0	94
Akai-an	13.0.0	114
Ombos	8.10.0	79
Orenai	11.10.0	86
Agrant	12.0.0	106
Nauruk	9.0.0	82
Ogomania	11.10.0	106
Muruken	10.0.0	116
Arasundi	7.10.0	84
Pokoran	11.10.0	115
Jeta	10.0.0	138
Kitchik	4.10.0	83
	£125.10.0	1295

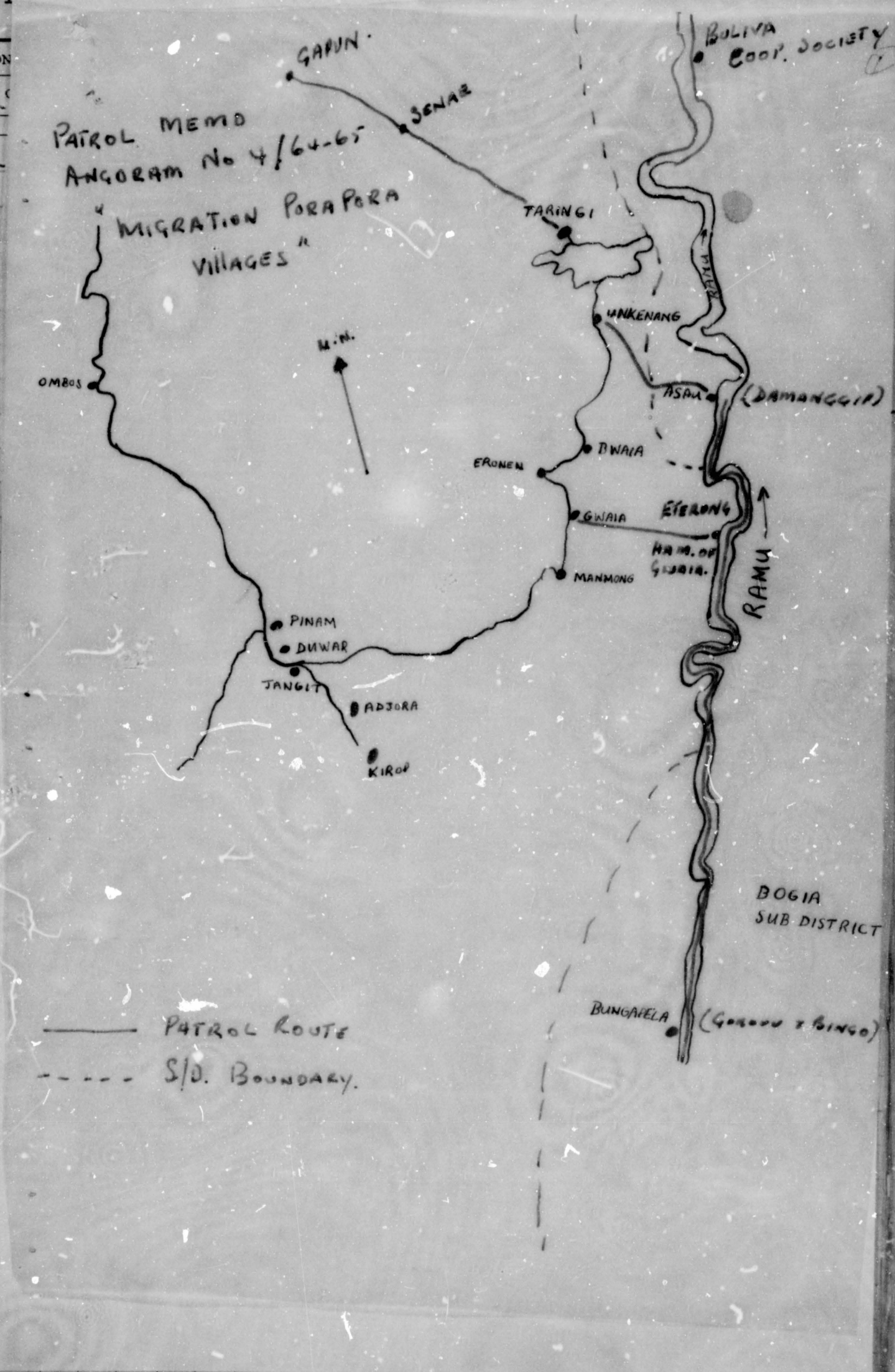
The rate in this division is £0.10.0 per male head.

PORA PORA C/D.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT 6/64-65.

(2)




PATROL MEMO
ANGORAM No 4/64-65
"MIGRATION PORAPORA
VILLAGES"
GARUN
SENAE
TARINGI
BULIVA
COOP. SOCIETY
MANKENANG
ASAM
(DAMANGGIA)
M.N.
OMBOS
BWAIA
ERONEN
GWAIA
EIERONG
HAM. OF
GWAIA.
MANMONG
RAMU
PINAM
DUWAR
JANGLT
ADJORA
KIROP
BOGIA
SUB DISTRICT
BUNGAMELA
(GORODU & BINGO)
PATROL ROUTE
S/D. BOUNDARY.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of South Sepik Report No. 9/64-65

Patrol Conducted by W. van Rikxoort Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Lower Sepik, East coast, Murik Lakes, Marienburg Hills

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

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

Duration—From 21 / 1 /1965 to 5 / 2 /1965

Number of Days 15

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services April /19 64

Medical / /19

Map Reference As attached

Objects of Patrol Census revision, Council talks, land investigation, routine administration

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Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

(14)

67-8-66

June 2nd, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 9/64-65

Receipt of the above report forwarded by your memorandum 67-2-3/1249 of 1st April, 1965, is acknowledged.

2. I agree that this is a brief but factual report and that the objectives of the patrol were satisfactorily attained.

(T.G. AITCHISON)
A/Director

67. 8. 66 (13)

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
5 APR 1965
HEADQUARTERS
KONEDOBU
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-2-3/1249

Sepik District,
WEWAK.

1st April, 1965.

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

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO.9/64-65

Thank you for the above numbered Report and covering remarks, of a Patrol conducted by Mr. Van Rikxoort in the Lower Sepik, East Coast, Murik Lakes and Marienberg Hills Census Divisions.

Your remarks are noted and adequately cover the report.

Mr. Van Rikxoort's typing leaves a lot to be desired, but this could be largely remedied by reading through his report after typing and making the necessary corrections.

(J. E. WAKEFORD)
A/District Commissioner.

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

Good brief but factual report. Opinions of better surveyors welcome.

(17)

67-1-1/481

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

23rd March, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District.
WEWAK.

Patrol No. 9/64-65: Lower Sepik, East Coast, Murik Lakes. & Marienberg Hills Division.

Report by Cadet Patrol Officer W. van Rikxoort of a routine patrol to the above-mentioned Divisions is enclosed.

The information is rather brief, but is factual. As I have advised the officer, he erred in making undue haste on several occasions, contrary to my instructions, and this is to be corrected in future.

Resettlement of Jangimut - Wonkamut - Aramut. : It is a pity that the claim that the people own land in the Marienberg Hills area was not checked, and this should be done on the next patrol.

Road. - Marienberg Hills. - This will be an essential for the progress of the people, and the people must be encouraged to practise self help, with suitable guidance. This should be an early project of the proposed Lower Sepik Council, as it is the area of best agricul -tural land - in the vicinity of Marienberg.

Village Officials. - As a Council is intended for this area this year, no new appointments are recommended, but vacancies are filled on an "acting basis.

Health. The complaint referred to was a prevalent one of a slight virus infection, and no fatalities were reported.

Land. Investigations into disputed ownership of Taway area is proceeding and if unresolved will be reported.

Mission Friction. - This has been reported separately.

Education. - We have been unable to get schools for larger population groups than WATAM etc. and the low population concentration in the locality precludes possibility of a school for several years at least. It is therefore to be hoped that the standard of the Mission school increased; perhaps some children could be "boarded" with relatives, if any at SINGARIN.

Taxation. - It was not intended that this subject be raised, except to inform the people that Council Tax would replace personal tax, on a scale to be decided by the people themselves. However, the opinions expressed are of interest.

Mr. van Rikxoort has carried out a useful patrol, and is gaining good experience.

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

INTRODUCTION

The area patrolled consists of four Census divisions, viz East Coast, Lower Sepik, Murik Lakes and Marienberg Hills.

The duties of the patrol were to revise the annual census, educate the people onthe impending Local Government Council elections and general routine administration. Also several investigations had to carried out on some long outstanding land matters.

The various divisions vary considerably in geographic conditions. The Lower Sepik villages are all situated on the banks of the Sepik; they vary in size from an approximate poulation of 240 to 40. Their land is flat and during the wet season is at times partly inundated.

The East Coast villages are partly on the Murik Lakes and some are further inland and unable to make an effective use of the water transport system. The villges on the lakes mostly exist on sea fishing and the inland villages have some large gardens.

The Murik Lakes villages are all situated on the coast on a narrow belt of sand between the sea and the mangroves, this strip is continually being eroded by the sea and some houses are now standing right on the beach. The main income of these people is derived from fishing in the lakes and the sea. They sell the fish as far away as Madang and barter for garden produce with neighboringvillages.

The Marienberg Hills division is situated in the hills north of Marienberg Mission on the Sepik. The villages are mostly small and their only source of income is the products of their gardens. They are within easy walkingdistance of each other but at this time of the year the going is difficult, the roads are partly inundated and some places are a complete bog. Tracks are badly maintained and the various Luluais and Tultul were ordered to have this remedied by the time the next patrol comes through.

There are no airstripsbesides the one at the mission, but one is under construction at Kis in the Marienberg Hills.

PATROL DIARY

Thursday 21.1.64 Departed Angoram at1000 hours by double canoe. Called at Marienburg for information about a land dispute, no information available. Arrived Bien at 1400 hours. Village inspected, Tultul ordered to see to it that the place was cleaned. Census revised.

BIEN has a land dispute with nearby MANGAN, relevant particulars taken and further information to be obtained at Mangan and at the land in dispute at a later date. People informed Council will be established shortly and gave talk on the subject, considerable interest shown.

Settled at resthouse.

Friday 22.1.64 Departed BIEN at 0700 hours in locally hired canoe. Double canoe left at BIEN. Arrived MARBUK at 0800 hours, a rather depressive little place. The villagers are rather indifferent to any possible economic improvement and showed no enthusiasm for a Council to be established. Reasonably clean.

Departed MARBUK at 900 hours and arrived SINGARIN at 0900 hours. Much the same story, although the establishment of the new school seems to stimulate interst and a lot of people from nearby villages are helping.

Departed for WONGUN at 1130 hours and arrived at 1400 hours. Census revised and Council talk given, some intrest shown and a few questions asked. Place untidy and Tultul (Luluai absent) told to remedy this. Main business is salt water fishing and copra.

Settled at resthouse.

Saturday 23.1.64 Departed WONGUN at 0700 and arrived GAPUN at 0830 hours. A difficult walk over an inundated road. Census revised and departed for SENAE at 1000 hours arrived at 1130 hours, reasonably good road. Census revised and talk given on impending Council elections. No interest shown at all, a rather depressive place, the only business is a little copra, although an improvement on the previous visit. Departed SENAE 1200 hours and arrived back at WONGUN at 1500 hours, cargo collected and arrived at WATAM at 1600 hours. Settled at rest house for the night.

Sunday 24.1.64 Sunday observed at Watam and discussions with villagers.

Monday 25.1.65 Census revised and talk given on Council to established in the area. Quite a keen reception, they have their candidate already picked out. Watam has a store and a large coconut plantation. Like BIEN they are keen and want to get ahead. They want an aid post and a Government school. The place is well laid out and kept clean and has an energetic Luluai.

Investigations made regarding the land of the former WATAM TRADING STATION. Measurements taken and various villagers interviewed on the subject. Talk held with Councillor from MARENGES, BOGIA Sub District regarding land belonging to a Master Ramu.

No complaints.

Tuesday26.1. 65 Left WATAM at 0900 hours after some delay because of rain and low tide. Arrived at KOPAR 1130 hours. Village inspected, not very clean and Luluai ordered to remedy this. Census revised and Council talk given; moderately interested, mainly through the efforts of WILLI who works at Angoram Hospital. Departed KOPAR at 1300 hours and arrived at Mendam at 1745 hours. Village inspected and 4 houses ordered pulled down. Aid post and Maternity Ward

in excellent condition. The village is situated on a strip of sand on which the sea is ever encroaching.

settled at rest house for the night.

Wednesday 27.1.65 Census revised at MENDAM and talk on Council given. People are interested and a number of questions were asked. They want to shift to the SEPIK where they claim they have land. Departed at 1100 hours and arrived at KARAU at 1200 hours. Census revised and Council Talk given; some interest shown. The place is wheather beaten by a continual wind from the sea. One matter of a small debt settled, further no complaints. Departed at 1400 hours and arrived DARAPAP at 1500 hours. This place is enthusiastic about a Council and have already given it some thought. Discussions held with the men of the village concerning the running of their village and ways to improve it. Quite an enterprising crowd. Settled at rest house.

Thursday 28.1.65 Census taken at DARAPAP and some minor complaints settled. Departed at 1030 hours and arrived at adjoining villages of ARAMUT, WOKAMUT, and JANGI=MUT at 1100 hours. Census revised and villages inspected, they are kept clean but are getting a pounding from the continious winds. They have only a small strip of sand and want to a large piece of land they claim to have in the MARIENBERG HILLS, complete with gardens.

Talk given on COUNCIL, a very enthusiastic response and questions being asked.

Some minor complaints settled and one involving the custody of a child referred to Angoram. Settled at rest house for the night.

Friday 29.1.65 Delayed until 1000 hours in ARAMUT because of rain. Departed by sea going canoe on a calm sea. Arrived at KAUP school at 1215 hours. Visited school; very impressive. Walked to KAUP village and arrived there at 1300 hours. Village inspected and found to be in order.

A large number of complaints, including adultery and land. Some referred to Angoram for Court action. Several matters to be investigated upon return to Angoram. A native Missionary send for in nearby village for alleged adultery. Some other small matters settled

People are very receptive to the idea of establishment of a Local Government Council. May stop here tomorrow if anything else turnd up. There is a certain unsettling influence from nearby villagers who bring their children to the school and hang around.

Saturday 30.1.65 Walked to Kaup school to settle an argument about a garden; use of the garden awarded to one WANANG ♀ woman) Departed Kaup at 1100 hours and arrived KISat 1300 hours. Rain until 1500 hours. A considerable number of complaints, mostly small and involving debts ; one adultery case referred to Angoram. Still some friction between Catholic Mission and A.O.G. Mission followers and will need watching. Airstrip being constructed at the suggestion of A.O.G. Missionary and this is being resented by some Catholics, although the Catholic Mission is in favor. Talk given on Council and people seem to care little, although they have done some discussion on it since other P.O. s' visit

Sunday 31.1.65 Stayed at KIS. Some more complaintscame, most of which were settled.One complaint from KAUP for allegedadultery referred to Angoram. There is also a land dispute; measurements etc. were taken but later the parties informed me the had settled the matter between them. The place is in good order. Four new houses are being built to replace old ones.

Monday 1.2.65 Departed KIS at 0700 hours and arrived KASIMAN at 0800 hours. Road partly inundated. Council talk given and village inspected; in good order. Departed at1030 hours and arrived Boig at 1100 hours. Rested some hours with stomach cramp. Census revised and Council talk given. They claim they can afford only £1 per head per year. They are anxious to expand their agricultural effots but are unable to transport their produce because the road is too difficult and they have no motorized canoe. I urged them to save up for a motor. Stayed at rest house.

Tuesday 2.2.65 Departed Boig at 0730 hours and arrived Waskurin at 0845 hours. Census revised and Council talk given. Departed at 1000 hours. Arrived at ARIAPAN at 1030 hours. Census revised and Council talk given. Both places are moderately interested. They are very concerned about finding an outlet for their garden produce. They have no road or a nearby river or creek and are anxious for the coming Council to help them about this. Both places kept clean although several houses ordered demolished. Slept at rest house in Ariapan.

Wednesday 3.2.65 Delayed until 1000 hours because of rain. Arrived at GAVIEN at 1300 hours after difficult walk. Census revised and Council talk given. Gardens badly maintained and Agricultural Trainee reprimanded. Some new houses being built. Departed for MANSEP at 1500 hours and arrived ~~xxxxx~~ at 1745 hours.Census revised and Council talk given. Both places interested and again are anxious for an outlet of their agricultural products. One shot gun application refused. No complaints. Settled at rest house.

Thursday 4.2.65 Departed Mansep at 0700 hours and arrived Masan at 0745 hours. Census revised and Council talk given. Departed at 1000hours and arrived at Bonam at 1030 hours. Departed 1100 hours andaa arrivedat Suk 1200 hours. Census revised and Council talk given. Departed at 1230 hours and arrived Mangan at 1300 hours. Council talk given and census and censusrevised. The above places are only small and have no rest house, hence I was forced to hurry this day. Departed at 1330 hours with some men from Bien and Mangan to look at some land in dispute. At 1600hours proceeded to Bien to spend the night.

Friday 5.2.65 Departed Bien at 0800hours. Unable to go to IMBUANDO because the Luluai and the village books are in Angoram. Arrived Angoram at 1200 hours.

Tuesday 9.2.65Departed Angoram at 0900 to complete patrol. Arrived Mambel at 0945 hours. Census revised, Council talk given and village inspected, Place clean and no complaints. Departed at1100 and arrived Imbuando 1115. Census revised and Council talk given. Some houses condemned. One land dispute

to be referred to the Assistant Distric t Commissioner in Angoram. They claim that the ground on which the Taway sawmill is situated belonged to them originally. This ground was bought by the Administration from Mambel but Imbuando claims it should have been bought from them. Departed at 1430 hours and arrived Ango Angoram at 1530 hours.

Reception of Patrol

In all instances the patrol was received cordially and every assistance was given. The people are all strongly pro government.

Villages

Houses in all four divisions are of the same kind and fairly large. Some are made of sawn timber.

The sites of some are unfavorable; the triple villages of Jangimut, Wonkamut, and Aramut have expressed a strong desire to move to ground they claim to have in the Marienberg Hills, complete with gardens. Theirpresent site is a strip of sand not more than 200 feet wide between the mangroves and the sea and is continually decreasing in size. In fact the place is periodically flooded by the sea and some houses are now standing on the edge of the beach and others in the mangroves. If their claim is true that they own land I strongly recommend that they be allowed to move to Marienberg Hills without further delay. If they have no land as they claim, it will no doubt be necessary that they will have to be resettled in the near future.

The same is the case with Mandam, theirposition is also becoming precarious and want to move to the Sepik close to Singarin where they have land .

All these villages have gardens at their proposed new sites and and intend to carry on their profitable salt water fishing.

I respectfully recommend that this matter be given early attention.

The Marienburg Hills villages have a different problem. They are situated in the middle of the hills but have no way to move their products, there are no creeks which could be used and the tracks are too difficult for heavy loads to be moved. According to notes made by the Agricultural Officer this area has excellent agricultural prospect and the people are keen to expand. However it will take a concentrated effort to make a satisfactory road and there does not seem to be practical solution at this stage unless a lot of money is spend on it. The people themselves do not seem to have the necessary resources themselves, either in money or man power to have any success in a large scale project.

Villages Officials

Mian, a place of about 250 people has been without a Luluai for some time and the place is really too big for a Tultul alone. I would recommend that the present Tultul UNDEI be made Luluai and the "committee" ATANI, who is an energetic type, be made Tultul.

On the whole the village officials are only of average quality and a good many are getting too old to do much good.

Livestock

The only livestock owned by natives in the area are chickens and pigs. There are a number of cows at Marienburg ~~station~~ Mission and a few goats at Kopar.

Complaints

Approximately 30 complaints were brought before the patrol. They were mostly of a minor nature involving small debts and most of these were settled on the spot. There were some requiring Court action for alleged adultery and theft and these were referred to Angoram.

Health

A number of villages in the Murik Lakes and East Coast complained that when they departed Angoram after the opening of the Haus Tambaran on 9.1.65 a number of them became ill. The symptons were headaches, periodical dizzy spells and fever and a pain around the area of the collar bones. This had lasted for about a fortnight and was decreasing but some of the older members of the community had difficulty in shaking it off. From each village some patients were selected and send to Angoram for diagnosis.

There were the usual of diseased dogs and some were ordered destroyed.

Kis

Kis complains that their houses are riddled with lice and are unable to sleep at night and it also affects the babies. A strong spraying of D.D.T. would seem desirable. This complaint has never happened before they claim. I will take this matter up with Mr. Watson of the Malaria Service when he returns from patrol.

Airfields
One Mission airstrip is being constructed at Kis, but has a swamp at one end and a creek at the other. The ground is rather soft and it is not unlikely that their effort is wasted. Its Construction was suggested to the people by the A.O.G. Mission.

Land matters
Several investigations re pre-war properties were made on the patrol and a seperate report under the appropriate file number will be made, this relates to an old trading station.
In one other instance the parties concerned will have to come to Angoram. One village claims the wrong party was dealt with by the Aministration in the purchase of land on which the Taway Sawmill is now situated. Further particulars are still to be collected in this matter.

Resthouses
All villages have reasonable resthouses. Only Masan, Suk, and Mangan in the Marienberg Hills have none and these villages have to be patrolled within the same day, they have only about 50 people each

Political situation
An alleged cargo cult has previously been reported at Kis and an investigation was subsequently made by Mr. Bretherton A.D.O. However, this rumour merely stemmed from the fact that a Mission airstrip is being build at Kis at the suggestio of an A.O.G. missionary. There is some friction between the followers of the Catholic Mission and the A.O.G. Mission. Although the villagers tried to hide this, it became apparent after some talk and spending a full day there. This place will need watching as further trouble is not excluded.
On the whole the villages are quiet, without any upheavals and are ready for the Local Government Council to be introduced.

Agriculture
Attempts have been made to increase the agricultural output and introduce new crops, mainly coffee in the Marienberg Hills. The main crop is still copra, of which there are some sizeable plantations near the coast and the Sepik. As mentioned elsewhere the big stumbling block for expansion in the Marienberg Hills is the lack of a road.

Forests
Some use is being made of forests and for some villages, notably Bien, this is the main source of income. The only sawmills are located upstream and there would seem to be enough timber around to warrant another sawmill closer to the mouth of the Sepik. Some villagers have expressed dissatisfaction with the price paid for their timber by the Marienberg Mission.

Commerce and industry
There is very little of this found. On the whole patrol only one store was encountered, which is situated at Wasam and is efficiently run. A quantity of fish is sold by the Murik Lakes villages as far away as Wewak and Madang and this accounts for their relative high income. However, the greater part of their catches are still disposed of by barter for other products with neighboring villages.

Education
There are some high standard Government schools in the area, notably at Kaup and the newly opened one at Singarin. They are centrally situated and patronized by children from villages a considerable distance away. There are also a number of Mission schools but the standard does not seem to be as high as Government schools. I draw this conclusion from comparing the work done by the children

at various schools, although of course this is not an expert opinion. The attitude of people towards education is healthy. They want more schoolsand go to considerable length in helping building them, even at great distances.
Watam, on the East Coast has expressed a strong desire to have a Government school, they are not happy with the Mission school of which they have a low opinion. This place, however, would not seem a good choice because they are a long way from other places, besides they have a school.

Personal tax
Suggestions that the new Council tax be raised considerably from the previous rate of 10/- per adult male got a mixed reception.
The Murik Lakes villages are quite happy to pay an average of £2 for men and 5/- or 10/- for women, but some other places, notably from Marienberg Hills, declare that anything over £1 would mean hardship for them. They were pointed out that the amount of tax they pay largely determines the effectiveness of the Council.
I hope the above report meets with your approval.

W. van Rikxoort

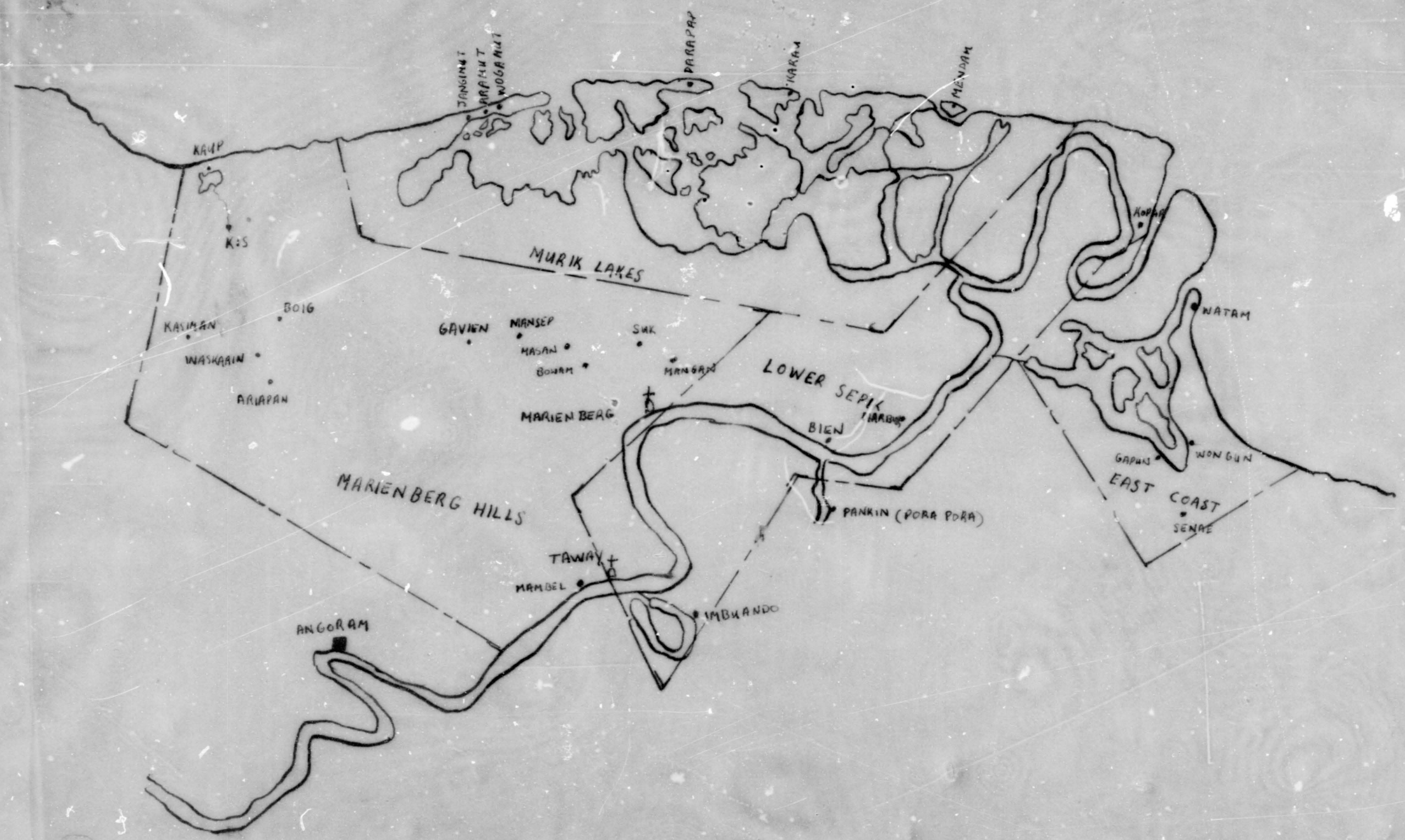
W. van Rikxoort

Cadet Patrol Officer

Comments on personnel accompanying the patrol.

1/C Constable SAGONDI - Efficient and carries authority well. Was very helpful on the patrol. A good NCO.

Constable KALAI - Keen and eager enough but does not seem overly bright. A pleasant type but not NCO material.


JANGINAT
ARAHUT
WOGAWAT
PARAPAP
KARAM
MENDAM
KAUP
KOPPA
MURIK LAKES
NATAM
KASIMAN
BOIG
WASKABIN
ARIAPAN
GAVIEN
MANSEP
MASAN
BOWAM
SUK
MANGRAM
LOWER SEPIK
MARIEN BERG
BIEN
GAPUN
WONGUN
EAST COAST
SENAE
PANKIN (PORA PORA)
MARIENBERG HILLS
TAWAY
MAMBEL
IMBUANDO
ANGORAM

2

Amount Returned to Store

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of: South Sepik Report No. Angoram-11-64/65

Patrol Conducted by: D. Van R. Claasen, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled: Murik Lakes, (Part)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans: Nil

Natives: 1 Constable R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration—From 1/3/1965 to 6/3/1965

Number of Days: 7 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services: Feb/1965

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

Map Reference: Attached.

Objects of Patrol: Investigation Kis; Land Investigation

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67-8-67

June 2nd, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 1/64-65

Receipt of the above report forwarded by your memorandum 67-2-3/1248 of 1st April, 1965, is acknowledged.

2. This patrol had only limited objectives and the short report has been read with interest. There is no comment other than that recorded by you necessary.

(T.G. AITCHISON)
A/Director

67. 8. 67 (11)

67-2-3/248

Sepik District,
WEWAK.

1st April, 1965.

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

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO.11 of 1964/65

Receipt of the above numbered Patrol Report of a Special Patrol conducted by Mr. D. Van R. Claasen is acknowledged with thanks.

Your confidential memorandum of 9th March, 1965, has been received and the rivalry between the Roman Catholic and A.O.G. Missions in the Kis area must be watched.

I await your report of your investigations of the dispute between the Bien and Mangan people.

I concur with your remarks.

J.E. Wakeford

(J. E. WAKEFORD)
A/District Commissioner.

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

are
Road patrol will
limit to Stipel-mis, land
all matters accordingly dealt
with

(6)

67-1-1/484

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

23rd March, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District.
WEWAK.

Angoram Patrol No. 11-1964/65: Murik Lakes Division.

Part and Marienberg.

I have pleasure in forwarding a report by Mr. D Van R. Claasen, Patrol Officer, which while understandably brief, achieves a high standard of expression and lucidity.

Mr. Van Claasen has obviously carried out his duties throughly, observed closely and reported well.

The main investigation - at Kis was covered by a separate report - my forwarding memo was dated 9th March.

The enquiry into the land dispute between BIEN and MANGAN will be undertaken as soon as possible. If it is true that one party drove the other from the area and was in possession at the time of law establishment, it is believed this places them in legal custody of the land. However, the facts as far as they can be ascertained will be submitted as a separate report as soon as possible.

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

/394

CONFIDENTIAL

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

25th February, 1965.

Mr. D. van Claasen,
Patrol Officer,
ANGORAM.

Unrest - Kis Area.

As Instructed, you are to proceed to KIS and surrounding villages, and remain there to make a through enquiry into an alleged mission dispute there. Read the previous report by Mr. Bretherton before departing, and on your return a full report under confidential cover is to be submitted.

.....
B.A. McCabe.
Assist. Dist. Commissioner.

(8)

Territory Of Papua and New Guinea

Sub District Office,
A N G O R A M,
Sepik District.

10th March, 1965

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

Angoram Patrol No. 11 of 1964-65

AREA PATROLLED	:	MUFIK LAKES AREA (Part)
CONDUCTED BY	:	D Van R Claasen, Patrol Officer.
DURATION	:	1st March to 6th March, 1965 inc. and 9th March, 1965. 7 days.
MODE OF TRAVEL	:	Administration Double Canoe - ARCHIMEDES 10-12 HP Motor : Paddle Canoe.
ACCOMPANYING	:	Expatriate : Nil Local : 1 member R.P.&.N.G.C.
LAST PATROL	:	Angoram No. 9 1964-65. January/February.
OBJECTS OF PATROL	:	Investigate rumours of unrest at KIS. Conduct Land Investigations at KIS and MARIENBERG. General Administration.

(D. Van R. Claasen)
Patrol Officer

(7)

Introduction :

The patrol was mounted in accordance with your instruction contained in the Confidential Memo addressed to myself and written on the 25th of February, and your accompanying verbal instructions.

Patrolling through the area is pleasant with no great effort being required by the members of the patrol as the entire area, at this time of the year, can be covered by water transport. Ranging from Outboard motor powered canoes to paddle canoes. The Lakes themselves are picturesque although entirely bounded by mangrove vegetation.

The patrol was well received at all villages visited and the people were, on the whole, helpful. Fresh foods were supplied to the members of the patrol and payment given in exchange which satisfied all the parties concerned.

The area seems to have considerable economic potential in the sale of fresh fish and a Native Society store is being established in the fairly central position of DARAPAP, to facilitate this. Some complaints were brought before me with regard to debts in this field and will be dealt with under seperate cover.

The Roman Catholic mission at MARIENBERG continue to exercise considerable sway over the people of the area, but this is being challenged by the intrusion of the Assemblies of God mission at KIS. The latter are in the process of building an airstrip at the village for their own and native use.

On the whole the situation is good amongst the native people although there is some friction between the two missions in the area. This should resolve itself in due course if the area remains under careful surveillance.

The patrol achieved all its aims.

Diary :

Monday, 1st March, 1965

Morning spent preparing canoe for patrol and awaiting completion of preparations.

Departed Angoram 1145 hours
Yaway 1300 "
Arr. Marienberg 1410 " Discussion with Father LEHNER of the Roman Catholic Mission with regard to Land Dispute.
Dep. Marienberg 1420 hours
Marien 1540 "
Singerin [redacted] " 1606
Arr. Karau 1850 "

Slept at KARAU. Total travelling time : 7 hours 5 mins.
Actual travelling time : 6 hours 55 mins.

Tuesday, 2nd March, 1965

Departed Karau 0800 hours
Arrived Darapap 0845 "
Inspected village and site of new Rest House, Aid Post.
Departed Darapap 0910 hours
Arrived Wogamut 1100 hours
Inspected village and endeavoured to solicit some material about position at KIS. Nothing definite. Hired canoe to convey patrol to Kis.
Departed Wogamut 1230 hours thence one hour by power canoe and two and a half hours by paddle canoe.
Arrived Kis 1600 hours

(6)

Tuesday (continued)

Met Mr Fairbanks, Assemblies of God (A.O.G.) Mission. Inspected airstrip site with him. Mr Fairbanks assured that the Australian Missionary Aviation Fellowship (A.M.A.F.) at Wewak knew the conditions and were right behind it.

Slept at Kis.
Total travelling time : 8 hours
Actual travelling time : 5 hours 55 mins.

Wednesday, 3rd March, 1965

Commenced Land alienation investigation at 0800 hours. Completed survey at 1100 hours. Had several informal discussions re Missions situation throughout the day.

Visited school at Kaup in afternoon Mr Fairbanks kindly assisted by running me down in dinghy powered by outboard motor. Returned to Kis after visiting Mr Wyatt and informing him of moneys held at Angoram for Kaup school. No problems at Kaup.

Slept at Kis.

Thursday, 4th March, 1965

Rained so remained at Kis until 0930 hours. Departed for Murik Lakes two hours via barad and one hour by power canoe.

Departed Kis 0930 hours
Arrived Wogamut 1330 "
Listened to native complaints re John Parinjo, ex teacher at Kaup.

Slept at Wogamut.

Friday, 5th March, 1965

Departed Wogamut 0820 hours
Arrived Sepik R. 1220 hours
Arrived Marienberg 1630 hours
Hospitality freely granted by the Roman Catholic Misson at Marienberg.
Slept at Marienberg.
Total and actual travelling time : 8 hours 10 mins.

Saturday, 6th March, 1965

Rained all morning. Discussed land titles with Fr. Lehner. sent for Tul Tul of Imor, unfortunately all parties to land at Mangan and so unable to proceed with final investigation. Sent word that I would return on Tuesday and to have all parties present.

Departed Marienberg 1100 hours
Arrived Angoram 1500 hours
Total and actual travelling time : 4 hours.

At Angoram Sunday and Monday.

Tuesday, 9th March, 1965

Departed Angoram 0900 hours with Mr Julius, Anthropologist; Mr K Graham and M Somali, Dept. of Information.
Arrived Marienberg 1015 hours.

Discussed land titles and walked around boundaries of Mission and Native land. All satisfied and no claims. Investigated land dispute between Bien and Mangan. Very complicated. Told them to wait.

Departed Marienberg 1405 hours
Arrived Angoram 1550 hours.

Patrol Stood Down.

Reception of Patrol :

In view of the objects of the patrol only five villages were visited in its course. Only three were overnighted in, although two nights were spent in Kis investigating the alleged unrest there. In all villages the patrol was well received and the people believed strongly in ~~the~~ assisting the course of the patrol. Fresh foods and transport were made available upon first request and at all times relations between the members of the patrol and the villagers were good.

Villages :

Of all villages visited KIS was perhaps the neatest and best laid out. The villages on the coast, WOGAMUT, ANGAMUT, IANGAMUT, and KARAU are all in danger of being undermined by the sea. At Karau only thirty to forty yards seperates the sea from the lake waters. DARAPAP was said to have been in a similar position some years ago but here the sea has deposited sand and the position has cleared. All the coastal villages have a rather bleak and untidy appearance, no doubt due to the strong winds which lash these shores during the wet season. KAUP, visited only briefly, was the untidiest village of the lot with rubbish strewn around the place. The Luluai was also absent so no action was taken at the time.

Village officials on the whole were helpful although not outstanding in any way.

Complaints :

Apart from the matter of unrest at Kis which has been dealt with under Confidential cover there were three main requests brought before the patrol. One from Kis and two from Wogamut.

TAMAU PANNGOL the son of Panngol Kamau of Kis has been absent at NUMA NUMA for about three years. The father would like to know how his son is. Correspondence will be entered into on his behalf.

The other two complaints concern the ex teacher from KAUP school, John Parinjo both in regard to debts supposedly incurred whilst he was in charge there. These matters will also be investigated.

There were no other complaints in the Murik area. A land matter brought up at Marienberg will be dealt with under a seperate section.

Health :

General health and hygiene was fair. There were no radically ill persons brought to the attention of the patrol.

Airfields :

An airstrip is being constructed at KIS by the people themselves at the request of the Assemblies of God Mission. Although partially protruding into swamp ground the construction seems to be progressing reasonably well with 1300 feet being completed and the remaining 200 feet now under construction. Extensive drainage is being carried out on the lower end of the strip, in the swamp, which has already caused some drying out to have taken place. On present indications it would seem that the airstip is a definite probability in the dry season, and even in the wet it could probably be used subject to rainfall restrictions. The srtip will be open to oneway operations only due to a rise of ten feet in 1500 feet.

The only other airstrip in the immediate area is the Roman Catholic airstrip at Marienberg, which has been long established.

Land :

A land alienation investigation was carried out at KIS in accordance with your instructions. The area investigated was for a 2-3 acre block which is not excessive as the people own approximately 20 to 30 square miles of land, half of which would be arable or food producing sago. The woners are quite willing to sell for the purpose stated in the application, i.e. Mission lease, general purposes. The full report will go under seperate cover through the usual channels.

A land dispute was brought before the patrol at MARIENBERG with, what could be, serious consequences if not settled soon. The matter has evidently been brought before previous patrols, even as far back as the immediate post-war period, but of late there has been talk of fighting.

The problem involves the villages of BIEN and MANGAN, with the village of MARBUK also in the act. The land in question involves the first two villages who both lay claim to it because, for the first time, ownership may mean money, in this case from the sale of timber. It would seem that the land in question was originally owned by the people of a village called "WATON" which existed prior to the advent of the German administration. MANGAN, MARBUK and SUK, with the help of some other villages to the north, razed the village to the ground and scattered its members far and wide so that today descendants may be found in villages from the Murik Lakes to as far south as MARIENBERG. The land gained thus by right of conquest was given to MANGAN and MARBUK to use. At this stage BIEN comes into the picture. This village is made up of descendants of WATON, intermarried with people from MARBUK and from PORA PORA Census Division. These people now lay claim to the land on the grounds that it once belonged to them in the nebulous time of the past. It would seem to me that they do not have any claim on these grounds now as the land does belong to MANGAN and MARBUK by right of conquest. MARBUK has given permission to BIEN to use the land and support them in their claim against MANGAN. Some Illfeeling does exist at the moment and should be cleared up by a full scale land investigation into the area concerned.

Action taken by the patrol was to warn them against the consequences of fighting and assure them that their case would soon be heard from ANGORAM. The reason that no immediate investigation was embarked upon was because the writer's Pidgin English still leaves much to be desired and it was felt that the case required someone with a better command of the lingua franca so as to obtain fully the necessary relevant facts to the case.

The only other land matter concerned the Final Title of the MARIENBERG land and this was settled with no claims being made. It will also be dealt with under seperate cover.

Conclusion :

Although it is realised that this is only a very brief report it may be pointed out that the main aims of the patrol were to proceed with an investigation into the unrest at KIS village and into land matters. Some general administrative problems also came the way of the patrol and these were dealt with.

On the whole the area is law a biding and no criminal cases were brought before the patrol.

Mission relations at the present moment are somewhat strained but this is dealt with under seperate cover.

Land matters, i.e. Alienation investigation, are also dealt with under seperate cover.

The patrol achieved all its aims.

D. Van R. Claasen

(D. Van R. Claasen)

(3)

THE COMMISSIONER
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
xx

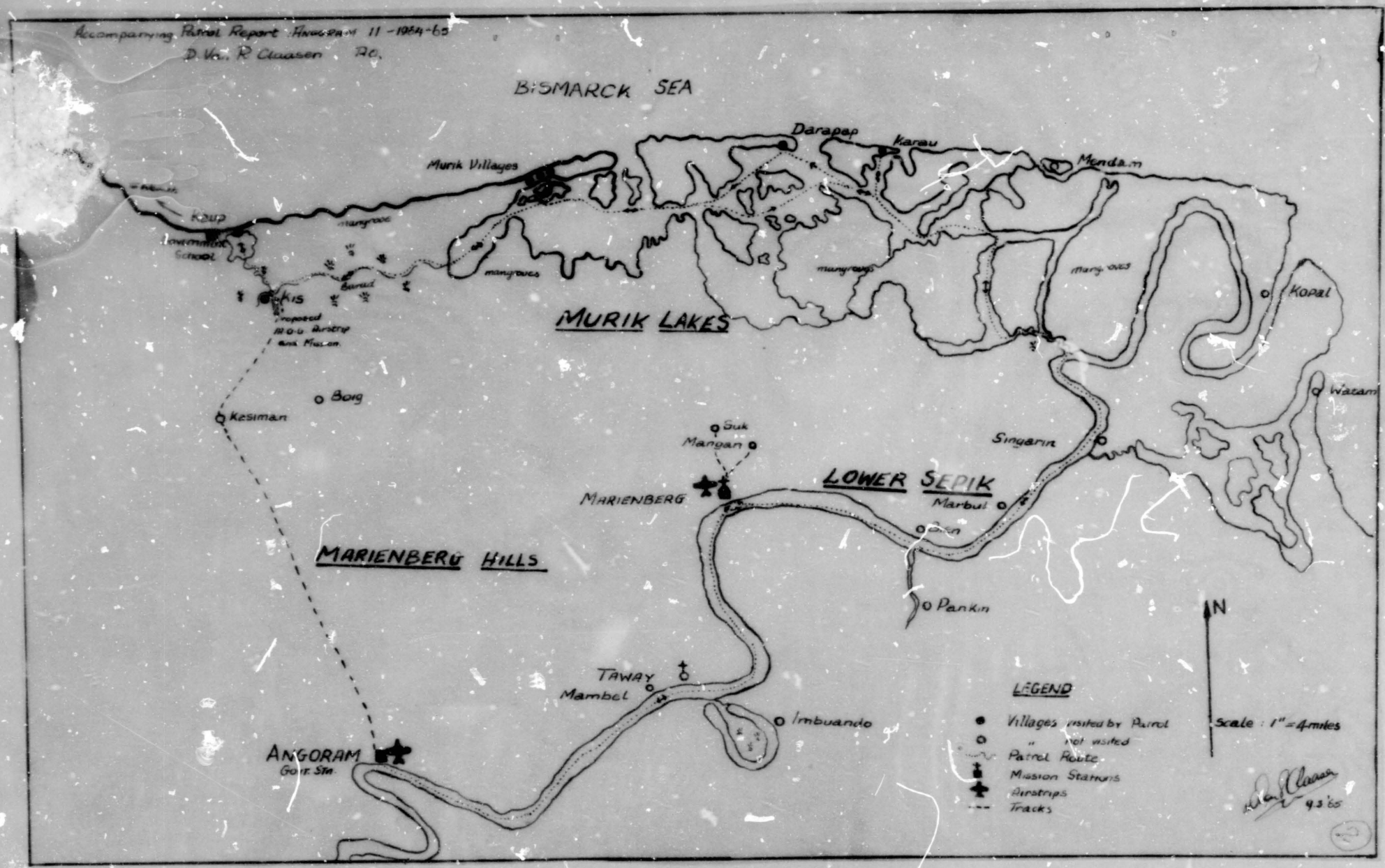
ANGORAM

11th March 65

PORT MORESBY

8819 KUMIN

11.3.65	5 days	Angoram	MURIK	Fair	fair but not outstanding


Accompanying Patrol Report Angoram 11-1964-65
D.Vo. R Clausen RC.
BISMARCK SEA
Darapap
Karau
Mendam
Murik Villages
Koup
Lowemilon School
mangroves
Kis
Proposed R.O.U. Airstrip
MURIK LAKES
Kopal
Watam
Kesiman
Borg
Suk
Mangan
Singarin
MARIENBERG
LOWER SEPIK
Marbul
MARIENBERG HILLS
Pankin
N
TAWAY
Mambel
Imbuando
ANGORAM
Govt. Stn.
LEGEND
Villages visited by Patrol
" not visited
Patrol Route
Mission Stations
Airstrips
Tracks
Scale : 1" = 4 miles
4.3.65

Amount Returned to Store

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of South Sepik Report No. 12/64-65

Patrol Conducted by W. van Rikxoort, Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Tambanum village (Middle Sepik Census Division)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

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

Duration—From 26/5/1965 to 28/5/1965

Number of Days three

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services --/---/19

Medical --/---/19

Map Reference -------

Objects of Patrol Investigate alleged assault of Mission teacher and fighting between natives of Tambanum and Wombun Villages

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1/7/1965

J.E. Wakeford
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 ....

(7)

67-8-104

17th August, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

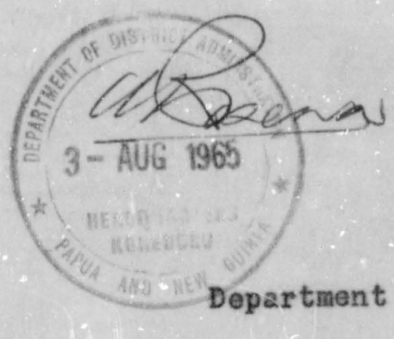
ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO. 12/1964-65:

Thank you for your memo 67-2-3/109 of 29th July, 1965, with the patrol report conducted by Mr. Van Rikxoot.

2. Mr. Van Rikxoot has carried out the task set him. No further comments are necessary.

(T.G. Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.

67. 8. 104 (6)



67-2-3/109

Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

29th July, 1965

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Subdistrict Office,
ANGORAM.

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 12 64/65

The receipt of the report of the above numbered patrol is acknowledged with thanks.

The matter of the Priest at Tambanam has been taken up with the Right Reverand Bishop Arkfeld and he has given his assurances that the payment of £5 to the teacher will be rectified and that it will not occur again.

(J. E. WAKEFORD)
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

67-1-1/608

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

16th June, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Patrol Report 12-64/65 Investigation.
Tambanum Village.

A letter from Father Wand Catholic Mission, Timbunke on the 25th May, 1965 reporting alleged village fights.

Mr. Rikxoort C.P.O. was despatched immediately to investigate the disturbance - his report attached.

The report Re Fighting at Tambanum was settled by the Councillors previous to Mr. Rikxoorts visit, although in the report it stated at a 'Serious Fight took place on 14th May, 1965' was not so. The matter was in fact settled at a Local level. Those involved however were brought down and repremanded for their actions. No serious consequences were evident.

The fight between the Wai/Mombali and the Mission Teacher was brought down to this office however Mr. Rikxoortas investigating Officer brought the matter up before the Court for Native Affairs - he failed on this occasion to produce the complainant as witness for the prosecution and the court adjourned Sine Die until the complainant appeared. In this case the court found it essential to have the complainant in person before the court.

The outcome of the assault recorded in the report "Re Assault of Mission Teacher at Tambanum" has not been finalised, although before the Tambanum people left here they seemed willing to settle the trouble by paying the £5 to the aggrieved teacher.

I strongly disagree with the way the Father sanctioned all the Tambanum pupils from attending school - due to this incident - by using pressure to have the people who are innocent (except for Wai/Mombali) insisting they pay £5 or else the children would no be permitted to attend the School. I indicated my views to Father Wand who informed me that these measures had to be taken in dealing with these people who at the time and after the fight with the teacher the people did not show any sign of anger toward Wai. Father Wand informed me that His Lordship the Bishop approved of Father Wands action.

I have no objection to Wai paying for the wrong he committed with the teacher but my objection lies in the fact that the school children are being deprived of a much needed education forthe sake of an offence committed by one individual, this to my mind is where excessive flagrant use of attempted authority to condemn and deprive innocent children of schooling by this Mission because the people did not show enough anger against the offence to satisfy the Father. As told to me the incident would not have been taken in such a serious ~~vain~~ had the people of Tambanum shown some sort of disapproval. vain

For your information, and consideration, please.

.....
D.C. Bretherton
A/Asst.Dist. Commissioner.

(4)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

Dept. of District Administration
Sub-District Office
Angoram

9/6/65

A/Assistant District Commissioner
Angoram

re assault of Mission teacher at Tambanum

Shortly after my arrival at Tambanum village on 26.5.65 to investigate a report of fighting at that place I had a conversation with Fr. Wand of Timbunke regarding the assault of one of his teachers.

He claims there is a considerable amount of friction between the mission teachers and the villagers and that he finds it more difficult each year to get teachers for Tambanum and Wombun. Discussion with the villagers reveals little of this although I have questioned them persistently on this subject, their only wish is that the mission provide married teachers. Apparently there are some difficulties with single teachers and the local women.

When the teacher in question was hit by one of the villagers the Father became very angry with the Councillors and other villagers for not at least becoming angry with the culprit. He demanded that an amount of £5 be paid to the teacher by way of compensation and until this was paid the children from Tambanum would not be allowed to to attend the Mission school. The villagers argued (quite rightly I think) that this matter of compensation, if any , should be determined by the A.D.C. and not by the Mission. They refused to pay and consequently all Tambanum children were removed from the school.

When we interviewed the villagers in the office on 5.6.65 they still had refused to make any settlement and the children were still refused admission to school.

W. van Rikxoort

W. van Rikxoort
Cadet Patrol Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

Dept. Dist. Admin.
Angoram
29th May 1965

A/Assistant District Commissioner
Angoram

Re fighting at Tambanum

I wish to report having made investigations regarding alleged disturbances at Tambanum and Wombun villages.
I left Angoram at 1000 hours on 26.5.65 accompanied by two members of the R.P.&N.G.C. and arrived at Tambanum at 1600 hours. The village was quiet, camp was made at the rest house and an inspection of Tambanum carried out.
Inquiries were made in respect of the fighting reported by Fr. Wand in his letter. It appears one WAI/MOMBALI, just returned from Lae, become intoxicated after drinking a quantity of gin and stood shouting outside the Mission teacher's house. When one of the teachers came outside to investigate he (Wai) punched the teacher in the face with his clenched fist drawing some blood. At first he gave no reason for his behaviour but later admitted he did it because he was angry with one of the teachers who is marrying Wai's sister. This marriage has been arranged to take place shortly and is between one of the mission teachers, who is from Wombun, and a Tambanum girl. I arrested Wai and told him he has to stand trial in Angoram for assault.
A more serious fight took place on 14.5.65 involving about 12 men fromWombun and 16 men from Tambanum. One underlying reason is the marriage between the teacher from Wombun and the girl from Tambanum. Intermarrying is resented by some villagers, however I have pointed out to them that they are not to interfere with any arrangements made by various parties.
The argument leading up to the fight started when the teacher who is to marry the Tambanum girl, was playing his guitar outside his house. He brushed off some mosquitoes saying " you bastard you" and this was thought by a nearby Tambanum man to refer to him. He spoke to the teacher whose cause was taken up by one of his villagers. A heated conversation followed and it was decided that a fight was to be held.
Each man collected about a dozen men from his village and the fight took place. In order not to anger the Government too much it was agreed that no weapons were to be used and fighting to be done with bare hands only. I have pointed out to them that fighting in any shape or form, using weapons or not, is against the law.
A number of blows were exchanged and some men from one of the villages received cuts, some of them bleeding. There has been talk of a return bout in order to draw blood from the other village and thus satisfy their honour.
The fight was broken up quickly by the councillors and some onlookers; after that they merely hurled abuse at each other. It would seem this fight has been brewing for some time and has given vent to some of their hostile feelings for each other.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(2)

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

I could find no evidence that any of the mission teachers is causing trouble as suggested by councillor DUWAI, in fact they are fairly strictly controlled by the Timbunke Mission. One of the Mission sisters teaches at the school for 3 days a week, the welfare sister comes at least once a week and the father in charge at Timbunke usually stays for the weekend.
As mentioned before the fight, or rather the scuffle, lasted no more than 5 minutes. Tempers were still hot during my stay and I suggest that they be impressed in no uncertain terms to calm down. I think this is a clear case of riotous behaviour and I intend to charge them with this offence before you.
I have also investigated the rumour of methylated spirits ~~going on~~ being drunk in Tambanum and Womtun but could find no evidence of this offence. The councillors were interviewed at length but they deny any knowledge of this. Of course if any methylated spirit drinking does take place it is not likely to be broadcast around and I have instructed the councillors to keep their eyes open and report as soon as their suspicions are aroused.

W. van Rikxoort
W. van Rikxoort
Cadet Patrol Officer

H.Q. KOINE

Amount Returned to Store

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTH SEPIK Report No. ANGORAM 13 - 1964-65

Patrol Conducted by D. Van R. Claasen, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled KWONGAI C.D., No 71 Sepik

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 3 members R.P.&N.G.C. - 1, P.H.D.

Duration—From 21/5/1965 to 8/6/1965

Number of Days EIGHTEEN DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services DECEMBER 1963.

Medical NOVEMBER/1962.

Map Reference LANDS FORMULA OF AMBUNTI, WITH AMENDMENTS (COPY ATTACHED)

Objects of Patrol CENSUS - ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION - TAX COLLECTION.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

24/8/1965

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

Popula

	MIGRAT	
Females in Child Birth	In.	
	M	F

(20)

67-8-113

24th September, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO. 13/1964-65:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of an interesting patrol report by Mr. Claasen, covered by your memo 67-2-3/322 of 26th August, 1965.

2. The comments of Mr. McCabe and yourself are noted.

3. It is obvious that Mr. Claasen is a conscientious officer, who is very interested in his work. Very methodically he has observed and commented on all aspects of this patrol. Apparently he has spent a lot of time thinking about the problems of these people.

4. The establishment of a new Patrol Post in the Kwongai Census Division is out of the question, when population figures are considered.

5. It is pleasing to note that these people are ready to help themselves by constructing access and outlet roads. The Territory will advance quicker if more people began helping themselves instead of crying for help from the Administration.

(T.G. Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.

(19)

67. 8. 113.

67-2-3/322.

Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

26th August, 1965

The Assistant District Commissioner.
Subdistrict Office,
ANGORAM.

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 13 of 64/65

Thank you for the report of the abovenumbered patrol conducted by Mr. D. Van R. Classen into the Kwongai Census Division and your covering comments.

Your comments are noted and they cover the content of the report in commendable detail.

I fully concur with your final paragraph and Mr. Van R. Classen is to be commended on both his patrol and his report.

E G Hicks

(E. G. HICKS)
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

(17)

67-1-1/121

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

17th August, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Patrol No. 13 of 64/65 - KWONGAI Census Division. (No.71)

Two copies of a report by Patrol Office D. Van R. Claasen are enclosed for your perusal, please.

The writer has used good powers of observation and imagination in compiling an interesting account of the area, and its future prospects.

The people appear as an enterprising group, and though they feel their isolation, it has not deterred them from initiating progressive measures - coffee planting, roads etc. It must be admitted that D.A.S.F. have out shone us in this area, to their credit and Mr. Claasen is correct in suggesting that our Department must put more field work in the area. A follow-up patrol will be scheduled before Christmas to achieve this.

Villages. The separation of MAMUK hamlet (population 37) from the SAUI census group seems scarcely justified in view of no great intervening distance and the retention of the SAUI Luluai. However, all field Departments will be advised of the new hamlet, and requested to visit the people there on routine patrols.

WARIGUM. The transfer of this, and othe villages to YANGORU was suggested by Mr. P.O. Murphy, reference memo 67-1-1(869) dated 4th December, 1962. Nothing eventuated, and I would now like to suggest that if KUBALIA POST could conveniently administer the village, it would serve as a useful link and liaison between the two neighbouring communities, which could be hoped to promote cooperation between them. See also roads, please.

Officials. Changes will be recommended separately.

The comment regarding SERABA Village (Official-less but most progressive) is interesting.

Political Development. I agree that radio is beginning to play quite a part in the life of the people - in general good, though sometimes the news is mis-interpreted or misunderstood. The comment will be passed to Radio Wewak, with brief news of the patrol.

The Tinboli New Guinea Gospel Mission has evidently consolidated its position in the division, and is assisting in the welfare of the people.

It is not recommended that a Patrol Post should be considered in this scattered area of very light population. We should ensure more regular patrolling, in a leisurely way, until Local Government is introduced in the area.

The question of future local government arrangements will need careful consideration vis-a-vis neighbouring groups, not only in this Sub-district, but possibly in Yangoru and Wewak Sub-districts. At present, our attention in this field is fully engaged in the projected introduction of two new Councils - Lower Sepik and Keram, and the question must be deferred for the time being.

Social. With regard to the "Sister exchange" problem raised by Mr. Claasen, it is proposed that our policy should be one of education into our concept of individual human rights and dignity, combined with a little gentle pressure to change a custom which in the present age could, and not uncommonly does, cause distress to the young females concerned. In my opinion the majority of the people are ready to accept such a change, with only some, mainly older, traditionalists clinging to past custom, and a clear indication of Administration wishes would overcome the problem.

Agriculture. The comments will be passed to D.A.S.F. Angoram and Wewak. It is rather surprising to note such vigour in coffee planting in this isolated group, and I presume the community is emulating the effort of Maprik and Yangoru.

Land. I believe the ex-servicemen settlement scheme, with associated loan finance, is no longer in operation? In any case, this seems a doubtful area to me. The site mentioned, if found reasonably fertile, might be satisfactory for a land tenure coversion, either for agricultural or pastoral purposes. It is proposed to refer this the Agricultural Officer for investigation on the next routine patrol.

Law & Justice. No doubt Mr. Claasen means that his sentence was a fine with gaol in default, and not an optional one.

Health & Education. The comments are being passed to the respective local representatives.

The request for an Aid Post would seem to have more chance of fulfilment that that for a school; the scattered grouping of a number of small villages is against the latter. It is to be hoped that the Mission Schools progressively upgrade themselves, as they seem to be doing.

Roads & Bridges. I would appreciate the comments of A.D.C. Wewak on the prosepcts of a good road between Kubalia and this area (Warigum village). Should such a road entail much difficulty of construction or subsequent maintenace, however, use of the Sepik River as the main outlet of the area may well be more practical and economical.

Some road tools have been received, and a few will be issued to officials.

Anthropological. It would seem that the cliff drawings mentioned are scarcely significant enough to merit declaration as a monument, but it is proposed to endeavour to interest the next visiting anthropologist to inspect them. In the meantime, the people will be encouraged to preserve them.

I found this comprehensive and lucid report a pleasure to read, and commend the writer.

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

(3)

Territory of Papua And New Guinea

In Reply Please
Quote No 68-2-1

Sub District Office,
A N G O R A M,
Sepik District.

29th July, 1965

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

Subject : Report on Members on Patrol.

Herewith please find my comments on the members of the force accompanying Angoram Patrol No 13 of 1964-65.

Constable 1st Class SAGONDI. Carried out his duties in a thorough and reliable manner. His conduct was good at all times. A good example to the people.

Constable KALAI, 10382. A good policeman whose conduct was satisfactory and who could be relied upon to undertake any task allotted him.

Constable MATUM, 7494. Although this member only ~~he~~ carried out duties for three days with the patrol his conduct was satisfactory

For your information, please.

.....
D Van R Clausen
Patrol Officer.

(4)

Sub-District Office,
A N G O R A M,
Sepik District.

21st June, 1965

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

Subject : Angoram Patrol No.13 of 1964/65

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

Area Patrolled : KWONGAI C.D. 71

Personnel Accompanying Overseas : Nil

Local : Sagondi, Constable 1/c.
Kalai, Constable.
Matum, Constable (in part)

Wuli, Health Education.

Duration of Patrol : 21st May, 1965 to 8th June, 1965

18 days

Last Patrol to Area : D.D.A. - December, 1963
P.H.D. - November, 1962
D.A.S.F. - April/May, 1964
House of Assembly Elections, March 1964

Objects of Patrol : Census, Tax Collection, Routine Administration.
Investigate Rumours of Fight at MINDIMBIT.

Map Reference : Lands FOURMIL of AMBUNTI, with amendments. Copy Attached.

.....
(D Van R Claasen)
Patrol Officer

Introduction :

The patrol was mounted in accordance with your verbal instructions in order to investigate the rumours of a fight at Mindimbit village and to proceed from there with the Routine Administration and Tax/Census of the KWONGAI Census Division.

The area concerned has been rather neglected by this and other departments as no patrols have been through the area for eighteen months and over. D.A.S.F. being the only department to maintain regular contact to any degree and the resultant progress in that field has been due to this activity.

Political and social development has not made any great forward strides in the past fifteen months since the House of Assembly Elections although some influence in this field has been exerted by Radio Wewak.

The only economic cash crop in the area is coffee which has caught the imagination of the people and nearly all the villages have embarked on a planting programme. The people also show keen interest in the building of roads to facilitate future outward movement of the crop.

Education is limited to the work of the missions in the area. Interest varies according to the proximity of their stations to the local population.

The area is rather isolated from the main stream of Administrative traffic, as all the villages within the Census Division are away from the main waterway and separated from it by swamp land. The people themselves rarely come to Angoram as they are not canoe people and are therefore dependent upon the Sepik River people for transport, for which they are charged.

The whole area, of approximately 500 square miles, covers kunai plains country interspersed with patches of rain forest. Predominantly flat and gently undulating the monotony is only broken by a series of low limestone hills ranging from 200 to 500 feet a.s.l. in the extreme east of the Census Division. Patrolling in the area is not difficult and could even be pleasant were it not for the presence of a particularly vicious black mosquito which inhabits the kunai and forest areas.

Diary :

Friday, 21st May : Departed Angoram at 0830 travelling all day and calling in at TIMBUNKE (1500-1530). Thence on to MINDIMBIT, arriving at 1715. A Journey of 8 hours 45 minutes. Mr J Godson in residence at Rest House. Discussions with Luluai. Slept.

Saturday, 22nd May : Morediscussions with Luluai re fight. Court held upon arrival of ANGRIMAN Revellers. Just a drunken brawl and four out of seven were related to each other. Fined £1 each. Departed at 1035 travelling upstream to KARARAU(1155) and to TIMBUN landing at 1330. Thence thirty minutes walk to MALIMBO. Slept.

Sunday, 23rd May : Observed. Paid courtesy call to N.G.G.M. at TINBOLI. Slept Malimbo.

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Monday, 24th May : Tax-Census at MALIMBO. General discussions held, thence by canoe and walking to TINBOLI village, 1 hour. Inspected village. Tax-Census in the afternoon and general discussions. Slept.

Tuesday, 25th May : Cargo to Yindigum. Self to MANGANJANGUT, 45 minutes along good road. Inspected village and Tax-Censused. Some complaints and discussion. Thirty minutes to YINDIGUM. Settled in and held Tax-Census in the afternoon. Tul Tul here quite a bright lad. Slept.

Wednesday, 26th May : Departed at 0830 and travelled for one hour to Simangai and on the KINGAUI, a further twenty minutes. Tax-Census and discussions held. Luluai from YANGORU area mentioned extensive road programme. Some requests for Patrol Post in this area. Slept.

Thursday, 27th May : Departed Kingaui and walked 20 minutes to SIMANGAI. Tax-Census and complaints dealt with. Thence on to JIGINUMBUT via Yindigum and Tinboli. Called in at Mission for cup of tea. Slept at Jiginumbut.

Friday, 28th May : Tax-Census at Jiginumbut. Thence by road across Kunai expanse subject to inundation but dry at the moment. Reached NAMUK new place set up by some Saui people to look after the road and for economic cropping. 1 hour 5 minutes from Jiginumbut, thence a further 45 minutes to SAUI. Revised Census and collected Tax. Informal discussions. Slept.

Saturday, 29th May : Departed Saui for Chimbian, 1 hour 5 minutes. Greeted at CHIMBIAN by school children singing "God Save The Queen". Bishop ARKFELDT into airstrip to purchase sago. Tax-Census held in afternoon. Some discussions and investigation into alleged incest case. Slept.

Sunday, 30th May : Observed at Chimbian. Walked to ~~Saui in~~ Warigum in the afternoon to inspect road to WEWAK Sub District. Returned to Chimbian/slept.

Monday, 31st May, 1965 : Departed for WARIGUM, 20 minutes walk, Tax-Census revised and decrease in population noted. Returned to SAUI via Chimbian on very wet and slippery track due to heavy rain. Slept.

Tuesday, 1st June : Departed Saui for Suimbo. Met Mr N COYLE of MALARIA CONTROL on track. Continued to SUIMBO arriving after 1 hour 30 minutes. Tax collected and Census revised. Slept.

Wednesday, 2nd June : Departed Suimbo and walked 1 hour 50 mins. toKOIWAT along part good, part greasy track. Tax- Census revised and rather unsatisfactory discussions held. Inspected possible airstrip site. People eager to build. Slept.

Thursday, 3rd June : Departed Koiwat and walked 1 hour 35 mins. to KAMANGAUI. Tax-Census revised and discussions held. No complaints some problems settled. Slept.

Friday, 4th June : Departed Kamangaui and walked 2 hours 10 mins. to SERABA. Road quite good apart from a couple of sections. Observed airstrip site chosen by Seraba people, not very suitable. Village on

good site. Tax-Census revised and discussions held. Large areas under coffee. Talked informally with people. Slept.

Saturday, 5th June : Visited place of ancestors of these people consisting of two overhanging cliff walls. Inspected drawings allegedly done by ancestors. Paintings quite old and origin obscure. Some cave entrances seen. Slept Seraba.

Sunday, 6th June : Observed at Seraba.

Monday, 7th June : Departed Serabaand walked two hours 25 minutes along part good, part greasy track. Tax-Census held in the afternoon and discussions with the people. No complaints or problems. Slept at PIAMBIT.

Tuesday, 8th June : Departed Piambit and walked to canoe place on NAGAM River. Thence by paddle cance to MUNDOMUNDO. Hired motor canoe and travelled 30 minutes to SEPIK River. Met government canoe and continued to ANGORAM calling at MOIM school en route. Reported to A.D.C., Patrol stood down.

END OF DIARY

Reception of Patrol :

The patrol was well received at all times although without great enthusiasm. A state of affairs which can only be expected after the rather lengthy absence of the administration. The people however, were not reticent in stating their hopes and fears and remained cordial in their relationship to the patrol. The Government continues to be recognised as the ruling authority and decisions given by the patrol were accepted with good grace.

Villages :

Appearances and cleanliness in all villages were , on the whole, quite pleasing. Although there were some exceptions.

A new village has come into being at a place called NAMUK formed from a breakaway group from SAUI village. The reason for the shift is mainly economic, as they want to be nearer to their coffee gardens. They also say they want to assist JIGINUMBUT in looking after the road. The village is some 45 minutes walk from SAUI and about 1 hour 5 minutes from JIGINUMBUT. They would like their own book and I cannot see any reason in not granting them this request although I would suggest that they remain under the control of the SAUI Luluai. Should this request be granted the next patrol through the area may well issue a village book.

WARIGUM village again brought up their desire to be placed under the control of the patrol post at KUBALIA. The village is only about a day's walk from the post and if the road they are building goes through it would put them very much within the patrol area. I believe this has been brought up before by Mr Patrol Officer D Murphy, but nothing further has been done.

Housing standards within villages vary little and the majority are in good condition. All villages are sited quite satisfactorily apart from KOIWAT village, which, although the

largest in population, stands outas being the poorest in siting and housing standards. The people there cling to the site, some high ground in the centre of a sago swamp, because of ancestral ties and its' easy accessibility to the sago.

Water supplies in all villages are adequate and in the main consist of quite good water.

Hygiene and sanitation in all villages is fair and latrines are being used by the people. Holes are used to dispose of rubbish but these are left for some time with the result that they become ideal breeding places for mosquitoes. This was pointed out to them and they were advised to fill them in.

Village Officials :

Again generally speaking, the village officials in the area are reasonably efficient although none would seem to be outstanding in this respect. Some cases were brought before the patrol regarding people who questioned their authority in legitimate cases. These were discussed with all parties present with the result that things were settled amicably and with the promise of future co-operation.

It is recommended that the Luluai of CHIMBIAN, SINGAT-SIMBUK, be removed from his position. This gentleman has run off to WEWAK leaving hat, books and taking with him his wife and eldest daughter. Rumour around the village has it that he committed incest with the latter but there is no evidence within the village to sustain this belief. An investigation was carried out and all evidence, of necessity only hearsay, points to the Luluai being ashamed of the story doing the rounds and so going to Wewak because of this. However it would perhaps be just as well if SINGAT was interviewed by the police in Wewak. A letter will be addressed to you with regard to this.

A temporary replacement , KUNGUN MAMBI, has been made. This chap is a young man who seems very capable and has the ear of the people. He will be assisted by the Tul-Tul of WARIGUM.

The luluai of TINBOLI village, SERAKI, has resigned but wishes to retain his position over JIGINUMBUT. As the people of these two villages have agreed to this I have accepted the arrangement. Councillor WAGIN has been placed in charge at TINBOLI as the present Tul-Tul there is getting rather old and ineffectual.

SERABA village still has no official but continues to make progress as one of the most go ahead groups in the area.

Political Situation :

The area continues to make limited progress in the the political-social field. In this some considerable influence is excercised by Radio Wewak, most villages having access to a receiver. The value of the radio station should not be underestimated. Although at present the most favourite programmes are those which present the songs and dances of the villages, other programmes are eagerly listened to, including the news, and have the general effect of educating the people to the changes at work in this district. Naturally enough this effect is still very small but encouraging to note.

The attitude towards the Administration is one of cordial acceptance. In all villages the people were helpful and no troubles of wilfulness or anti-Europeanism was encountered at all. The people claim they appreciate the interest of the

administration in coming around to look after their welfare.

Missions are also accepted. The TINBOLI New Guinea Gospel Mission (N.G.G.M) seem to enjoy considerable favour for the short time it has been in the area, drawing large numbers of children to its school. The Roman Catholic Mission at TIMBUNKE seems to be lagging in influence, mainly because of their lack of activity inland. This mission is concentrating more on the main river villages and those more accessible to them, e.g. those which possess an airstrip. This has caused, understandably, a tendency to accept the services of the Protestant mission now in the area.

There is no real indication of the people's attitude towards chinese and mixed race persons as their contact with these people is at a minimum.

The impression was gained that the people feel they have been neglected. A feeling which is substantiated by fact that no administrative patrol has been in the area for any reasonable amount of time since December, 1963. The only department with any regular contact since that period has been the Department of Agriculture. Their own remedy for this state of affairs was to suggest that the Administration establish a patrol post in the area. Their reasons for this proposal seemed to centre on their isolation, in terms of topography, from the main stream of administration traffic and from the administrative centres, especially Angoram. When it is also considered that these people are traditionally not a canoeing people and that the only means of contact with Angoram is by cance, their thoughts can be understood. The only alternative is to walk four days, for some, to KUBALIA in the Wewak Sub-District, or YANGORU, for others, in the Maprik Sub-District.

Whilst these reasons are very valid for them, and make sense, I feel that the population of 1217 people would not warrant the expense of establishing a post in the area and this was pointed out to the people. They seemed disappointed at being told this but it would not do to raise their hopes. However I would recommend most strongly that a patrol move into the area within the next six months and encourage the people to continue to exploit their potential and ofset the impression that we are not particularly interested.

It is my impression that the area is populated by people who are keen to do some work and who have some economic potential to back up this desire. I feel it would be a shame upon the administration if neglect in the area caused the people to lose interest in any economic and social progress.

A rumour was going the rounds of both upper Middle Sepik villages and the Kwongai that they were to be included in the AMBOIN Patrol Post area. The people were against this idea, the Kwongai claimed, and I consider this reasonable enough, that it was too far. The people at MINDIMBIT were against it because they consider the Karawari people to be too "bushy" and that they had attained the standard of a much more sophisticated people. All parties were assured that this was just a rumour.

Absenteeism in the area is not too great a problem. The tendency is that as the men finish their terms of contract they return to remain in the villages.

"Sister Exchange" in marriage continues to be a social problem. Girls being "marked" for marriage whilst still very young. Some complaints were encountered with regard to this and were temporarily settled. I would appreciate some official ruling in regard to this especially when the two parties to the marriage wish to call it off but are prevented from doing so by their "exchange" commitments.

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Local Government :

During the course of the patrol opinions were gleaned as to the attitude towards the establishment, or otherwise, of a Local Government Council. Care was taken that no definite promise was made in regard to this and these opinions came from semi-formal and informal talks.

Two schools of thought came from these general discussions: The KWONGAI area of the census division, including the villages of MALIMBO, TINBOLI, MANGANJANGUT, YINDIGUM, KINGAUI, SIMANGAI and JIGINUMBUT were of the opinion that a council would be a good thing and that the sooner one was established, the better.

The CHIMBIAN area, involving the villages of SAUI, CHIMBIAN, WARIGUM, SUIMBO, KOIWAT, KAMANGAUI, SERABA and PIAMBIT, expressed the thought that although a council is good and desirable they would prefer to wait some time until all their coffee gardens had matured and so they were able to sell its produce and obtain money. A council without money, they reasoned, would be worse than no council at all.

Apart from this the people as a whole agreed that a large council would be better than a small one. Although they would like a council for the KWONGAI-CHIMBIAN alone they thought that it would be better to join in with the Karawari and Middle Sepiks and so enable the council to execute better schemes.

In nearly all cases the council was considered to be the cure for all economic and social ills in that upon its advent it would build roads and create market opportunities.

The actual position of introducing a council into the area will meet with some difficulties. The small population precludes any council being established for the area alone. It is my opinion that with good access roads from the Wewak sub-district the people of villages between the [redacted] MUNJIN river and the western border of the census division could well be incorporated into a council from the Wewak area although this would have to be further explored. Alternatively the building of roads to the Sepik through Timbunke and Tinboli would provide good outlets both for their economic crops and for travel to and from council meetings. It would be necessary for the development of a council to go hand-in-hand with the development of their economic industry.

The idea of a council incorporating the Karawari, the Middle Sepik and the Kwongai Census Divisions could be investigated. The problem here might come from the distances involved and because the Kwongai people are not able to travel by canoe but I feel that this is probably the best course, as it would make use of the main waterways and the desire of the people is also centred in that direction. Naturally the Karawaris and the Middle Sepiks would have to be consulted.

Agriculture :

Food in the area would seem to be sufficient for the peoples needs with some surplus. Sago and tuber crops are also present in sufficient numbers. The only introduced crop for general consumption would seem to be tomatoes and these were scarce. Foods were made available to the patrol for cash sales.

Cash Cropping :

The only cash crop of significance in the area is coffee. The future in this field looks particularly bright as the mature trees seem to be bearing well and plantings are quite extensive. The people have taken to the crop with enthusiasm and this must be attributed to the work of the Agriculture Department at Angoram constant contact being maintained by the regular patrols of Field workers through the area.

Some idea of the success in this census division can be gleaned from the information made available by the Agriculture Officer. The area owns more than half of the trees in the whole sub district and planted nearly two-thirds of the sub-district total in the year 1964-65. Out of the 54,000 marked sites for plantings in the sub-district, 24,000 may be found in the Kwongai census division.

I feel that the Department concerned is to be commended for initiating enthusiasm and the people also for the effort which they are sustaining in this field.

Crops are planted on an individual ownership basis although help is given in clearing the sites. Although ownership ~~may be~~ of the land may be communal the plantings remain the owner of the individual.

Marketing of the coffee will be the main problem facing the industry within the next few years and is already making itself felt. As stated above, travel to marketing centres involves either travel by canoe, which means an outlay of money to Sepik river peoples, or several days walk to centres in other sub-districts. WARIGUM village have embarked on a scheme to alleviate the problem and are building a road which will eventually link up with the old Wewak-Maprik road and so facilitate movement of produce. The people there are to be commended for their effort.

The New Guinea Gospel Mission at TINBOLI buys coffee at 1/4 a lb. and flies it out to Wewak per M.A.F. as backloading.

Livestock :

Pigs and fowls are the only livestock in the area at present. Their contribution towards economic progress to date is negligible.

The people of JIGINUMBUT are interested in obtaining some cattle. The main force behind this scheme seems to be a teacher at present working in Mt Hagen. He has been in contact with the Agricultural Officer at Angoram, Mr D C Willis. The people are right behind him and intend to have one man trained in the wiles of cows.

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(12)

Commerce & Industry :

There is only one native owned trade store in the area which does not seem to be doing great business. Trade items may also be bought at TINBOLI or TIMBUNKE where the missions operate trade stores. Their prices seem to be acceptable to the people.

The people do a small trade in the trapping and selling of crocodile skins. The income from this source is not great and limited to occasional captures.

Land :

Land in the area is plentiful. At present the ratio is one person per 0.4 of a square mile most of which could be used at a pinch.

One area of land was pointed out to the patrol as a site for the resettlement of ex-servicemen. The area is in the east of the census division is mostly kunai bordering and including some limestone hills. Before any moves are made in this direction however I would suggest a soil survey be done. The apppoximate location and area is marked on the patrol map.

Complaints :

These were not plentiful being mainly limited to marital problems. One divotce by native custom was granted, in other cases the parties were persuaded to leave it for another year.

One complaint of incest, for which no sufficient evidence could be found, against the luluai of CHIMBIAN has already been discussed.

Courts :

One of the objects of the patrol was to investigate the rumours of a fight at MINDIMBIT in the middle Sepik. The investigation was carried out and evidence showed that it had been a minor brawl caused by some hilarity, alcohol initiated, the previous night. A Court of Native Affairs was initiated and the defendants sentenced to one month in gaol or the option of a fine. All elected to pay the fine.

the other way round

There were no other courts held during the course of the patrol.

Rest Houses :

All villages possess rest houses for the use of patrol personnel. All are in fair condition.

Carriers & Canoes :

Carriers volunteered freely for service. Some difficulty is encountered by the limited amount of men available at some villages necessitating the gathering of men from several places each day. However this is the accepted system and the men do not seem to mind the added burden.

Rate of hire is 1/- per hour and is accepted by the people.

A motor canoe may be hired at MUNDO MUNDO.

Distances between villages are not great. The longest walk being under three hours.

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(13)

Health :

The general health of the people in the area seems to be good but there are few medical services at present available to the people. Although the Catholic Mission at TIMBUNKE have a hospital, access to it from the inland areas is not the best, and very little patrolling work is done by them away from the main river. Vaccination patrols from this centre are also limited to the main river and its environs.

Similarly any health work done by the TINBOLI mission is limited to the immediate area, covering some four or five villages. Also the aid post at Tinboli now offers only very limited medical aid to the people.

The rest of the area is thus left without any nearby medical aid and the people are keen to have an Aid post established in the area. I support this claim and would suggest the village of SAUI as it is the most central village of the whole area. I feel it is necessary for them to be able to avail themselves of some health services. After all they do pay tax.

Patrolling by the Public Health department is about on a par with general administrative patrols. Last patrol by an overseas officer was in November, 1962. Since then only one Hospital Orderly has done the rounds. A Malaria Control Survey patrol was in the area concurrent to this patrol.

In spite of this lack of health patrolling there have been few deaths and plentiful births in the area as a whole.

Health Education talks were given by one, WULI, of the Public Health Department and were well received. Of interest were the questions asked by women in the villages of CHIMBIAN and SUIMBO/.

Education :

Education is limited entirely to the work done by the missions. The Catholic Mission at Timbunke teaches grades up to standard IV but draws its pupils mainly from the main river and only a few from the Kwongai area. The mission also runs low grade schools at CHIMBIAN and at Kwaliangu in the YANGORU area which take pupils from the Kwongai area.

The N.G.G.M. at Tinboli teaches grades up to standard III and seems to draw students from a fairly large area especially the villages of MALIMBO, TINBOLI, JIGINUMBUT, YINDIGUM, MANGANJANGUT and SAUI. The standard of education would seem to be reasonable.

The villages of KOIWAT, KAMANGAUI, SERABA and PIAMBIT have made a request for a government school. It was explained to them that their request would be passed on but that the likelihood of them getting a school staffed with government personnel was very small. They were advised to approach the missions on their own behalf to see what could be done from that quarter.

However, should teachers ever become available in the not too distant future I would recommend that some thought be given to the establishment of a government school somewhere in the Kwongai area. Especially when it is taken into consideration that these people seem willing to improve their own lot.

Roads & Bridges :

Walking track throughout the area are generally good as long as there is no rain. The latter can cause very greasy conditions making walking most difficult, adding up to half an hour on walking times. Particularly susceptible to these conditions are the sections between SAUI and CHIMBIAN and the area around KOIWAT. The latter being surrounded by sago swamp necessitating a journey along greasy logs . Barring a change in site little can be done to improve this section of the road.

Obligations for the maintenance of roads are being carried to standard apart from a few minor lapses.

Bridges are limited to single logs across even the larger streams. They are however negotiable and adequate for normal patrolling.

Economic Outlets :

The people have indulged in self help in two cases to build access and outlet roads to assist future movement of economic crops. WARIGUM people have built quite a good section of road, well drained, along the kunai with a view to joining the old Wewak Maprik road. The present section has now been completed for about two to four miles and is wellformed and hard. At present no work is being done on it as there has been some talk of the council at KUBALIA indulging in some road work in the area. Perhaps the Assistant District Commissioner, WEWAK, could advise of any further plans in this direction.

Another road is being built from Tinboli to Timbun landing thus making a link with the Sepik River. The Mission at Tinboli has assisted in this.

The people of SAUI, CHIMBIAN and SUIMBO intend to build a road linking their villages with the WARIGUM road and eventually through to Timbunke on the Sepik river. This could be done without any major bridge construction except near Timbunke itself. Should this scheme ever be completed, and I doubt if it will unless given administration backing, it would provide a link between KUBALIA and Timbunke and so to WEWAK. In my view, and that of the people, this would be a highly desireable state of affairs as it would provide access and outlet roads for such economic ventures that may come into the area. The greater part of the road would traverse kunai plains and thus make it reasonably easy to construct and maintain the said road.

Perhaps some thought could be given in the future, to practical assistance in the way of advice, tools, organising initial labour and supervisory visits.

Missions :

There are two missions in the area and both seem to be accepted by the people. There is no evident conflict bewteen the two and relations are good. Both missions, The Roman Catholic Mission and the New Guinea Gospel Mission, exercise education and health functions as well as their normal activities in the spiritual sphere.

Airfields :

There are good airstrips at TIMBUNKE and TINBOLI and two reasonable landing grounds at CHIMBIAN and Kwaliangu. All are privately owned. Timbunke was not inspected but the Tinboli strip could be extended over and above its present length of 1500 feet.

Possible sites as marked on the map were seen at KOIWAT and between KAMANGAUI and SERABA. The people in these villages have intimated that they intend to build airstrips at these places.

Anthropological :

No anthropological specimens were collected although a Garamut drum was inspected at KOIWAT which the local people claimed had been made by stone implements. No attempt was made to purchase the drum for the administration but should one ever be required the location is now known.

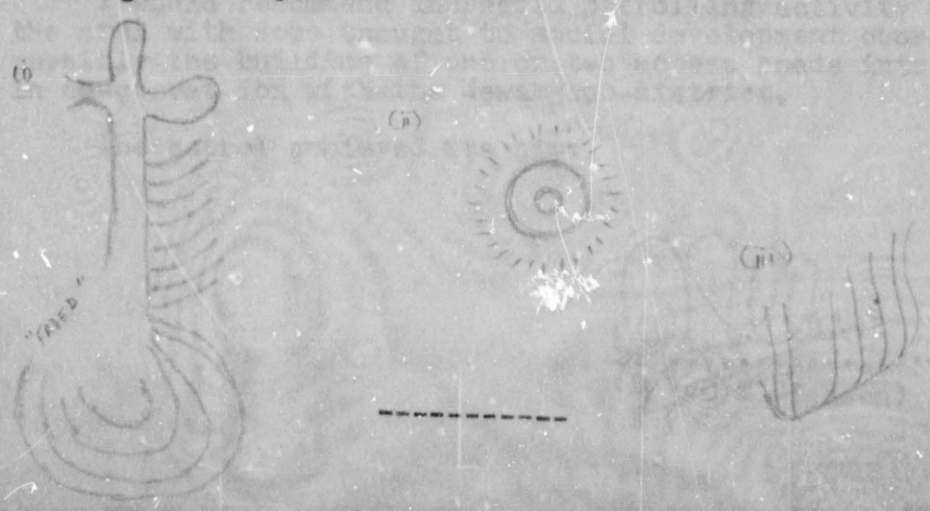
Whilst at SERABA the patrol had an interesting interlude in that it inspected some drawings on rock walls in the KOWA hills in the eastern region of the census division. Thirty minutes walk from the village are to be found some overhanging walls in the cliff surface of the hills which range from 200 to 400 feet in height. These overhangs form areas about the size of a house which, the people claim, were actually used as as houses by their "tambarans" or ancestors. The presence of smoke blackened walls would seem to support this argument although of course there is no way of determining how old these would be with the resources at our disposal.

On the sides and ceilings of the overhanging face are several drawings done in some reddish pigment and evidently of considerable age. The drawings consist of circles within circles and centipede type representations but did not seem to represent anything really recognisable. Vague figures of what I took to be men, were also seen but much of these had flaked away.

The people claim that the drawings were done by their ancestors a very long time ago. "when the world was first made". The fact that there are no other legends or stories connected with the drawings would support this view. The people themselves have no idea what they mean.

Some cave mouths were also seen but as I had no torch and the people were reluctant to accompany me to them they were not inspected. The caves and indeed all the hills themselves are said to be inhabited by the spirits of their ancestors and also all the forest spirits of the Chimbian area.

Herewith please find rough representations of some of the drawings seen upon the cave walls.



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Labour Trends :

Generally it would seem that the men are tending to return to the area once they have finished their term of contract. There is considerable pressure too from the village for them to return and assist in local development schemes.

Personal Tax :

No problems were encountered in the collection of personal tax. There were no refusals to pay and therefore no proceedings entered into.

At present the 10/- tax rate is sufficient for the area as a whole, some areas being naturally more affluent than others. In the future though, as their coffee matures and providing the marketing of it is not beset by too many problems, the tax rate could well be reviewed.

Total amount of tax collected : £ 70 . 0 . 0.
NO. of Exemptions issued : Thirteen

Census :

There were no problems associated with the census or with attendances. Proceedings went quickly and without fuss.

Populations continue on the upward trend with the birthrate keeping well ahead of the number of deaths recorded. SERABA enjoyed the biggest increase but this was due to migrations at the expense of WARIGUM, SAUI and CHIMBIAN.

All figures were reconciled.

Topography/Geography :

The only noticeable topographical feature are the KOWA hills in the eastern region of the census division which attain a height of perhaps two to four hundred feet above sealevel. The hills are a limestone base and possess quite a few caves. They are quite steep and contain several bluffs rising above the surrounding hills.

Conclusion :

The area continues to make progress despite the lack of patrolling in the area. Coffee growing is meeting with considerable enthusiasm and the general impression given is of a lighthearted people, enthusiastic whilst things are going their way. This trend should be encouraged.

I would recommend increased patrolling activity within the area with some thought to social development courses and possibly the building of one or two access roads into the area in co-operat ion with the Wewak sub-district.

The patrol achieved its aims.

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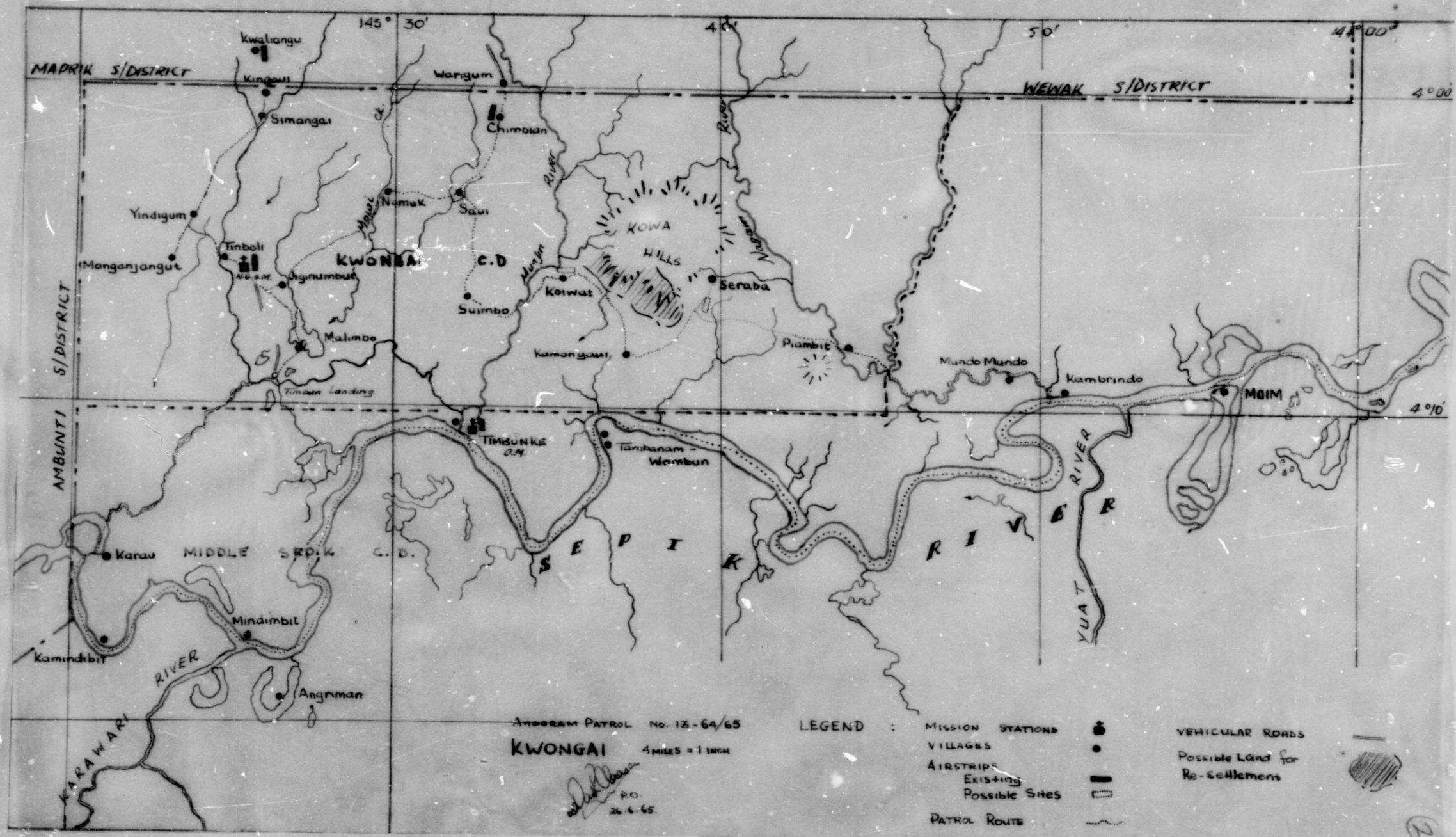
(D Van R CLaasen)


145° 30'
40'
50'
141° 00'
4° 00'
4° 10'
MAPRIK S/DISTRICT
WEWAK S/DISTRICT
S/DISTRICT
AMBUNTI
Kwaliangu
Kingaul
Simangai
Warigum
Chimbkin
Yindigum
Tinboli
Monganjangut
Namuk
Saui
KWONGA C.D
Jginumbut
Malimbo
Timun Landing
Suimbo
Kolwat
KOWA HILLS
Seraba
Kamangaui
Piambit
Mundo Mundo
Kambrindo
MBIM
TIMBUNKE
Tambanam
Wambun
SEPIK RIVER
YUAT RIVER
Karau
MIDDLE SEPIK C.D.
Mindimbit
Kamindibit
KARAWARI RIVER
Angrinman
ANGORAM PATROL No. 13-64/65
KWONGAI
4 MILES = 1 INCH
P.O.
26.6.65.
LEGEND :
MISSION STATIONS
VILLAGES
AIRSTRIPS
Existing
Possible Sites
PATROL ROUTE
VEHICULAR ROADS
Possible Land for Re-settlement