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PATROL REPORTS

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STATION: AMBOIN

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1966 - 1967

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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85-178

PATROL REPORTS EAST SEPIK DISTRICT 1966-67

AMBOIN

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-66-67	D. van R. Claasen	Arafundi River
2-66-67	D. van R. Claasen	✓ Karawari
5-66-67	M.V. O'Regan	Alanblak, Arafundi & South Karawari C.D.
6-66-67 ✓	M.V. O'Regan	Arafundi, Karawari & Wogupmeri C.D.
6A-66-67	M.V. O'Regan	Arafundi Census Division
7-66-67	S.H.O. Smith	✓ Korosmeri & Karawari Census Division



H.Q.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. AMBAIN 1-66/67

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

Area Patrolled ARAFUNDI RIVER

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives FOUR

Duration—From 28/7/1966 to 12/8/1966

Number of Days 15

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services August/1965

Medical January/1966 (in Part)

Map Reference As attached

Objects of Patrol 1) Establish firm contact with Meakambut Group

2) Census Revision 3) Routine Administration

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

81 9/19 66

E. G. Hicks
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA

JC/AGA
Administration
Press Advice
No. 720.

Port Moresby,
September 21, 1966.

PATROL SEES PRIMITIVE CEREMONY.

Two hostile tribal groups in the East Sepik District have held a peace-making ceremony near Imboin village in the rugged country encircling the upper reaches of the Arafundi river.

As a result of the ceremony an Administration patrol made its first contact with Meakambut people who inhabit the northern slopes of the Maramuni-Arafundi Divide.

The Meakambut arranged the "peace ceremony" with their traditional enemies, the Imboin.

The ceremony took place in August when Patrol Officer D. Van R. Claasen was patrolling through the region.

Mr. Claasen was carrying out a routine visit to the nine groups comprising 760 recently contacted people living in hamlets among the sheer cliffs which characterise the Divide.

When the patrol reached Imboin village, the people asked Mr. Claasen to witness the ceremony. Mr. Claasen said the Imboin appeared to want the moral support of his party in case the Meakambut had other plans.

"We assembled in a clearing," Mr. Claasen said. "The two groups circled the clearing about three times at a fairly fast pace, yelling and shouting as they ran."

The Meakambut chanted: "We have come to make peace." The Imboin, with a degree of anxiety, sang: "Don't get excited. Don't fight."

The groups then formed opposite lines and faced each other. The women retired to the sidelines where they sat on the ground.

This was the climax of the ceremony and the time for the weapons of the two groups to be exchanged in peace - "broken".

The Imboin lifted their bows, adopting a fighting stance. They twanged the bowstrings and hissed, to simulate the flight of arrows. Then they placed bows and arrows, decorated and accompanied by strings of shells, on the ground between the lines of painted warriors.

The Meakambut men followed the same procedure.

Mr. Claasen said the men of both groups made an impressive sight.

Those who had taken part in intergroup fighting were completely covered in a black paint made from soot, oil and water. Designs made by fine drawn lines of white clay were etched on the black background.

Headaddresses varied from cassowary, bird of paradise, and hornbill feathers to skullcaps covered in small shells.

Red or black clay-daubed hair hung down the men's backs in long "rat tails".

The men wore many stranded shell necklaces. Around their waists they wore tight cane hoops or belts, held in place by cassowary bone daggers. Fibre string aprons hung from under the hoops in front. They wore bunches of beaten grass at the back.

The men who belonged to the non-combatant sections of the groups dressed similarly, but adopted red, clay-based paint with white or black lines as a colour scheme. These men comprised younger initiates to the various clans associated with men's houses. They had never taken part in inter-group fighting.

Mr. Claasen said the peace ceremony was followed by a general mingling of the two groups.

He said: "At this stage I presented each person with a handful of salt - a much prized commodity."

The Meakambut showed no fear of the patrol party although some of the younger men appeared suspicious. The general attitude was one of reserve.

Later, Mr. Claasen outlined the main points of government patrol duties to the Meakambut. Through an interpreter he explained that the Administration was their friend and helper.

"The reaction was encouraging," he said. "The Meakambut leader, Yaga, placed his bow and arrow before me and said he had heard the words of the government - now he would abide by them."

Mr. Claasen said the Meakambut had a particularly fierce reputation, but this was probably due to their being the last group in the area to be contacted.

They had only recently come to the notice of the Administration through isolated reports from other groups, and members of the Bureau of Mineral Resources who had encountered three Meakambut on the upper Karawari river.

Mr. Claasen saw only 23 Meakambut at the peace ceremony although he estimates the total population of the group to be larger.

With the contact of the Meakambut no other known uncontacted groups remained between the Maranuni and the Karawari headwaters.

He added: "There are still some people belonging to groups already contacted who have not yet had their names recorded. Recording of these names will continue for the next few years as the people come forward."

67-8-1

2nd November, 1966.

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

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NO. 1/1966-67:

Receipt of Mr. Van Claassen's patrol report covered by memoranda written by Mr. McCabe and yourself, is acknowledged with thanks.

2. Mr. Van Claassen is to be congratulated on this lengthy, neatly typed and most informative report. This patrol appears to be in keeping with the high standard of field work achieved by this young officer.

3. As requested by you, a news item on the patrol was released.

(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

67. 8. 1

ES7-1-7.



District Office,
East Sepik District,
WENAK.

8th September, -1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN PATROL - No.1 - 1966/67.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report and your covering memorandum 67-1-2 of the 5th September, 1966.

This report clearly signifies a remarkable piece of sound, constructive administration by Mr. D. van R. Claassen who is to be again complimented of his extremely high standard of work and subsequent reports.

I am requesting the Director to have some of the material presented for a news release.

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

MINUTE TO:-

Director,
Dept. District Administration,
KONEDOBU.PAPUA.

It would be appreciated if the main body of this report could be presented as a news release. The ceremony so described would have been most interesting and colourful to observe.

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

67-1-2/187

Dept. of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
A N G O R A M.
5th September, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
W R W A K.

Amboin Patrol - No. 1 - 66/67.

Report by patrol Officer, D. van R. Claassen of a patrol of the Arafundi River is enclosed please.

The principal object of the patrol was to be present at a peace-making meeting of the IMBOIN and MEAKAMBU groups, who had been traditional enemies. The Imboin people, being themselves well under control, felt that they were exposed to the constant threat of an attack by the hitherto uncontacted Meakambuf group. The patrol also used the occasion of the Journey to attend to routine administration and census.

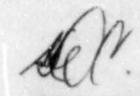
In his customary thorough way, Mr. Claassen has recorded the events and ceremonies of the peace ceremony, and I would suggest this is an interesting story for a news release, and a useful historical item. One can easily picture the verve of the Meakambuf warriors on the one hand, and the rather more inhibited reaction of the Imboin group, on the other; It is to be hoped that the professions of friendship will be adhered to, as I feel they will.

Regarding the people on the upper Arafundi, I consider that Mr. Claassen quite properly takes a patient view in not trying to immediately round up the people for census. It is practically certain that they will get into the habit of meeting patrols, if only for the novelty. If not, stricter action can be adopted when they are fully familiar with government.

Those who wander around in the vicinity of the Karawari headwaters probably do so to maintain their rights over hunting land.

The progressive attitude of the TIMAS people is encouraging; they have responded well to Administration and private enterprise guidance. Mr. Claassen feels that economic future of the lower Arafundi is promising and administration guidance and encouragement will continue to be necessary. There is an Agricultural assistant at Amboin.

This once again is an excellent report of a competent patrol, which will have further cemented the confidence of the people in the Administration.


(B. A. McCabe).
Assistant District Commissioner.

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Territory of Papua and New Guinea

67-1-1

Amboin Patrol Post,
Angoran Sub District,
EAST SEPIK DISTRICT.

16th August, 1966

The Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

Subject : AMBOIN PATROL No. 1-66/67

Patrol Conducted By : D. van R. Claassen, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled : ARAFUNDI River

Personnel Accompanying : Constable 1/c CMAKAN, No. 5060
Constable SAGI, No. 7891
Constable UNTUNAN, No. 9409

A.P.O. NINJI

Duration of Patrol : Thursday, 28th July, 1966 to
Friday, 12th August, 1966.

15 Days.

Last Patrols to Area : D.D.A. - August, 1965

P.H.D. - Lower Arafundi, January,
1966.

Map Reference : As attached.

Objects of Patrol : Establish firm contact with the
MEAKAMBUT group.
Census Revision and Routine Admin-
istration.

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

Introduction :

The patrol visited all the villages situated on or around the ARAFUNDI River, a tributary of the main Karawari system, which joins the latter stream just above the Amboin station. This involved seeing a total of some nine groups and some 760 people. About 275 of these people inhabit the headwaters of the river and are inaccessible during the wet season due to the strong current and numerous crossings that have to be negotiated.

The area covered lies partially in the lower slopes of the Central Ranges and partly covers the floodplain of the Arafundi where it meanders through lowlying swamp forest country and rather extensive lakes known in the area as the Yimas lakes.

The Arafundi and its tributaries rise in the northern slopes of the Maramuni-Arafundi Divide which rises in places to some 5-5500 feet. The principal known peak in the area being Mt. McGregor. The range is rugged in appearance with numerous sheer, conglomerate cliffs which ring the upper reaches of the river.

The principal object of the patrol was to contact the MEAKAMBUT group in order to ascertain their future intentions as, of late, they seem to have been much more active in encroaching upon the territories of adjoining groups.

The first recorded contact or knowledge of the group in this station was late in 1965 when the Imboin people reported to Mr. Tatterson that they were watching the latter people's gardens. Mr. Tatterson attempted to make contact in August of the year but failed as the people ran away. (Amboin Patrol No. 1-65/66)

In July of this year two geologists from the Bureau of Mineral Resources Sepik Survey Party, crossed from the Maramuni River to the Arafundi and sighted four men, believed to be the Meakambut, who ran away before any contact could be established. Later in the same month another geologist, Mr. J. Bain, whilst doing a traverse of Mambungan Creek made contact with four men from the group. Mr. Bain mentioned that the men had seemed rather sullen even when he had given them some gifts. It was noted however that they did bring some women along.

At the same time that Mr. Bain met the men from the group the Imboin people reported to me that the Meakambut had sent talk to them saying that they wanted to make peace. A meeting had been arranged and the Imboin people evidently desired the moral backing of the patrol officer and his police just in case the Meakambut had other plans in mind.

It had been intended to visit the group later in the year, but with this opportunity presenting itself it was decided to mount the patrol immediately and to revise the census on the whole of the Arafundi river at the same time.

Diary :

Thursday, 28th July 1966.

Depart Amboin	0835
Arrived Wablamas	1008-10012
Arrived Yasendin	1115-1135
Arrived IMBOIN	1423

The river very low and after passing Auwin creek it was necessary to man handle the canoes over rapids and shallow mud banks. Many logs also contribute to the difficulties encountered at low water. Upon arrival at IMBOIN had discussions with the people and found that the Meakambut had changed their mind about the meeting day and

(15)

Diary (continued):

it would be necessary to wait at IMBOIN for several days. Had some discussions re the Meakambut-Imboin feud. Slept.

Friday, 29th July, 1966.

At Imboin

Walked to rock outcrop some 2 miles from the village and about 200 feet above the river to have a look at the surrounding countryside, i.e. the Arafundi and Mambungan River valleys. Good view of the Lower Maramuni-Arafundi Divide. Slept.

Saturday, 30th July, 1966.

At Imboin

Waiting at Imboin. Various discussions re economic development.

Sunday, 31st July, 1966.

At Imboin

Monday, 1st August, 1966.

At Imboin

Preparation of patrol cargo and carriers to move off tomorrow.

Tuesday, 2nd August, 1966.

Depart Imboin	0720
Mambungan River	0815
Wabulagan Camp	0910

Patrol moved off in a southerly direction following the river flats and traversing across stone shelves. Crossed the Arafundi to the Mambungan River and then crossed and recrossed the latter until arriving at Wabulagan camp. IMPOIN and KANSOMAI people already here awaiting the arrival of the Meakambut. All younger males of both villages decorated with native paints and local shell ornaments. Paraded before me to show their "bilas" or make-up.

Waited for Meakambut. About 1000 heard yelling and shouting to the south. Imboins and supporters went to small meeting clearing about 4 minutes from the camp. MEAKAMPUT arrive in clearing to the accompaniment of much shouting and yelling. The two groups run around the clearing rapidly in a clockwise direction three times. Then face each other. Ceremony held and ceremonial bundle of spears (arrows) exchanged. Much shouting, excited little dances and exchanging of stories goes on especially between the older men who took part in previous hostilities. The younger men from the Meakambut moved to the side and watched the proceedings both from the point of view that "this is not our fight" and to keep guard just in case people got carried away. Policemen also kept on outskirts of the group to watch proceedings.

Meakambut very impressively decorated with almost no European additives barring a few buttons traded through Kansomai years previously.

Self moved among the men shaking hands and giving small handfuls of salt to each man. Men did not smile or show any outward response

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Diary (continued)

but remained quite impassive. The younger men kept at a discreet distance however and required a little coaxing to come forward and accept the salt.

Sat down and talked with the older members of the group and asked various questions re their contacts and previous meetings with Europeans. Answers given freely. They did express some doubt as to whether they should stay under Amboins jurisdiction as a neighbouring group, the TANGAM, in the Baramuni valley and previously contacted from Kompian Patrol Post in the Western Highlands, had "given" their names to the kiap and they felt that they should perhaps go to meet him later on in the year. It was explained that they had far more in common with the Arafundi people and in any case it was too far for the Kompian Patrol Officer to come. This was agreed to.

Gave talk on the Administration's role in their lives. Seemed to be accepted.

Informal talks held for rest of the day. Fire-arm demonstration given and they were much impressed. Meakambut slept with the Imboin people, women especially seemed to get on very well with each other.

Slept at Wabulagam. Guards out.

Wednesday, 3rd August, 1966.

Arrangements made with the Meakambut that Mr. Tattersson's camp site at "MANGINGUA" would be the future meeting place of all patrols with the Meakambut. The men agreed that this was a good position within easy reach of their hamlets.

Depart Wabulagam Camp	0750
Arafundi River	0905
TUNGUM camp	1145

Easy walking apart from the continual crossing and re-crossing of the Arafundi River. A total of six times in all. Fortunately water very low and this proved no real difficulty apart from nuisance value. Scenery on the river most impressive, for the most part the track follows the river immediately below sheer conglomerate cliffs.

No people at Tungum (Arambro-Amangau group) as they are all still in the bush at hamlets etc. Told Julual and tultul that the people would be censused in two or three days time upon my return from the upriver villages.

Information gleaned as to the Isangan and other people seen by geologists on the upper Karawari. Turned out to be Arambro people.

Good camp site. Excellent water for swimming and drinking. Slept.

Thursday, 4th August, 1966.

Departed Tungum	0805	
Arrived Wakau (descorted)	1030	
Departed Wakau	1110	
Arrived ANDAMPUT (Avieme)	1300	Carriers 1350

Road fair in spite of very heavy rain during the night. River had risen during the night but had dropped again by the time the patrol

(11)

Diary (continued) :

reached the first crossing point. Followed river for some distance then crossed and began a long steady climb to Wakau camp, this now being deserted. Continued on uphill to the highest point of the ridge and then descended steeply to Pumbunep Creek. Rested and then climbed up to Andambut (Avieme).

Slept at Andambut.

Friday, 5th August, 1966.

Spent a chilly night at Andambut. Revised census in the morning and held minor discussions. The people were co-operative but had no complaints.

Departed Andambut	0845
Arafundi R. Crossing	0930
Depart crossing	0955
Arrive PUNDUGUM	1650

Left Andambut and descended to Arafundi. Stayed for 20 minutes to bathe as no water at either Andambut or Pundugum apart from drinking water. Thence crossed river, little more than a creek, and climbed steeply to village. Minor discussions with the men. Slept night.

Saturday, 6th August, 1966.

At Pundugum

Excellent village site apart from the fact that water must be obtained from a considerable distance. Good view of the Arafundi headwater system. It is two days from here to the Maramuni River groups, the WANUNGA, which are under regular contact from WARAG.

Census revised at Pundugum. The people have no complaints or queries. Told to report to Amboin for vegetable seeds next time they feel like coming down.

Slept Pundugum.

Sunday, 7th August, 1966.

Depart Pundugum	0710	
Arrive Andambut	0825	intermediate times
Depart Andambut	0845	for self and one
Arrive Wakau	1005	policeman without
Depart Wakau	1015	cargo only.
Arrive Tungum Camp	1220	Carriers 1330.

Census revised here today for the Arambro group. General decrease noted to migrations out. Five new names were recorded and 74% of the village was seen. The remainder were across on the Karawari river. Village Officials urged to try and get them to come to future census. No complaints. Slept Tungum.

Monday, 8th August, 1966.

Depart Tungum Camp	0720
Arrive IMBOIN	1010

Census revised. No complaints. Sent for canoes from Yamandin. Slept night Imboin.

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Diary (continued) :

Tuesday, 9th August, 1966.

Awaited canoe from Yamandim. Arrived at 0900.

Depart Imboin	0925
Arrive YAMANDIM	1100

Met Imboin motor canoe en route and transferred all cargo and completed journey by motor.

Census revised at Yamandim. Talks given on housing and economic development. Request for a shotgun made. No complaints.

Wednesday, 10th August, 1966.

Depart Yamandim	0310
Arrive Auwin Barad	0555
Arrive Auwin	0955

Left Yamandim by canoe and travelled to Auwin Creek. Water very low and insufficient men in the village to carry the cargo in as village is some 45 minutes walk away. Revised census and listened to complaints of debt against Yimas. Returned to the canoe and carried on to Wablamas.

Depart Auwin	1200
Arrive Arafundi	1245
Arrive WABLAMAS	1300

Census revised at Wablamas. General decrease of two. There were no births during the period 1965/66. No complaints.

Slept Wablamas.

Thursday, 11th August, 1966.

Depart Wablamas) No Time
Arrived YIMAS	

Census revised and straightened out the complaints brought forward by Auwin.

The younger men from here want to go away to work. Told that if they wanted to go to town they would have to show enough money to go, stay for one month, and buy a return fare. This changed their desire to go somewhat.

No further complaints, some discussion held with the people. Slept Yimas.

Friday, 12th August, 1966.

Depart Yimas) No Time
Arrive AMBOIN	

River again very low requiring careful navigation. Returned to station. Patrol Stood Down.

END OF DIARY

District Administration :

It is gratifying to be able to report that firm contact has been established with the MEAKAMPUT group which inhabit the northern slopes of the Karamuni-Arafundi divide. These people have only recently come to the notice of the administration and isolated instances in which they came into contact with established villages and Europeans made it necessary that firm contact be established.

The group was met at an arranged peace meeting between themselves and the village of IMBOIN. Prior to the administration gaining influence over the latter village hostilities between the two were evidently frequent and fierce. However, the latest known altercation occurred in the early 1950's and very little had been heard about the Meakambut since then as they kept very much to themselves.

The two groups met on Tuesday, the 2nd of August in the presence of this patrol.

The two groups ran into the clearing and circled it about three times at a fairly fast pace, one Imboin man later confiding that this made him so dizzy he almost had to sit down. The men on both sides were yelling and shouting quite a lot at this stage both to reassure themselves and each other. The Meakambut chanting loudly "~~xxxx~~ we have come to make peace", whereas the Imboins rather anxiously returned this by saying "dont get excited, dont fight".

The groups then formed up in lines opposite and facing each other, still yelling and shouting whereas their women sat down on the sidelines.

At this stage the ceremony came to the crucial stage of the actual exchanging or "breaking" of the arrows and the cessation of all hostilities. The Imboin people lifted their bows, adopting a fighting stance, twanged their bowstrings and hissed, to simulate the flight of arrows through the air. There was a brief exchange of words and they then placed their arrows and bows on the ground between the groups and left them. One Imboin man also placing a large bundle of arrows adorned with shell necklaces and other ornaments from "before", between the groups.

The performance of lifting bows, twanging strings and hissing was then emulated by the Meakambut men. They then placed their arrows and bows on the ground, picked up the ceremonial bundle of arrows and took it behind their lines. They later carried this bundle back to their central hamlet.

At this stage all the younger Meakambut men retreated to the sidelines of the clearing leaving only those who had taken part in hostilities to talk to one another. This was carried out with much noise, yelling and sometimes excited little dances.

General mingling of the two groups now occurred and the Meakambut women were now well enmeshed with their Imboin counterparts and talking quite happily. I now moved forward with some salt, shook hands with each man and gave them all, including the women, a handful of salt each. General remarks were made to each man through an interpreter. There was no evident fear of the writer except perhaps amongst the younger men who seemed quite suspicious. There was, as could be expected, some reserve.

The men made quite an impressive sight. To begin with there was not a single item of "foreign" or European articles on them with

the exception of a few necklaces made from buttons which were traded through the village of Kansomat from the Yuat River many years previously. They did not even have beads.

Those of the men who had taken part in intergroup fighting were completely covered in a black paint made from soot, oil and water, on which were drawn fine lines of white clay. Headdresses varied from cassowary feathers ranging the head, with Bird of Paradise plumes or Hornbill feathers, to little skullcaps covered in small 'tabby' shells. Their hair had been daubed with clay, red or black coloured, which hung down long at the rear in globules or "rats' tails".

They had many shell necklaces in several rows around their necks and chests. Around their waists were tight cane hoops or belts which held in place a cassowary bone dagger and loin cloths. (A knitted string apron in front and beaten grass at the rear). Around the upper arms they had plaited cane armbands to which were added decorative tufts of leaves or grass.

The other group of men were dressed similarly with the exception of their colour scheme. These were the younger initiates to the men's club or "Haus boy" who had never taken part in inter-group hostilities. These were covered in a red, clay based paint with white or black lines and additions.

All the men were, or seemed to be in an excellent state of health and physical fitness. There seemed to be no sign of yaws or skin diseases although a detailed examination was not made. On the whole they were slightly built varying from 5'2" to 5'5" in height, but in perfect proportion to it.

Weapons consisted of ~~bone~~ bone daggers, bows and arrows. The bows were extremely strong, greater than a man's height and made from young mountain palm tree. The arrows were of a good length and viciously barbed. There were no other weapons.

The women were simply dressed in grass skirts and shell necklaces with some plaited cane armbands and adorned completely in red ochre paint. Their heads were shaved in such a way as to give the impression of a forehead beginning in the middle of the skull. On the resulting space were drawn faint designs in the paint covering.

The people have contact with the TANGAM groups of the Lower Maramuni, The PUNDUGUM and AVIEME groups of the Arafundi river and some of the younger ~~groups~~ have been as far afield as the lower WAPI Villages of the TARUNY ~~and~~ River Divide. They claimed that the Tangan people had already advised the Wabag Patrol Officer, I assume they mean Kompiam, of their existence and that perhaps they should go under his jurisdiction. They were advised that it would be much easier for all concerned if they remained under the watchful eye of the Sepik "Klappa" as these are so much closer. Their linguistic affinities also, are with the Arafundi groups not the Maramuni.

This group seems to have been very much insulated from the outside world. They had only about four bushknives, obtained from Pundugum, no steel axes, no beads or other european articles apart from the buttons mentioned previously. Their only contact seems to have been with the Pundugum/Avieme groups, contacted in 1961/62, on the Arafundi and the Tangan group of the Maramuni contacted in 1962 from Kompiam. From my informants I gleaned that they do not intermarry with any other groups. There were however, no real signs of in breeding.

This group, in common with the rest of the "NUMPAM" linguistic area (all the villages on the Arafundi excluding Yimas) are not or were not, cannibals. The Meakambut had a particularly fierce reputation but this was probably due to their being the last village to be contacted in the area.

A talk was given by myself, using interpreters from established villages downriver, outlining the main points of government patrol and stressing the point that the Administration was there to act as their friend and helper. The answer was encouraging. Their spokesman and leader, YAGA, placed his bow and arrows before me and said that he had heard the words of the government and he would abide by them.

A firearms demonstration was given causing much surprise, especially after they had laughed at the ridiculously small size of the "spear" or bullet. They were much impressed on seeing that the bullet could pass through two tree trunks.

Some small presents, beads, small knives and salt, were given to all. YAGA was given a small mirror.

After the ceremony the Meakambut mixed freely with the Imboin people and the patrol personnel and the general impression was received that they had indeed "buried" all their differences of the past. This was further strengthened when the four leading members of the group and the four women slept in the same house as the Imboins that night.

I consider that firm contact was established with these people and I expect that every co-operation, such as could reasonably be expected from a new group, will be given. Not all the people were seen. Two men, one sick and one old, all the young unmarried women (6), and ten children remained in the three hamlets in the mountains. Eighteen men, four women and one male child were actually seen.

	<u>Adults</u>		<u>Children</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
MEAKAMPUT	20	10	5	5	40

It is suggested that future patrols meet the Meakambut at Mr. Tatterson's (Amboin Patrol No 1-85/66) at MANGINGUA. This would be the ideal place for a rest house complex as it is within easy access of the three main hamlets.

At Arambro some information was obtained on the people who continue to live on the Karawari River and refuse to return to the Arafundi for census. There are about 40 people over there in scattered garden hamlets from both the villages of Arambro and Pundugua. The village officials have been told to urge them to come to the next census. I do not consider it worthwhile for a separate patrol to round these people up as they cover such a large area and are so scattered.

The Isangan people have mostly migrated into Arambro. There is now only one true Isangan left who is living with his family on the Karawari river. I again consider it impracticable to mount a separate patrol in order to see these people. I consider that they will in due course settle down. Five new names were recorded this year at Arambro.

Mr. Bain, geologist from the Bureau of Mineral Resources party said that he had encountered three men whilst on a traverse of the upper Karawari which, he thought, belonged to an uncontacted group. On questioning the Arambro people who have gardens on the Karawari it turned out that the three men were in fact Arambro's who had since returned to the Arafundi camp and reported to the luluai that they had seen

the geologist on the Karawari.

YIMAS continues to be the most helpful and progressive village in the area. These people are becoming quite sophisticated yet seem to have none of the "big head" complex that is sometimes evident with "enlightened" people. They are a pleasure to work with and are keen to progress using the economic stepping stones of timber during the wet season and crocodile skins during the present dry water.

Pundugum has been under extensive contact during the past few months mainly through the agencies of the Bureau of Mineral Resources party. This group has settled down well and has advanced considerably more than the lower group, Arambro. The Geological party spoke very highly of the Pundugum people as workers.

For the mountain villages general advancement will continue to be slow due not only to the inaccessibility of the area during the wet season but because of the limited economic potential that goes hand in hand with it.

Health and Hygiene :

Health in the area was generally quite reasonable. Treatment being limited to the dressing of sores and other minor ailments. Only at Arambro were a couple of bad cases of yaws seen and the sufferers were given anti yaws injection as were the rest of the village. The problem here is their contact with the Karawari absentees who probably also suffer with the disease and will no doubt re infect the Arambro group in time.

Health in the lower, more settled villages seems to have improved since Mr Tattersson's last visit although sanitation continues to be extremely poor. It is expected that this will improve with the years however as emphasis is laid on this by most officers.

Aid Post Orderly NIWI accompanied the patrol and carried out his duties enthusiastically and well. He suffers however, from a "policeman" complex in that he gives his orders in a loud, authoritative tone even in matters which are not his province.

Education :

There are not many pupils from the area as a whole attending the Primary 1 School at Ambon. It is encouraging to see that Yimas children continue to attend and that the number starting school from that village every year continues to add to the numbers. A total of 14 boys and 8 girls are at present attending.

Roads and Waterways :

The only feasible time to patrol the Arafundi river in its upper reaches remains the dry season when there is no hazard attached to the numerous river crossings involved. In all the patrol crossed the Arafundi River ten times going up and eight times returning but due to the low level of the water this proved to be little more than a seaside paddle. It would be a different story should this be attempted during the rainy season.

Roads on the whole were fair. It was especially pleasing to note the attempts made by Pundugum to beautify the approaches to the village. Again the dry weather had made the roads very passable indeed.

Although the dry water was an asset in the upper reaches of the river it proved somewhat of a difficulty in the lower reaches. The negotiating of logs and sandbars made travel very slow and

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the outboard motor could not be utilised fully.

Villages and Housing :

Both Pundugum and Avieme have fully established themselves in villages now. Both are situated on ridges and command a clear view of the Arafundi River valley. Pundugum has already built a rest house and police barracks and Avieme will be commencing as soon as they completed their own requirements, at present everybody living in one house.

Arambro has not really settled down as yet. Even with two weeks notice it was necessary to wait for the people to come from their many garden hamlets. The central point at the moment is Tungum camp where they have a sago stand.

Housing in the established villages was of reasonable standard only. Both at Yamandim and Wabiamas it was considered necessary to advise the people to rebuild some of their houses. I expect that this will be done within the next six months or so.

Census :

The routine census for the whole of the Arafundi river was revised and the total population showed a large increase due mainly to the recording of the Meakambut group. Five new names were also recorded at Arambro.

There were no real problems at census. The people that were present proved co-operative and things went without a hitch. Both at Pundugum and Arambro however, there seems to be a constant proportion of the people that persist in living on the Karawari river. A total of some 40 people at present being absent over there.

Agriculture and Livestock :

The staple foodstuff for the area is sago, even for the mountain villages who have reasonably large stands in the river valleys. In addition supplies of taro, bananas and sweet potato can also be obtained to supplement their diet.

Pundugum, Avieme and Arambro are in the habit of cutting extensive gardens in which they plant the last three crops mentioned above. The remainder depend mainly on the large sago stands of the lower Arafundi.

Pigs, dogs and fowls are the only forms of domesticated livestock. The mountain people are in the habit of castrating their male pigs to make them grow fat and depend entirely on bush pigs mating with their female village pigs for any additions to stock.

Economic Development :

There is very little that can be attempted in this field in the villages of Pundugum, Avieme, Arambro and, of course, the Meakambut, for some years. Difficulty of access and egress means that any economic crops will be at a disadvantage to market. Frankly I can see no way around this unless a road could be built by the people themselves as a self-help project which was not subject to the continual crossing of the river. However the population is

④

too small to contemplate any venture of this kind.

The upper Arafundi has extensive stands of timber resources but these are all situated on mountains with steep cliffs and are impossible to remove without an initial capital outlay of many thousands of pounds (dollars). I do not think the stands would attract any large scale company venture.

The villages of Yimas, Auwim, Wablamas, Yamandin and Imboin are engaged in the cutting of timber for monetary gain. The pay received is not enormous but it does give them a steady income during the wet season months which can tide them over the rest of theyear.

All timber is at present sold to SEPIK TIMBERS at TAWAY.

Although the crocodile skin industry lapsed in this area for some time it is now beginning to get back into favour and Yimas people are now, being the dry season, actively engaged in the hunting of crocodiles.

The coconut area project has lost its initial enthusiasm and is now being carried out only by those men who mean business. Auwim and Yamandin have all cleared their gardens and most have completed the planting of the seed coconuts. This augurs rather well for the future.

The project did receive a setback earlier this year when many of the gardens, planted on the river flat, were flooded and the seed coconuts died. The people now inform me that they intend planting on higher ground in future. It is encouraging to note that they are not using an initial setback as an excuse to refrain altogether.

On the whole the economic future of the area is promising. Whilst they will never become millionaires they do have the potential in the area for a comfortable living from timber and crocodile skins, and in the future, from the copra that could result from the area project.

Conclusion :

The area is at an interesting stage. In the north we have the go ahead sophisticated group of Yimas giving impetus and economic drive to the lower river as a whole. In the south the villages of Punigum, Avieme, Arambro and Meakambut which have little thought for economic gain at the present.

With the contact of the Meakambut group there are now no other uncontacted groups between the Maramuni and the Karawari headwaters although there are still some people belonging to contacted groups which have not, as yet, had their names recorded. It is expected that these will continue to come in in the next few years.

The area has a promising economic future if one excludes the mountain villages. These will probably be able to plant some minor economic crop which will give them a modest income in the future.

For your information, please. The patrol achieved all its aims.

An excellent report of a very active patrol with the high standard of field work achieved by the patrol.

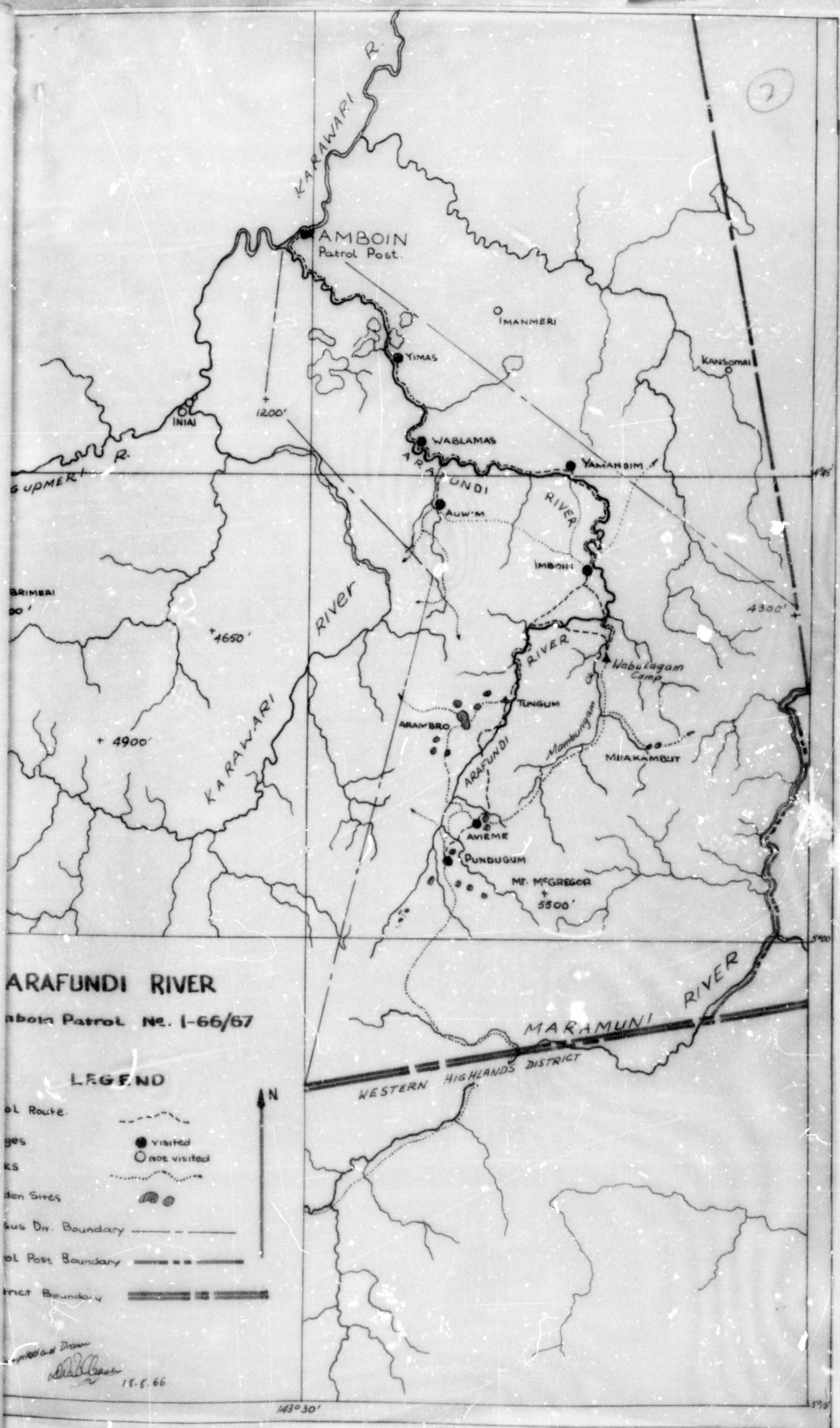
D. van P. Claason
(D. van P. Claason)
Patrol Officer

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Report on Patrolling Police :

- Constable 1/c OMAKAN, No. 8060 - A useful H.C.O.
- Constable SAGI, No. 7891 - Unimaginative but a steady member
- Constable UNTUNAN, No. 9409 - A cheerful and reliable member.

D. van R. Claasen
.....
(D. van R. Claasen)
Commissioned Officer
R.P.&N.G.C.



ARAFUNDI RIVER
amboin Patrol No. 1-66/67

- LEGEND**
- o-l Route.
 - ges visited
 - KS not visited
 - den Sites
 - us Div. Boundary
 - ol Post Boundary
 - istrict Boundary

Map Drawn
[Signature]
15.8.66

143°30'

5°5'



4. Q.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. AMBOIN 2-66/67

Patrol Conducted by D. van R. Claasen, P.O.

Area Patrolled Karawari

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Three

Duration—From 6/9/1966 to 16/9/1966

Number of Days 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

Medical April/1965

Map Reference Is Attached

Objects of Patrol Encourage Economic Development - Initiate Council Education - Routine Administration

Director of District Administration,

PORT MORESBY.
KONKORU, P.P.A.

Forwarded, please.

81 9/1966

E. G. Hicks
District Commissioner

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

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

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

ge. Pop

67-8-3.

28th October, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NO.2 OF 1966/1967.

Receipt is acknowledged of Mr. Claasen's patrol report of a patrol in the Karawari River area and of the covering memoranda from the Assistant District Commissioner, Angoram and yourself.

I agree with your comments that the Agricultural Officer at Angoram should be asked for his views on the Economic Potential of the area. Mr. Claasen paints a rosy picture but it is not as simple as he states. Economic development requires adequate means of getting produce to market, adequate assured and stable markets, continuous supplies of goods to be marketed. All this must be planned. It is not sufficient to push the people into this type of activity, they must be "sold" on the idea and benefits which would follow such development.

Local Government Education should be further promoted in the area to meet the target of establishing a council by the end of 1967.

The report on the airstrip and the possibility of a road from it to the station will be awaited with interest.

(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR



District Office,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

6th October, -1966.

~~Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.~~

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NO.2 - 1966-67.

Thank you for the abovementioned report together with your covering memorandum.

It would be a good idea for Mr. Van Claasan to inspect the old mission airstrip; also the possibility of constructing a road from the strip to the Station.

It would be appreciated if you would enquire of the Agricultural Officer at Angoram his views on the economic potential of the area patrolled by Mr. van Claasan; apart from the Area Coconut Project. Further, what are the actual duties of the Agricultural Assistant in the area patrolled.

The report is neat and well presented.

E. G. Hicks
.....

(E.G.Hicks).
District Commissioner.

MINUTE TO:-

(67-1-7)

Director,
Dept. District Administration,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

For your information and records, please.

E. G. Hicks
.....

(E.G.Hicks).
District Commissioner.

67-1-2/257

Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM.

23rd September, 1966.

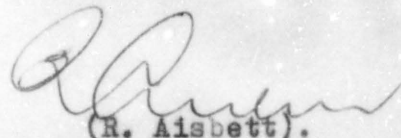
The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
W E W A K.

AMBOIN Patrol Report 2/1966-67.

Two copies of the above report submitted by Mr. Claasen P.O. are enclosed.

The report gives a clear description of the area patrolled and is well set out and presented.

- (1) The allegation of sorcery (P.4) will be further investigated. Although there appears little chance that anything positive can be obtained, an investigation may help to satisfy the complainants.
- (2) Local Government. Local Government propaganda in the entire KARAWARI area will be intensified with the establishment of a Council before the end of 1967 the object.
- (3) The economical potential of the area appears to be substantial enough to support an active Local Council. Villages at present with little or no cash income could be pushed into utilizing the potential available to them by the imposition of a council tax.
- (4) The airstrip mentioned in the last entry of the diary should be further investigated. I have asked the Officer-In-Charge to submit a detailed report.



(R. Aisbett).
Assistant District Commissioner.

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Territory of Papua and New Guinea

67-1

Patrol Post,
AMBOIN,
Angoram Sub-District,
EAST SEPIK DISTRICT.

17th September, 1966.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

Subject : AMBOIN PATROL No. 2-66/67

Patrol Conducted By : D. van R. Claassen, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled : KARAWARI RIVER, North of Amboin Station.

Personnel Accompanying : Constable 1/c OMAKAN, No. 8060.
Constable SAIPOI, No. 10729.
Driver TANGIT.


Duration of Patrol : Tuesday, 6th September, 1966 to Friday, 16th September, 1966.
11 Days.

Last Patrol to Area : D.D.A. - December, 1965.
P.H.D. - April, 1965.
D.A.S.F. - December, 1965.

Map Reference : As attached.

Object of Patrol : Encourage Economic Development.
Initiate Council Education.
Routine Administration.

For your information, please.


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

Introduction :-

The patrol visited all villages on the Karawari River and its environs north of the Amboin Patrol Post. This area lies completely within the floodplains of that river and is also subject to flooding from the Sepik River at extreme high water such as was experienced during the period February-April 1966. The only exception being the villages of Imanmeri and Marinyam which are situated on low hills at the southern end of the area.

Vegetation in the area is mainly lowland rainforest, grass and sago swamps. There are numerous creeks and rivers which provide an excellent network of travel for paddle canoes during the wet season.

The area may be considered one of the most prosperous and sophisticated within the Karawari patrol area even including the somewhat backward groups of Meikerobi and Kaiwaria on the Kangrimei creek.

The aim of the patrol was to encourage economic development and to initiate a council education programme with the intention to establish a council sometime in the year 1968.

Diary :

Tuesday, 6th September 1966.

Departed Amboin at 0900 and travelled for fifty minutes by dug-out canoe powered by 20HP Mercury to MANJAMAI Village. No one present despite the fact that they have had one week's notice and are so near the station. Luluai turned up at about 1200 but majority of the people did not arrive until 1800 hours.

Held discussions re land boundaries and village problems with officials. No serious complaints.

Mr. T. Slimmon, Trader, Angoram arrived at about 1900, on a trading expedition to the upper Karawari.

Wednesday, 7th September 1966.

Talks given on schools, economic activity and councils to assembled villagers at Manjamai. No complaints.

Departed village at 0815 by canoe and travelled for 15 minutes to road head. Thence walked 1 hour 5 minutes to KUNGRIAMBON Village.

Assembled villagers and gave talks on schooling, economic development and councils. There was little comment on the need for education but they were rather sobered by the thought of having to find some money. Economic potential in this particular section is low but could be improved by 100%.

Slept at Kungriambon.

Thursday, 8th September 1966.

Forty minutes from Kungriambon to KAIWARIA by paddle canoe and walking. Minor complaints dealt with during the morning and part of the afternoon.

Talks given on the usual subjects. People agreed that councils would be a good thing but were concerned at their ability to pay tax.

Slept at Kaiwaria.

Friday, 9th September 1966.

Walked 10-15 minutes from Kaiwaria to MEIKEROBI village. Inspected village and environs and found to be far from satisfactory. General clean-up ordered in the presence of the patrol. Orders given for improvements to village housing and general cleanliness. Prosecutions promised if there is no general improvement in the next few months.

Saw some skulls in the process of being painted for the sale to artefact dealers. Ordered that this was to cease immediately.

Talks given on Councils, economic development and village cleanliness. Slept at Meikerobi.

Saturday, 10th September 1966.

From Meikerobi walked ten minutes to Kaiwaria and thence two hours to the Karawari River where canoe was waiting to take the patrol to Manjamei. As today is the sabbath at Masandenai decided to remain at Manjamei for the Saturday.

Sunday, 11th September 1966.

Left Manjamei by motor canoe and travelled 35 minutes to landing point on the Karawari downstream. Thence walked 30 minutes to Kangrimei creek and paddled a further 1 hour 45 minutes to arrive at MASANDENAI.

Minor complaints heard and settled. One allegation of sorcery against the Tultuk from ANGRIMAN Village of the Middle Sepik. No concrete evidence but cannot convince the people of this.

Talks given on councils and economic development.

Monday, 12th September 1966.

From Masandenai to Karawari River in two hours thence by motor canoe to KONMEI to arrive at 1145.

Talks given economic development and councils. Reaction was the usual "...but we haven't got anything..." Pointed out to them the resources at their disposal, timber, coconuts and sago. No comment. Heard minor complaints and talks only. Slept night.

Tuesday, 13th September 1966.

Travelled 3 hours 30 minutes from Konmei to MARINYAM along a very low river and with the level falling. May have trouble getting back tomorrow. Village a pleasant site on a hill overlooking the Konmei River.

Visited and inspected both upper and lower camps. Extensive areas of forest have been cut and cleared ready to plant coconuts. These people quite a good group and seem ready to work. Talks given on councils and economic development. Received a mixed reaction but the majority prepared to knuckle down and work. Minor complaints only. Slept night.

Wednesday, 14th September 1966.

2 hours 30 minutes from Marinyam to IMANMERI plus thirty minutes by good road over undulating country. Place inspected and quite fair. No complaints. These people probably the most progressive in this neck of the woods. Talks given on councils and the idea enthusiastically accepted.

Excellent village site with a very good view of the central mountain ranges to the south.

Thursday, 15th September 1966.

Departed Imanmeri at 0740 and walked 35 minutes to canoe place then travelled 10 minutes by motor canoe to AMBONWARI village. Place in fair condition, pleasant and with a good site. Rest House quite good. No complaints heard.

Talks given on economic effort and councils. As in Imanmeri the idea received with some enthusiasm by the village leaders. Slept night.

Friday, 16th September 1966.

Departed Ambonwari by motor canoe at 0740. Arrived at KUNDIMAN at 1000 after a ~~slow~~ slow trip along very low river.

Talks given on the need for economic development and councils. No complaints.

Inspected airstrip. In fair condition considering it is never used. //

Continued on to AMBOIN as no rest house at Kundiman and it is only 10 minutes away from the station.

Patrol Stood Down.

End of Diary

District Administration :

The patrol was well received at all times and the people were co-operative and helpful. There is a definite pro administration attitude throughout the area patrolled and the people freely accept the role of the Administration as adjudicator and guide in government affairs.

Principally, the patrol was in the field to encourage economic activity and to initiate a council education programme with a view to the establishment in the financial year 1968/69 subject to your and Headquarters approval. At no stage were any definite promises made but the people were given to understand that the advent of a council was a necessary step on the road to political development. Their re-actions will be discussed under the heading of "Local Government".

The villages of KAYWRIA, KUNGRIAMBON and MEIKEROBI are probably the most backward in this area visited during the course of the patrol. Much of this apparent lagging in development is due to their, relatively, isolated and inhospitable environment. The villages are situated on the upper reaches of the Kangrimei Creek near large sago stands which form their staple diet. The area is subject to regular inundation for long periods during the wet season but is difficult to reach during the dry as the water level drops so low that even paddle canoes are unable to journey along the creek. Economic cash cropping is thus hampered by growth during the wet and difficult to transport during the dry season.

During the years 1964/65 efforts to get them to plant coconuts for future copra production were successful but the extreme high water conditions prevalent during the earlier part of this year flooded their gardens and caused much havoc amongst the young coconuts causing about a 60% failure of the crop. This set-back has discouraged them and they need to be encouraged in no uncertain terms to try again. Another crop which could probably be tried is rice but this will be a matter for the Department of Agriculture.

MASANDENAI is an outwardly sophisticated group. They tend to talk a lot about what they intend to do in the economic activity line and have been in the habit of telling previous officers of this great programme. However, there is no evidence that any of their plans have been transmitted into actual hard work. The people were told that the only way to get anywhere in the modern situation was to knuckle down to some hard work.

The sophistication shown by the group would seem to be only skin deep even despite the presence of strong Seventh Day Adventist influence. An indication of this is in the allegation of sorcery against one TANGARAGUN SAUNMONMERI of Angriman village in the Middle Sepik Census Division. The people alleged that he had killed one of their number by the use of sorcery. The belief stems from the fact that three years ago the people of Masandenai and Angriman had a difference of opinion over a woman. The Angriman's made some threats in their 'hau' tamberan' that they would kill some Masandenai's within three years. During the ensuing period there was no traffic between the villages until about one month ago when the Tultuk from Angriman, Tangaragun appeared, ostensibly to obtain some young banana plants. Whilst he was at Masandenai he apparently said that the people had better watch out as some of them knew how to make sorcery. He then went back to Angriman. Some days later one of the younger men of the village, the Luluai's son, died coughing blood and unable to breathe. The people concluded that sorcery had done the deed.

There is no concrete evidence to connect the visit of the tultuk with the death of the man. The people cannot be convinced however and desire a fullscale investigation. Accordingly I shall take this up under separate cover with yourself to ascertain whether

the Taltul actually did make the threats in which case he could probably be prosecuted for threatening to make sorcery. Perhaps the next patrolling officer to the Middle Sepik area could investigate the matter from that end.

KUNDIMAN and MANJAMEI villages, both on the main river, continue to while away the time by having "sing-sings" and generally enjoying themselves. They do not seem to be in any great hurry to partake in the economic development scheme of things but cannot be altogether blamed as it must be an idyllic existence to have all the food you want and not have to work too hard for it. It was explained to them that they were being left behind in the race and were in fact being outstripped by people, namely the highlanders, who had relatively little contact with the government whereas they had had the benefit of guidance for some forty years. They agreed with this and welcomed the idea of a council although they wanted to consolidate their economic position first.

The three villages on the KONMEI River, MARINYAM, IMANMERI and AMBONWARI are a pleasure to visit. They are keen and eager to work and are at present busy in the rafting of timber, the planting of coconuts and some minor skin getting (crocodiles) in order to better their economic position.

There were very few complaints brought to the notice of the patrol and these were of a minor nature only. It is pleasing to note that cordial relations exist between most of the groups visited and indeed, examples of one village helping another are not isolated.

Village Officials :

Luluai's YENGUS and KWASAM, both from Imanmeri, are energetic and capable and prove to be good progressive leaders of their village. KWASAM is young as yet and is subordinate to the older more volatile YENGUS, but could prove to be a force in the future.

The Luluai at Ambonwari is also a progressive leader and outwardly very pro administration. I have had reports however that he has at times shown a contempt for the authorities that does not befit his position as leader.

Luluai AWA of Kundiman is helpful and together with YENGUS would be the most influential of all the leaders in the villages visited. Perhaps the only other leader in the area that surpasses them in quality would be Luluai KAMASAWAN of the progressive YIMAS village on the Arafundi river.

Both the officials at Masandenai are talkative and outwardly progressive men but, and in this they reflect the general attitude of the village, they are all talk and are above taking sides blatantly in any complaint brought before the patrol.

On the whole the standard of village officials in the area is fair and I would not recommend any changes at this stage.

Local Government :

In all villages initial talks were given on the place of councils in the general development of the territory or of an area. Simple explanations of taxes were given and emphasis laid on the fact that a local government council would be run by themselves and for themselves.

Reactions varied. In the less economically progressive villages concern was shown over the fact that they couldn't pay the taxes.

These people were told that council tax was set by themselves and that it was up to them to increase their economic output of whatever ventures they could get their hands on. The fact that even in these villages they are able to purchase outboard motors shows that the cry "we cant pay the tax", although it has to be considered, does not have to be taken too seriously.

The idea was given an enthusiastic reception in all the villages on the Konmei river. These people are most progressive and are eager for the council to come into the area although there is of course a conservative element in all the groups. The people here were encouraged to continue to develop and widen their economic base prior to the establishment of the council.

Although the area visited is only a small section of the area that would have to be incorporated in a council it does show an encouraging start to the council education programme. It is intended that this should be carried out extensively in preparation for a local government survey sometime in 1968/69 and the establishment of a council soon afterwards.

Law & Justice :

The area is on the whole quite law abiding. There were no convictions under the local court.

Agriculture :

Traditional subsistence crops are limited to bananas, taro and sweet potato. Sago may also be replanted in some village groups.

The Area Coconut Project is progressing steadily although it received a setback in the floods earlier this year. In the groups which have the ground extensive clearing is being carried out and the people are awaiting the arrival of the Agricultural Field Assistants to assist them in the marking of the plots.

In the villages subject to regular inundation it is suggested that thought be given to the introduction of rice as an economic crop. It does seem however that this would have to compete at an unfair basis with the Bainyik rice in that transport from the area to rice mills is difficult and takes so much longer.

Imanmeri has been chosen for a rubber experiment with the people voluntarily agreeing to subdivide their land so that the rubber could be planted on an individual basis. The people have really worked hard at this and an extensive area of jungle has been cleared and nurseries prepared for the seeds which are to arrive later in the year.

Agricultural Assistant DAYENKI LANIGRE has been posted to the area and is doing his work in a capable and effective manner. He is well-received by the people.

The presence of an Assistant Agricultural Officer at AMBOIN has been very beneficial for the area.

Forestry :

The villages of KONMEI, IMANMERI, MARINYAM, KUNDIMAN and MANJAMAI continue to make a reasonably steady income from the logging and sale of timber to SEPIK TIMBERS at TAWAY. Rafts are prepared and then floated up to 3-4 days to Taway where they are milled.

Mr. O'Shannessy of Taway purchases the logs at Amboin. There has been some delay in the purchase of some of the rafts this year because of the enormous amount of timber cut during the recent

high water with the result that the sawmill at Taway has been unable to cope. There has been some discontent about this but on the whole the people understand the situation.

Economic Development :

The economic potential for the area is quite bright. What remains is for this potential to be realised and this depends largely on the people being willing to work to their full capacity. At present there are perhaps only two villages who even approach this desirable standard.

There are at present three main fields of operations in economic ventures. The principal one, from which a steady income is being obtained at the present moment, is the sale of timber. This involves a lot of hard work and is time consuming but the return is quite reasonable at this stage.

Secondly, some villages make a fair income from the capture and sale of crocodile skins. Trade in this item however, is rather spasmodic and none of the villages visited, except perhaps Masandenai, make a steady effort ~~in~~ this field.

Operations in both the above fields could be expanded by nearly all villages. Imanmeri is perhaps the only village working full-time on timber rafting but even they have time to spare to work on other projects.

Thirdly is the area coconut project. This is aimed at providing a large planted area of coconut palms in anticipation that the copra price will remain steady and will thus be able to provide a steady, and reasonable, income in the future, when the trees finally begin bearing. So far the project is progressing steadily in all villages except the ones situated in the grass and sago swamp areas.

Imanmeri is at present the venue for a rubber project under the auspices of the Agriculture Department. At present it is impossible to see how it will go but if successful could provide another means of future income.

For the villages in the swamps there remains at present the sale of sago. The people complain that the price of sago is too little to make it worth the effort. This may be so, in which case the only alternative may be to provide an incentive for them to do some hard work. Perhaps raising the tax would assist in this. However, this could probably be left to a future council decision. The only other alternative for these villages would be resettlement.

As can be seen, with a few exceptions, the people have a reasonable economic future ahead of them. They may never become millionaires but they do have the prospect of a steady income from a fairly diversified base (coconuts, sago, timber, crocodile skins) which means the failure of one venture need not necessarily mean future economic hardship should they ever come to depend solely on money for a living (A situation which seems highly unlikely at the present moment).

Public Health & Hygiene :

From a layman's point of view health in the area seems quite good. The only ailments brought to the notice of the patrol proved to be caused by physical accidents.

All villages are well endowed with latrines and these would seem

to be used by the populace.

Water supplies are adequate in all cases.

Roads & Waterways :

As the patrol took place during the extreme dry season much of the route had to be traversed over land whereas in the wet season the whole area can be easily visited by water transport.

Tracks therefore were not of a particularly high standard being just native pads through the forest or the sago swamps. The going was quite good however as there had been no rains and all were dry and easy to negotiate.

The only permanent track in the area, some 35 minutes walking from the Konmei river to Imanmeri, is in excellent condition although it involves a steep climb at the end up to the village.

The Karawari River continues to be the main waterway in the area easily negotiable by canoes with outboard motors and boats of workboat size as far as Manjamai for all of the year. Workboats can usually reach Amboin except in the dry season when logs and snags preclude this.

Kangrimei Creek and the canal from the Karawari to the creek were completely dry in the upper reaches which meant that the villages of Masandenai, Kungriambon, Kaiwaria and Meikerobi had to be visited partly on foot. During the wet season the canal enables travel from the Karawari to the Kangrimei creek which then flows into the Sepik River below Tambanum. This cuts of several hours from the journey Amboin to Angoram as compared with the usual journey via the Karawari Mouth proper which joins the Sepik at Mindimbit some twentyfive miles further upstream.

Konmei Creek was also quite dry and travel up to Marinyam was quite difficult as logs and shallows had to be negotiated. In some places the people had been clearing gardens and had allowed the trees to fall across the river. Orders were given that in these cases the people clearing the land should also prepare a clear pathway through the logs in the river.

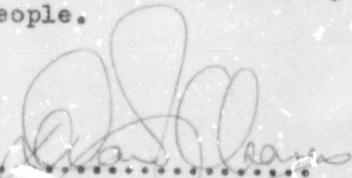
Conclusion :

The general atmosphere for development in the area is good. This should be encouraged by future patrols and reflects well upon the work of officers in the past five years since the post at Amboin was established.

Economically speaking the area has a bright future with the possibility of a reasonably diversified base which will mean that any social and political development will have a good ground to work on.

On the whole an interesting patrol which served to increase my personal knowledge of the area and its people.

For your information, please.


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

APPENDIX "A"

Patrol Post,
AMBOIN,
Angoram Sub District,
EAST SEPIK DISTRICT.


Report on Patrolling Police
AMBOIN PATROL No. 2-66/67

Constable 1st Class, 8060, OMAKAN.

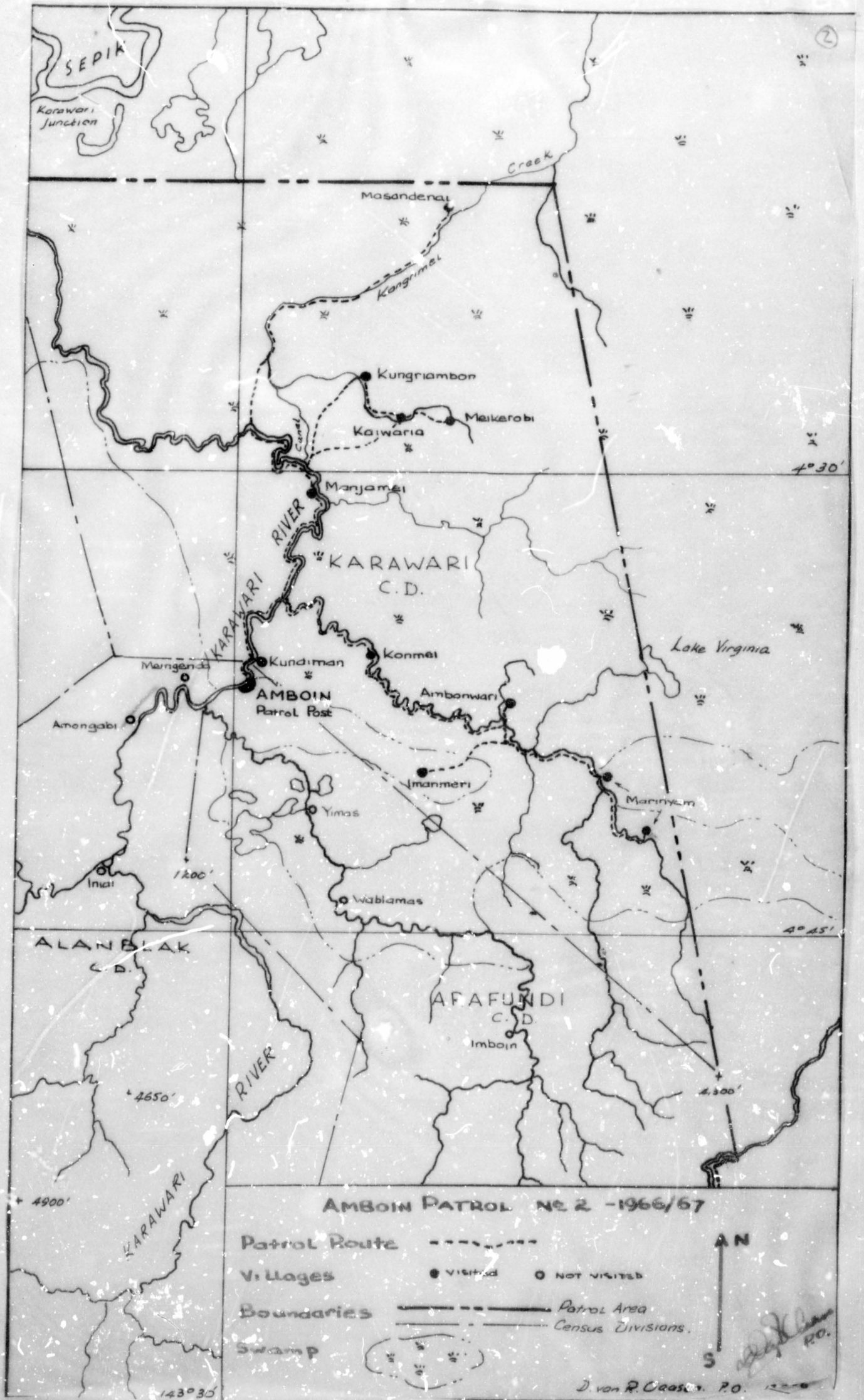
Another good performance by this member. A useful man to have along on any kind of patrol.

Constable. 10729, SAIPOI.

Useful and cheerful. Conduct excellent.


.....
(D. van R. Claassen)
Commissioned Officer
R.P.&N.G.C.

c. c. Commissioner
R.P.&N.G.C. Konedobu.



DIRECTOR

16



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... EAST SEPIK Report No. AMRGIN. No. 5-56/67

Patrol Conducted by... M.V. O'Regan P.O.

Area Patrolled... ALANBLAK, ARAFUNDI and SOUTH KARAWARI, C.Ds

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... NIL

Natives... THREE

Duration—From... 9.../12.../19...66 to 21.../12.../19...66

Number of Days... 14 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?... No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... 5.../5.../19...66

Medical ... 11.../4.../19...66

Map Reference... As per Attached

Objects of Patrol... FAMILIARISATION

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

2812/1967

E. G. Hicks
District Commissioner

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

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

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

Amount Returned to Store

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Ref: 67-8-18

Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

2/6/1967.

District Commissioner,

Wewak

PATROL NO. (Rambau) 52/1966/67

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of:-

- * ~~Memorandum of Patrol No.~~
- * Patrol Report No. 5/66-67

covering patrol by..... Mr. M.V. O'Regan

J.K. McCarthy
(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

* Delete as necessary.

67. 8. 18 (15)

B67-1-7.



East Sepik District,
WENAK.

28th February, 1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 1966/1967.

AMBOIN PATROL POST.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report.

You have the appropriate authority to examine all carvings being exported from your Sub-District; this matter was fully discussed during your recent visit to this District H.Q., however, would you please make further investigation and advise this office in writing so that action can be taken, if need be with the Dept. Customs, Madang.

A neat report.

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

District Commissioner.

MINUTE TO:-

Director,
Dept. District Administration,
KORIDOBU.

You will be kept advised on the matter of artifacts being taken out of the Sub-District without proper examination. For your information, please.

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

District Commissioner.

17/5

67-1-2/649

Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM.

23rd February, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEW/K.

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NO.5 66/67

Two copies of the above report and Camping Allowance claim are enclosed. I have requested Mr. O'Regan to forward P.O.J. folios by first available mail.

The patrol was of a routine nature and there were no outstanding incidents.

- (1) It is interesting to note the fading interest in the cargo cult activities. This was anticipated following Mr. Van Claasens previous report.
- (2) The removal of stone carvings and other artefacts has always been a problem. It has already been submitted that all stone carvings in the AMBOIN area be gazetted under the ordinance. However, no action has yet been taken.

Mr. O'Regan carried out another patrol immediately following this one, hence the late submission of this report.


R. Aisbett,
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

Department of District Administration,
Patrol Post.
AMBOIN.
ANGORAM Sub-district.
East Sepik District.
6th January 1967.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.
East Sepik District.

AMBOIN PATROL No.5 --66/67.

Patrol Conducted by: M.V.C'Regan Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled: ALANBLAK, ARAFUNDI and SOUTH KARAWARI C.Ds

Personel Accompanying: Constable 1/c OMAKAN, No.8060
Constable SAIPOI, No.10729
Driver TANGIT.

Duration of Patrol: Friday, 9th December, 1966 to
Friday, 16th December, 1966 and from
Monday, 19th December, 1965 to
Wednesday, 21st December, 1966.

Last patrols to the area: D.D.A --May, 1966.
P.I.D. --April, 1965.
D.A.S.F.--October, 1966.

Map reference: Attached.

Objedt of patrol: Familiarisation.

.....
(M.V.C'Regan) patrol Officer.

(2).

Friday 9th December 1966.

0815 hrs the patrol departed Amboin Station. Arrived at INIAI village at 1000 hrs. Later departed for LATOMA village and arrived at the beginning of the LATOMA road at 1315 hrs. Walked to the village arriving at 1350 hrs. Inspected the village. Talked to the people about social, economic and political development. Also obtained information about the GARDO people. Heard two minor complaints. Held night discussions with some of the people. Slept LATOMA.

Saturday 10th December 1966.

0800 hrs, departed for the Wogupmeri river bank and arrived 0835 hrs. Loaded conce and then travelled to DANYING village arriving at 0915 hrs. Talked to the people about development subjects. Inspected the village and talked to the village officials. No complaints.

0110 hrs, travelled to IENIA An village. Talk given and village inspected. Settled one minor complaint about disobedience to the luluai. At 1230 hrs, departed for BARAPIDGIN village. Arrived at road mouth at 1310 hrs. Walked to the new village site and arrived at 1420 hrs. Talked to assembled people on development subject. Heard two court cases. Inspected the village. Discussions also held that night. Slept BARAPIDGIN.

Sunday 11th December 1966.

At 0900 hrs the patrol departed for the river bank. Arrived at the Wogupmeri river at 1015 hrs. Conce loaded and then the patrol travelled to SIKAIUM village. Arrived SAKAIUM at 1040 hrs. Talked to the village people about development subjects and investigated allegation of cargo cult activities in the area. Inspected the village. Held night discussions with village leaders. Stayed the night.

(3)

Monday 12th December 1966.

Departed SIKAIUM village at 0830 hrs and travelled to INIAI village. Arrived INIAI at 0846 hrs. Talked to the people and inspected the village. 1030 hrs the patrol departed for CHIMBUT village and arrived at 1105 hrs. Held discussions with the people and inspected the village. Two complaints heard. 1145 hrs departed for MARAMBA village. Talked to the people on development subjects. Inspected the village and heard one minor complaint. Stayed the night.

Tuesday 13th December 1966.

0830 hrs, departed for AMONGABI village and arrived at 0910 hrs. People still in the bush. Told to return to the village. Worked on the bearings of the New Guinea Gospel Mission's lease. At 1400 hrs, held discussion with the village people who had now returned to the village. Talked to the people about the mission lease. Also talked about obeying the village officials. Inspected coconut gardens. Settled one minor complaint. Stayed the night.

Wednesday 14th December 1966.

Departed for TUNGANBIT village at 0800hrs. Arrived TANGANBIT at 0910 hrs. Talked to the people about development in general. Inspected the village. Talked about the timber rafts awaiting to be taken to TAWAY. Heard three minor complaints. 1130 hrs, departed for Amboin station and arrived same at 1145 hrs. 1300 hrs the patrol departed for WABLAMAS village on the Arafundi river. Arrived WABLAMAS at 1500 hrs. Talked to the people and later inspected the village. Later travelled to YAMARDIM village. Stayed the night.

Thursday 15th December 1966.

0800 hrs talked to the people on development subjects. 0900hr inspected the village. 0915 hrs the patrol departed for IMBOIN village. Arrived IMBOIN at 1035 hrs. Talked to the people about social, economic and political development. Inspected the village. 1200 hrs, departed for AUWIM village.

(4)

Thursday 15th December 1966. Cont.

Arrived at the beginning of the AUWIM road at 1350 hrs. Walked to the village arriving at 1425 hrs. Held discussion with the assembled people. Inspected the village and heard three minor complaints. At 1510 hrs, departed for the Arafundi river and arrived at 1535 hrs. Travelled to YIMAS village. Stayed the night at YIMAS.

Friday 16th December 1966.

0800 hrs, I talked to the people and later inspected the village. No complaints. 1030 hrs the patrol travelled to Amboin station. Arrived Amboin station at 1135 hrs. Stayed at Amboin station.

Monday 19th December 1966.

0800 hrs, departed for KANSAMAI village. Arrived at the village at 1215 hrs. At 1400 hrs I travelled to the main section of the village and arrived at 1220 hrs. Held long discussion with the people and later inspected the village. Heard one complaint. Later returned to rest house site. Stayed the night.

Tuesday 20th December 1966.

Departed from KANSAMAI at 0800 hrs. Arrived at AMBONWARI village at 1020 hrs. Talked to the people on development subjects. Heard two minor complaints. Later inspected the large village. 1210 hrs, departed for IMMANMERI village. Arrived at same at 1245 hrs after a short walk. Talked to the assembled people on development subjects. Inspected the large village. 1400 hrs, held two courts. Talked to the village leaders at night. Slept IMMANMERI.

Wednesday 21st December 1966.

0815 hrs, departed for the Konmei river. Inspected the rubber nursery on route. Also talked to the agricultural assistant stationed at the nursery. 0935 hrs, the patrol departed by canoe for KONMEI village. Arrived KONMEI, at 1020 hrs. Held discussion with the people on development subjects.

(5)

Wednesday 21st December 1966. cont.

Inspected

Inspected the village and heard three minor complaints. At 1100 hrs commenced to travel to KUNDIMAN village. Inspected the KUNDIMAN airstrip on route and arrived at the village at 1310 hrs. Talked to the people about development in general. Heard one minor complaint. Later inspected the village. 1435 hrs, the patrol returned to Amboin station.

at the Amboin

inspected the

and the village

Patrol ended.

The area is a lowland area with a few hills. The vegetation is mostly primary forest with some areas of grassy open ground. The people are mostly engaged in agriculture and some in trade. The area is well served by roads and has a good communication system. The people are friendly and helpful. The area is a good example of a well developed lowland area.

The vegetation in the area is mostly primary forest with some areas of grassy open ground. The people are mostly engaged in agriculture and some in trade. The area is well served by roads and has a good communication system. The people are friendly and helpful. The area is a good example of a well developed lowland area.

The patrol visited 24 villages in the area. The people are mostly engaged in agriculture and some in trade. The area is well served by roads and has a good communication system. The people are friendly and helpful. The area is a good example of a well developed lowland area.

The area is a lowland area with a few hills. The vegetation is mostly primary forest with some areas of grassy open ground. The people are mostly engaged in agriculture and some in trade. The area is well served by roads and has a good communication system. The people are friendly and helpful. The area is a good example of a well developed lowland area.

Inspected

at the Amboin

inspected the

and the village

67-1-2

ORIGINAL: H.G.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. AMBOIN PATPOL No. 2-65/66

Patrol Conducted by P.L. Tatterson Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled KARAWARI Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

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

Duration—From 1/11/1965 to 8/12/1965

Number of Day Thirty Eight (38)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9/1965

Medical 4/1965

Map Reference As per attached map

Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision, 2. Tax Collection, 3. Talks on
Decimal Currency and 4. Routine Administration

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21/3/1966

E. G. Hicks
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund

ge Pop

31
78

3	Over 15		Females in Child Birth
F	M	F	

67-8-48

29th March, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEVAK.

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NO.2/1965-1966.

Thank you for your memorandum 67-3-12/2139 of 9th March, 1966, together with Mr. Tatterson's patrol report.

2. The comments of both Mr. McCabe and yourself have been noted.
3. Mr. Tatterson spent 38 days very usefully in the field, living with the people and collecting data for an excellent report which he has submitted. He is to be commended on this effort.
4. I do agree that decimal currency education should be continued for a year at least.
5. I am pleased to note that during the past year all villages in the Karawari Census Division have been planting coconuts as part of an area project.

(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67.8.48

28



67-3-12.2139

District Office,
WEWAK.

9th March, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NO.2 : 1965/1966.

KARAWARI CENSUS DIVISION.

Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged.

The report is a credit to Mr. Tatterson, and you have adequately covered all points raised.

The trawler, m.v. "THETIS" is presently en route to Port Moresby for rebuilding; and the m.v. "ROUNA FALLS" is on the slipway at Madang, therefore there will be no likelihood of transferring any seed nuts from Kar Kar Island, until the return of the "ROUNA FALLS" in approximately five weeks.

In all future patrol instructions issued, please include the instruction that all field reports (i.e., Patrol; Local Govt., etc. etc.) are to be completed and handed to you within 7 working days after the completion of the patrol; then with your covering comments, within another 7 days to this District H.Q., information; statistics, etc., must reach our H.Q., at Konedobu within a reasonable time to be of any constructive administrative value.

E. G. Hicks

(E.G. Hicks)

A/District Commissioner.

MINUTE TO :-

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

An excellent report marred by late submission.
For your information and records, please.

E. G. Hicks

(E.G. Hicks)

A/District Commissioner.

29!

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

67-1-2/84

18th February, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

AMBOIN PATROL NO.2 - 65/66 - KARAWARI C.D.

A report by Mr. P.L. Tatterson, Patrol Officer of a comprehensive routine patrol of the whole settled area of his Patrol Post is enclosed, please.

The report is detailed and well set out. It shows I think, that the O.I.C. has continued his keen interest in the promotion of better standards of settlements and a cash economy for the area, mainly from timber and crocodile skins (at present) and coconuts in the future.

In relation to the land disputes mentioned in the Blackwater River area, it may be necessary for the Patrol Officer to give a decision on user rights, to avoid conflicts until such time as a Demarcation Committee can be established and educated in its task.

The O.I.C. does well to note the various frictions existing between groups and has no doubt counselled moderation. Violence is always a possibility, of course. Mr. Tatterson's successor, Mr. Claasen, will be requested to give follow-up attention.

In regard to the isolated groups - GADIO - BISOARIO etc., whose wandering habits make them difficult to influence, the O.I.C. should at least contact them through intermediaries, until a personal visit is possible.

I feel the suggestion of patrols introducing a limited amount of decimal currency into such areas, as an education process is to be commended. Carriers could be thus paid. However, station transport is mainly used. *for patrols.*

Health. The notes are being passed to P.H.D. At the moment, as you will be aware, whooping cough is prevalent in the Ambunti Subdistrict, and Dr. Gerrits here has mounted special patrols to give injections and to watch for its spread.

Education. There is now a significant proportion of the children receiving schooling, and further expansion can only be gradual.

Population. The birth rate is satisfactory, but there is only a small increase in the population, due to high death rates. As immunities to introduced diseases develop, and health conditions and services improve, a further rise may be expected.

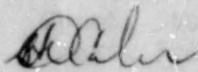
Economy. Further efforts are being made to ^{supply} coconut seed nuts to the area. If the trawler can deliver to Mindimbit as suggested, it will be a great help. The 'ONYX' recently moved about 20,000 nuts from Mindimbit to various places by "shuttle". I understand seed nuts are available from Karkar Island.

The people of MARIAMEI and MARINYAM will be encouraged in their search for gold, as in this remote area, it would be a most useful income source. I do not see any need for a prior visit of Mines Division Staff, though a visit would be welcomed.

I do not know whether the D.A.S.F. have yet submitted the scheme for a rubber project at Imanmeri to the District Development Committee. I advised the Agricultural Officer that this should be done 12 months ago. Personally, I am not keen on this project, because of the relative remoteness of the area, and which I foresee would involve difficulties of supervision. I feel the success of the Gav'vn settlement and its progressive expansion, should be given priority. Labour recruiting will be dealt with as a subject matter.

Conclusion. Mr. Tatterson's report indicates a thorough patrol, giving the desirable emphasis on economic development.

This development will pave the way for the introduction of local government, which it is hoped will proceed in about 12 - 18 months.



B.A. McCabe,
Assistant District Commissioner.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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

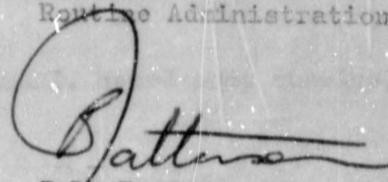
Amboin Patrol Post,
Angoram Sub-District,
SEPIK DISTRICT.

21st December 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 2 - 65/66

Officer Conducting:	P.L. Tatterson Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled:	KARAMARI CENSUS DIVISION
Personnel Accompanying:	Constable 1/c - OMAKAN Const. 5th yr - SAGI Const. 3rd yr - SAIPOI
Duration of the Patrol:	1/11/65 to 8/12/65
Number of days:	Thirty Eight (38)
Last Patrol to Area:	D.D.A - September 1965 P.H.D - April 1965 D.A.S.F - December 1965
Map reference:	As per the attached map
Objects of Patrol:	Census Revision Tax Collection Talks on decimal currency Routine Administration


P.L. Tatterson
Patrol Officer.

Introduction:

The area patrolled was the KARAWARI Census Division. This Census Division extends south from the Sepik river to the border with the Western Highlands and west from the YUAI Census Division to the Ambunti Sub-District. The Census Division covers an area of some 1500 square miles and contains 49 villages.

Geographically the area extends from the Sepik Plains, south to the Central Highlands. To the north the area is low-lying and swampy while in the south mountains rise to 13,000 feet. Seven hundred miles of rivers drain the area from the south, eventually joining with the KARAWARI river to meet the Sepik river at MINDIMBIT. Main geographical features of this area are the lakes - KUVENMAS and YIMAS lakes.

Vegetation in the area varies between swamp lands and forest areas. To the north there are waste areas of grass and sago swamps, to the south vegetation is mainly rain forest. To the south there are large areas of kauri pine.

Culture varies throughout the area - to the north we have the long contacted villages, while in the south there are village groups with less than four years' contact. The area is generally advancing politically, socially and economically.

The main aim of this patrol was to revise census & tax was also collected. Talks on decimal currency were given at all villages. Routine administration was carried out.

ooooOOOOoooo

Diary:

Monday 1st November 1965.

1000 Departed Amboin Patrol Post
1400 Arrive NUMERI

Talks with Luluai of NUMERI. Heard some queries.
Spent night at NUMERI.

Tuesday 2nd November 1965.

Census revised and Tax collected. Talk on decimal currency.
No complaints.

1045 Departed NUMERI
1745 Arrived MESKA

Made brief stops at CHAMBRI settlement and BUGUNTE on route. Had talks with the Luluai of WATAKATAUI at MESKA.
Spent night at MESKA.

Wednesday 3rd November 1965.

0830 Departed MESKA
1430 Arrived BISORIO

Few of the villagers present at BISORIO, most absent at the head of the KOROSAMERI river. Camp established at BISORIO as rest house washed away in high tides. Talks with villagers present.
Spent night at BISORIO.

28

Thursday 4th November 1965.

Revised census of BISCORIO. Talks to villagers present.

0900 Departed BISCORIO
1430 Arrived WAKAKATAUI

Talks with village officials about timber cutting.
Spent night at WAKAKATAUI.

Friday 5th November 1965.

Tax collected and census revised, talk given on decimal currency. Minor queries heard. Instructions issued to Luluai

1215 Departed WAKAKATAUI
1600 Arrived BUGUMUTE

Tax collected and census revised. Talk on decimal currency. Heard complaints.
Spent night at BUGUMUTE.

Saturday 6th November 1965.

0810 Departed BUGUMUTE
1700 Arrived BUGIAUI

Trouble with motor slowed down the patrol. Established camp, talks with village officials.
Spent night at BUGIAUI.

Sunday 7th November 1965.

Census revised. General talks with Luluai.

1000 Departed BUGIAUI
1030 Arrived INARO
1035 Departed INARO
1110 Arrived MOLI

Many INARO people absent from village so patrol proceeded to MOLI. Few MOLI people present. Inspected recently constructed village housing.
Spent night at MOLI.

Monday 8th November 1965.

Census revised - over 40% of the village absent. Instructions issued to Luluai.

0955 Departed MOLI
1030 Arrived INARO

Talks with village officials. Investigated reported adultery case. Census revised and initial tax collection. Talks with villagers - some medically treated.
Spent night at INARO.

Tuesday 9th November 1965.

0730 Departed INARO
1500 Arrived MURERI
1615 Departed MURERI
1645 Arrived SANGRIMAN

Picked up benzine at MURERI. Talks with Luluais of MURERIMAN and YESINBIT regarding patrol's movements.
Spent night at SANGRIMAN.

4. 75
Wednesday 10th November 1965.

Census revised and tax collected. Minor complaints heard.
Talk given on decimal currency.

1530 Departed SANGREMAN

1600 Arrived YESIBIT

Census revised, tax collected and talk given on decimal
currency. Heard minor complaints.

Spent night at YESIBIT.

Thursday 11th November 1965.

0930 Departed YESIBIT

1005 Arrived TONGAMBIT

Census revised, tax collected and talk given on decimal
currency. Heard minor complaints.

1445 Departed TONGAMBIT

1520 Arrived KABREMAN

Spent night at KABREMAN.

Friday 12th November 1965.

Tax collected, census revised and talk on decimal currency
given. Heard complaints.

1635 Departed KABREMAN

1525 Arrived KRANBIT

Spent night at KRANBIT.

Saturday 13th November 1965.

CNA held to settle complaint between KUVENMAS and KRANBIT.
Tax collected, census revised and talk given on decimal currency.
Inspected village trade store, talks with manager.

1515 Departed KRANBIT

1615 Arrived KATKA Mission Station

1745 Arrived KANINGARA

Talks with Father JENSEN of the Catholic Mission at KATKA.
Spent night at KANINGARA.

Sunday 14th November 1965.

0915 Departed KANINGARA

0930 Arrived YAMORINDI

Tax collected and census revised. Heard minor complaints.
Talks given on decimal currency.

1315 Departed YAMORINDI

1425 Arrived KANINGARA

Tax collected, census revised and talk given on decimal
currency. Heard many complaints regarding debts.
Spent night at KANINGARA.

Monday 15th November 1965.

0830 Departed KANINGARA

1000 Arrived KUVENMAS

Collected tax, revised census and gave talk on decimal
currency. Heard minor complaints. Talks with Luluai.

1415 Departed KUVENMAS
1500 Arrived ANGANAMEI

Village lined, tax collected, census revised and talk given on decimal currency. No complaints heard.
Spent night at ANGANAMEI.

Tuesday 16th November 1965.

0745 Departed ANGANAMEI
0845 Arrived MARIAMEI

Tax collected, census revised and talk on decimal currency given. Left MARIAMEI and followed the SIABABA creek looking for gold. After two hours of panning returned to the village.

1445 Departed MARIAMEI
1620 Arrived KUVENMAS

En route stopped at ANGANAMEI to pick up patrol cargo.
Spent night at KUVENMAS.

Wednesday 17th November 1965.

0800 Departed KUVENMAS
1030 Arrived TARAKAI

Departed KUVENMAS using TARAKAI Archimedes motor as Government motor playing up, but it broke down so was exchanged for the Government motor. TARAKAI people lined, census revised, tax collected and talk given on decimal currency.

1315 Departed TARAKAI
1340 Arrived SEVENBUK

Tax collected, census revised and talk given on decimal currency and economic development.

1610 Departed SEVENBUK
1710 Arrived KUVENMAS
Spent night at KUVENMAS.

Thursday 18th November 1965.

0830 Departed KUVENMAS
1820 Arrived MASANDENAI

Actual travelling time approx. 8½ hours.
Spent night at MASANDENAI.

Friday 19th November 1965.

Census revised, tax collected and talk on decimal currency given. Heard complaints.

1140 Departed MASANDENAI
1305 Arrived KUNGRIAMBON

Census revised, tax collected and talk on decimal currency given. Talks with village officials on economic development.
Spent night at KUNGRIAMBON.

Saturday 20th November 1965.

0745 Departed KUNGRIAMBON
0915 Arrived MEIKEROBI

En route dropped off patrol cargo at KAIWARIA. Tax collected, census revised and talks given on decimal currency at MEIKEROBI. Heard lengthy complaint claiming that sorcery had been the cause of the death of the MEIKEROBI Luluai. Appointed new village officials.

1240 Departed MEIKEROBI
1330 Arrived KAIWARIA

Census revised, tax collected and talk given on decimal currency. Minor complaints heard. Talks with village officials on rice planting.

Spent night at KAIWARIA.

Sunday 21st November 1965.

0815 Departed KAIWARIA
1030 Arrived MANSABEI

Village lined, tax collected, census revised and talk given on decimal currency. Heard minor complaints.

Spent night at MANSABEI.

Monday 22nd November 1965.

0900 Departed MANSABEI
0945 Arrived KOMEI

Tax collected, census revised and talk given on decimal currency and economic development. No complaints.

1215 Departed KOMEI
1500 Arrived MARINIVAH
Spent night at MARINIVAH.

Tuesday 23rd November 1965.

Tax collected, census revised and talks on decimal currency given. Heard complaints.

1210 Departed MARINIVAH
1330 Arrived IMANBARI Landing
1415 Arrived IMANBARI

Partial eclipse of the sun observed. Tax collected, census revised and talks on decimal currency given. Exchanged silver with villagers. Talks on banking.

Spent night at IMANBARI.

Wednesday 24th November 1965.

Heard complaint at IMANBARI which resulted in CNA conviction.

1145 Departed IMANBARI
1215 Departed IMANBARI Landing
1225 Arrived AMBONWARI

Tax collected, census revised and talk given on decimal currency. Heard complaints. Talks on economic development.

Spent night at AMBONWARI.

Thursday 25th November 1965.

0930 Departed AMBOINARI
1100 Arrived KUDIMAN

Tax collected, census revised and talk given on decimal currency. Complaints heard.

1300 Departed KUDIMAN
1330 Arrived AMBOIN Patrol Post
Spent night at AMBOIN.

Friday 26th November 1965.

1400 Departed AMBOIN
1430 Arrived MEINGENDA

Village lined, census revised, tax collected and talk given on decimal currency. Heard complaint and application for SAP.

1600 Departed MEINGENDA
1630 Arrived ANONGAREI
Spent night at ANONGAREI.

Saturday 27th November 1965.

Village lined. Tax collected, census revised and talk given on decimal currency. Talks with village officials on economic development. Issued instructions to have two parties collected from the bush and taken to Ambon for medical treatment.

1430 Departed ANONGAREI
1500 Arrived MARAMBA
Spent night at MARAMBA.

Sunday 28th November 1965.

Observed at MARAMBA
Spent night at MARAMBA.

Monday 29th November 1965.

Tax collected, census revised and talk given on decimal currency. Heard one complaint. Application for SAP.

1140 Departed MARAMBA
1230 Arrived CHIEUT

Village lined, census revised, tax collected and talk given on decimal currency. Heard complaints. Inspected some interesting artifacts. Spent night at CHIEUT.

Tuesday 30th November 1965.

0830 Departed CHIEUT
1000 Arrived INIAI

Village taxed and census revised. Heard complaints.

1140 Departed INIAI
1230 Arrived SIKAIUM

Census revised, tax collected and talk given on decimal currency.

1430 Departed SIKAIUM
1515 Arrived BARAPIGIN
Spent night at BARAPIGIN.

Wednesday 1st December 1965.

BARAPIGIN villagers lined, census revised, tax collected and talk given on decimal currency. New appointments made to replace Luluai and Tultul. No complaints.

1150 Departed BARAPIGIN
1330 Arrived YENITABAK

tax collected, census revised and talk given on decimal currency. Application for SAP. Informal talks with Luluai. Likelihood of rain determined that the patrol sleep at YENITABAK.
Spent night at YENITABAK.

Thursday 2nd December 1965.

1030 Departed YENITABAK
1100 Arrived DANYIG

Rain delayed departure from YENITABAK. Rain falling at DANYIG, sheltered. Village lined, tax collected, census revised and talk given on decimal currency.

1430 Departed DANYIG
1600 Arrived SUMARIUP

Ex DANYIG one hour by canoe $\frac{1}{2}$ hour by foot.
Spent night at SUMARIUP.

Friday 3rd December 1965.

Village lined, census revised, tax collected and talk on decimal currency given. Heard complaints. Talks concerning the GADIO people.

1030 Departed SUMARIUP
1335 Arrived YIMAS

Stops at various villages en route, motor break-downs delayed patrol.
Spent night at YIMAS.

Saturday 4th December 1965.

0830 Departed YIMAS
1130 Arrived YAMENDIN

Village lined, census revised, tax collected and talk given on decimal currency.
Spent night at YAMENDIN.

Sunday 5th December 1965.

1200 Departed YAMENDIN
1445 Arrived IMBOIN

Talks with Tultul. Spent night at IMBOIN.

Monday 6th December 1965.

Talks with Village Officials on various matters. Several sick treated. Census revised and talk given on decimal currency.

1045 Departed IMBOIN
1430 Arrived AUWIM

Canoe to landing then by foot to village (25 mins). Census

revised and tax collect. Talk on decimal currency given.
Spent night at AUWIM.

Tuesday 7th December 1965. Villagers in the Ambain Mountains. The
patrol visited all villages.

0840 Departed AUWIM.

0950 Arrived WABLAMS.

Recently contacted villages of
BIBAKIO and WABLAMS. Many of the villagers absent. At BIBAKIO
some 50% of tax collected, census revised and talk given on decimal
currency. Talks on economic development. No complaints. It is hard
to settle at a permanent site. The majority of BIBAKIO villagers
have not been 1145 Departed WABLAMS.

1215 Arrived YIMAS.

YIMAS is generally poor and it is
necessary to contact these people to treat them for yaws etc. The
only village. Tax collected, census revised and talk given on decimal
currency. General talks with villagers. Heard complaints. It
difficult to spend night at YIMAS.

Wednesday 8th December 1965.

villagers were absent when the patrol
arrived at the site. Patrol was sent for these people to
come but they did not.

0815 Departed YIMAS.

0945 Arrived ANTOIN.

Patrol stood down. The problem
at ANTOIN is that the village is isolated and it
difficult to get word to the people.

The change at ANTOIN since the last patrol is most
encouraging. The End of Dirry decided by battle permanently
at the site on the SAKOIN river and have built a village there.
All villagers are living at this site, some are living at bush
camps. A good rest house and police barracks have been constructed.
YIMAS and other village elders have settled down at the new site
as I feel that we will have no more problems with them.

The IMMO people are now being encouraged to start
economic ventures on the SAKOIN river. They were told to commence
tiller cutting and to prepare an area for peasant gardens. Now that
these people have settled down it is expected that they will
advance rapidly over the next few years. The IMMO people are
expected to assist the people of WABLAMS and YIMAS in their development.

The BEKANE people are settling at their village and
are gradually building houses. There has not been a great deal
of progress made in this village over the past year but it is to
be expected that development will be slow.

Patrols visiting the above-mentioned villages have been
encouraging the people to cease their nomadic existence and settle,
but, with the exception of IMMO, have not been little success. These
people find it hard to change from their traditional wandering
existence. However, little can be done to improve health and to
encourage economic development until the people settle.

In WABLAMS the patrol was stopped by the local
with a request to be allowed to move the village to a site known
as WABLAMS. WABLAMS is a growing area situated on the banks of the
SAKOIN river and is a good site for a village. It was explained to the
WABLAMS people that a decision to move their village was to be
made but that a move to WABLAMS would require the permission
of the land owners. It was also pointed out that a move to WABLAMS
would place the WABLAMS people over some land which they own
land. The decision to move the village was not that of the patrol
villagers and it was eventually decided that they should remain at

Native Affairs.

The patrol visited all villages in the KARAWARI Census Division, excepting those villages in the Amboin Mountains. The patrol was well received in all villages.

The patrol visited the recently contacted villages of BISORIO and MOLI but found many of the villagers absent. At BISORIO some 80% of the village was away hunting in the mountains to the south. These people are traditionally nomadic and they find it hard to settle at a permanent site. The majority of BISORIO villagers have not been seen by a patrol for over a year now which is disappointing as health in the village is generally poor and it is necessary to contact these people to treat them for yaws etc. The only solution to this problem would be to give the village advance notice of patrols, but due to the isolation of the place it is difficult to get word to them.

At MOLI 40% of the villagers were absent when the patrol arrived at the rest house site. Word was sent for these people to come but they refused. The point was not pressed and census was revised in their absence. The Luluai was told that in future these people will be required to appear at census revision. The problem at MOLI, as at BISORIO, is that the village's isolation makes it difficult to get word to the people.

The change at INARO since the last patrol is most encouraging. The people have now decided to settle permanently at the site on the SALUMEI river and have built a village there. All villagers are living at this site, none are living at bush camps. A good rest house and police barracks have been constructed. TA'HU and other village elders have settled down at the new site so I feel that we will have no more problems with them.

The INARO people have now been encouraged to start economic ventures on the SALUMEI river. They were told to commence timber cutting and to prepare an area for cocorut gardens. Now that these people have settled down it is expected that they will advance rapidly over the next few years. The INARO people can be expected to assist the people of MOLI and BUGIAVI in their development.

The BUGIAVI people are settling at their village and are gradually building housing. There has not been a great deal of progress made in this village over the past year but it is to be expected that development will be slow.

Patrols visiting the above-mentioned villages have been encouraging the people to cease their nomadic existence and settle, but, with the exception of INARO, have met with little success. These people find it hard to change from their traditional wandering existence. However little can be done to improve health and to encourage economic development until the people do settle.

At WATAKATAUI the patrol was approached by the Luluai with a request to be allowed to move the village to a site known as MESKA. MESKA is a working camp situated at confluence of the KOROSAMERI river and WEISAS creek, the land on which MESKA is situated is owned by BUGUMUTE village. It was explained to the WATAKATAUI people that a decision to move their village was up to them but that a move to MESKA would first require the permission of the land owners. It was also pointed out that a move to MESKA would place the WATAKATAUI people over three hours from their own land. The decision to move the village was not that of the whole village and it was eventually resolved that they should remain at

their present site and continue to use MESKA as a working camp only. The decision of the people was noted.

Over the past six months there has been increased activity at WATAKATAUI in the field of economic development. The villagers have increased their timber production and prepared an area for 4000 coconuts. These people need to be encouraged to work at all times or else they lapse into a period of inactivity. The WATAKATAUI people have their own outboard motor and are now assisting the BUGUMUTE people in the purchase of a motor. It is expected that general development will increase in these two villages in the future.

Labour availability figures have been compiled and are appended (Appendix "B") and should give some idea of the labour situation within the Census Division. At MUMERI it will be noted that 80% of the adult male labour force is absent, many of these men have their families with them also. There are two men and their families absent from the village at KUNDIAWA helping another establish a coffee plantation, these men could be better employed at their own village planting coconuts for their own benefit. The absence of most of the labour force is a definite hindrance to the economic growth of the village.

At KRAIMBIT where 52% of the adult male labour force is absent there are 21 men who have been away from their village continually for over 5 years. At YESIMBIT 9 of the 13 men absent working have been away from the village for more than 5 years. Again at TUNGAMBIT we find that there are 7 men who have been away working for more than 5 years. This state of affairs is repeated in all BLACKWATER villages. In the BLACKWATER river area almost 40% of all men absent from the village working have been away for more than 5 years. It is little wonder that the village officials of the area complain.

These absentee men are in no way assisting the area in its development, instead of returning to their village and using their acquired knowledge to benefit the village they choose to remain away. Many of these men have married women from other parts of the Territory but instead of returning to their village with their wives they have settled in their wife's village. Many men leave their wives in the village and go to work, then wonder ^{why} when she marries some-one else or commits adultery. Apparently some of these people are living in squatter settlements near major Territory towns.

Many complaints were brought before the patrol in the BLACKWATER river area but all were of a minor nature and required no court action. Again most of the complaints concerned debts.

Recently there has been a certain amount of unrest between the villagers of KRAIMBIT and KUVENMAS. This was caused by a young KUVENMAS girl who ran away from her husband and went to KRAIMBIT in order to marry another man. The KUVENMAS people demanded her return which the KRAIMBIT refused, the girl herself wished to stay at KRAIMBIT. The two villages almost came to blows over the matter. At a civil hearing it was ordered that the girl be returned to KUVENMAS and placed in custody of her parents pending a divorce from her husband.

Apart from their dispute with the KUVENMAS people the KRAIMBIT villagers have had disputes with YESIMBIT and SANGRIMAN. At one stage they had threatened to burn SANGRIMAN

village. The villagers of KRAIMBIT are rather arrogant and are known trouble-makers. Despite several attempts the people have failed to change their attitude.

At MUMERI the patrol learnt that one of the village men had paid a bride price of £150 for a KAMINDIMBIT woman. £50 of this amount is repayment of the bride's dowry but the amount is still excessive. If the villagers wish to pay such amounts little can be done to stop them but they are being discouraged from paying large bride prices.

Land disputes over ground in the BLACKWATER river area are still pending. Attempts to investigate the peoples' claims failed as usually only one party turned up at the hearing. The MINDIMBIT people are still pressing their claims on YESIMBIT land. It is possible that these land disputes will not be fully recorded until after the KARAWARI Demarcation Committee has marked out the area.

The young people at KARRIMAN complained that they were being criticized by the older people of the village for wearing European style clothes. Many of the young people of this village take much care in their dress and it is unfortunate that they are being criticized for doing so. The village was told that it does not matter how a person dresses as long as the dress is neat and clean.

Compared with the BLACKWATER river area the KARAWARI river area is quiet and causes less administrative problems. This difference may be caused by the presence of Amboin Patrol Post in the area thus enabling the people to have more contact. Also the KARAWARI area is generally less sophisticated than the BLACKWATER.

There still remains a certain amount of ill feeling between MEIKEROBI and KAIWARIA villages. This time it is caused by the MEIKEROBI people's idea that the recent death of their Luluai was caused by witchcraft from KAIWARIA. The matter was investigated but there was no evidence to support the MEIKEROBI claim.

At AMONGARBI it was found that there were several people living at the old village who had never appeared at census. One man who had been reportedly working at Rabaul for the past five years was in fact hiding in the bush the whole time. These people were rounded up and sent to Amboin for medical treatment. No court action was taken.

The patrol had intended to visit GADIO village but found out that the people were absent. The GADIO group has not been visited by a patrol now for over a year. The people are at present wandering around the mountains at the head of the KARAWARI river and it is intended that they be visited on their return. It was reported that the villagers are upset over their lack of attention and the fact that their Luluai still has not received his hat. A message in the form of some trade goods was sent to the village to show them that they are not completely forgotten.

While in the headwaters of the KARAWARI river the patrol collected some artifacts for the Territory Museum. These are reported on in Appendix "C".

It appears that throughout this area the villagers practice a form of birth control. The method is used by women who after having several children do not wish to conceive. The

method is tied up with sorcery and I doubt its' effectiveness. The women take part of the umbilical cord of a newborn child and the covering used during menstruation and place them between two coconut halves. This is then placed in a basket and buried. The woman for whom it is intended must not wash for 5 days and must not eat until after she has washed. After having completed this ritual the woman reportedly cannot conceive. A woman can conceive again when the basket is removed from the ground. Village men stated that they continue to have sexual relations with their wives after the basket has been buried but the women never become pregnant. If however the woman does become pregnant it is obvious that some-one has removed the basket from the ground. This practice is general throughout the KARAWARI Census Division.

One of the aims of the patrol was to collect personal tax. No difficulties were experienced with tax collection. INARO village was taxed for the first time this year and all villagers required to pay tax paid up quite willingly. The total tax collected was £479-0-0 which is £2 less than the 1964 total. As INARO was not taxed last year this year's tax is actually £9-10-0 less than that collected last year. This decrease in tax collection is due to an increase in the number of men absent from their village working. For a detailed tax break-up see Appendix "A".

In all villages the patrol gave talks on the proposed change-over to decimal currency. Talks given were kept simple so as not to confuse the people. The general opinion of the people was that they would become more familiar with the decimal currency after "C" Day when they can actually see and use the new money. Booklets explaining Decimal Currency in Pidgin were issued in all villages.

It was found during later discussions with the people that they had not grasped the conversion rates. It is recommended that decimal currency education be continued after the change-over so as the people can become familiar with the new currency. Perhaps patrols could exchange decimal currency for the present currency in the village so as the people can actually see what conversion rates apply.

It now appears certain that the ISANGAN people have left their village site on the KARAWARI river and gone to live in the mountains to the south. Local villages have had no contact with these people for some time now. The ISANGAN men who had been lining at INIAI have also gone. If these people do not return to their village soon it may be necessary for a patrol to try and locate them again.

The patrol did not visit the villages of ARAMBRO, AVIEMI and PUNDIGMM as it was considered that most of the people would have been absent from these villages.

There were numerous applications to the patrol for SAPs. The necessary forms have been submitted separately.

The KARAWARI Census Division is generally quiet and causes no administrative problems. The main trend at the moment is towards economic development. The newly contacted villages of the area are being encouraged to settle down in order that health and social conditions may be improved.

Health and Hygiene.

Health throughout the KARAWARI Census Division was generally good.

There are two Aid Posts in the Census Division, one at KANINGARA in the BLACKWATER river area and the other at Amboin Patrol Post. These two Aid Posts are hardly adequate for the area as there are still villages three days journey from them. The people in these villages usually go without medical treatment. The Public Health staff position at the moment makes it impossible to open another Aid Post in the Census Division but it is hoped that when staff is available another Aid Post will be established somewhere in the KOROSAMERI river area.

As the Aid Post at Amboin is now staffed by an Aid Post Orderly and a trained nurse it is intended that the Aid Post Orderly will patrol the KARAWARI river area while the nurse mans the Aid Post. The nurse is the wife of one of the Local teachers at Amboin and has been trained by the Catholic Mission. With almost continual medical patrols through the area the KARAWARI river people should be well looked after as regards health.

It was reported that the Aid Post Orderly at KANINGARA had been absent from the Aid Post for almost two months late this year. The report has been passed on to the Medical Officer, Angoram.

Three cases of Yaws were located at SEVENBUK. The villagers stated that the sufferers had not been taken to the nearby KANINGARA Aid Post due to the absence of the Aid Post Orderly. The villagers did not think to take them to the Aid Post at Amboin which is only two days walk from the village. The patients were sent to KANINGARA by the patrol.

A large number of sick people were located in villages on the upper KARAWARI river. These were all sent to the Aid Post at Amboin. Although these villages are close to the Amboin Aid Post the people quite often neglect to take their sick there. As these people will not take advantage of the medical services provided it is necessary for patrols to locate the sick and have them sent to the Aid Post.

The number of deaths caused by the Whooping Cough epidemic in the KARAWARI river area in 1964 cannot be ascertained. It is considered however that a large number of child deaths in this area were caused by Whooping Cough. At the time of the patrol it was noticed that many villagers in this area had colds, it is hoped that there is not another outbreak of Whooping Cough.

The infant welfare clinics being conducted in the BLACKWATER river area by the Catholic Mission are reported to be successful.

Sanitation throughout the area appears to be quite adequate.

Education.

Children from the KARAWARI Census Division attend Administration schools at Amboin and Angoram and Mission schools at KANINGARA, TIMBUNKE, Amboin, Angoram and Madang. There are approximately 130 children from this area attending Administration

schools and 61 attending Mission schools.

There are Mission schools in the area at KANINGARA and at the Mission station near Amboin. These are not recognised schools. The KANINGARA school does teach the children in English. There are numerous village bible schools in the area.

The Administration school at Amboin had 124 pupils in 1965. In 1966 the school will go to Standard IV and it is hoped that there will be almost 140 students. It is hoped that an extra teacher will be posted to the Amboin school in 1966.

The Parents and Citizens Association of the Amboin school has done much in the past year to assist the school. The P & T has voluntarily built a new classroom and a teachers house. The Association plans to continue its' building programme in the coming year.

Education facilities in the area are hardly adequate but it is realised that little can be done to relieve the situation.

Villages and Housing.

All villages in the area were clean and tidy and housing was generally of a satisfactory standard.

The MANSAMEI people have now completed their move to the new village site and are constructing a rest house.

The BARAPIDJIN people have returned to their old village site off the KARAWARI river following the death of their Luluai. The villagers still visit patrols at their old site. The new village was not visited due to river levels.

Rest houses in the area are of a high standard.

Rivers and Waterways.

No difficulties were experienced by the patrol in travelling through the Census Division. At the time of the patrol all rivers were in flood. All small creeks in the area had been cleaned in preparation for the patrol.

The villagers of MANSAMEI, KUNGRIAMBON, KAIWARIA, MEIKEROBI and MASANDENAI have been instructed to keep the KANGRIMEI creek free of obstructions. This creek cuts almost three hours off travelling times between Amboin and Angoram. During the present high water this creek should be open at all times.

Missions.

At the present time only the Catholic Mission operates in this Census Division. This Mission has stations at KARKA near KANINGARA and near Amboin. Both of these stations are unmanned and are visited regularly by priests from TIMBUNKE and KABRAMARI. The Catholic Mission do plan to post some-one to the Mission station near Amboin in the future.

The influence of the Catholic Mission throughout the area is quite strong.

Village Officials.

All village officials in the Census Division appear to be carrying out their duties quite capably. All of these officials are pro-administration and assist patrols in every way possible. Some of the village officials in the area lack authority in the village and their attempts to get the villagers to work are often fruitless. These Luluais are supported at all times.

The recent death of the Luluai of MEIKEROBI made it necessary to appoint new village officials for that village. AUKAMAE/KAPAKAE was provisionally appointed as Luluai and SAPI/KWONDARABI as Tultul.

At MARAMBA URAI/NA'WAMUN was provisionally appointed as Tultul. The former Tultul retired from office.

At BARAPIDGIN the former Tultul was provisionally appointed to the position of Luluai. The former Luluai has died and BOGUNINGAL/WONUMBISI was appointed in his stead. BANGUAN/YAPMAKO was provisionally appointed Tultul.

The most influential village officials in the Census Division would be Luluai KUMBRA of KABRIMAN and Luluai YANGUS of IMANMERI. Luluai KUMBRA's sphere of influence extends through the BLACKWATER river area. Luluai YANGUS through sheer force of personality has influence throughout the KARAWARI river area.

Census and Statistics.

Census was revised at all villages in the KARAWARI Census Division.

It was found during reconciliation of this years census figures with those of last year that the total population in 1964 should read 5065 not 5075. There was an error of 10 in the INARO village census figures.

The total population of the KARAWARI Census Division for 1965 is 5140 this is an increase of 75 over the 1964 total. This is an overall increase of 1.478% and a natural increase of 1.342%.

The birth rate for 1965 is 3.676 and the death rate 2.334%. This high death rate could partly be attributed to the Whooping Cough epidemic of 1964/65.

The more recently contacted villages are censused separately as they are not included in the Village Directory. The villages of BISORIO, BUGIAUI and MOLI were censused by this patrol and the total population was found to be 185. This is a decrease on last years figures. This decrease was caused by the large number of deaths.

The villages of ARAMBRO, AVIEMI and PUNDUGUM were censused earlier this year. ISANGAN and GADIO were not censused in 1965 as the villagers have been absent from the village.

The total population of the Amboin Patrol Post Administrative area is as follows:-

KARAWARI Census Division:	5140
BISORIO, BUGIAUI and MOLI:	185
ARAMBRO, AVIEMI and PUNDUGUM:	196
ISANGAN - 1964 figure:	18
GADIO - 1964 figure:	37
Total known population:-	<u>5576</u>

Plans to split the KARAWARI Census Division into four Census Divisions are still pending.

Village Populations Registers for the KARAWARI Census Division and for BISORIO, BUGIAUI and MOLI are appended.

Agriculture and Livestock.

An agricultural patrol conducted by Assistant Agriculture Officer KAIONI was in the area at the time of the Tax/Census patrol. A.A.O Kaioni covered the whole of the KARAWARI Census Division.

Now that an Assistant Agriculture Officer has been posted at Amboin it can be expected that the area will now have much more contact with officers of D.A.S.F. Now that the local villagers will have almost constant contact with the Department of Agriculture an increase in agricultural and economic activity can be expected.

The women of MUMERI plan to establish a poultry farm at the village. The women plan to purchase Australian fowls from the Agriculture Officer at Angoram to stock the farm. This will provide the women of the village with a small income.

Economic Development.

The economic potential of the KARAWARI Census Division seems to be outstanding. Present income is obtained through the sale of Timber, Crocodile Skins, Fresh Foods and Artifacts. The area's future income will be obtained from Copra, Rice, Rubber, Coffee and perhaps Gold.

Timber - At the moment the largest money earner in the Census Division, annual income from the sale of timber is estimated to be about £4000. With the exception of the villages on the BLACKWATER river all villagers in the area carry out logging operations. Villagers in the area sell their timber to sawmillers at Angoram (N. Madsen), Marienburg (Catholic Mission) and Taway (Sepik Timbers). Mr Madsen holds NTAs for the KOROSAMERI river area, the Catholic Mission for the SALUMEI river area and Sepik Timbers for the KARAWARI river area. The average price paid for timber by these sawmillers is approximately 10/- per 100 super feet.

Timber cutting is seasonal, depending on the river heights. The timber is transported by raft to the sawmill and this can only be done during periods of high water. The main timber cutting period is between November and April. Many rafts are lost in the rise and fall of river levels.

At the present the timber cut is that nearby to rivers and creeks. In the next two years the people will find it necessary

to move inland from the waterways to obtain their timber. At this time it will be necessary for the villagers to improve snigging methods, the Department of Forests could help in this regard. Some villages in the area are already moving inland in order to exploit KAURI Pine stands.

KAURI Pine is in demand by sawmillers and the people are getting a good price from sale of this timber. There are KAURI stands on the YOKOPOS creek, the KARAWARI and ARAFUNDI rivers and in the YIMAS Lakes area. The stands on the KARAWARI river are very large but there seems to be no economical way of removing this timber. All other stands of KAURI in the area are being cut.

The Forestry Officer, Wewak earlier this year indicated that his Department would supply KAMARARE seedlings for reforestation in the area. When nurseries are established it is hoped that seedlings will be forwarded to Amboin for distribution. It is intended that the KAMARARE be planted on old disused garden sites.

There is a future in timber cutting as long as standards are maintained. It is expected that the income from sale of timber will increase over the next few years.

Crocodile Skins - Income from this form of enterprise is decreasing as the crocodile becomes more and more timid. It is estimated that the annual income from the sale of crocodile skins is approximately £1000. There was an increase in the amount of skins sold this year due to a very dry period. As lagoons and small creeks in the area dried up the crocodiles were forced to move to the rivers and lakes. With the advent of the wet season the crocodiles once more returned into hiding.

Crocodile hunting is quite a popular form of business in the area as for a minimum of effort the hunter can earn a considerable amount of money. There are still villagers in this area who have no idea how to cure cocodile skins and their efforts are often wasted when the skins rot. These people are being encouraged to ask people from more experienced villages to teach them the art.

Fresh Foods - The people of this area sell mainly sago to villages on the Sepik river, the Administration at Amboin and the Catholic Mission at Timbunke. It is estimated that the annual income of the people from sale of fresh foods would be £300.

There is a considerable market for fresh foods among the villages on the Sepik river. The people of these villages are short of sago and must purchase the bulk of their supplies. As the KARAWARI Census Division is close to the area it sells most of the sago that these people buy. Markets at Angoram are too distant from the KARAWARI and the people are being discouraged from going there to sell sago. People from the CHAMBRI Lakes area of the Ambunti Sub-District often visit the area to trade clay pottery for sago.

Artifacts - This is not a large money earner for the people of the Census Division. Villages in the headwaters selling traditional carving receive the bulk of the income from sale of artifacts. The annual income would not exceed £200.

There appears to be a demand for traditional carvings

at the moment but the people of the area have yet to take advantage of this demand.

Copra - During the past year all villages in the Census Division have been planting coconuts as part of an area project. Upon the completion of the area project 74,000 coconuts will have been planted. This will give the area a total of almost 200,000 coconut trees planted and in 1973 the income from sale of copra should be over £30,000.

Over the past six months there has been an increase in coconut plantings but the area project is still far from completion. The project which was expected to be completed in early 1966 now has been extended six months.

The following table will give an accurate account of progress in the area project. For the purpose of the table the Census Division has been divided into three areas. The BLACKWATER area includes villages in the KOROSAMERI, SALUMEI and BLACKWATER rivers. The LOWER KARAWARI is the area north of Amboin covering the KARAWARI river and its' tributaries. The UPPER KARAWARI is the area south of Amboin. Figures have been obtained from Department of Agriculture patrol reports.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Gardens Prepared</u>	<u>Coconuts in Nurseries</u>	<u>Number Planted</u>	<u>Required</u>
BLACKWATER	343	7654	2183	32,179
LOWER KARAWARI	53	1288	1503	9,831
UPPER KARAWARI	82	100	3966	5,134
<u>Totals:</u>	478	9042	7652	47,144

At the moment difficulties are being experienced by D.A.S.F in obtaining seed coconuts for the area. Because of the 1965 drought supplies were not obtainable from KARKAR Plantation. The Department of Agriculture now plan to purchase coconuts from the MURIK Lakes and the Vanimo Aitape area.

The main problem associated with the coconut project is not the shortage of seed nuts but the difficulties in transporting coconuts from Angoram to the Census Division in sufficient quantity to meet the demand. As can be seen in the above table the area at the moment requires 47,144 coconut seedlings. To move this amount of seed nuts to the area will require at least 23 trips by the MV "ONYX" and will take at least three months. On present indications the MV "ONYX" will not be able carry sufficient coconuts quickly enough to the area to keep up with the demand.

The only solution to this problem would be to have the seed nuts moved to MINDIMBIT by the "THEFUS" or "ROUNA FALLS", the "ONYX" then could move the coconuts from MINDIMBIT into the Census Division. The "THEFUS" or "ROUNA FALLS" could move 40,000 coconuts in two or three trips. From MINDIMBIT the "ONYX" could shuttle coconuts to points where the local villagers could collect them.

*at present
none
available*

The seedlings should be moved to the area as soon as possible less the villagers get discouraged and decide not to plant any more coconuts. Much has been done to get the people to work on this project and it would be unfortunate if the project failed due to transport difficulties.

Rice - In areas unsuitable for coconut planting rice has been substituted. Villages in the swamps of the BLACKWATER and villages in low-lying areas east of the KARAWARI river all received rice. The first rice is expected to be marketed in mid 1966 and the receipts from this first sale should be almost £100. Income from rice can be expected to increase each year thereafter.

All villages were issued with about 20lbs of rice for their first plantings. After the first harvest they are being encouraged to replant the rice produced. The second plantings will be in January 1966 and the first commercial harvest will be in June or July of that year. People are reporting very good production from their rice.

Gold - It was reported in mid 1965 by the people of MARIAMEI that they had found gold near the village, the patrol investigated this report. The gold mined to date was not seen as the children of MARIAMEI had accidentally spilt it.

The villagers claim that they have found gold in the SIABABA Creek which runs northward past the village to drain into the KUVENMAS Lake. The patrol accompanied the villagers to this creek with intent to prove or disprove the people's claim. Three dishes of silt were washed and the only result was a very small piece of gold. It is to be noted that the patrol did not visit the head of the creek where the people say they are getting gold. The people also say that there is gold in the BAUNMARI Creek. ~~There~~. This creek enters the lake from the west. No conclusions can be drawn from the patrol's attempt to locate gold in the area.

The people of MARINYAM, when asked, stated that they have gold in the KONMEI Creek. The villagers say that the gold is plentiful and quite easily found.

The people of both villages were asked to mine some of their gold and bring it to Amboin so that it can be forwarded to the Department of Mines for assay. At the time of writing there have been no results.

If there is gold in the area it is recommended that the Department of Mines survey the area before the people are encouraged to mine it. It is hoped that the gold is in commercial quantities as it would be a great boost to the economy of the area.

Rubber - The Department of Agriculture intends to carry out a Land Conversion Scheme at IMANMERI with a view to plant rubber. The plans for IMANMERI have yet to come before the District Development Committee.

If the IMANMERI project is ~~approved~~ approved and the rubber planting prove successful it can be expected that villages in the mountains south of Amboin will be encouraged to plant rubber.

Coffee - The Department of Agriculture intends to plant coffee in the coconut gardens now being established in the area. The coffee will be planted between the rows of coconut palms.

The future economy of the KARAWARI Census Division will be based on Copra, Timber and possibly Coffee. Isolated areas of the Census Division not suitable for coconuts will probably plant Rubber or Rice. The mining of Gold seems to be a possible future economic venture for one or two villages. It is likely that by 1976 this area will have an annual income of about £40,000.

Conclusion.

The nomadic groups in the Census Division are being encouraged to settle down and to establish permanent villages. Once these people do settle much can be done to improve their health, social and economic conditions. Until then though little can be done to improve the living conditions of these people.

The KARAWARI Census Division is generally quiet and presents no major administrative problems. Social and political development are being encouraged as well as economic development.

The economic future of the area seems to be bright and the area will advance rapidly in the future. Once the coconut project is completed the people will have the base for a stable economy.

The aims of the patrol were all achieved. No untoward incidents occurred during the patrol.

It is hoped that the conduct of this patrol meets with your approval.

*An excellent
report, obviously based
on thorough field work.*
H/3.

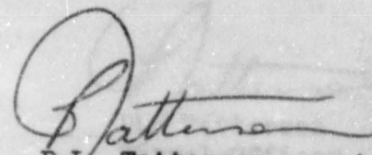
Patterson
P.L. Tatterson
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "A".

Details of Tax Collected.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Exempt</u>	<u>No. Taxed</u>	<u>Amount</u>
AMBONWARI	10	49	£24-10-0
AMONGARBI	3	39	19-10-0
ANGANAMEI	1	18	9-10-0
AUWIM	4	24	12-0-0
BARAPIDJIN	3	27	14-0-0
BUGUMUTE	1	8	4-0-0
CHIMBUT	2	9	4-10-0
DANYIG	2	7	3-10-0
IMANMERI	8	53	26-10-0
IMBOIN	-	-	- - -
INARO	4	15	7-10-0 Initial Tax
INIAI	3	13	6-10-0
KABRIMAN	3	33	17-0-0
KAIWARIA	10	26	13-0-0
KANINGARA	2	25	12-10-0
KONMEI	3	15	7-10-0
KRAIMBIT	5	36	18-10-0
KUNDIMAN	4	30	15-0-0
KUNGRIAMBUN	-	17	8-10-0
KUVENMAS	3	43	21-10-0
MANJAMEI	6	13	6-10-0
MARAMBA	5	12	6-0-0
MARIAMEI	2	19	9-10-0
MARINYAM	7	29	14-10-0
MASANDENAI	8	27	13-10-0
MEIKEROBI	5	25	12-10-0
MEINGENDA	4	16	8-0-0
MUMERI	4	18	9-0-0
SANGRIMAN	9	48	24-0-0
SEVENBUK	-	14	7-0-0
SUMARIUP	5	11	5-10-0
SIKAIUM	2	13	6-10-0
TARAKAI	1	19	9-10-0
TUNGAMBIT	1	28	14-10-0
WABLAMAS	2	12	6-0-0
WATAKATAUI	7	33	16-10-0
YAMANDIM	4	30	15-0-0
YAMONDINDEI	1	34	17-0-0
YENITABAK	2	10	5-0-0
YESIMBIT	3	22	11-0-0
YIMAS	6	31	15-10-0
Amboin Station	-	2	1-0-0
TOTALS:	155	953	£ 479- 0-0

The total tax collected, £479- 0-0, is £2 less than that received in 1964/65.


P.L. Tatterson
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "B".

Labour Availability.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Labour Potential</u>	<u>No. Absent</u>	<u>% Absent</u>
AMBONWARI	59	1	1.6
AMONGARBI	53	11	18
ANGANAMEI	20	1	5
AUWIM	30	2	6.6
BARAPIDJIN	32	3	9.3
BUGUMUTE	10	1	10
CHIMEUT	15	4	26
DANYIG	10	-	-
IMANMERI	55	2	3.6
IMBOIN	14	-	-
INARO	20	-	-
INIAI	16	1	6.1
KABRIMAN	62	20	32
KAIWARIA	35	4	11
KANINGARA	41	11	26
KONMEI	19	-	-
KRAIMBIT	85	45	52 +
KUNDIMAN	36	1	2
KUNGRIAMBON	21	1	4
KUVENMAS	45	5	11
MANJAMEI	19	2	10
MARAMBA	14	-	-
MARIAMEI	30	9	30
MARINYAM	35	-	-
MASANDENAI	46	19	19
MEIKEROBI	35	3	8
MEINGENDA	26	5	19
MUMERI	26	21	80 +
SANGRIMAN	67	9	13
SEVENBUK	20	2	10
SIKAIUM	17	1	5
SUMARIUP	21	-	-
TARAKAI	26	5	19
TUNGAMBIT	50	22	44 +
WABLAMAS	15	-	-
WATAKATAUI	41	3	7
YAMANDIM	31	-	-
YAMANDINDEI	43	8	18
YENITABAK	11	-	-
YESIMBIT	35	13	37 +
YIMAS	38	7	18
		<hr/>	
	1329	234	17.6%
		<hr/>	

Villages marked + are over - recruited.

Patterson
 PL. Tatterson
 Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "C".

Artifacts for Territory Museum

The patrol collected some artifacts from villages on the KARAWARI river for the Territory Museum. Four stone carvings were collected from CHIMBUT village and two other figurines were obtained at SIKAIUM.

Unfortunately the people of CHIMBUT know little of the origin of these stone carvings. There are no stories telling of them. The people find the carvings in limestone caves in the mountains of the area. The art of carving stone has now been lost.

The carvings, all representing heads, were apparently used as totems by the cave dwelling ancestors of the people of the area. These carvings still have a religious significance to the people.

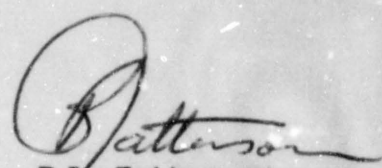
The carvings are all in sandstone and vary in style. The ones collected represent heads while others seen simply were faces carved on slabs of sandstone. It is interesting to note that the markings on the carvings are similar to the markings carved by the Sepik river people.

The two figures obtained from SIKAIUM differ greatly from the stone carvings. They appear to be made of the dried veins of the "limbom" tree somehow stuck together. These figurines were also located in limestone caves. The people of SIKAIUM know nothing of the origin of these figures. As far as they know this type of carving was simply there in the caves when their ancestors arrived in the area.

Seeing that the people of the area know little about these carvings it can be assumed that they were left in the caves by a group of ancient people now extinct.

It may be interesting to have these items carbon dated in order to establish their vintage.

Could these items be forwarded to the Territory Museum please.


P.L. Tatterson
Patrol Officer.

31
APPENDIX "D".

Report on Patrolling Police.

Constable 1/c 8060 OMAKAN - 38 Days - Reliable and experienced NCO

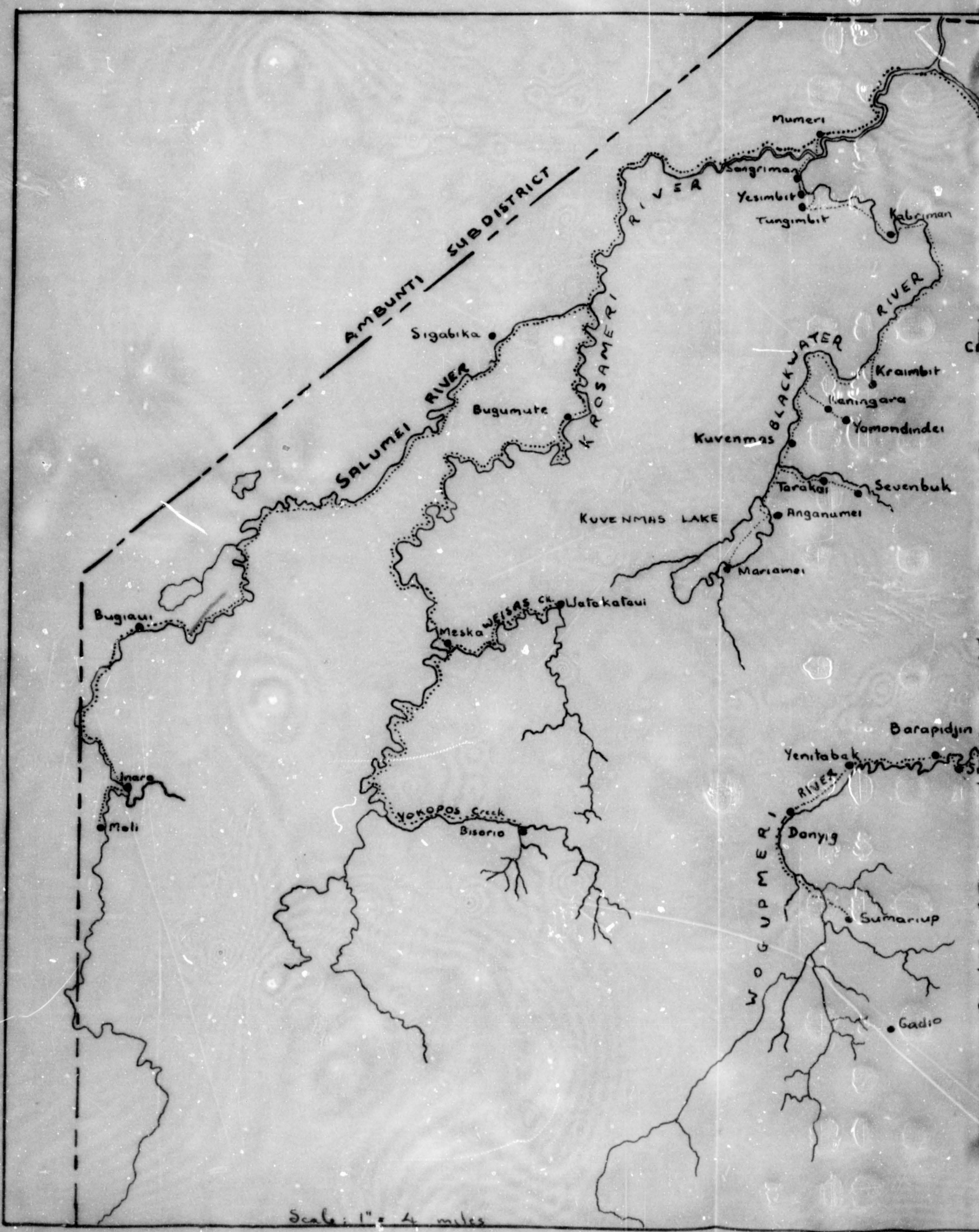
Constable 3rd yr 10729 SAIPOI - 25 Days - Young but capable

Constable 5th yr 7891 SAGI - 12 Days - Slow but reliable

All members conducted themselves well.


P.L. Tatterson
Officer R.P & N.G.C.

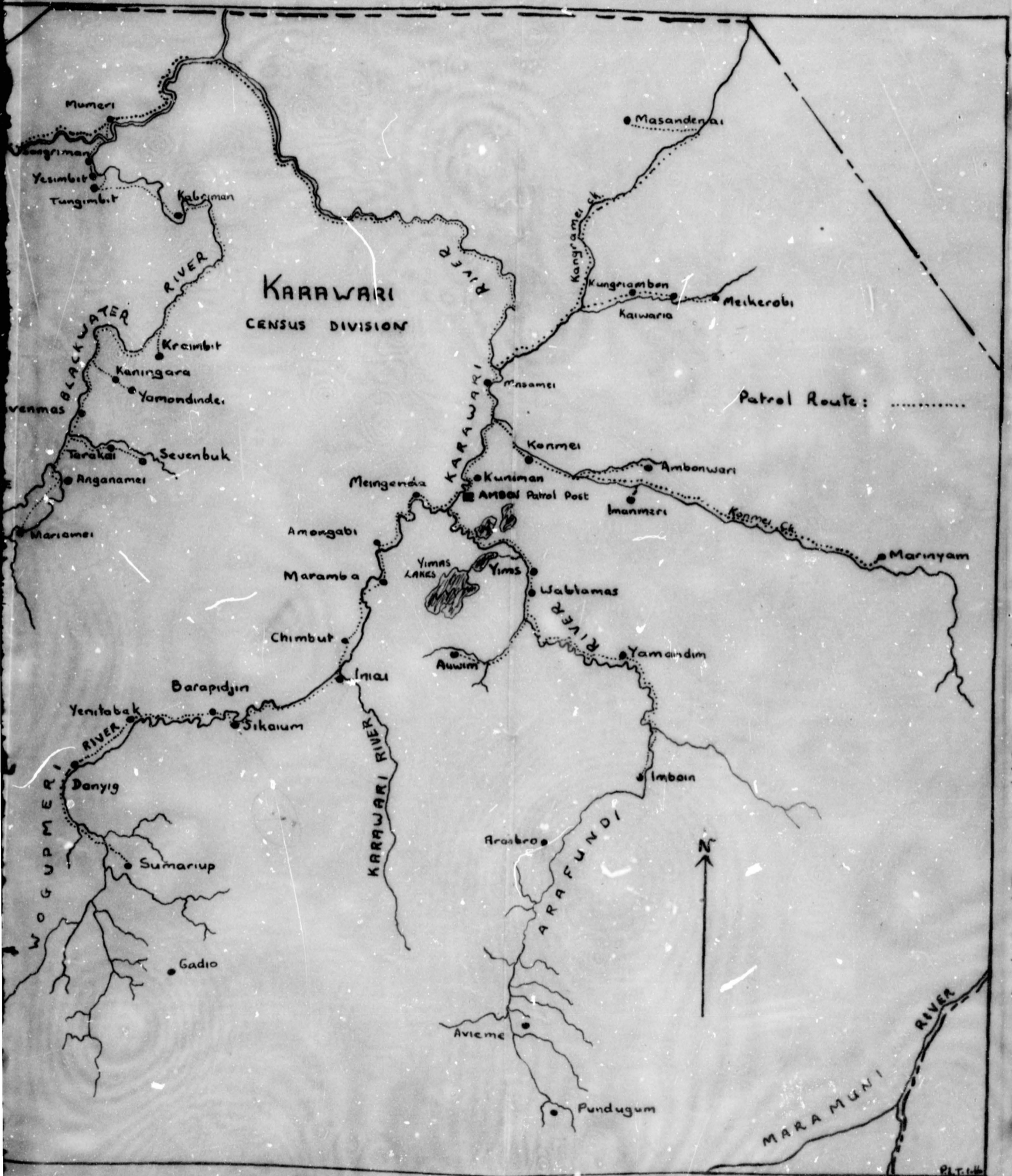
PATROL
AMBOIN PATROL



Scale: 1" = 4 miles

PATROL MAP

AMBOIN PATROL No 2-65/66



49



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. AMBON 2-65/66

Patrol Conducted by Daniel van D. Cloasen, D.O.

Area Patrolled WAGUPMARI RIVER

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 5

Duration—From 8/2/1966 to 11/2/1966

Number of Days FOUR

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services Dec/1965

Medical Jan/1966

Map Reference LOWLANDS - AMBON

Objects of Patrol (1) Familiarisation (2) Obtain information whereabouts of GADIO (3) VISIT GADIA

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

211 31 1966

E. J. Hicks
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

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

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

ge Pop

9

Over 13			Females in Child Birth
F	M	F	

67-8-52

5th April, 1966.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEAK.

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NO. 1/1965-66.

Thank you for your minute 67-3-12 of 21st March 1966, together with Mr. Claassen's patrol report.

- 2. Your comments and those of Mr. McCabe have been noted.
- 3. It is a pity that the GADIO people had left their previous village of MELYABHI and had dispersed themselves back into the mountains. I shall be interested to hear of their first contact with the Administration.
- 4. A very brief but good patrol.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

(E. G. Hicks)
District Commissioner

67. 8. 52³



Wewak.

21st March, 1966.

Assistant District Commissioner,
AMGORAH.

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NO.3 : 1965-1966.

Thank you for the above report received at this office today.

Please ensure that Officers, when submitting their reports include two copies of the patrol instructions issued by yourself., i.e., one copy for this District H.Q., and one copy for the Director.

In the matter concerning timber stands ; I will pass on a copy of Mr. Van Claasan's remarks to the Regional Forest Officer for his comment and advices and reply to you in due course; however, the fact is, that timber mills will not pay extra because of the initial handling difficulties and distance factors mentioned in the report; when shortages occur of good quality timber, the mills may then be forced to pay extra.

A neat report and excellent sketch map.

District Office,
WEWAK. 21/3/66.

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

MINUTE TO : -

Director,
Dept. District Administration,
KONEDOBU.PAPUA.

For your information and records, please.

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

Ref. 67-3-12.

67-1-2/173

Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM.

18th March, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

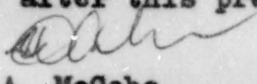
AMBOIN PATROL NO. 3 OF 65/66

Enclosed is a report by Mr. D. Van Claassen, Patrol Officer, dealing with a 4 day patrol to the Wogupmeri River, in an endeavour to contact CADIO village.

This village along with TOWI and several others in the headwaters of the Karawari and Krosameri headwaters, range far and wide over vast areas of mountainous country. I support Mr. Claassen's view that they should not be pressured to adopt a more convenient residence, but be requested to provide a "rest house complex" at a convenient point for patrols to contact these scattered communities. In this way, contact could be more frequent and less costly than if we endeavour to reach them at their shifting recesses in the mountains.

In regard to the kauri timber owned by SUMARIUP, this is known to saw-milling interests, who apparently regard it as impossible or uneconomic to be exploited at present. When kauri is no longer accessible in other parts, interest may be shown in this stand, mechanical transport may be possible in the driest times.

It is expected that the intended trip in May/June to GADIO will achieve contact, after this preliminary.


B.A. McCabe,
Assistant District Commissioner.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

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

16th February, 1966.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

Subject : AMBOIN PATROL No. 3 of 1965/66

Officer Conducting : Daniel van R. Claassen, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled : WOGUPMERI River.

Personnel Accompanying : Police : OMAKAK Const. 1st Class,
UNTUNAN, Constable,
KALAT, Constable.

Public Health : N.M.O. MBAT.


District Administration :
Tangit, Driver.

Duration of Patrol : 8th February to 11th February, 1966.
Four Days.

Object of Patrol : Familiarisation,
Obtain information whereabouts of GADIO.

Last Patrols to Area : District Administration :
December, 1965.
Public Health Department :
January, 1966.

Map Reference : LANDS FOURMIL of AMBUNTI.


.....
(D. van R. Claassen)
Officer in Charge

PATROL REPORT 3-65/66Introduction

The WOGUPMERI River is a medium sized tributary of the main stream, the KARAWARI, which it enters near the village of INIAI. Rising in the northern slopes of the Burghers Mountains it drops quickly from the heights to about 500 feet a.s.l. and then meanders through a valley varying from about eight to ten miles across until it reaches the main stream.

The population is centred mainly along the river in this valley, the further upstream you go, the less density of population becomes.

Patrol Diary :

Tuesday, 8th February :

Departed AMBOIN at 0830. Thence travelled upstream calling in at the villages of TUNGANBIT, AMONGABI, MARAMBA, CHIMBUT, INIAI, and YENITABAK. Arrived at DANYIG at 1600 hours. Inspected village and had discussions with the Tultul and Luluai. Heavy rain fell at night. Slept.

Wednesday, 9th February :

Departed Danyig at 0800, river heavily swollen with water inundating the forested banks. Current very strong. Arrived SUMARIUP canoe place at 0950 and walked twenty minutes along very soggy track to village on a small hill about 400 feet a.s.l. Discussions and information sought on the whereabouts of the GADIO people. Seems that they are not too close and have split into several groups. Further discussions with tultul and luluai in afternoon. Slept at Sumariup. More rain fell during night.

Thursday, 10th February :

Departed Sumariup at 0900 after listening to minor complaints and requests. Left Luluai with instructions to inform the Gadio people that a patrol will be made into their area about May, more explicit instructions will be forwarded when the exact schedule is known. Arrived Yenitabak and climbed to village, about 150-200 feet above the river. An excellent view of MT KABRIMERI where there are said to be some ancestral caves. Continued on to Iniai seeing the tultul from BARAPIDGIN en route. Slept Iniai.

Friday, 11th February :

Departed Iniai and made good time to reach Amboin by 1000. Saw Father WAND from TIMBUNKE Mission on the way. Patrol stood down.

Native Affairs :

The patrol only stayed overnight in three villages. However all members were made very welcome by the people and they were quite pleased to see us. Some minor complaints were made and these were settled amicably by all parties after some mediation by myself.

Recently the previous Officer in Charge, Amboin, Mr P. Tattersson, received news that the GADIO people were awaiting a visit from the administration. He sent up some small gifts and told them to wait and someone would visit them very soon. This patrol was to do just that. However upon arrival at Sumariup the patrol was informed that all the Gadio had left their previous village, MELYABEI (refer Mr Stobarts Report No. 6 - 63/64), and had taken themselves back into the mountains and had scattered. I was informed that some had gone to see the "kiap" in Wabag, another group had gone to BISORIO, on the Korosameri River, to buy a wife, and only two men remained in their own territory but not near Melyabei. The informants were two Gogogor men who speak the Gadio language and have reasonably consistent contact with them.

Upon receipt of this information I decided against proceeding into the mountains at this stage as time was rather limited and also to await a more agreeable time for patrolling in the mountains, the

PATROL REPORT 3-65/66

rivers being rather high at this time of the year.

Unlike the people at INIAI and BISORIO, who are of the same linguistic group, the Gadio have not as yet settled down and continue to range widely over the headwaters of the Wogupmeri and the Korosameri rivers. From previous reports it would seem that although a little shy they are friendly and helpful. I do not feel that they should be told to make a permanent settlement as it is against their culture but ~~expect~~ that a Rest House complex should be established and, in future, ample time be given them to meet the patrol there. I do not feel that it warrants the expense to mount a full scale camping patrol every time the Gadio are to be visited. There is, of course, every possibility that they will settle down of their own accord in due course.

The people at Sumariup possess rather encouraging, for them, stands of Kauri pine. They have to date made no attempt to fell these and transport them to the sawmills. The only reason being the difficulty of getting the logs from the mountains and hills where they grow to the main waterways. The people talked about tractors and winches and seemed content to leave the Kauri until these benefits of modern civilisation came to assist them. The only solution I can see at the moment, to exploit these stands, would be for a company to move into the area with all the machinery etc., and I doubt if the stands are worth the expense involved. At present the people have no need to cut them as they make a fair income from other types of timber.

Relations between all the villages seem very cordial at the moment although this is only a very cursory visit and no doubt some conflicts do exist.

Health :

Medical Orderly MBAT accompanied the patrol and carried out his duties satisfactorily. However, health was good and the only attention required was for minor cuts and scres.

Waterways :

Both the Karawari to its junction with the Wogupmeri, and that river to Sumariup proved no trouble to navigation especially as the water rose quickly after the rains. The only rapids encountered were just below the junction where care needs to be exercised but which do not constitute any real barrier.

Conclusion :

The patrol served to familiarise myself with the conditions of patrolling in the headwaters and with some of the people of the area.

It is unfortunate that no contact was made with the Gadio at this time, especially as they have not been seen for over a year. However some information was obtained which will come in useful when a patrol eventually sets out, at present I should think this will be in May or June.

Handwritten initials

For your information,

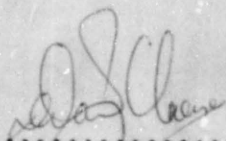
Handwritten signature
(D. van R. Claassen)
Officer in Charge

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT 3-65/66

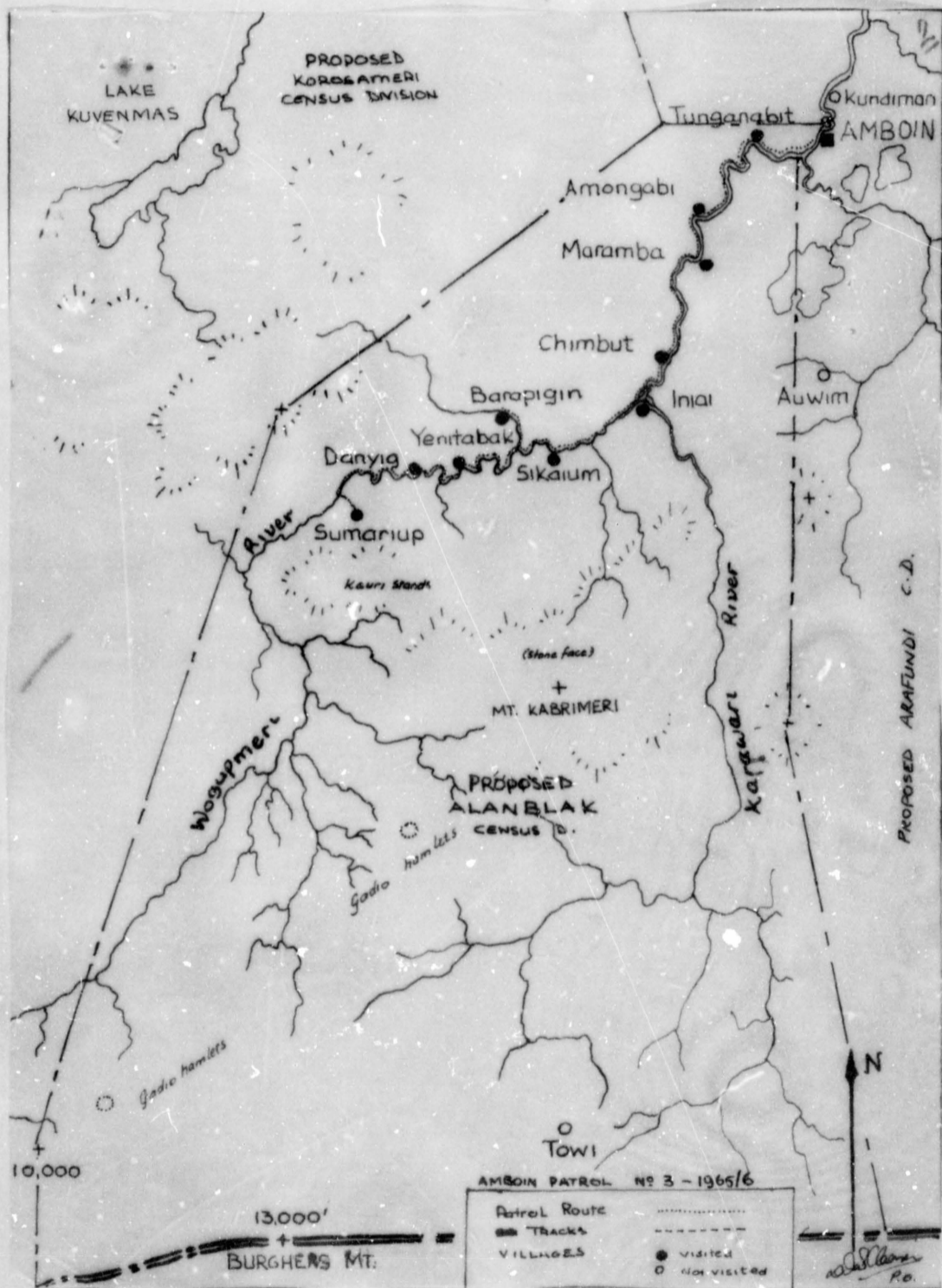
REPORT ON R.P.&N.G. CONSTABULARY

Constable 1/c	OMAKAN	-	Steady and reliable.	No.8060
Constable	KALAT	-	Cheerful worker	No.9409
Constable	UNTUNAN	-	Steady and reliable	No.7852

It was a pleasure to work with the above three men. Their local knowledge is invaluable to any officer new to the area.



 (D. van R. Claasen)
 Patrol Officer



H.Q.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... SEPIK (EAST) Report No. 4 - 65/66

Patrol Conducted by... D. VAN R. CLAASEN, PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled... POPULATED TRIBUTARIES KOBOSAMERI RIVER

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... NIL

Natives... FIVE

Duration—From 23./3.../1966 to 8./4.../1966..

Number of Days... 15

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... NO

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

Medical JUNE.../1965..

Map Reference... ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol... 1) INVESTIGATE FLOODING..... 2) ENCOURAGE EC. DEVELOPMENT.....
3) CONSOLIDATION INFLUENCE..... 4) ROUTINE ADMIN...... 5) FAMILIARISATION.....

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

6, 5, 1966

E. L. Heits
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 /

..... /

..... /

..... /

..... /

Over 13		Females in Child Birth
M	F	

67-8-58

17th June, 1966, (24)

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NO.4/1965-66.

Thank you for your memorandum 67-3-12/3929 of 6th May, 1966, together with Mr. Van R. Classen's patrol report.

2. Mr. Van Classen is to be congratulated on his good field work and outstanding report, which shows that he is very interested in native affairs field work.

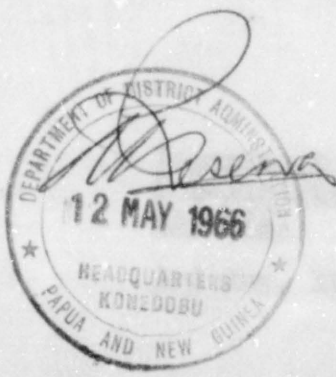
3. I concur with Mr. McCabe that the idea of a Community education course at Amboin later in the year is an excellent one, and should receive all assistance and support.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 8. 58 (23)

ge Pop

67-3-12. / 3929



WEWAK.

6th May, - 1966.

~~Assistant District Commissioner,~~
ANGORAH.

AMBOIN PATROL NO.4 - 1965/1966: KOROSAMERI
RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above mentioned report.

Your comments are most constructive and studied and leaves little that is not already commented upon.

It is to be remembered that much can be achieved in three hours by the helicopter; and I am sure that an opportunity will occur for yourself or one of your Officers to travel with the D.A.S.F., representative, on some of their scheduled trips.

Please keep me closely advised on any hardship that may be encountered by the people as a result of the recent flooding.

Please convey my congratulations to the writer Mr. Van R. Claasen on a splendid report and excellent piece of field work.

E. G. Hicks
.....

(E.G.Hicks).

District Commissioner.

MINUTE TO=

District Office,
WEWAK. 6/5/66.

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

I think you will readily concur that Mr. Van Claasen has effected a sound piece of field work and submitted an outstanding report-your comments in support would do much to encourage this young Officer.

For your information and records, please.

E. G. Hicks
.....

(E.G.Hicks).

District Commissioner.

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

67-1-2/279

3rd May, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

AMBOIN PATROL NO. 4-65/66 KOROSAMERI RIVER
AND TRIBUTARIES

A report by Mr. D. van R. Claassen covering a 15 day patrol of the abovementioned area is enclosed.

The patrol apparently managed to obtain a good picture of the area, despite the flooded state of the lower reaches especially, and achieved good contact with the newly contacted groups of BIORIO, BUGIAUI and MOLJ. Some information was obtained about further uncontacted groups in the headwaters and surrounding mountains of the Korosameri, Salumei and April Rivers.

The group mentioned on Page 6, "BIKARU" were contacted by Mr. J. Hunter, Patrol Officer in the Hunstein Ranges south of Ambunti, during 1962, and are probably part of the G'Hom group. It appears that the linguistic group identified as "GADIO" range over a large tract including headwaters of the Karawari, Korosameri, Salumei and perhaps the left April. Their scattered settlements, probably one or two houses usually, will be difficult to contact, and I concur with the O.I.C. that helicopters will be an advantage in this task.

We have only three hours allocated for the whole Sub-district during the forthcoming helicopter visit, but additional hours have been requested for 1966/67.

The report shows that there has indeed been serious damage and loss caused by the floods, especially in the lower reaches of the Rivers, but it is noted that he does not consider relief measures to be necessary.

The mention of Government influence in the changed style of housing (shorter stumps) with the discomfort and danger suffered from flooding, is a reminder that officers are not infallible when suggesting improvements in such matters. This matter was drawn to my attention, not without a certain sense of satisfaction, in the Middle Sepik also.

The total loss of coconuts planted in the Kabriman area has been discussed with the O.I.C., D.A.S.F. at this Station. It would seem that the coconut programme in this part was a mistake, and I have asked him to reconsider what may be practicable in this area. Factors against rice would be (a) great distance from the present mill (Angoram); (b) prevalence of bird life in region which would probably eat a lot of the grain; and (c) the fact that Maprik is shaping to be able to supply District requirements of rice.

It is considered that the people's best hopes are in timber, either kamerere plantings in the areas subject to inundation, or working other stands by agreement with owners, or alternatively coconut plantings on higher ground in the vicinity of KUVENMAS by agreement with the owners.

It is expected that the GAVIEN resettlement blocks will be available to people from any needy area, and additional land is expected to be available when required.

I agree with O.I.C. Amboin that the people will only step up economic production when they feel a real need, and this is presently lacking. A trader at Mindiabit at the confluence of the Sepik and Karawari has indicated his intention of opening a trade store in the Amboin vicinity, and this may help to provide an incentive.

The danger to canoe parties arising from the fast currents is noted, and a submission is to be made for sufficient lifejackets for such a contingency in accordance with your recent allusion to this matter.

The O.I.C. will be asked for the necessary data to support his request for a school in the Slackwater area.

The idea of a community education course at Amboin later in the year is supported and could be assisted from this end.

The report shows a thorough coverage of the area and the map is a model of neatness.

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

cc. O.I.C. Amboin

AMSCIN PATROL 4-65/66

Patrol Route - - - - -

Foot Tracks ~~~~~

VILLAGES ■ □ NOT VISITED

SWAMPS

Peaks



Completed & drawn 21/6/66 by
D. van R. Claassen R.O. from
U.S.A.F. Aeronautical Approach Chart, 1956
And Patrol information

4°30'

HUNSTEIN RA.
River

River

CONE MT.

SEGABIKA

BUGI WATE

SALUMEI JUNCTION

Lake Elgabech

MURDER MT. 1480

WATAKATAUI

MARIAMEI

BUGIAUI

INARO

MOLI

2080

YOKOPOS JUNCTION

1480

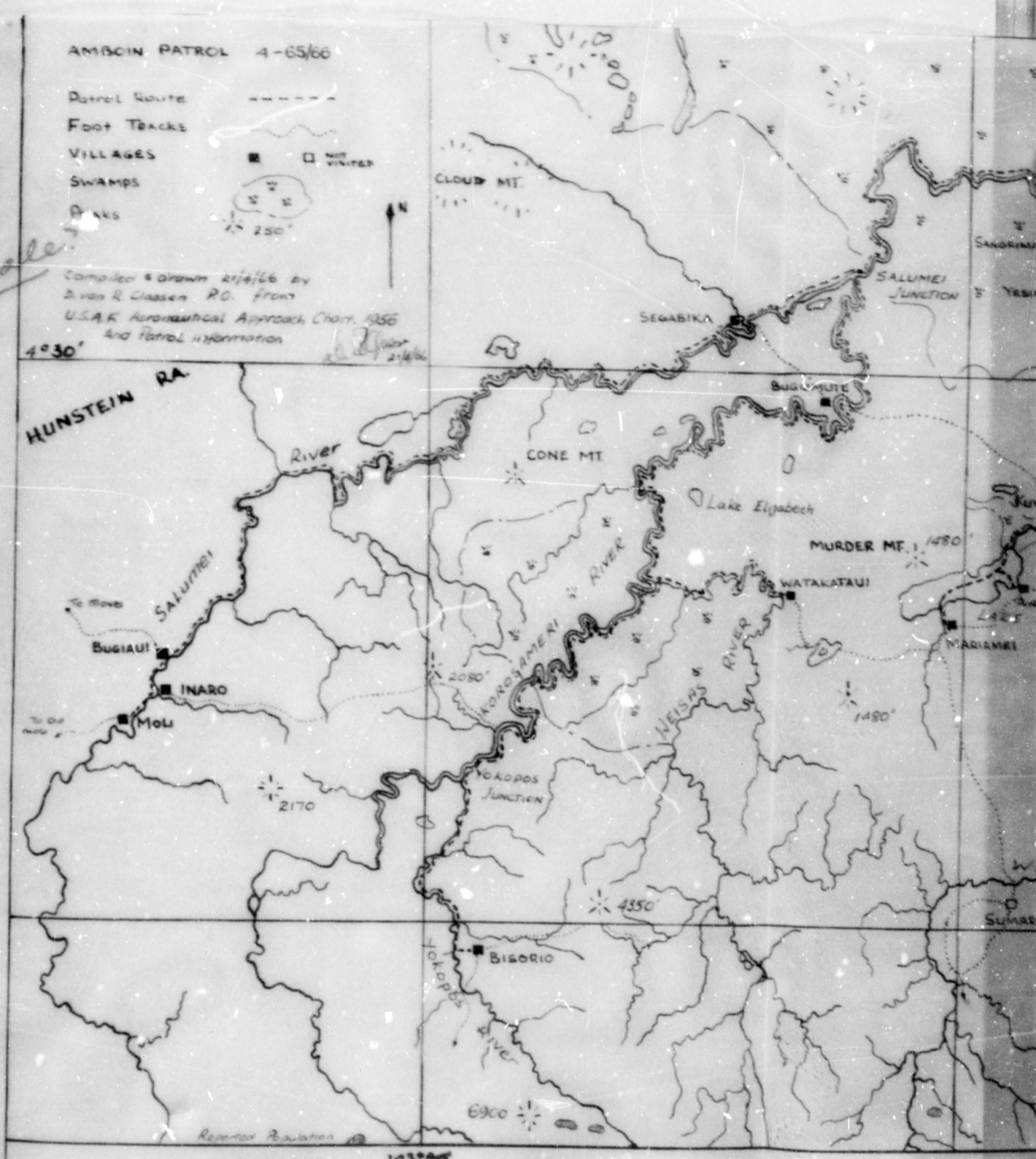
4350

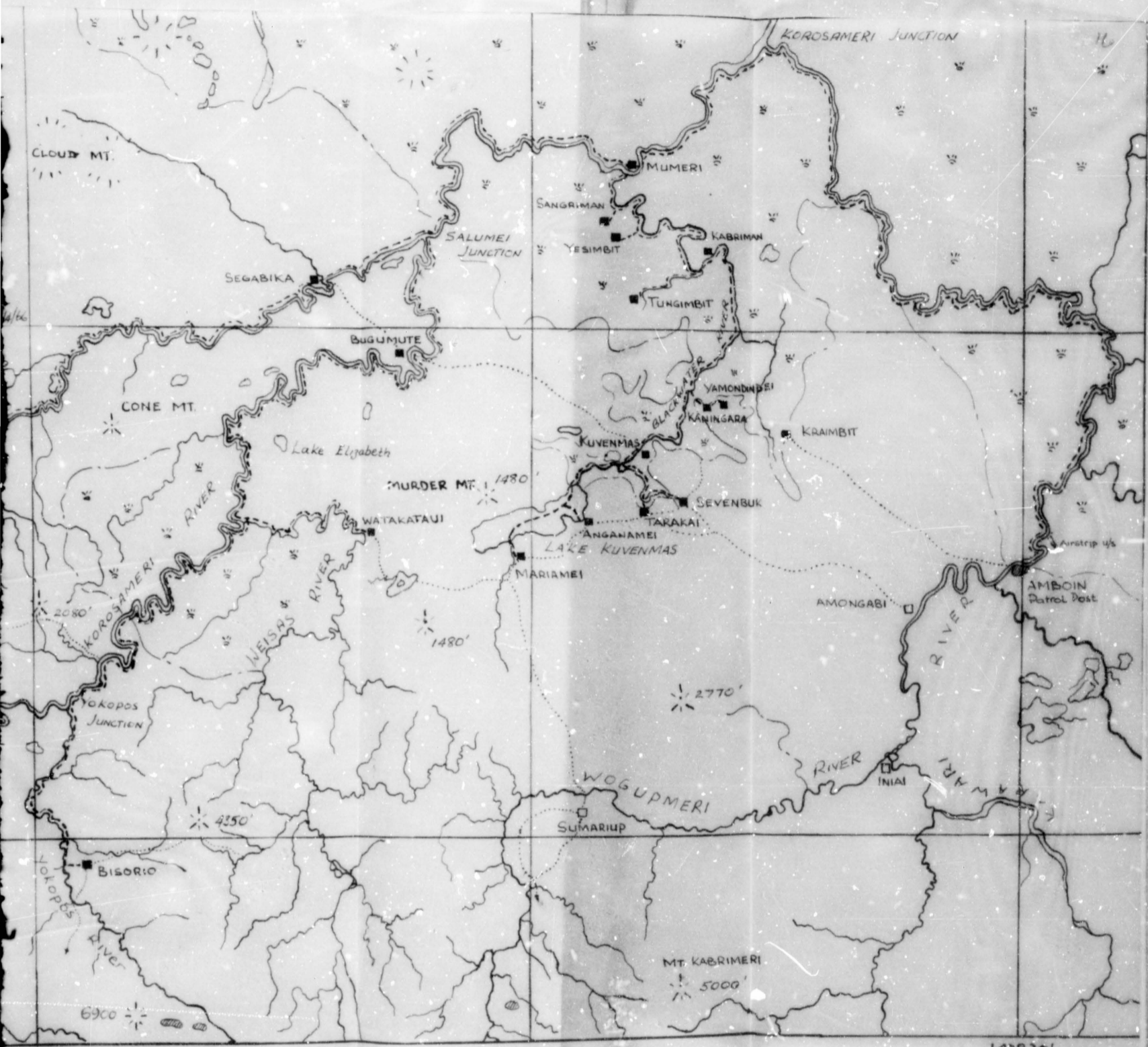
BISORIO

6900

Revised Balance

143°30'





Territory Of Papua And New Guinea

15

67-1-1

Amboin Patrol Post,
Angoram Sub District,
EAST SEPIK DISTRICT.

18th April, 1966

The Assistant District Commissioner,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 4-65/66

Patrol Conducted by : D. van R. Claassen, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled : All populated tributaries of the KOROSAMERI river.

Personnel Accompanying : Constable 1/c OMAKAN, No. 8060
Constable JEGERU, No. 6934
Constable SAIPOI, No. 10729
Agricultural Field Worker, SENAT
Driver TANGIT.

Duration of Patrol : Wednesday, 23rd March, 1966 to
Thursday, 6th April, 1966.

Number of Days : 15 Days.

Last Patrol to Area : D.D.A. - November, 1965
D.A.S.F. - November, 1965
P.H.D. - June, 1965

Map Reference : Attached.

Objects of Patrol : Investigate Flooding of Blackwater area.
Encourage economic development.
Consolidation of influence of POLI,
BUIJAWI and BISORIO.
Routine Administration.
Familiarisation.



[Signature]
.....
(D. van R. Claassen)
Patrol Officer

Introduction :

The Patrol visited all the villages in the western sector of the Karawari Patrol Area. A total of 19 villages and 2,515 as at the last census held in November/December 1965. Although three weeks was estimated to do the patrol, total time spent out was only 16 days. The reason for this being the excessive flooding of the lower Blackwater river villages which had flooded all the rest houses and police barracks. A detailed account of the flooding will appear in the body of this report.

The area is drained by the Korosameri River and its tributaries, these being the Salumei, Weisas, Blackwater and Yokopos rivers, in order of size. The Korosameri and Salumei are good sized waterways and pour forth a considerable volume of water, especially at this time of the year. Both these rivers rise in the Central Ranges.

The Blackwater River has its sources in a large central depression surrounded by hills ranging from 500 to 1500 feet in which is found Lake Kuvemas. The lake itself is some six miles in length and a mile in width. It is perennial and makes quite a picturesque sight.

Population is centred around the least promising, economically speaking, area. That of the lower Blackwater river. This area does not hold much future for the people and a long term plan of resettlement should be considered.

The area continues to have wide variations between villages in stages of development. Villages now only emerging from their semi-nomadic ways, such as Bisorio, Moli and Bugiaui, contrast sharply with such sophisticated people, related to the Middle Sepiks, as found in Mumeri. However, there are no serious conflicts in the area although undertones of resentment may sometimes be found.

Diary :

Wednesday, 23rd March, 1966.

Departed Amboin 0815
Arrived Mumeri 1215

Canoe and 20 HP Mercury combination making excellent time and economical on fuel also. Rest House and Police Barracks flooded so decided to carry on to Bugumute. Some discussions held at Mumeri with village officials - nothing serious.

Departed Mumeri 1320
Arrived Bugumute 1715

Slept at Bugumute after talks and discussions with village officials.

Thursday, 24th March, 1966.

Departed Bugumute 0750
Passed Meska (camp) 0935
Arrived Watakataui 1105

Climbed steep hill to village. Magnificent view of Central Ranges and the Hunstein Range. Good site if somewhat isolated. Discussions held and talk given on Laws and Councils. No complaints made. Slept.

Friday, 25th March, 1966.

Departed Watakataui 0805
Weisas Junction 0920
Yokopos Junction 1125

Friday, (continued) :

Arrived Bisorio 1420

Fairly fast trip downriver from Watakataui to the Korosameri and thence upstream to the Bisorio. Low water level in Yokopos necessitated the pulling of the canoe up to the village site. People had constructed a new village consisting of three houses and a Rest House and Police Barracks. A small site only. Three men and wives/children seen. Others still in bush. Slept night.

Saturday, 26th March, 1966.

At Bisorio. Some informal discussions with the people. More men in today, with wives and children.

Sunday, 27th March, 1966.

At Bisorio. More discussions with the people. Luluai still not arrived is somewhere at the head of the Yokopos River. Some information gleaned on uncontacted groups on the Korosameri river.

Monday, 28th March, 1966.

Departed Bisorio 0820

Some men accompanied patrol in order to visit Amboin and one for Medical attention. Attendance very poor as only about 28 people seen.

Yokopos Junction 10.00

Meska 1115

Arrived Bugumute 1535

Some delay due to the breakdown of the patrols second canoe. Slept at Bugumute.

Tuesday, 29th March, 1966.

Departed Bugumute 0745

Salumei Junction 0853

Segabika 0930

Arrived Bugiaui 1600

A very long journey from Bugumute to Bugiaui. Again most of the people absent in the bush. 10 men only seen and some women. Visited the 'Haus Tamberan'. Some good quality bows and arrows seen. Garamut Slit Gongs seen, but all new. One skull remains in the ground. No complaints and a rather timid crowd. Luluai and one or two men speak pidgin. Some information on people at the head of the Salumei or April rivers. Slept night.

Wednesday, 30th March, 1966.

Departed Bugiaui 1020

Arrived Inaro 1045

Departed Inaro 1055

Arrived Moli 1130

Met with joyful reception at Moli. Quite a number of people present and large proportion of women. Luluai most pleased to see patrol. However, some thirty men still away at old village and refuse to come unless given trade goods. Discussions held, one or two men speaking limited pidgin. Luluai from Bugiaui used as interpreter but is not very effective. Tul-tul from this village absent in Angoram selling timber, the first economic venture by this group. Slept at Moli.

Thursday, 31st March, 1966.

Departed Moli. As canoe was leaving bank it was caught by the current and driven beam-on onto a semi-submerged log. The canoe was swamped and several articles were swept away. Most were recovered, however

the toolbox for the outboard motor was lost and could not be recovered due to the strong tide and the rapids. New tools for the motor are thus required.

Continued on to Inaro and dried patrol gear. Slept night. Discussions held with village officials - TAHU seen and it looks as if he wont be doing much in future - see Amboin Report No. 8-64-65/.

Friday, 1st April, 1966.

Departed Inaro	0735
Bugiaui	0752
Segasima (Ambunti)	1105
Segabika	1200-1230
Salumei Junction	1255
Chambri Hamlet	1400
Arrived Mumeri	1445

Some Discussions.

Refuelled and prepared to go to the Blackwater river and Kuvenmas lake area.

Departed Mumeri	1535
Arrived Kaningara	1615.

Slept Kaningara.

Saturday, 2nd April, 1966.

Departed Kaningara	0745
Arrived Yamondindei	0800

Discussions held at Yamondindei. Some complaint re ground. Gave talk on social progress and the necessity of settling things amicably to the advantage of both parties. Some friction here between this village and Kaningara although both of same stock.

Departed Yamondindei	0945
Arrived Kaningara	1000

Some discussions held. Two Local Courts convened resulting in convictions. Both assault. Visited Roman Catholic Mission at Kakkar.

Departed Kaningara	1145
Kuvenmas	spent 10 minutes
Arrived Mariamei	1430

Discussions with men and committee woman. The majority of women here do not speak pidgin. No complaints brought forward. Slept.

Sunday, 3rd April, 1966.

Observed at Mariamei

Monday, 4th April, 1966.

Departed Mariamei	0835
Arrived Anganamei	0930

Shot some ducks en route, place abounds in them. Upon arrival found luluai absent. Word left for him to report to Amboin. Some talks held, no complaints.

Tuesday, 5th April, 1966.

Departed Mariamei Anganamei	0800
Arrived Sevenbuk	0920

Discussions and talks at Sevenbuk. No complaints, carried on to Tarakai, which was reached after 30 minutes, thence 10 minutes to village. Talks held and one court convened. Convicted. Slept at Tarakai.

Wednesday, 6th April, 1966.

Wednesday, 6th April, 1966.

Departed Tarakai 0630
Arrived Kuvemas 0720

Some discussions and two minor complaints. Rest House flooded and thus unable to stay night.

Departed Kuvemas 0735
Kaningara 0830
Arrived Kabriman 1000

Discussions. One application for shotgun permit received. Place flooded. Unable sleep night.

Departed Kabriman 1015
Arrived Tungambit 1050

Complaint re assault. No witnesses or defendant present so told to report to Amboin. Village inspected by canoe.

Departed Tungambit 1215
Arrived Yesimbit 1310

Place completely underwater. No complaints.

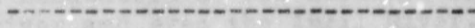
Departed Yesimbit 1325
Arrived Sangriman 1350

Place flooded all houses apart from a few underwater. No complaints.

Departed Sangriman 1420
Arrived Mumeri 1457
Departed Mumeri 1507 (Double Canoe)
Korosameri Junction 1552
Arrived Amboin 2200

PATROL STOOD DOWN

End of Diary.



District Administration :

The patrol was well received at all times. On some occasions there was positive enthusiasm. At others there was an element of reserve. However the people were helpful at all times and no difficulties were encountered in public relations.

The patrol was principally a routine administration and familiarisation patrol although normal encouragement of economic development and consolidation of influence was also carried out.

The BISOARIO people, although they continue to welcome the patrol, are somewhat of a disappointment. Out of a censused total of over 70 persons only 20 adults were seen. However an encouraging sign is the fact that they have finally built a permanent village. Although consisting of only three houses and a Rest House/Police Barracks it is definitely a step in the right direction. The luluai, Sinai'u, was not present but three other prominent men proved of every assistance. These three men accompanied the patrol back to Amboin and have been sent to Angoram to give them some idea of the wide world and to encourage them to learn pidgin.

The men from Watakataui have been assisting the Bisorio in the construction of the village and have generally taken them "under their wing" so to speak. They intend teaching them the rudiments of the timber trade in the near future. This is to be encouraged.

There was evidence of some sickness at Bisorio and it was claimed that this was the reason for the absence of the people. However this was taken only as an excuse as no patrol has ever had a full, or even 50% attendance.

Information was obtained on the whereabouts of three uncontacted groups. These people the SALIBA, SIDI and main BISOARIO groups inhabit the headwaters of the Korosameri river immediately south of the Yokopos river, and range as far as the Salumei river. From my informants it seems that they are all part of the GADIO speaking group which extends from the headwaters of the Karawari river (INIAl) right through to the Salumei river and even the April River. Another group, which the people claim are at the headwaters of the Salumei river, but which I believe are more likely to be in the April Headwaters, known as the BIKARU?, is also reported to be a Gadio speaking group.

I consider all these groups could be contacted in short, say two to three week patrols, starting from either Bisorio or Moli. I estimate, from the information given and from recent air photographs which the Bureau of Mineral Resources in Canberra has copies of, showing garden sites, that there would be somewhere between 3-400 people in the area north of the Central Ranges. Should patrols be contemplated it would require say two or three patrols requiring permanent carrier lines and carrying their own food. I do not envisage anything from Amboin in the near future unless specifically directed by yourself and funds are made available.

BUGIAUI and MOLE continue to progress and have begun to cut timber under the guidance of the INARO people. Again some people did not turn up and remained at their old village sites, some 10 hours walk away. They sent word that they would only come if trade goods were offered to them. These people have been seen and word was sent that the patrol would like to see them when the routine patrol was due in September. While I do not feel that these people should be bribed to meet the patrols, after this period of contact, some trade goods will be made available on that patrol.

INARO seems to have settled down greatly since Mr Tattersson's July, 1965 visit. (See Amboin Patrol No. 8-64/65). TAHU, the old leader who persisted in travelling around the countryside, has now grown too old to walk and has settled down in the village. I do not expect any more problems from this group in the way of wandering from one site to the other, in the future.

The YAMBI YAMBI hamlet of SEGABIKA was visited briefly and the village inspected. The people have repaired the fire damage that Mr Tatterson commented on in his Tax/Census patrol in December last year. Patrols from Amboin will continue to visit this village although they are still under Ambunti's jurisdiction. I feel that their contact with the Amboin villages will be beneficial to the latter.

The people of the lower Blackwater river are at present in difficulties due to the high water level. Comment on flooding will be made below. However, due to the flooding the patrol was unable to spend any time in these villages with the result that not many complaints were brought forth.

There was some trouble regarding the ^{faithfulness?} faithfulness of wives but this was not very serious and was settled out of court. Complaints regarding small debts were not heard at this time and the people were told that these could be brought forward at the next patrol into the area. When some dry ground would enable the patrol to remain for some time in each village.

The people persist in bringing forth disputes which have been settled by previous officers. In these cases the decision of the previous officer is followed.

Some talks were given on the possibility of a council. There seemed to be no enthusiastic reaction and the people were inclined to view it with suspicion. I propose to commence an educational programme on the next patrol to the area regarding the place of councils in development and political maturity and I think that as the people get a good idea of the reason for a council that this suspicion will disappear and perhaps even be replaced by enthusiasm. However, this is something which remains to be seen.

Three cases were brought to the Local Court. All resulted in convictions. Two of the cases were assault, resulting in the gaoling of one man and a fine for two women who struck each other in a fight over their children. The remaining case was adultery and resulted in a conviction for the man, a farmer trainee. The latter was too impressed with the importance of his position which led to his downfall.

In general the area is law abiding although under-currents of resentment were noted and frequently came to the surface in the form of petty squabbles which would be nothing short of ridiculous if they did not point to instances of hidden conflict.

Two applications for Special Arms Permits were made to the patrol and the relevant forms will be forwarded yours in company with this report.

Flooding :

In all a total of seven villages were inundated by the high level of floodwaters this year. The villages of SANGRIMAN, YESIMBIT, TUNGIMBIT and KABRIMAN have been flooded completely and many houses have collapsed or are in danger of so doing. In MUMERI, on the Korosameri River the position is made more hazardous by the strong current of that river. So far there have been no deaths caused by the flood although all the livestock population has been decimated and the remainder is being hand fed in the houses.

There is at present no food shortage. The people are travelling wider afield to get their sago supplies but still have enough to sell both to the Government at Amboin and to the Middle Sepik villages of KAMINDIBIT, MINDIMBIT and ANGRIMAN. I do not foresee that the situation will get appreciably worse and do not consider

that there is any need for flood relief in this area.

From information gleaned from the older people in the villages it would seem that this is the highest, and longest, flood that they have experienced since pre world war II. However, the people from Mumeri inform me that the water has been higher. In fact they used to build their houses on extremely high stumps to avoid this flooding of the houses. But in post war years they have allowed themselves to be influenced by the government and the missions to build their houses on shorter stumps, with the obvious result.

It is interesting to note that the Rest House at Mumeri, built to European specifications, is inundated to the eaves.

The biggest blow to the people that the flooding has caused has been to the peoples coconut gardens. All the newly planted coconuts, obtained during 1965, have ^{or} are in the process of, dying. There does not seem to be any real scope for coconuts in this area, unless the people have ground that is not subject to inundation. There is serious need for investigation into a crop that will grow in these conditions, such as rice. Or for a long term plan of resettlement where they will be able to take their place in economic ventures.

Rivers and Waterways :

The patrol was untroubled by low water, obviously, on this patrol. The Yokopos river, which floods only during rain, was of medium height and the canoe was able to proceed without too much trouble. The canoe only had to be manhandled over one or two rapids.

The Korosameri and the Salumei river are both good sized streams. The volume of water that pours out of each of them is greater, perhaps, than the Karawari river. The combined streams certainly pour a good deal of water into the Sepik. Both rivers can be dangerous due to the force of the current and care has to be exercised, especially when coming downstream and some control is lost.

Good

At MOLI the current caused the canoe to be swamped. As the canoe left the village the current caught it beam on and swept the vessel onto a semi submerged log with the result that it tipped over. Fortunately not many articles were lost. Some tools for the Mercury were and the replacement of these will be taken up under separate cover to yourself.

Grass blockages continue to hamper travel in the Blackwater and Kuvemas area. At this time it is extremely difficult to keep the waterways clean as the wind is able, because of the high water, to shift the grass wherever it blows. It is a curious sight to see the opposite side of the shore suddenly begin to advance towards you. The people have been instructed to have the channels cleaned by the time of the next patrol.

Health and Hygiene :

General Health as seen throughout the course of the patrol seemed quite good. Minor sores and cuts were treated by the patrol and there were no serious cases of wounds. Some yaws were seen however, but as the patrol had not the facilities to treat these they were noted and an Aid Post Orderly will accompany the patrol next time it visits these villages.

There is only one Aid Post in the area situated at Kaningara on the Blackwater area. This virtually means that the Korosameri and Salumei people are without medical attention because of ~~the~~ transport difficulties. I was not aware of this when I went on ~~the~~ patrol but in future all patrols will be accompanied by the Aid Post Orderly from Kaningara.

Despite this, health, as stated above, was quite good.

Education :

Education in the area is limited. A few of the children attend the Primary School at Amboin. Some villages have Catechist run schools which teach religion, Catholic, and rudimentary reading and writing to the children.

I consider that a school in the Blackwater area will be essential in the next few years. I would like to make an official request that a school in this area be placed on the priority list now in order that it may be established in three or four years time as teachers become available.

There are 2500 people in the area patrolled of which about 300 would be of starting school age. Of these about 15 attend the school at Amboin. Distance is a factor preventing more as food has to be provided, Amboin being an unofficial boarding school. This means that 285 children are without schooling, or at best, with a limited mission education.

A good site for the school would be at Kaningara as the ground is not subject to inundation there. Mr Tatterson suggested Kabriman as a central site but after seeing the present state of that village, it is completely inundated to a depth of about 6-7 feet, I think that Kaningara, or a similar place with a hill, would be more ideal.

Missions :

There is only one mission operating in the area, this being the Catholic Mission of the Divine Word. They make periodic visits to the area from Kapaimari on the Sepik River.

The Mission's influence is quite strong in the Kabriman area and Watakataui. There is no mission influence at all in the villages of Moli, Buglani and Bisorio.

D. K. O.
C. P. J.

Agriculture and Livestock :

The patrol was accompanied by Agricultural Field Worker Peter Senat. Hewas available for consultation and to mark out coconut gardens. However, he may as well have stayed at Amboin as only two of the villages visited had gardens ready for planting. Both these villages are on the Korosameri, namely Watakataui and Bugumute.

In all fairness to the Kabriman (Blackwater) area it must be said that they had no gardens left. All coconut plots downriver from Kaningara and including Mumeri have been inundated with the natural result that the newly planted nuts have all died. This represents quite a loss to the people. However, it is difficult to understand why they chose to plant coconuts in the first place as, although perhaps not always as high as this year, the area is subject to flooding at every high water time.

It would seem that research will need to be done into the finding of a suitable crop which will be able to withstand periodical flooding. One crop which springs readily to mind, is rice. This crop has been tried by some villages and a fair harvest has resulted. I believe that in some areas of the world rice is grown during both the wet and the dry seasons, as a 'wet' and 'dry' crop alternately. Perhaps the Department of Agriculture could advise on this.

Certainly the nature of the country precludes the planting of coconuts as anything more than a food supplement.

Coconut gardens in Sevenbuk, Tarakai, Anganamei, Mariamei, Kaningara, Kuvemas and Kraimbit are all planted and extensions are under way. So far there has been no complaint from the Blackwater area regarding the supply of coconuts.

Watakataui and Bugumute however did report to the patrol that they were unable to get the seed coconuts they required. They claimed that when the seedlings were left at Mumeri the Blackwater villages, being so much closer, came and took all that were there, leaving them nothing. They requested that the next time the n.v. "ONYX" brought a load of seed coconuts that they be dumped at Bugumute. As the Korosameri is still navigable by this vessel at Bugumute I support this request and will take it up under seperate cover.

The villages of Moli, Bugiaui and Bisorio have not as yet made any moves towards economic cropping.

The livestock population in the flooded area has suffered. There are now only a fraction of the fowls left that there were before the flood. Those that remain are being hand-fed in the houses by the owners.

Economic Development :

The economic potential for the area patrolled is considerably more than that of the main Sepik River. However, there are some problems to be faced in the future.

At present the bulk of the population is centred in a relatively, to the whole, small area around the Blackwater river. This populated area also happens to be the least attractive and possesses the least potential in that it is a vast swamp suitable, perhaps, for only one economic crop. Rice. Should this fail the people will have to depend on the rather tenuous provisions of the crocodile skin industry.

The remainder of the population are settled on extensive land holdings but are so scattered and few that they will never be able to realise the full potential that this land offers for agricultural pursuits.

With this in mind investigation could possibly be made with resettlement in mind. I do not see this as an immediate or pressing need as the people are quite happy at the moment and make sufficient cash out of the sale of crocodile skins and sago so as not to be concerned particularly with any other means of economic gain. The time may come however when they will be interested in venturing ^{into} other fields and further thought could be given to resettlement. I mention it now, only in passing.

Watakataui continues to produce the bulk of the timber from the area. Inaro also cuts a fair amount, this time aided by some men from the villages of Moli and Bugiaui, an encouraging sign. It can safely be said though that the amount supplied to the mills at the moment is only a fraction of the amount that could be cut and rafted if the people were to take the industry really seriously. At present they cut down only a few trees and make about 3-400 dollars each time. This is sufficient for them, understandable, but with the proper techniques and applied hard work this could probably be increased by 50%.

The problem then is to get the people to apply themselves to the task of working harder. It seems that this will prove very difficult as they have no need of money to obtain the basic necessities of life such as food. The money they obtain at the moment is sufficient to buy the "extras" they crave for. The solution then, as I see it, is an educational plan geared to make them think of their present "extras", as basic necessities. These extra items that they buy at the moment are such things as tinned foods, rice, clothing, matches and other groceries. Should the people adopt these things as staples, they will require more money to pay for them and the system will begin to develop.

This method will of course take time but I feel that in the long run it will contribute more towards economic development than the present method of exhortation when the people cannot see the need to work harder and gain more money.

It is hoped to commence social and economic education for selected couples in a community education course which I would like to see held at Amboin later this year.

Sand

Conclusion :

The area is progressing at a moderate pace and will continue to do so until such time as the people themselves need money to develop their own resources. Progress at Bisorio, Moli and Bugiaui is quite encouraging when it is considered that they have only been under contact for the past two years. It is anticipated that they will begin to take part in the timber industry, under the guidance of Watakataui and Inaro, within the next two or three years.


The Inaro people have now settled down and it is expected that they will now apply themselves to improving their village site and cutting timber.

Although the area has considerable economic potential in the agricultural and forestry fields it is not expected that they will be fully realised until such time as the people are ready to apply themselves to hard work. I consider that this stage will not be reached without a realistic educational campaign over a number of years.

The area coconut project has received a severe setback in the flood and I suggest that some other crop be found for the ~~the~~ lower Blackwater and Mumeri area.

An interesting patrol marred only by the inability, caused by the flooding, to have closer contact with the villages from the lower Blackwater river.

For your information, please.


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

Introduction.

The area patrolled comprises the south eastern portion of the Amboin patrol area. And has a population of 2441 people as at the last census held in November/December 1965. Most of the villages are small and are situated, for the most part, on the banks of the four main rivers.

Geographically, this area consists of a broad flood plain which borders on the foothills of the Central Highland ranges. In the northern section there are vast areas of lakes-the most prominent of these being the YIMAS lake system, while in the south the mountain ranges climb to over 6000 feet, and in this area Mt. McGregor (5,000 feet) is the most prominent peak. The four main rivers of this area are the Wogupmeri, the Karawari, the Arafundi and the Konmei rivers. All of which begin in the Central Ranges and flow northwards towards the Sepik river. Eventually the Wogupmeri, the Arafundi and the Konmei rivers flow into the much larger Karawari river which eventually enters the Sepik river at MINDIMBIT village. All of these above mentioned rivers are subject to flash flooding in the months between November and May, and have caused some loss of human life in the past.

The vegetation in the area is mainly tropical rain-forest, with some areas of grass and sago swamp around the lake systems. Vegetation in the mountain areas is quite dense, but tends to decrease in density on the smaller hills in the northern sections of the area.

The patrol visited all villages on the four rivers. But the five recently contacted small groups of people, that are living in the foothills of the Central Ranges, were not visited on this patrol due to the fact that it is too dangerous to attempt the numerous river crossings, during the wet season. Patrols to these areas will continue to be carried out in the dry season, (May/October).

The main object of the patrol was to familiarize myself with the area and its people.

Native Affairs.

Generally speaking the area is quite quiet, except for a few isolated incidents. At YENITABAK village I was informed by the

(7).

Luluai that the cargo cult (Ref. Mr. Van Clasen's Confidential letter of the 14th October 1966), is still in existence and that cultist ARUENBANK DIBIANI of AMONGABI village, has informed the people of SIKAIUM village that he will be returning to the area shortly. This Luluai of YENITABAK village also stated that ARUENBANK would be making the visit to try once more, to bring success to the people of the area.

On my arrival at SIKAIUM, I began an investigation into the YENITABAK allegations. Simbora-Wanbus and Unimal-Kani'ma of SIKAIUM village stated that in November of 1966, they were paddling past a small hamlet of AMONGADI village, when ARUENBANK called out to them to come to the hamlet. This they did, and while there, ARUENBANK informed them that shortly he would be returning to the WOGUPMERE river area to commence his cargo cult activities. When asked what villages he would visit first, he told them that SIKAIUM would be his first village. I was then informed by a group of SIKAIUM people, that they would not tolerate ARUENBANK in their village, as they were sorry that they let him waste their time in the past.

In all the villages on the WOGUPMERE river, I informed the people that there was only one way to increase their economic well-being and that was by hard work. From my observations I believe that the cult is losing momentum and will eventually die out of its own accord. A close watch will be kept on this area and police patrols, on a monthly basis, have now been introduced.

At YENITABAK, AMONGABI and KANSOMAI villages, the Luluais have been having trouble in getting the people to keep the villages clear. The people were thus told that the Luluais could take court action if the people continued to disobey orders given to them in this regard. The Luluai at KANSOMAI seems to have little control over the people and I feel that the main reason why this is the case, is that he is living in a small hamlet two miles downstream from the main village. The other two cases of disobedience, seem to be as a result of the Luluais also spending most of their time away from the villages. The Luluais in these three villages were told to spend more time with their people.

At INIAI village I investigated the claim that two European traders from Angoram have been buying stone carvings from the people. As a result of my investigation it was learned that the traders in question, are buying these carvings for prices varying from five dollars to fifty cents. I also learnt that these stone carvings are

being collected by the people from the many caves that are to be found on Mt. KABRIMERI at the back of INIAI village. The people also told me that they were also finding very old wooden carvings in these caves. These wooden carvings are also being sold to the traders. It is a great pity that these valuable artifacts are being removed from the caves. I like my predecessors before me, have asked the people to refrain from selling these artifacts, but to date we have had little success.

The people of BARAPIDGIN village have now moved to a new village site, some 4 miles from the old village which was situated on the bank of the WOGUPMARI river. They claim that they have been talking about making this move for some years, and now after the death of the Luluai, the final decision to move was made. The new site is situated on a small mountain and is much better than the old site.

Few serious complaints were heard on this patrol. The four that were heard were all assault charges and were dealt through the Local Court. The minor complaints that were heard before me, mainly concerned debts between villages. At IMMANMARI village it was noticed that there is some animosity towards AMBOMWARI village. But this is mainly due to some minor debts. The debts in question were settled while the patrol was in the village.

Although the people of this area are developing rapidly in the economic field, much work has still to be done in the social and political fields. This can surely be accelerated by more intensive patrolling, concentrating on these two subjects.

Health and Hygiene.

The people of the area seem to enjoy good health. A few cases of tropical ulcers were seen and treated. The people of the WOGUPMARI river area approached me on the subject of obtaining an Aid Post in their area. This matter will be discussed with the Medical Officer ANGORAM. I feel that the people have a good chance of obtaining an Aid Post as the nearest Aid Post is now at Amboin Station. Sanitation in the area is poor but this will improve gradually as more emphasis on this subject will be a feature of future patrols to the area.

Roads and Waterways.

Most of the patrolling in this area is done by motor canoe as the four main rivers provide excellent waterways. But for some months of the year--during the dry season-- the upper reaches of the rivers can only be visited by using pull canoes. The roads to LATOMA, BARAPIDGIN and IMMENMERI are at present in good order, but the road to LATOMA village will deteriorate as the wet season progresses as it crosses flat ground and a few areas of swamp.

Economic Development.

The economic potential of this area is quite outstanding as at present their income is derived from the sale of Timber, Crocodile skins, artifacts and fresh foods. Such crops as rubber, coconuts and coffee are now being planted. Coconuts is the main crop being stressed in the area and the people seem to be responding quite well in this regard. During the high water of last year, many coconuts died because of excessive flooding of the lowland gardens. But the people still seem keen to continue on with this project and are now replanting on higher ground.

Timber is still the main income earner as there are still many stands of good milling trees close to the river banks. At present the people as a whole are engaged in the cutting and pulling of logs for eventual floating to the Sepik Timbers sawmill at Taway. With the possibility of Mr. McKinnon's sawmill at Angoram, soon becoming operational. The people should have a greater demand for their timber. This timber cutting is seasonal, depending on the river heights. The timber is transported by raft to the sawmill's and this can only be done in the high water times. Most of the timber is cut between November and April, then made into rafts and floated down to Angoram on the high water. In the next two years the people will find it necessary to move inland from the waterways to obtain their timber. Therefore the people will have to improve their snigging methods, the department of forests should help in this regard.

Crocodile hunting is still very popular in the YEMAS lakes area and seems to be earning a reasonable income for the people. The Luluai at YEMAS informed me that the village has obtained \$300. dollars for his people in the last twelve months, but went on to add that the size of the skins are decreasing.

(10).

A small income is being obtained from the making of artifacts, but the carvings are not of a high quality and thus the amount received for the finished article is small. As mentioned in the Native Affairs section of the report, the people of INIAI are selling old stone and wood carvings to the traders from Angoram. This then is their main source of income at the moment.

The people of the area also receive a small income from the selling of fresh foods to the Government station at AMBOIN. Sago being the main food brought.

Agriculture.

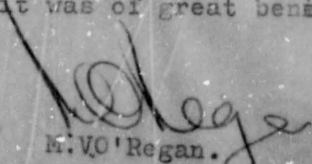
The area seems to be progressing steadily even though they have had some setbacks due to flooding. With an Assistant Agricultural Officer now stationed at Amboin, this progress should be improved greatly within the next few years. Also after a discussion with the Agricultural Officer from Angoram, I was informed that his department would replace all the young coconuts that were damaged free of charge, to the people. This I feel is a very suitable arrangement, as the people will not lose their enthusiasm towards the planting of this cash crop.

The people of this area are predominately sago eaters but such crops as taro, yams and sweet potatoes are also consumed.

At IMANMERI village the Agriculture Department is introducing rubber trees but as yet the programme is still at the nursery stage. Recently some trouble was had because of rats eating the small trees but with the assistance of the Agricultural officer from Angoram this problem has been overcome. The people of this village are enthusiastically helping the Agricultural Assistant, posted to the village, with the cleaning of the nursery and the clearing of the bush.

Conclusion.

The patrol served to familiarise myself with the area and its people. Therefore I feel that it was of great benefit to me.


M. V. O'Regan.
Patrol Officer.

(11).

APPENDIX "A".

Patrol Post.

AMBOEN.

Angoram Sub-district.

East Sepik District.

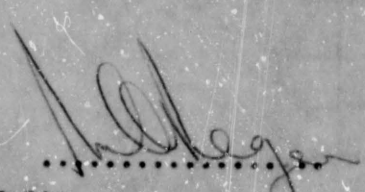
Report on Patrolling Police
AMBOEN Patrol No. 5-66/67.

Constable 1st Class 8060 OMAKAN.

A very capable man .And a very useful man to have on any patrol.
best Constable 1st class that I have yet seen.

Constable. 10729 SAIPOI.

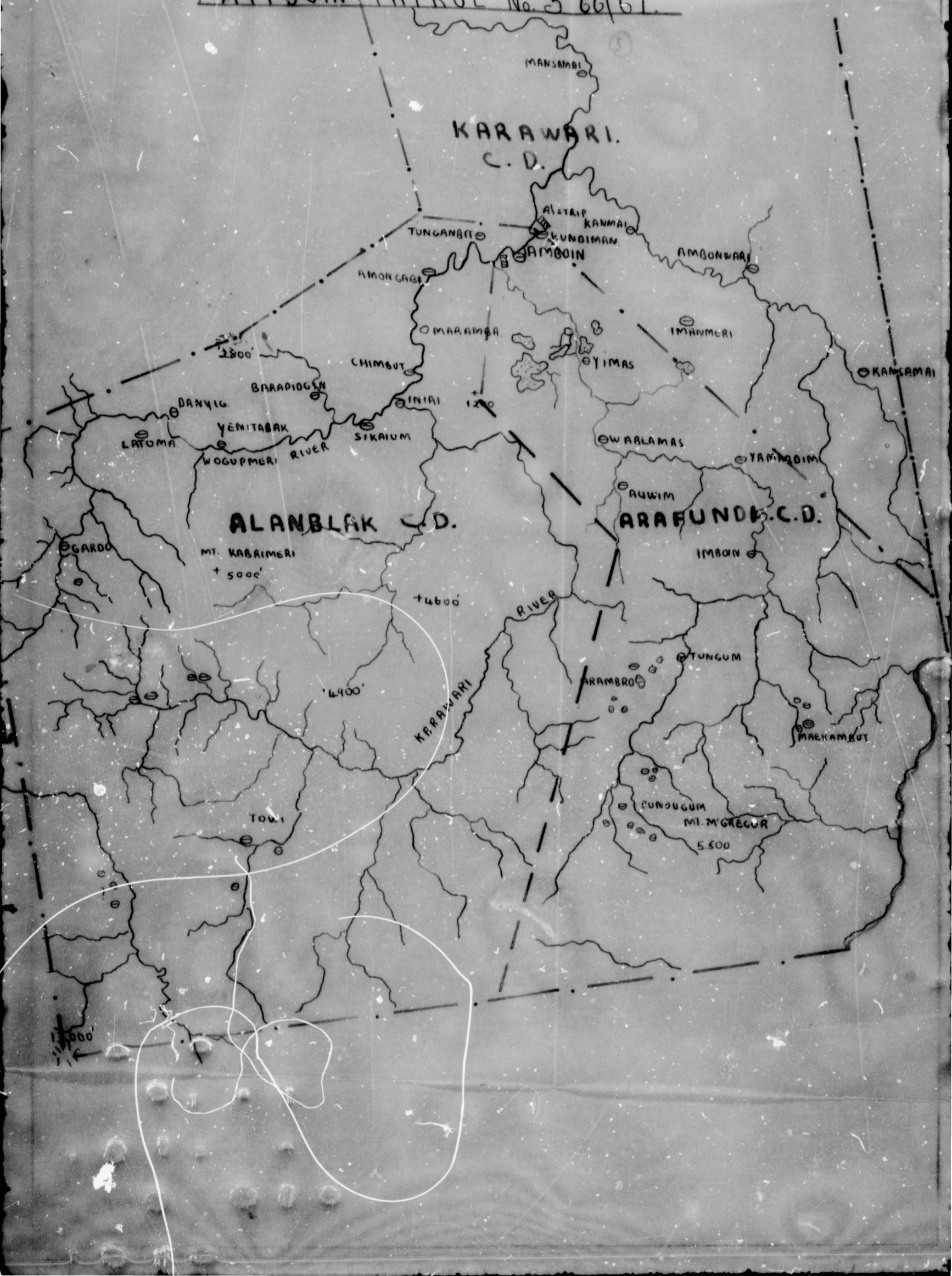
A very keen constable who I believe is of officer material.


.....
M.V. O'Regan. Commissioned Officer
in the N.P.&M.G.C.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 5 66/67.



AMBOIN PATROL No. 5 66/67.



Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SERIK Report No. 6 (AMBUIN) 66/67
 Patrol Conducted by M. V. O'REGAN - PATROL OFFICER
 Area Patrolled ARAFUNDI, KARAWARI AND WOGUPMERI C.D.
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans S. H. SMITH C.P.O.
 Natives 2 DRIVERS
3 P.P.N.S.C.
1 AID POST ORDERLY
 Duration—From 14/4/1967 to 15/4/1967
AND 24.4.67 TO 26.4.67
 Number of Days 15

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/1966

Medical 4/1966

Map Reference AS PER ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol TO INFORM THE PEOPLE OF THE COMING VISIT OF C. R. A EXPLORATION LTD. TO THE AREA.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

24/5/1967

District Commissioner

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

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

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

67. 8. 24



67-1-7

East Sepik District,
WERAK.

24th May, 1967.

~~Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
ANGORAH.~~

Amboin Patrol No. 6 - 1966/67

Receipt is acknowledged of Reports on the above Patrol submitted by Mr. M.V. O'Regan, Patrol Officer and Mr. S.H. Smith Cadet Patrol Officer plus your 67-1-1 of 11th May, 1967.

The Patrol has I feel been of benefit to the inhabitants, the Administration of the Patrolling Officers. The Officers have conducted an important patrol in an efficient manner.

Special care should be taken, not to force visits to the ancestral caves containing the sacred stones. Please advise C.R.A. members accordingly.

Sunprints of the maps will be forwarded when completed.

The original of Mr. Smith's Report was not forwarded.

[Signature]
(S. H. SMITH)
A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c/

→ The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

The Reports of both Officers are forwarded for your information, please.

[Signature]
(S. H. SMITH)
A/District Commissioner.

67-1-7

East Sepik District,
WENAI.

24th May, 1967.

~~Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
WENAI.~~

Ambain Patrol No. 6 - 1967/67

Receipt is acknowledged of Reports on the above Patrol submitted by Mr. M.V. O'Hagan, Patrol Officer and Mr. S.H. Smith Cadet Patrol Officer plus your 67-1-1 of 11th May, 1967.

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The original of Mr. Smith's Report was not forwarded.


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

c.c/

→ The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

The Reports of both Officers are forwarded for your information, please.


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

on
a.

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

67-1-1/815

DPM:PB

11th May, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
MEWAK.

AMBOIN PATROL NO. 6 66/67

Attached please find two copies each of Patrol Reports submitted by Mr. M.V. O'Regan, Patrol Officer, and Mr. S.H. Smith, Cadet Patrol Officer, covering their patrol in the Amboin area. Mr. Smith accompanied the O.I.C. on the first portion of the patrol.

No written instructions were given on this patrol. However, detailed verbal instructions were given on the main object of the patrol which was the propaganda to be given prior to the C.R.A. Prospecting investigations. The reaction of the people to this information has been supplied to you in my Confidential letter of the 22nd May. This letter covered the matters in the O.I.C.'s confidential letters of the 15th and 27th April.

The patrol appears to have been well conducted and has provided more useful contact with the small scattered groups in the mountainous areas of the Subdistrict. In particular the contact with the MEKAMBUTS has been fruitful. We hope to utilise a helicopter for ten hours in the Amboin area in the next financial year (reference my L-1 of 2nd May, 1967). A helicopter follow-up would, I feel, be most useful in consolidating contact amongst these groups.

It is pleasing to note that anti-Yaws injections are being given to some of these isolated groups which were not covered by the earlier Territory-wide Anti-Yaws Campaign.

The objects of the patrol have been carried out to my satisfaction, and it would seem that the patrol was a most interesting one. Mr. Smith should have gained valuable experience from this patrol. Could copies of the attached traced maps be sunprinted and returned, please. Copies of Camping Claims are attached for your approval.

For your information.


D.P. Maroney
Assistant District Commissioner.

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams DISADM
Telephone

Our Reference 67-1
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of District Administration,

Patrol Post.

AMBOIN.

East Sepik District.

27th April 1967.

The Assistant District Commissioner.

ANGORAM.

East Sepik District.

PATROL REPORT OF M.V.O'REGAN .PATROL OFFICER ; PATROL REPORT (AMBOIN)
No. 5 of 1966/1967.

OFFICER COMPILING; M.V.O'Regan ,Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED; UPPER ARAFUNDI, KARAWARI and WOGUPMERI Rivers.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING; S.Smith. C.P.O.
Const. 1/c CHAKAN .No.8060
Const. KUMAN.No.8819
Const. UNTUNAN.No.9409
A.P.O. WAKAMEI.
Drivers. TANGIT and TAKI.

DURATION OF THE PATROL; 4.4.67 to 15.4.67.

OBJECT OF PATROL: TO advise the people of the proposed operation
s of C.R.A. Exploration Ltd. to their area.
visit the MEAKAMBTU people.

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA. AUGUST 1966.

MAP REFERENCE; As per attached.

(2)

DIARY OF PATROL.

TUESDAY 4th APRIL 1967.

Departed from AMBOIN STATION at 1000 hrs, both motors used to carry carriers. Collected carriers on route. Arrived at IAMINDIM at 1415 hrs. Water in ARAFUNDI reasonably high. Carriers recruited at this village. Second motor canoe arrived at 1620 hrs. Talked to the people about the proposed activities of C.R.A Ltd, in their area. Discussions later held with village officials. Slept IAMINDIM.

WEDNESDAY 5th APRIL 1967.

Departed for IMBOIN at 0830 hrs, water level high. Arrived same at 0945 hrs after navigating many logs in this river. Talk given to the people re C.R.A's activities. Helicopter pad constructed at 1430 hrs. At 1500 hrs the AUWIN carriers arrived after long walk to IMBOIN, names taken of both IMBOIN and AUWIN men. Stores checked for early start the following morning. Talked to village officials. Slept IMBOIN.

THURSDAY 6th APRIL 1967.

0725 hrs departed for campsite in MEAKAMBUT country, thirty eight carriers hired. Travelled over flat country, and at 0830 hrs arrived at Arafundi crossing. By 0840, reached the ARAFUNDI-MABUAM creek junction. Commenced to walk on the right bank of MABUAM creek and at 0930 hrs, arrived at Mr. Claasen's campsite. Informed that the MEAKAMBUT people wanted to meet the patrol further south. Followed MABUAM creek until 1040 hrs until suitable camp site found. Camp made at this site called MISAILIM. Three IMBOIN men sent to tell the MEAKAMBUTS of our arrival. Remained in camp. Guard posted. Slept MISAILIM Camp.

FRIDAY 7th APRIL 1967.

0600 hrs two more men departed to find the MEAKAMBUTS. 0800 hrs helicopter pad cut near campsite. 1700 hrs the MEAKAMBUTS arrived. Gifts given, and talk given about C.R.A. MEAKAMBUTS uneasy but gradually relaxed. All fully armed and some young men set as guards. Food given to this group and they began to settle down for the night with the police and carriers. Held discussions with their leaders. Guard set.

(3).

SATURDAY 8th APRIL 1967.

Talked to the MEAKAMBUTS, injections given. Asked if the patrol could visit the village to the south east of the campsite. MEAKAMBUTS claimed that it would be too hard a walk. Discussed a future meeting place. MEAKAMBUTS departed at 1200 hrs. Remained at camp site. Guard set.

SUNDAY 9th APRIL 1967.

0800 hrs the patrol departed for TUNGUM village. Several difficult crossings made. One of which ropes had to be used, no cargo lost. Eventually cut overland and made the final crossing at TUNGUM. People had all assembled. Talk given re C.R.A. Camp eventually set up by 1430hrs. Guard posted. Stayed the night.

MONDAY 10th APRIL 1967.

0800hrs, departed for AVIEME village. Hard walking along the ARAFUNDI river bank. 0910 crossed ARAFUNDI and commenced to climb. Arrived at old village site at 1245 hrs. Later continued on to the present village site after once again crossing the ARAFUNDI. Climbed to 2840 feet and then descended to a small stream. Then climbed to AVIEME village at 2300 feet. Talked given to the people regarding C.R.A.'s visit. Some given medical treatment. Later inspected the village site. Excellent view in all directions. Guard posted. Slept AVIEME.

TUESDAY 11th APRIL 1967.

Departed for PUNDUGUM village, arrived at same at 1130 hrs. The track is very mountainous as in some sections you walk to 2300 ft and then descend to 200 ft. The track near the village had been cut. This was encouraging as these people haven't had much contact with the Government in the past few years. Talked to the people about the coming visit from C.R.A. Later made a helicopter pad near the village. Held discussion with the village officials. Stayed the night.

WEDNESDAY 12th APRIL 1967.

At 0745 hrs the patrol departed for AVIEME village. Arrived at 1035 hrs after walking up numerous hills. Later built a helicopter pad at the village. Stayed the night at this village.

THURSDAY 13th APRIL 1967.

0745 hrs departed for TUNGUM on a very wet track. Arrived at the village of TUNGUM at 1340 hrs. Helicopter pad constructed. Talked to the

FRIDAY 14th APRIL 1967.

Delayed in the village until 0900 due to heavy rain. At 0900 hrs we finally managed to bridge the swollen ARAFUNDI river, by the cutting of trees on both sides of the stream. By 1130 hrs carriers safely across the river. Walked for 40 minutes and once again bridged the river. Then began to climb a small mountain to avoid the other crossings lower downstream. Final crossing of the ARAFUNDI made at 1400 hrs. Continued on to IMBOIN village and arrived at 1600 hrs. At 1615 hrs, departed by motor canoes for YAMINDIM. Arrived YAMINDIM at 1745 hrs. Slept Yamindim.

SATURDAY 15 th APRIL 1967.

0700 hrs the patrol departed for AMBOIN. Visited ANWIM, WABLEMAS and YEMAS on route. Arrived at station at 1100 hrs. Patrol rested.

MONDAY 24 th APRIL 1967.

1120 hrs departed for DANYIG on the WOGUPMERE river. Collected carriers on route. Arrived at DANYIG at 1610 hrs. Talked to the people about the coming of C.R.A. Geologists to their ground. Inspected the village and talked to the Village officials. Stayed the night.

TUESDAY 25th APRIL 1967.

0700 hrs, the patrol departed for the GARDO area. River high. Arrived at LATOMA at 0920 hrs. Continued along a swollen river with the second canoe following behind. Draged the canoes over two shallow sections of rapids. Arrived at Mr. Claasen's disembarking point, at 1235 hrs. Continued by canoe for another half mile and then began to walk. Arrived at Mr Claasen's Camp site at 1315 hrs. Crossed the WOGUPMERE river and walked in a westerly direction for forty minutes. Climbed a small mountain to the village site. Talked to the people about C.R.A. Gard posted. Slept at GARDO camp.

WEDNESDAY 26th APRIL 1967.

0745, departed for canoes. Arrived at 0820 hrs. Canoes loaded and then commenced to travel to LATOMA village. Arrived LATOMA at 1040 hrs. Talk given re C.R.A. Then continued on to YENITABAK. Talk given. 1150 hrs continued on to BARAPIDGIN. Talk given. Travelled to SIKAIUM village and later continued on to INIAI. Discussions held with people and at 1510 hrs, travelled to CHIMEUT. Then continued downstream to the villages of MARAMBA, AMONGABI, and TUNGANABIT. Arrived at AMBOIN at 1810 hrs. Patrol ended.

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INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled is situated to the south of Amboin Station, in the foothills of the Central Ranges. This area is drained by three main rivers, these being the ARAFUNDI, KARAWARI and WOGUPMERI. All of which are navigatable for at least thirty miles above Amboin station. The patrol was carried out in the wet season, thus some difficulty was had in crossing the upper reaches of the ARAFUNDI river. On the other hand, these wet conditions helped the patrol's movements in the upper reaches of the WOGUPMERI river, as it enabled the motor canoes to travel as far south as the GARDO peoples villages, thus four days were saved.

The main object of the patrol was to let the people know of the proposed operations of C.R.A Exploration's geologists in their area. All the villages of the C.R.A prospecting lease were visited and my findings are contained in my two confidential letters of the 15th and 27th of April, 1967. The population of the area patrolled is approximately 2500 people, most of which live in small villages situated on the banks of the three above mentioned rivers. The villages of PUNDUGUM, AVIENE, MEAKAMBUT, TUNGUM and GARDO people, are situated in the mountains of the Central ranges, near the head waters of the ARAFUNDI and WOGUPMERI rivers.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

As mentioned above, my findings regarding the peoples reactions to C.R.A. Exploration coming to the area, are contained in two confidential letters, the last of which was forwarded to yours on the 29th of April. The people of this area would be considered to be the most primitive in the Angoram Sub-district. The most primitive of which are the MEAKAMBUT GROUP who occupy a large portion of ground between the upper ARAFUNDI and MARAJUNI rivers. This was the second time that these people had been visited by an Administration patrol, thus the people were rather wary of the patrol at first. But with the receiving of salt and other gifts the people seemed to relax. It was also observed that at all time while in the camp there were a few young men standing on the outer perimeter just in case any trouble should arise. During their stay at the camp site, the people became very friendly with the police and carriers and by the end of their stay the MEAKAMBUTS were eating rice and tin meat and volunteering for yaws injections. On this particular visit thirty six people of this group were censused, four elderly men, twenty two young men, five women and five children. I was informed by the Luluai of PUNDUGUM that there are a lot more MEAKAMBUT people, as he claims that there are more MEAKAMBUT people than

(6)

PUNDUGUMS. There are eighty four PUNDUGUM people. When asked about this point, YAKA (the MEAKAMBUT fight leader) stated that only a few of his people had come to visit the Government this time as most of them were over hunting on the MARAMUNI side of the mountains.

When asked about the possibility of the patrol visiting their villages, YAKA said that the main reason why his people didn't want the government to come to their villages, ^{was that} they were situated on top steep mountain ranges to the south and south east of the present patrol camp site, and therefore ^{it} would be too dangerous for myself and the carriers, as they themselves found it hard walking. Later through the use of Constable 1/c OMAKAN who is from the adjacent ASANGAMUT village, I was able to obtain the real reason why the MEAKAMBUTS didn't want the Government to visit their two village sites. The main reason is that the MEAKAMBUTS have caves near the two village sites which have sacred stones in them, which they believe were put there by their ancestors. The belief about these stones is that it was from these stones that all the people of the Amboin area came from. Constable OMAKAN then went on to tell me that the MEAKAMBUTS were still wary of the whiteman and thus didn't want them to visit their villages or caves. This attitude will change as these people have more contact with Europeans. Another contributing factor to this attitude, is an incident last year in which a carrier employed by a Bureau of Mineral Resources geologist party, discharged a shotgun at night while camping in the area. By the time that I departed from the camp site, it was obvious that these people are gaining confidence in the Government, as YAKA stated ^{that} whenever the government wanted to visit them just to send word to him and his people would come to the patrol camp site.

These MEAKAMBUT people are quite impressive, dressed completely in their own traditional costumes. No articles of European origin were sighted. The men who had taken part in intergroup fighting were painted with black fire soot. Their faces were divided into two colours red and black. The people from the western village had a predominance of red paint, while the other group have both black and red markings. Their hair is shaved to the middle of their heads and the remaining hair is plaited with brown mud to give a stringy effect. Some of the warriors had colourful headresses consisting of Bird of Paradise plumes and tamby shell fringed with cassowary feathers. Necklaces made of shells were seen on the necks and waists. Besides the shell belts around their waists there were tight cane hoops in which were placed bone knives and steel axes. From which hung a knitted string apron in the front and tangit leaves at the rear. Plated arm and leg bands were also very popular with both the men and the women. The main costume of the woman was grass skirts with necklaces of Muruk Lake shells, with the usual half shaved heads, with mud incrustated

strings of hair. The weapons consisted of large black palm bows with ugly looking barbed arrows which have barbs which point in opposite directions. There were also some arrows which had wide bamboo arrowheads, and some with cagowary bone tips. Numerous bone daggers were also seen most of which were held by the warriors. It was interesting to observe that ~~at the~~ MEAKABUT visit it was impossible to buy bows and arrows but by the end of the visit the carriers had no trouble in obtaining same.

The other groups of the upper ARAFUNDI river area although primitive -e have had more contact with Europeans as they have been under Amboin influence for at least four years. The PUNDUGUM people in particular, are progressing steadily as some of the young men have been to WABAG, Mt. nagen, Angoram and Laiagam in the last few years. The TUNGUMS on the other hand are making slow progress as they still haven't settled down into one village, but spend most of their time over in the headwaters of the KARAWARI river.

On this patrol the GARDO people of the headwaters of the WOGUPMERE river, were also visited. This group is still very primitive but they are making some effort to improve their living conditions. But it must be mentioned here, that they still have a long way to go before they interest themselves in economic ventures. Their village site has once again been changed from near Mr. Clasen's camp site, to a site further up into the mountains. As they claim that it was asking too much of them to be expected to settle down on low ground near the WOGUPMERE river, as they are highland people who like the mountain areas. This new site is very good as it is situated about 1200 feet above sea level ^{and} about thirty five minutes from Mr. Clasen's camp site, on a fine clearing which has an excellent view in all directions. The people have also built a new rest house which is as good as any, on the lower WOGUPMERE river. There are also two new village houses on this site and a number of very large gardens. The luluai also informed me that the rest of his group would soon be building their houses on this new site.

On this particular patrol, twenty three people of the GARDO group were seen and I was informed that two families have moved over and settled near WATAKATAUI village near the Kerosameri river. Three men and two women of the missing SOGOPAR group were also seen at the GARDO camp site. These SOGOPER people haven't been sighted for at least three years since they had a fight with the LATOMA people. At the time they were censused with the

LATOMAS, but after the trouble they went back into the bush. A few of these people informed me that they were going to settle with the GARGO people. This I believe that this will be a good move as they can speak Pidgin and therefore will be able to teach the GARDOS the language. To help in this regard, I gave the people a radio which is fixed on Radio Wekak. One of the SOGOPERS was also instructed in the use of same. It is also good to see that these people have decided to come under Government influence once again.

The people of the lower sections of the KARAWARI, ARAFUNDI and WOGUMERI rivers have been under Government influence for at least eight years and thus are fairly well advanced socially. These people are also very pro Administration.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

A.P.O WAKAMEI accompanied the patrol and did a really first class job. He is also a very keen and knowledgeable worker. Two cases of yaws were treated, one at the MEAKAMBUT camp and the other at the GARDO camp. It was interesting to observe that the health of these people is very good even though they have had little contact with the whiteman's medicine. As mentioned in the introduction, the MEAKAMBUT people were given anti-yaws injections at their request. This shows that they must have heard about how good the whiteman's medicine is, and thus after the second visit were willing to try it.

RIVERS AND ROADS.

Above IMBOIN on the ARAFUNDI river, the water becomes very shallow thus the patrol commenced to walk. Due to the fact that the patrol was carried out in the wet season some difficulty was encountered in making the numerous river crossings. At some stages trees had to be cut so that they would bridge the stream and then a rope was strung across to make it safe enough for the carrier line. On the return journey from TUNGUM village several trees were cut down but as quick as they were cut the current would sweep them away. Thus we eventually managed to get a line to the other side of the stream and then by cutting trees on both sides, a bridge was constructed. Although the wet season caused some hinderance to the patrol in the Upper ARAFUNDI area, it was a great help in the Upper WOGUMERI river, as it enabled the motor canoes to get within one hours ^{walking} distance of the GARDO camp.

At PUNDIGUM vilage I observed that some attempt had been made to cut the road to the village. This is very encouraging as these people havn't had too much contact with the Government in the past few years.

HOUSING.

Unlike the housing of the other villages of the area, the GARDO people build their houses on sticks instead of posts, about 3'6" off the ground with wall of timber tied together by cane. This style is rather original as nowhere else in the Amboin area is this type of house to be found. Although no government patrols have ^{not} been to the MEAKAMPUT village sites, I was able to find out from YAKA, the fight leader, that they build their houses on the ground similar to the houses of the highland people of the highlands districts.

Although the housing of the PUNDIGUMS, AVIEME and TUNGUMS are not as good as the houses of the lower regions of the area, they are certainly making an attempt to improve this situation. As mentioned in the District Administration section of this report the rest house complex at the GARDO village site is nearly very good.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

On the whole the village officials of this area are only average, they still seem to have the full support of their people. The officials in the more primitive areas seem to be making some progress in trying to keep the villages clean, and it was also observed that they are proud to be the representatives of the Government. The luluai of the GAROS, although not the real leader of his group, seems to be getting the full support of MANDOWI the fight leader.

AGRICULTURE.

The main foods of the people of this area are; sweet potato, taro, sago, bananas, green leaves, pig and cassowary. The people of the higher areas practice the highland type of subsistence farming while in the lower areas the people plant in set areas. Sago trees are numerous in these low areas as this is the main type of food consumed.

In the GARDO area I saw many vines called "yamundas" which is used by the people to catch fish. I was informed that the vine is put in the water and the fish come to the surface ~~helpless~~, they are then collected. In the less primitive areas the people are planting large gardens of coconuts this has the full support of D.A.S.F as they are trying to make this a future

source of income for the area. This coconut planting project had a setback last year as many of the gardens were situated on the low land near the river banks, and during the high water season many new trees died. I have spoken to the Agricultural Officer ANGORAM about this subject, and he has informed me that the Government will replace the trees to the people free of charge.

AIRFIELDS.

In all the villages of the upper ARAFUNDI area, I had helicopter pads constructed. The other primitive villages of the upper WOGUMERI river area, helicopters can land in the actual villages. This should be of great assistance to the geologist party from C.R.A Ltd, as in the upper ARAFUNDI area helicopters would not be able to land in the river beds. For future reference the helicopter pads are situated at FUNDUGUM, AVIEME, TUNGUM, IMBOIN and AMANDIM villages, as well as one at my NEAKAMBUK camp site on MANUNGAM creek.

There are no ~~xxxx~~ airfields in the area, but recently the Mission Aviation Fellowship's Cessna 185 with attached floats, has made a few trial landings on the YIMAS lakes and on the KARAWARI river at AMBOIN station. If a regular freezer run could be arranged it would be very beneficial for the station. Because at present all supplies must come from ANGORAM, which is 150 river miles from AMBOIN Station.

GEOGRAPHY/TOPOGRAPHY.

Geographically speaking the area consists of a broad flood plain which ascends into the mountains of the Central Highland Ranges, some of which rise to 10,000 feet. The upper ARAFUNDI area has numerous white cliff faces which rise 2,000 feet from the rivers edge, and have waterfalls that cascade, like ~~silk~~ sheets of silk, to the water below. In terrain like this the walking is very hard and is made even harder by the numerous river crossings.

CARRIERS.

For the first part of the patrol, to the Upper ARAFUNDI area, the patrol had a carrier line of thirty eight men. Most of which were drawn from the village of IMBOIN, AULAM, YAMANDIM and YIMAS.

For the second half of the patrol to the upper WOGUMERI river area, there were fifteen carriers, who were used in the GARDO area.

CENSUS.

The initial census for the MEAKABUT group was carried out on this patrol, thirty six names being recorded. Although this is not the sum total I expect that the people who haven't had their names recorded will eventually come forward to have their names registered. It was interesting to note with this group, that a young woman hasn't got a name until such time as she marries. This custom is not found with any other groups in the AMBOIN area.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

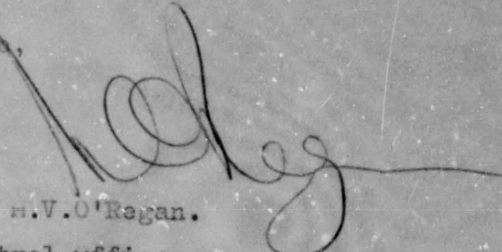
For the people of the Upper ARAFUNDI area, I can see little chance of economic development, this is mainly based on the fact that they live in very rugged country and on the fact that the population is too small to contemplate any road ventures. In both this area and the Gardo area large stands of Kauri pine were seen, but in the Arafundi area most of the trees are located on the tops of the ridges. Thus it would be very difficult to get this timber out. The GARDOS area on the other hand, have many large stands close to the waters edge. This no doubt will be cut when the GARDOS advance to the stage where they want to take part in economic ventures.

The people of the lower areas, now receive a good income from timber. Coconuts are at present being planted and thus copra should provide another source of income in the future.

CONCLUSION.

The upper reaches of the three rivers are progressing slowly but surely, but I feel it will be some years until these people reach the present stage of development that the lower river people have attained. I also feel that the patrol was a success as I was able to notify the people of the area about the intentions of C.R.A. Exploration Ltd, as well as to visit the Upper ARAFUNDI and GARDOS people.

For your information, please,


M.V.O. Regan.
Patrol officer.

APPENDIX "A".

Constable 1st Class 8060 OMAKAN - Very knowledgeable and reliable N.C.O.

Constable 7891 SAGI - steady member.

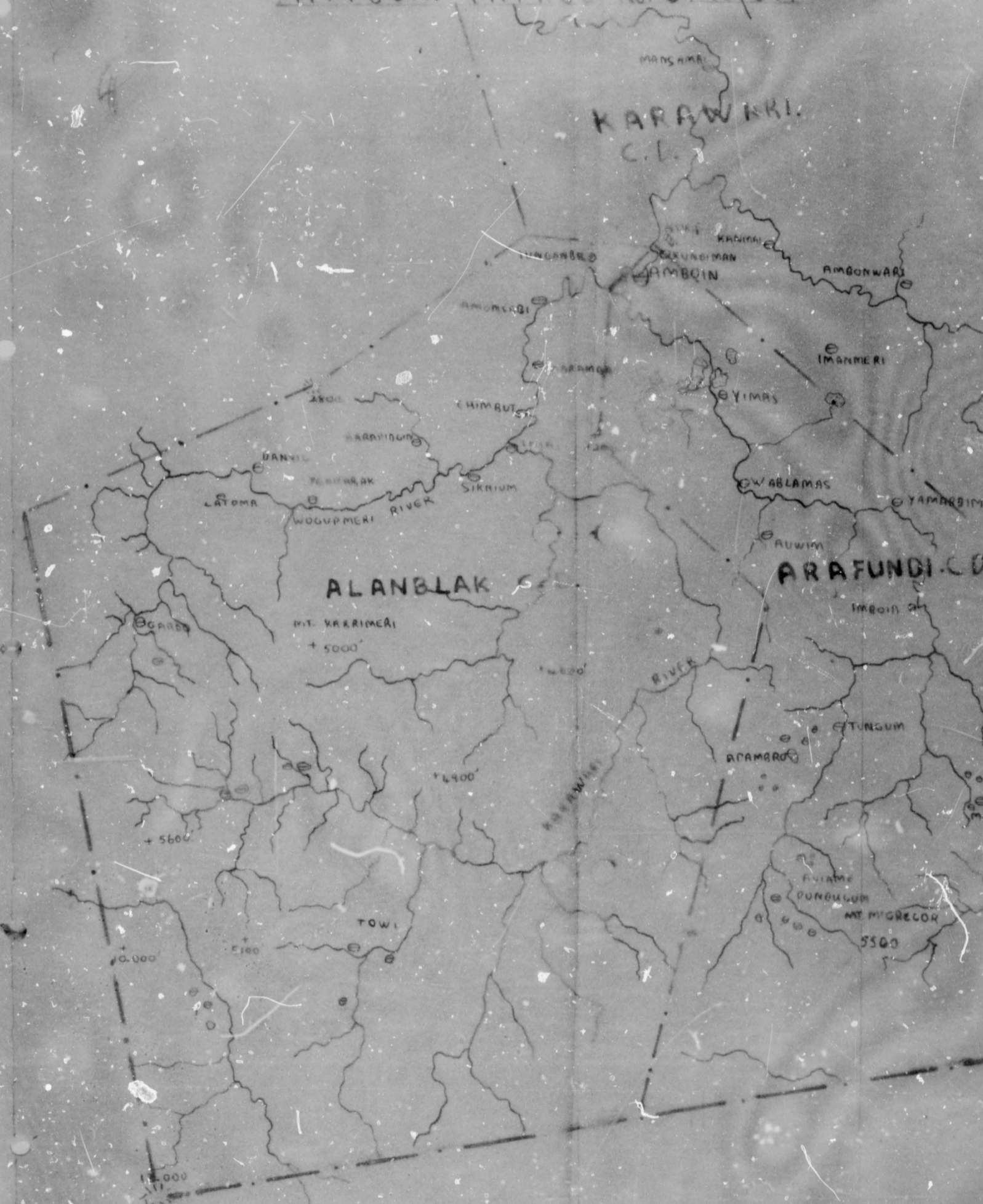
Constable 10729 SAIPOI.- Very efficient and eager worker.

Constable 3187 KUMAN - dependable at all times.

Constable 9409 UNTUNAN - Quiet but efficient, experienced in dealing with primitive people.

.....

HMBOIN PATROL No. 6 66/67



AMBOIN PATROL No. 6 66/67.

KARAWARI
C.D.



Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. NO 6-66/67

Patrol Conducted by M.V O'NEGAN PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled ARAFUNDI CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans S.H. SMITH C.P.O.

Natives 3 RPAENG C.

Duration—From 4/4/1967 to 15/4/1967

Number of Days 12

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/1966

Medical / / 19

Map Reference AS PER MAP

Objects of Patrol TO INFORM THE PEOPLE OF THE COMING VISIT OF C.R.A TO THEIR AREA

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... \$

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

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

Popu

67.8.26



67-1-2/894

DPM:PB

Sub-District Office,
AMGORAN.

15th June, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AMBOIN PATROL NO. 6-66/67

Refer your letter 67-1-7 of 24th May, 1967.
Attached please find original of Mr. Smith's report.

For your information.

A.P. Maroney
 D.P. Maroney,
Assistant District Commissioner.

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

District Office,
WEWAK.

23rd June, 1967.

67-1-7
 Minute to: The Director,
 Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Please find attached the original of Mr. Smith's
Amboin Patrol Report No. 6 - 1966/67. A copy of this Report was
forwarded with my 67-1-7 of 24th May, 1967.

[Signature]
 A/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

67-1

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Amboin Patrol Post,

Amboin

27th April 1967.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Angoram.

Amboin Patrol No. 6-66/67.

Patrol Conducted by: M.V.O'Regan, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Arafundi Census Division.

Personnel Accompanying: S.H.Smith Cadet Patrol Officer.

Const 1/c Onakan no. 3060

Const Kuman No. 8819

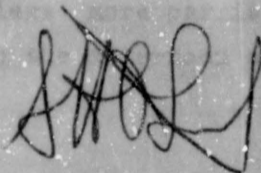
Const Untunan No. 9409

Duration of the Patrol: 4th April to 15th April 1967.

Last Patrol to the Area: D.D.A. August 1966

Map Reference: As attached.

Object of the Patrol: To inform the inhabitants of the area of
the coming visit of CRA. Exploration to their
area.



S.H.Smith,

Cadet Patrol Officer.

Introduction.

The patrol was conducted in order to inform the people South of Amboin station of the impending visit of C.R.A. exploration.

The area covered by the patrol consisted partly of the floodplain of the Arafundi river and partly of the foothills of the Central Ranges. The climate is of a monsoon variety and the patrol was conducted in the wet season. It was only towards the end of the patrol that difficulty was experienced in crossing the somewhat swollen Arafundi river.

The people of this area are among the most primitive in the Sub District and it was only the second time that the Meakanbut people had been contacted by a Government patrol. The people of Pandugum have been subject to sporadic contact with patrol officers from the Western Highlands District however it is some time since they have been visited from this direction.

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Diary.

Tuesday 4th April

1000 hrs departed Amboin, proceeded to Yamindam where carriers were hired. Slept night.

Wednesday 5th April.

Morning travelled to Imboin village more carriers hired, talks given re C.R.A.'S activities and in the afternoon a helicopter pad was cut.

Thursday 6th April.

0725 hrs departed for Campsite in Meakanbut's country.

0930 hrs arrived Mr Claasen's campsite decided to proceed further before making camp.

1040 hrs arrived at what appeared to be a suitable campsite, bush cleared and campsite set up.

Friday 7th April.

0600 hrs three men departed to inform the Meakanbuts of the patrol's arrival and to guide them to our campsite.

1700hrs Meakanbuts arrived in camp.

Diary continued.

Gifts distributed people informed of CRA's visit The Meakanbut's appeared very friendly however, as was to be expected, they showed a certain amount of caution. There were always several men on the edge of the group with their bows and arrows ready for use, just in case. They were also accompanied by five women and five children. The men were very colourfully dressed and there was no evidence of any previous contact with the outside world. Slept night, guard set.

Saturday 8th April.

Talks with the people continued. Self given an injection and then all the Meakanbuts were given injections. Meakanbuts departed at 1200 hrs. It had been hoped that it might be possible for the patrol to visit the village, however the people were not in favour of this. Guard set, slept night.

Sunday 9th April.

0800 departed for Tungum.
1530 hrs arrived at Tungum having forded the Arafundi river several times, this proved an easy task in spite of the wet season. The people were assembled and given a talk on CRA's visit there were no objections at all.

Monday 10th April.

0800 hrs departed for Avieme
1400 hrs arrived after arduous walk over rough terrain. Talks given to people again every one was in favour of the idea and some of the men offered to work as carriers for CRA. Slept night.

Tuesday 11th April.

0800 departed for Pundugum.
1130 hrs arrived. Pundugum situated on top of a ridge above the Arafundi river. Helicopter pad cleared and talks given, favourable reaction by the people. Slept night.

Wednesday 12th April.

0745 hrs departed for Aviemex
1030 hrs arrived helicopter pad cleared.
slept night.

Thursday 13th April.

0745 hrs departed for Tungum

1430 hrs arrived Tungum, helicopter pad constructed, slept night

Friday 14th April.

Delayed due to heavy rain which had caused the river to rise considerably in the night..

0900 hrs river bridged by cutting down two trees one on either side of the river and a rope was also stretched across the river for added support.

1130 hrs carriers and cargo safely across the river proceeded towards Imboin over a Mountainous track due to the rise in the river which precluded river crossings.

1600 hrs arrived Imboin.

1615 hrs departed Imboin by motor canoe for Yamindim.

1745 hrs arrived Yamindim slept night.

Saturday 15th April.

0700 hrs departed for Amboin on the way visited Auwim, Yimas, Wablemas and informed the people of CRA's visit again favourable reactions were noted in all places visited.

1100hrs patrol arrived Amboin and was Stood down.

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Observations and Comments.

As already stated the patrol's main object was to inform the people of the coming visit to their area of CRA Exploration. there were two outstanding ~~ex~~ things about this patrol one was the second contact of the Meakanbut group by a government patrol and the other was the approval with which the people greeted the idea of CRA'S visit. In none of the places visited ~~was~~ were any on objections voiced indeed the people of this area seem to realise that they have little opportunity for any economic ventures and welcome ~~the change~~ any venture which could lead to their eventual improvement.

The patrol was very well received in all the villages visited. The standard of housing in the villages considering their primitive nature was rather good. Places such as Pundugum, Tungum have highlands style houses while Imboin And Yimas are the same as other places on the Sepik.

5.

Most of the villages south of Amboin are situated on top of ridges although this provides an excellent site both from the point of obtaining an excellent view and also with regards to defence it does mean a long walk in order to get supplies of water. Most of the villages are ~~x~~ only small and as such it is not possible for things such as roads to be well maintained.

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Political Situation.

Above Imboin there are no Pidgin speakers and it is necessary to use interpreters. Since these people are so primitive there are ~~is~~ none of the difficulties which appear to be present with more sophisticated groups. It will be a long time before these people are ready for a local government council as many of them still live a semi nomadic life and move around between several camps.

Although the Meakanbuts have a reputation as being a rather fierce group there has been no trouble between them and surrounding groups for some years now.

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Agriculture.

The only type of agriculture being practised is of a subsistence nature. Even if some economic crop were to be introduced to these people there would still be the almost insurmountable difficulty of transporting the crop to market.

At the present time none of the villages above Imboin have coconuts however it is hoped to introduce some into the area in the near future.

Some two to three hours above Imboin large stands of Keuri pine were noticed however the difficulty of transport again arises.

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Commerce and Industry.

Some of the lower Arafundi villages gain a small income from the sale of crocodile skins, this provides only a small income. There are no other industries in the area and the nature of the country is such that it will probably be some time before there are any. This would appear to be one of the reasons why the people were so keen for CRA to come into there

area. Primitive as they are they realise the remoteness of there location and that just about the only chance they will have of getting there area developed is if CRA find paying quantities of some mineral.

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Rest Houses.

The people of Avieme and Tungum have made considerable effort to construct rest houses and the results of these efforts are an adequate type of rest house for the patrols needs. Due to the fact that patrols into the area will continge to find it necessary to maintain a permanent carrier line it is necessary to carry sails for the carriers to sleep under.

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Carriers.

Carriers were obtained from the villages of Yimas, Auwim, Imboin and Yamindim. The people of Yimas and Yamindim being river people are not much use in the higher country. In future carrriers should be taken mainly from Auwim and Imboin.

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Health.

There was an A.P.O. with the patrol. It was surprising to find that in spite of their primitiveness the people were in a fairly good state of health. Treatments were given for a few minor sores and some cases of yaws were noticed at AVIEME. With the Meakanbuts the writer of these notes was given an injection to show the people that it was "something nothing" then all the people were given injections the general reaction of the people was one of great pleasure and some of them even wanted a second injection.

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Roads and Bridges.

The roads in this area are very poor. In the main they consist of tracks thr ough mountainous country. This means that they never dry out properly. The smallness of the villages means that it is difficult for the people to maintain there roads. With increased use no doubt the standard will gradually improve.

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Missions.

Above Imboin there are no missions at all in the area. In the villages ~~below~~ below Imboin the Catholic Mission has some influence and the New Guinea Gospel Mission does intend to come into the area.

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Airfields.

There are no airfields in this area at all. In all the villages above and including Imboin helicopter pads were constructed no objections were raised by the people to this and they were informed that when CRA had finished with them they could build houses or gardens on the cleared ground.

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Census.

The only census work carried out was the initial census of the Meakanbuts. Thirty six names were taken however it is believed there are still a lot of people who stayed at the Meakanbuts xx camp, no doubt they will gradually all have their names taken

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Geography.

Immediately above Imboin the country starts to rise into the foothills of the central range. Pundugum the southernmost village reached by the patrol is situated on a ridge 1600 feet above sea level. Only a few miles from Pundugum is Mt Mc Gregor which rises to a height of over 5000 feet. Walking in the area is arduous especially for someone who is used to sitting in a canoe.

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Conclusion.

In conclusion I would like to describe the Meakanbuts. The people were gaily decorated, their hair was plaited with mud to give a stringy effect. The men all had some form of painting on their faces the two predominant colours being red and black. Some of the men only had red and this meant that they had come from an area on the western side of the Meakanbuts territory. Others with both red and black markings were from the eastern side. Around their necks the people generally had a necklace made from shells which have over the years found their way into the Meakanbuts hands from the Muril Lakes some 230 miles away at the mouth of the Sepik River.

Continued.

Around the waist was a belt of shells and the men wore a string lap lap in front and leaves behind. Around the upper calves and the upper arm there was a plaited band generally with some red leaves stuck in it.

The Meakanbuts were not happy with the idea of the patrol visiting their village as they told us that the road up to it was too steep for Europeans. From interpreters and Cpl. OMAKAN who can speak the Meakanbut language we found the real reason why they did not want us to visit them. Near their camp there are caves and in these caves there are some sacred stones. The Meakanbuts believe that from these stones all the people in the Karawari area including white men emanated. No doubt in the future they will eventually see fit to take a patrol to their camp.

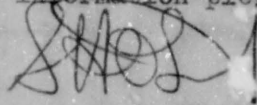
The Meakanbuts in contrast to other people in this area are true highland types short stocky and powerfully built. Firm contact with them was established and they stated that any time the Government wanted them all they had to do was send a message to them and they would come to the camp.

It can be seen from the foregoing analysis that there is definitely no opposition to CRA coming into the area and that the people are indeed eager to help CRA and many of them expressed a desire to work as carriers.

There are two other main groups to contact and inform of CRA's coming these are the Gadio people and the Bisorio people at present Mr O'Regan Patrol Officer is on patrol in the Gadio area it is hoped to be able to contact the Bisorio with the aid of CRA's helicopter in the next few weeks.

I feel the patrol achieved all its aims and it was a most interesting patrol.

For your information please.



S.H. Smith
Cadet Patrol Officer.

-AMBOIN PATROL-

NO 66/67.

KEY.

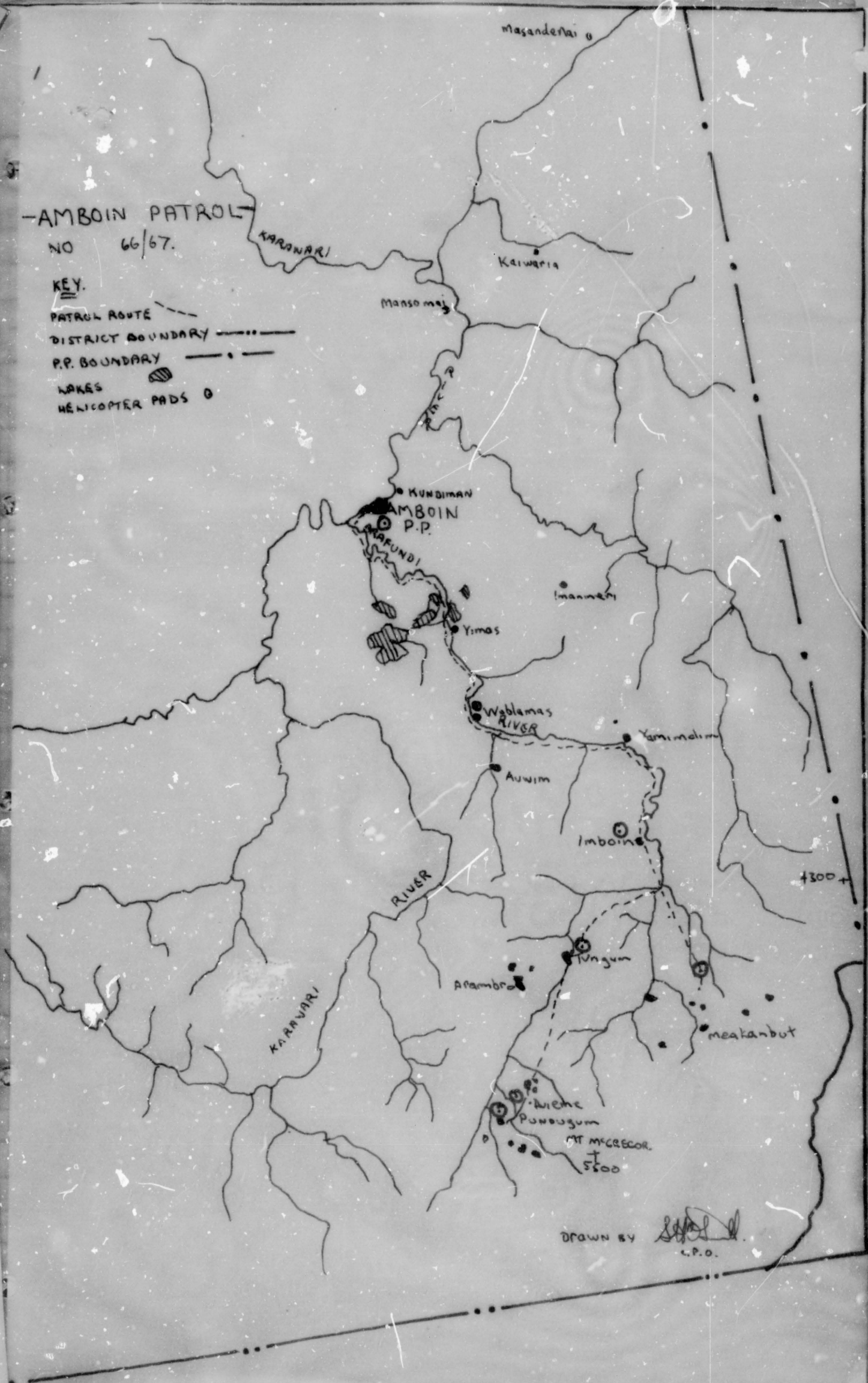
PATROL ROUTE

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

P.P. BOUNDARY

LAKES

HELICOPTER PADS



DRAWN BY

[Signature]

C.P.O.

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SAPIK Report No. 7-66/67

Patrol Conducted by S.H.O. SMITH C.P.O.

Area Patrolled KOROSMERI & KARAWARI CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

I.R.P.N.G.C.

Natives 1 CANOE DRIVER

Duration—From 18/5/1967 to 1/6/1967

Number of Days 15

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol Area by—District Services 2/1967

Medical -/1966

Map Reference AS ATTACHED

Objects of Patrol (1) CENSUS REVISION (2) PROVISIONAL ORDER

(3) COMMON ROLL REVISION (4) FAMILIARISATION

Director of District Administration, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1/19

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. 27

(15)



67-1-7
JLH/EP.

East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

19th July, 1967.

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

AMBOIN PATROL NO.7 - 1966/67.

Thank you for the above Report conducted by Mr. S.H.O. Smith, C.P.O., to the Krosmeri and Karawari Census Divisions and your covering memorandum 67-1-2.

Mr. Smith has been fortunate in having been able to gain extensive field experience in such a short period. His report is clear and concise and the mistake of informing the Bisorio group incorrectly emphasises the need for written Patrol Instructions which should accompany a Patrol Report to Headquarters. (Page 27 para 5 and Page 47 para 3 Volume I Dept. Standing Inst.).

It would appear that the BISORIO and MOLI people have settled down after their fight. Please endeavour to obtain the views of the Bisorio people and unless either party decides to press for compensation it would be preferable not to persue the matter other than possibly arrange a peaceful gathering.

E.G. HICKS
DISTRICT COMMISSIGNER.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

The above Report and covering memorandum attached for your information please.

E.G. HICKS (Dist. Comm.)

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

67-1-2/913

DPM:PB

21st June, 1967.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
MEWAK.

AMBOIN PATROL NO. 7 1966/67 KROSMERI AND KARAWARI
CENSUS DIVISIONS

Attached please find two copies of patrol report by Mr. S.H.O. Smith, Cadet Patrol Officer. The following are my comments on the abovementioned report :-

The common roll was revised for the area and amendments were made to the master roll. It is intended that the common roll will be completed for the Subdistrict by the end of July when all the amended master rolls are to hand for the Subdistrict.

The census was revised and copies of the village population register are enclosed with the reports. I have asked Mr. Smith to make out an additional copy of the village population register so that two copies may be forwarded with the original report to Moresby. Mr. Smith also collected tax during the patrol and this has been balanced and acquitted.

Under his heading "Observations and Comments", he makes mention of the Bisorio contacted group; only a few of these people were seen by the patrol following the fight which took place a couple of months ago. Mr. Smith says that "they were informed that the Government does not intend to take action over the minor skirmish which occurred two months ago"... This is not exactly the position. The Officer in Charge, Amboin, was notified in my letter (67-1-1/788 of 2 (in April) not to make any mention of the fight but that if the matter was brought up to him "to suggest that it could best be dealt with by traditional peaceful means, i.e. by reciprocal compensation appropriate to the injuries sustained by both parties". Mr. Smith has stated to me that the Bisorio group themselves brought up the matter, and it is not intended for us to take criminal proceedings against the groups. Until we can reach all groups concurrently, it would not be possible to make any form of compensation without considerable danger to the parties bringing compensation. I have already mentioned this in my abovementioned letter to you. Mr. Smith has mentioned to me that things have settled down somewhat mainly because injuries were sustained on both sides, and in view of this it may not be necessary to resort to compensation. However the fact that only a few people of the Bisorio group were seen by the patrol does not sugar well for the future, and the Officer in Charge, Amboin will be instructed to advise immediately if there are any further developments. I believe the Bisorio group are to be given a radio by the Department of Information and Extension Services, and also two Bisorio youths are at present on Amboin station learning Pidgin; we hope that this will assist the group.

Mr. Smith makes mention on Page 6 of instructions being given to the people to pull down houses. He informs me that the houses had already fallen down and that he advised the village official as part of the general village clean up. Mr. Smith has been advised that he should not give instructions unless he can back them up with legal action and sanctions. In this case Regulation 112B was relevant but this only gives powers to Patrol Officers and above.

(B)


In regard to Local Government Councils (Page 6), it is hoped that the Amboin area will have a Council within the next financial year, and our Officer in Charge is currently working on a survey to that end.

On the subject of the Kavenmas restoration of title a letter has already been forwarded to you (our 34-1-1/898 of 16th June).

In regard to agriculture, Mr. Luke Blansjaar has arrived at Angoram and will be posted to Amboin within a fortnight; this should materially assist agricultural extension in the Amboin area.

Claims for camping allowance are attached. Mr. Smith now has extensive experience in patrol work since he arrived in Angoram last August. He will broaden his experience shortly when he takes over the treasury work from Mr. Bosgard who is proceeding on leave early July. In al, a good patrol report.

For your information.


D.P. Marney,
Assistant District Commissioner.

~~c.c. Mr. S.M. Smith, Angoram.
O.I.C., Patrol Post, Amboin.~~

(17)

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Amboin Patrol Post,
Amboin.

6th June 1967.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Angoram.

Amboin Patrol No.7-66/67

Patrol Conducted by: S.H.O. Smith Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Northern Section of the Karawari Census
Division and the Korosmeri Census Division.

Personnel Accompanying: Const Sapoi 10729.

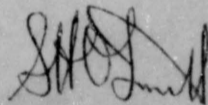
Canoe Driver.

Duration of the Patrol: 18th May to 1st June.

Last Patrol to the Area: D.D.A. February 1967.

Map Reference: As attached.

Objects of the Patrol. To revise the Census for the area .
Notification of Provisional Order for
C.M. at Kuyenmas.
Familiarisation with the area.



S.H.O. Smith

Cadet Patrol Officer.

Introduction.

This patrol was conducted in order to revise the Census statistics for the Korosmeri and the Northern section of the Karawari Census Divisions. The Common Roll for the 1968 House of Assembly Elections was brought up to date and notice was given to the people of Kavenmas village of a Provisional order in the name of the Catholic Mission.

All of the villages visited by the patrol are near rivers which provide an excellent form of transport. Apart from the five villages in the lower Karawari area the villages visited by the patrol are on the Blackwater, Korosmeri and Salumei rivers. The Blackwater villages are situated in swamp country, however the villages on the other two rivers are subjected to occasional flooding.

The patrol was conducted at the end of the wet season and many of the villages were in poor condition as a result of this. In the upper reaches of the Korosmeri and the Salumei rivers there are several sets of rapids to be negotiated and the patrol was fortunate in that it had the Amboin Community store's new 20hp Mercury motor on hire. These rapids have proved to be the downfall of a number of patrols in the past.

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Diary.Thursday 18th May

0815 hrs departed Amboin For Masandenai.

1000 hrs arrived Masandenai.

1200 hrs Census revised and talks on proposed Karawari L.G.C. Slept night.

Friday 19th May

0745 hrs departed for Kungriamben.

1000 hrs arrived, village lined and census revised.

1145 hrs departed for Kaiwaria.

1145hrs arrived village lined and census revised.

1230 hrs departed for Meikerobi.

Census revised, land dispute between Meikerobi and Kaiwaria settled.

1300hrs returned to Kaiwaria and slept night.

Saturday 20th May

0800 hrs departed for Mansomai.

1030 hrs arrived Mansomai Canoe sent back to Amboin to get Tent fly and new Table.

1400 hrs canoe returned, village census revised. Slept night.

Diary cont.Sunday 21st May.

0745 hrs departed for Mumeri.
1045 hrs arrived Mumeri observed.

Monday 22nd May

0700 hrs village lined and census revised. One case of adultery sent to Amboin.
0930 hrs departed for Mali.
1500 hrs arrived Mali Slept night.

Tuesday 23rd May

0715 hrs departed for Bugiaui.
1230hrs arrived Bugiaui, most of the people in the bush instructions given to be ready to line tomorrow.
1245 hrs departed for Inaro.
1310 hrs arrived Inaro Place in very poor condition and only a few people present. Instructions given to clean place up and to be ready for the patrols return on the Morrow.
1400hrs departed for Moli.
1430 hrs arrived Moli again people in the bush instructions given to line in the morning. Slept night, Guard set.

Wednesday 24th May

0715 hrs vilage census revised. Departed for Inaro and Bugiaui and census revised for both villages then departed for Yambi Yambi.
1600 hrs arrived slept night.

Thursday 25th May

0630 hrs departed for Bisorio.
1430 hrs saw Bisorio man on side of barat, informed us that there was no one in the village as the people were scared of the patrol decided to make camp beside the barat. Slept night Guard set.

Friday 26th May

0700hrs departed for the Bisorio village.
0900 hrs arrived at village Only people present were some old women an old man and a few children. Informed the people that in future when there is a patrol coming the people will be informed via Latoma village with whom the Bisorios have fairly frequent contact.
1000 hrs departed for Watakataui.
1530 hrs arrived.
1645 hrs arrived village census revised. ~~Rapak~~ People want to leave the present site due to the abnormal number of deaths

Diary cont.

As the new site is only the next ridge and is still accessible by water the people were told that the Government had no objections. Slept night.

Saturday 27th May

0800 hrs departed for Bugumute.

1000 hrs arrived village census revised.

1100 hrs departed for Mumeri and Sangriman.

1530 hrs arrived Sangriman Slept night.

Sunday 28th May.

0845 hrs Census revised. The people of this village indicated they were not in favour of a Council in the area yet.

1030 hrs departed for Yesimbit.

1100 hrs Census revised.

1300 hrs decided to stay and view the local soccer championship. Slept night.

Monday 29th May.

0745 hrs departed for Tungambit.

0830 hrs arrived village lined and Census revised.

1000 hrs departed for Kabriman.

1030 hrs arrived Kabriman Census revised.

1300 hrs departed for Kraimbit.

1400 hrs arrived

1500 hrs Census revised.

Slept night.

Tuesday 30th May.

0730 hrs departed for Kaningara.

0930 hrs arrived Census revised for Kaningara and for Yamondindi.

1200 hrs departed for Kuvemas.

1245 hrs arrived census revised Notice of Provisional Order for Mission lease given people stated they had no objections. Slept night.

Diary Cont.Wednesday 31st May.

0800 hrs departed for Sevenbuk.
 0945 hrs arrived and census revised.
 1000 hrs departed for Tarakai.
 1020 hrs arrived Tarakai census revised
 1200 hrs departed for Mariamai
 1330 hrs arrived census revised
 1430 hrs departed for Anganamei
 1515 hrs arrived census revised.
 1600 hrs departed for Kuyenmas
 1645 hrs arrived Slept night.

Thursday 1st June.

0730 hrs departed for Amboin. Stopped at several places to take on supplies of food for school children at Amboin.
 1600 hrs arrived at Amboin.
 Patrol Stood Down.

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Observations and Comments.

The main object of this patrol was to revise the census figures for this area. The last time this was done was in late 1965. The area covered by the patrol contains people who have been under administration influence for a long time and those people who have only recently been brought into the government system. The Bisorio's and the people of Moli villages have both been contacted in the last ten years.

The patrol was well received in nearly all the villages it visited. Only in Inaro and Bisorio villages was a degree of indifference displayed. The people of Inaro have been contacted for many years however they are extremely unwilling to settle down and prefer to live in a number of bush houses rather than in one central village. As a consequence of this their economic ability is somewhat impaired. The Inaro's seem to take pleasure in being 'bush kangas' and have no desire to improve themselves. The Bisorios did not appear to be censused by this patrol as they were afraid they would be arrested as a result of recent fighting between the Bisorio and Moli village. Only a handful of people were present in the village and they were informed that the government does not intend to take any action over the minor skirmish which occurred two months ago.

Observations and comments cont.

The standard of housing ~~throughout~~ throughout the area is not as good as it could be. There is some excuse for the people of Moli not to have good houses however there is no excuse for the villages along the Blackwater river to continue to live in some of the ramshackle structures that one sees throughout the area. In several villages instructions were given to the people to pull down houses and rebuild new ones also when houses fall down the people are to remove the debris as soon as possible.

There does not appear to be any real problem with water supplies in any of the villages visited by the patrol. Even in the swamps of the Blackwater the water is reasonably clean and most certainly drinkable. As this patrol was in the area at the end of the wet season there could be problems with water in the dry season. Perhaps the council will see fit to install wells in some of the villages in the future.

There are only a few roads in the area the rest of the travel is done in canoe. This means there are many canals to maintain and the canals seen by this patrol were in excellent condition no doubt due to the fact that they had only recently been subjected to extensive maintenance by the local people. The rivers and canals in the area provide an excellent means of transport and communication especially as the distances to be covered on rivers such as the Salumei are considerable.

Village officials throughout the area appear to be doing an adequate job, all of them seem very pro-government and all expressed some dismay at the imminent advent of a local government council claiming they were not yet ready for a council.

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Political Situation.

The political situation in the area is at a most interesting stage with the probable introduction of a local government council into the area in the next two years. Several of the villages in the area were questioned as to proposed wards for the council and there were no objections raised as to the arrangement of wards. There were several objections raised about the council as a whole. The people of the area informed me that when they get a council they want it to be a good one they feel that they are not yet economically or politically advanced to the stage where they can make their council a success. There was also some worry over the council taxes.

Political Situation Cont.

The people have seen that in the other areas of the sub district that the council taxes are considerably higher than the personal tax they now pay. I informed them that the council taxes would be set in accord with their ability to pay and also that the government helped councils in depressed areas. The people were also informed of some of the likely benefits that would accrue to them under the council system, things such as wells and aid posts in the villages.

There was no evidence of any cult activity in this area and there appears to be hardly any inter village rivalry. Except of course for the friction between the Bisorio and Moli people. I feel that once the council has been introduced into the area and the people can see it in action many of their objections will disappear.

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Agriculture.

There is not a great deal of agricultural potential in the area. Most of the Blackwater area is subjected to annual flooding and this precludes establishment of crops such as coffee. There are some gardens on the hills near Kuvenmans and the people seem to derive a large quantity of their food from here. The people of the Korosmeri and Salumei rivers are better off with regards to arable land, and some of the villages on these rivers have already established small gardens. The problem of distance from the market will remain until the people can afford to buy an outboard motor of some description. The people of the Korosmeri and to a lesser extent the people of the Salumei do earn money from the sale of timber to the mills in Angoram and they were encouraged to continue this venture.

There does not appear to be any shortage of food in the area however the people informed me that in times of a really big flood they do experience a certain hardship as they have to start from scratch when the water recedes.

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Commerce and Industry.

The main source of economic income in this area is still from the sale of crocodile skins however the sale of timber is also playing a part. While the people do not derive a great amount of money it is adequate for their needs.

As already stated there is not a great deal of hope for these people in the future and the people seem to realise this. Some of the people informed the patrol that they were quite willing to allow C.R.A. to come to their area to search for minerals as they have done in the more mountainous areas. I informed the people that I did not think it likely that CRA would be interested in their area in the foreseeable future. There is some attempt being made by some of the villages of the Blackwater area to join in the artefact business which has proved successful for people in other areas of the Sub District.

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Land.

A Provisional Order for Catholic Mission land at Kuvemas resulted in the people stating that they had no objections to the mission getting the ground even though the area applied for covers the whole of the present village site..

There was a land dispute brought to the attention of the patrol by the people of Kaiwaria and Meikerobi villages. This was not of a serious nature and it seemed fairly obvious that the ground was owned by the people of Kaiwaria this dispute has been brought to the notice of several previous patrols.

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Complaints and Courts.

There were a number of minor complaints brought to the attention of the patrol. There was also a couple of people sent to Amboin for courts one for adultery one for disobeying a Luluai. Taken overall the people of this area seem to be a fairly law abiding lot.

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Rest houses.

All the villages visited have a rest house of some description and most of them are in a reasonable state of

Rest houses .

repair. Instructions were given in some cases for a new floor or for a new roof however on the whole ~~the~~ the rest houses are adequate.

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Canoes.

If it had been necessary to hire canoes there would have been no trouble . In travels up the Korosmeri and Salumei rivers one, Sal, of Mumeri village was found to be most helpful due to his knowledge of and if influence over the more primitive people..

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Health.

The health of the area is good. The predominant complaint is the skin disease "grille". The APO from Kaningara village accompanied the patrol throughout the Blackwater area. The people of this area have the Mission hospital at Timbunke within ~~an~~ easy reach by motor canoe and this is where most of ~~the~~ a head for when they are sick.

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Education.

There are no administration schools in the area . The mission has several small schools in villages e.g. Kaningara , Watakataui, Kabriman and Kuvemas. ^{no} These schools are well patronised by the people and there was ^{no} desire for a Primary T school in the area. The people feel that the one at Amboin is quite adequate.

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Missions.

This area is predominantly under the influence of the Catholic Mission. Relations between the people and the mission appear to be excellent.

The New Guinea Gospel Mission is thinking of putting a station on the Kuvemas lakes at Anganamei and the people of Anganamei have indicated that they would be willing to give the mission land. The mission would be using the M.A.F. float plane for supplying the mission. As yet it appears to be only a plan for the future.

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Labour.

Many of the young men from villages in this area are working on plantations. However the demand for Sepiks as labourers seems to have lessened and there are not the number going to work outside the district that there was a few years ago.

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Census

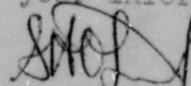
There were no problems experienced with the census. Most ~~villages~~ Villages showed an increase in population and where no increase was seen it was usually caused by migrations out rather than an increase in the death rate.

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Conclusion.

It can be seen from the foregoing analysis that the patrol was well recieved by the people and achieved its aims. The common roll was also brought up to date by this patrol for the 1968 House of Assembly elections. It is to be hoped that the introduction of the Local Council into this area will enable the people to advance further . An enjoyable patrol ,

For your information,



S.H.O. Smith

Cadet Patrol Officer.

Appendix A Amboin Patrol Report 7-66/67

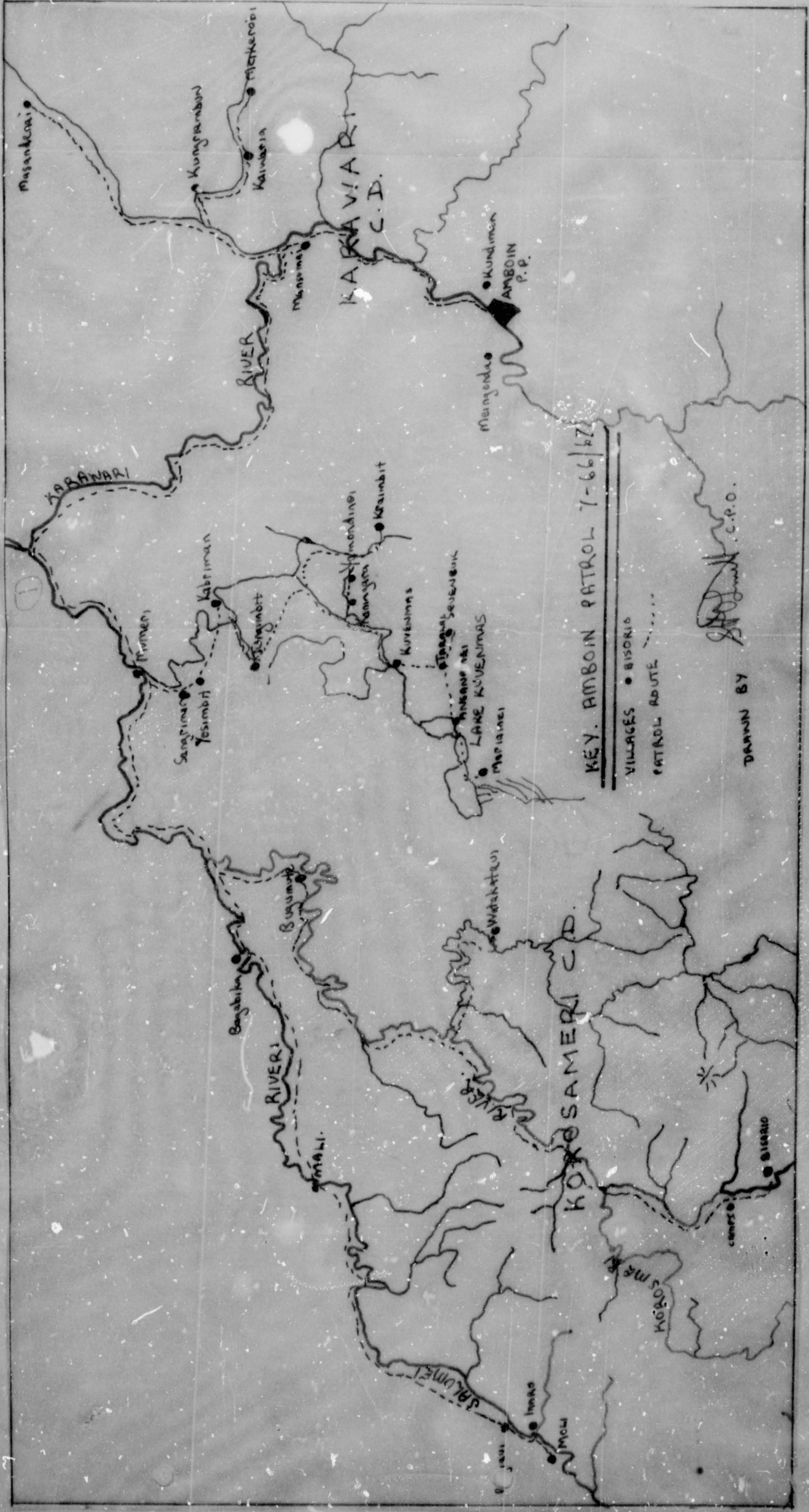
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R.P&N.G.C. Detachment.

10729 Constable Sapoi.

Performed his duties well at all times.

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KEY. AMBOIN PATROL 7-66/kz

VILLAGES • BISOPIO
 PATROL ROUTE - - - - -

DRAWN BY *S.P.O.* c.p.o.