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P. PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: AMANAB

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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Cleared
On 4/2/69

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....NORTH SEPIK..... Report No. IMANAB. No. 1-65/66.....
 Patrol Conducted by..... F.B. BORO..... PATROL OFFICER.....
 Area Patrolled.....IMONDA LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION.....
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans. MR. MOORHOUSE, ADC. 3 DAYS
 MR. G. HOWARD, CPO. 7 PAGES.
 Natives. D. PAHAPAT (D.I.E.S.), BALDWIN-L.G. ASSISTANT
 2 MEMBERS R.P.N.G.C., 1 AID-POST ORDERLY & 1 INTER-
 Duration—From.....24/8/1965.....to.....1/9/1965..... PRETEH.
 Number of Days.....9.....
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NO.....
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../.....6/1965.....
 Medical/.....7/1965.....
 Map Reference.....BORDER SPECIAL SHEETS 1 & 2.....
 Objects of Patrol.....INITIAL WALSAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS &
 ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

67-8-16

28th October, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

AMANAB PATROL REPORT NO. 1 of 1965/66

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a brief patrol report by Mr. Borok, covered by your memorandum 67-3-3/799 of 11th October, 1965.

2. Your comments only were noted. I notice that the Assistant District Commissioner did not comment on this report. The objects of this patrol were two-fold, but Mr. Borok reported in great detail only on the initial Walse Council elections and forgot entirely to comment on general Administration work. The Assistant District Commissioner, Amanab, should have helped Mr. Borok prepare a full and detailed report on both matters.
3. Mr. Borok concluded a good patrol and reported fully on what happened at the initial elections of the Walse Council.
4. The women's response to voting follows the pattern found elsewhere in the Territory. What happened at these elections I am sure will serve as instruction for coming elections.

(T. G. Aitchison)
a/DIRECTOR

67-8-2

9

67-3-3/799



11th October, 1965.

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

AMANAB PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 65/66.

The above patrol report was read with interest, and it is gratifying to note that it went off well.

I feel that strict adherence to the Directions on the Conduct of Elections for Local Government Councils in the counting of votes in areas such as this should not be necessary. However, I do think that you may both be right and wrong in your interpretation of the "strictly precise manner" of conducting these elections. You are right about the rigid adherence and misunderstanding that may arise, but you are wrong in saying that a requirement should be a sufficiently sophisticated population. Should the people themselves put their vote in the box, and at the end of polling the votes can be counted and handed to each candidate as his name comes up, the people would have a visual education that could be generally understood. This could also serve as instruction for coming elections. As with any lesson, it may have to be repeated many times.

The women's response to voting follows the pattern established in other parts of the district and female absenteeism appeared no different from elsewhere.

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

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

For your information please.

The patrol went well and the election attendance was quite reasonable. The visual attention to polling results by counting and putting the ballot paper in to the candidates hand worked well in several elections conducted in this District last year. It could possibly be again considered for illiterate areas.

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

Preamble

(4) (4)

: A M A N A B
: AMANAB SUB-DISTRICT
: NORTH SEPIK.
Patrol Number : AMANAB NO. 1-65/66
Patrol conducted by : F.B.BORCK (P.O.)
Area Patrolled : IMONDA LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION.
Patrol Accompanied by : MR. MOORHOUSE, ADC, 3DAYS.
: MR. G. HOWARD, CPO (FACEI)
: D. PAHAPAT - D.I.E.S. OFFICER (IMONDA)
: BALDWIN - L.G. ASSISTANT
: 2 MEMBERS R.F.N.C.
: 1 INTERPRETER
: 1 AID-POST ORDERLY.
Duration of Patrol : 9DAYS - 24/8/65 to 1/9/65

LAST PATROLS TO THE AREA

D.D.A : June 1965
P.H.D. : July 1965

Objects of Patrol : INITIAL WALSA LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ELECTIONS
&
: ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.
Map reference : BORDER SPECIAL SHEET 1 & 2

- 24th August, 1965. Departed AMANAB by plane together with patrol cargoes for IMONDA at 1725. Arrived IMONDA at 1733hrs. Slept at IMONDA Station.
- 25th August, 1965. 0900hrs waited for carriers from nearby villages to carry Patrol cargoes and waited for Mr. Moorhouse, ADC, to arrive from AMANAB. Patrol cargoes were fastened and at 1145hrs the ADC arrived. Self and other members of the Patrol together with cargoes left for EPMI village at 1345hrs. Arrived EPMI at 1520hrs. Met village luluai and sent out words for the village people to be ready for the council's nomination and election. Slept at EPMI.
- 26th August, 1965. The people were rather slow to assemble in the morning. The ADC arrived from IMONDA after the Station inspection, at about 1030hrs. At 1330hrs the nomination and election held. Four candidates were nominated to stand for the election, namely: - FRANZ (elected- 45 votes), KAI-30votes, EMBROSE-4 votes and TOMAS-4 votes. Instructions were given out before the nomination and election campaign. The village looked very untidy due to people's living in the gardens. Mr. D. Pahapat taped some village songs and self went to carry out village nomination of candidates of MENDIPOKA, after the election at EPMI. Then returned to EPMI to camp for the night.
- 27th August, 1965. 0845hrs departed EPMI for MENDIPOKA village for the council election. The election was conducted and VINUS of that village was elected councillor out of the three candidates who stood for the election. They proceeded to DOPINENDI 20 minutes' walk from MENDIPOKA. Nomination for candidates was conducted there. Four candidates were nominated by the people. The election held in the afternoon. WAI was elected councillor with 37 votes, ARNOL -9 votes, EMBROS- 4 votes and PETRUS -2 votes. Cargoes and other patrol members stayed at DAUCHENDI, returned to DAUCHENDI which is 15 minutes' walk from DOPINENDI. Then nomination for candidates of DAUCHENDI and TOKENDI held at DAUCHENDI. The election was to be conducted the next day. Camped at DAUCHENDI.
- 28th August, 1965. Mr. G. Howard was sent to do census of WAINDA village, he left at 0730hrs (a distance of 45 minutes' walk from DAUCHENDI). Carriers were provided from DOPINENDI village to carry the ADC'S cargoes for NAMOLA. He left about 0945hrs. Self awaited Mr. Howard's arrival from WAINDA. Council election was conducted for DAUCHENDI-TOKINENDI-WAINDA Ward. The WAINDA people nominated a candidate to stand for the election. ANDA of Dauchendi was elected councillor for the three villages. Camped at Dauchendi.
- 29th August, 1965. 0900hrs departed for SWACH'KETJIL. Walking time 2hrs. Met village officials from CHOLOSSA and SWACH'KETJIL. Many people were still in their gardens. Set out immediate work on building a latrine for the rest house and the walling of the police house. Work completed in the late afternoon, camped at SWACH'KETJIL.
- 30th August, 1965. 0835hrs villagers assembled from the three villages namely, SWACH'KETJIL, CHOLOSSA and YUWETLA. Talks about the council election were given by the writer prior to the council nomination and election. Five candidates were nominated by the people. The rain delayed the election. At 1345hrs election held. SILFESTA of SWACH'KETJIL was elected councillor for the three villages with 62 votes PAU- 9 votes, NOAS - 9 votes, ALKA- 4 and WILHELMUS -4.

DIARY

cont'd.

30th August, 1965. At 1600hrs went to inspect the village of CHOLOSSA (25 minutes' walk from the village of SWACH'KETJIL. Village looked very tidy. Told the village luluai to build 4 new latrines, which were marked in the presence of the aid-post orderly before I returned to SWACH'KETJIL. Advised the village headmen including the elected councillor to build 4 more latrines. Self marked the area where the latrines have to be built. Also told them to rewall the police house and the rest house as well as repairing the latrine at the Aid-Post. Slept at SWACH'KETJIL.

31st August, 1965. 0900hrs left SWACH'KETJIL for NAMOLA. Inspected the village of SAUNINDI on the way. Village condition was very poor. The luluai was told to build 2 new latrines and to repair the two latrines, which are being used in the village. Then proceeded to NAMOLA, arrived NAMOLA at 1030 hrs. Inspected NAMOLA village, after meeting the villages' headmen from NAMOLA, DAUNDA, MACHENDI and CMOL. At 1300hrs walked to MACHENDI village for council talks and nomination of candidates for MACHENDI-CMOL Ward. Rain delayed the holding of the nomination. The people from both villages assembled for the nomination of candidates. Four candidates were nominated but the election was held the next day. Returned to NAMOLA rest house (5 minutes' walk from MACHENDI). Slept at NAMOLA.

1st September, 1965. 0930 people from both villages, MACHENDI & CMOL, gathered for the election. ELA of CMOL village was elected councillor (66 votes), UO had 3 votes, FRANZ with 3 votes in his favour and YENDE-2. Returned to NAMOLA. At 1430hrs self departed with carriers for Imonda station (w.t. 2hrs). Left the Patrol in the hands of Mr.G.Howard, CPO, who was on this patrol. The track was abt rough with few ridges existing on the track path; walked on about 14 miles of vehicular road which had been constructed between NAMOLA and the station. Paid off the carriers and slept at the station.

The Patrol came to end.

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INTRODUCTION.

The main purpose of this Patrol was to conduct the initial election for the Walsa Local Government Council and for General Administration, into the Imonda Local Census Division. Prior to this, other D.D.A. Patrols were being sent to the area in the past for the council surveys and plebiscite. At the same time too, there was a D.D.A. Patrol (Imonda Patrol No.1-65/66) conducted an initial election into the MAINDA/SOWANDA Census Division, which is also to be included in the same council.

Geographically, the Imonda Local Census Division lies in the vicinity of the Imonda Station; lying south of the station and east of the West Irian Border. The area was previously administered by the Dutch until it was handed over to the Australian Government, just before the Indonesian Government took over West New Guinea.

The people are being surrounded by their primitive ways of life, as in one occasion a Dutch Patrol was attacked by the tribal group around the Namola village. Since the hand-over, various Administration Patrols had been visiting the area. There, regular visits made by the people themselves to the station either to seek employment or to purchase goods from the trade stores. These had helped to encourage the people to seek and learn from the outside sources of what really exists outside from the village surrounding. It was being observed and felt that there appeared to be some new changes undergoing on in the village. The patrol was welcomed in each of the villages. No opposition was encountered by the patrol of people's refusing to take part in the council election or on the council in general.

An interpreter was used in such a way that he would explain more simply into local language or Malay of the officer's explanation on election procedures. Illiteracy was common throughout the area, this made the voting to be by "words of mouth". That is, voters presented their ballot papers to the Presiding Officer, who then will sign their ballot papers, according to the voters' preferences, instead of an individual signing his own paper. Their understanding of pidgin is very limited.

The election was a success, for each ward had a councillor, elected by the people from the villages that are in that particular ward. Nomination was carried out an hour or so before the general election. Each village nominated one or two of its candidate(s) to represent them in the council election. At Machendi-Qmol ward, two men volunteered for the candidate's nomination. Only in the Namola-Daundi-Saunindi ward where two councillors were elected.

In all the villages there were people absent to take part in the election. From Yuwetla village, only seven people turned up for the election. The rest left the village a month or so before the patrol visited the area. However this was only a very small village in the group, consisting of a very small number of inhabitants. The Swach'Ketjil-Cholossa-Yuwetla ward had 77.3% people voted, greater than the number absent. The female absentees created high percentage of the number absent. People live mostly in their gardens which are being situated far away from their village, consequently, people could not arrive in time for the election.

Interests were shown as the results showed that large number of people voted. Some male and female voters gave very good response in the campaign. Confusion or doubts were arisen only in the complicated way that the polling was to be conducted. People are not fully convinced of the manner in which a candidate won his vote at the end of the election. The ballot box, in which they put their ballot papers, created suspicious thought because a box of such type is rare to be seen or used in the village.

On the whole, the patrol was met with friendly attitude by the locals. The aim was achieved very successfully, better than the patrol expected.

F. B. BOROK
 F. B. BOROK
 Patrol Officer.

WALSA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

1. MODE OF ELECTIONS.

The polling held in the nine villages, which were thought to have been the centres of the other villages to assemble in that particular ward. Five of the wards consisted of a sole village viz:- MENOIPOKA, DOPINENDI, EPMI, SIMOG and WATAPE.

Election was conducted according to the instructions given in the Chief Electoral Officer's hand book. The election of this sort seemed quite odd to this people, however, no opposition was encountered but the impression was that the people are willing to learn. Apparently there are doubts created among the people of how to select their candidates, despite the informations and advice given by the officers earlier. Interests grew as the voting proceeded on through the day.

As the majority of the people are illiterate, the Assistant Returning Officer and the Presiding Officer assisted each voter by signing the ballot papers ~~as each~~ according to the voter's preference. The voting was kept secret, for only the voter, the Assistant Returning Officer and the Presiding Officer knew whom the voter voted ~~for~~. The Assistant Returning Officer initialled each ballot paper as each voter is called up to take his ballot paper to present it to the Presiding Officer, who would then put the consecutive numbers in the squares on the paper opposite the candidate's name, according to the voter's preference on each candidate.

Nominations usually took place more than an hour before the elections. This was to give a chance for those who would arrive late during the procedure (nomination), to nominate candidates of their own choice if they so desired. However in all the cases late-comers accepted the nominations of those candidates who had been nominated by the others, during their absence.

Words were sent out two or three days before the Patrol's arrival in each village. In most cases the patrol had to spend a day or two in each of the polling villages, waiting for the people to turn up from their gardens, before the nominations could be carried out .

2. FEMININE INTEREST IN THE ELECTION.

No cases recorded or recalled of a woman being nominated to stand for the election. It was suggested to them that women can nominate other women to compete in the council election. The Patrol felt that probably the idea of having a woman councillor seemed rather too pre-mature for these women, therefore women showed no great ambition to place themselves in such a position. Village leadership has been kept in the hands of their men and it is tended to stay that way.

Female's response in the voting seemed to be better than some of the men's. Many women accompanied their husbands to take part in the elections. Women's preferences in the voting varied from their husbands' in most cases and in other cases the wives of the candidates would vote in favour of their husbands standing in the election campaigns.

Throughout the election, only one female vote was informal, this was due to her being mentally handicapped or appeared in a state of insanity. Female absentees offered no reasons for their absence or of any disinterest in participating in the council election, but the patrol imagined that the women were being left behind in the gardens to manage the family gardens and to look after the pigs while the men are away attending any form of social gathering.

3. INCIDENTS.

There appeared to be some doubts existed in the minds of the people of the way the polling was being conducted. Despite the advice and early instructions given prior to the election campaign, the people were still very confused of how the votes were being made out for each candidate. One of the things which created suspicion, was the ballot box. For each voter knew whom he had cast his vote for- when he presented his ballot paper to the Presiding Officer to tick his preface, before he (voter) put the ballot paper into the box. What comes out of the box was something the people didn't fully understand, even though the ballot box was opened publicly to them before the polling. These doubts could be identified by the impression on their faces.

No incidence could be brought to mind of their opposing the election or of the council in general. Many showed great interests in the election as it could be felt when a voter came to cast his or her vote. Some village headmen had been very co-operative in assisting the patrol in the election by getting their people ready for election.

In the nomination there were some who were nominated but declined, but the majority who were being nominated accepted the nomination with confidence and pride. Those who lost in the election, created no opposition group.

4. ABSENTEEISM.

Female absentees numbered more than men. The only village in which the number of absentees exceeded the number present, was YUWETIA. Only seven people from that village turned up to take part in the election of a councillor for the SWACH'KETJIL-CHOLOSSA-YUWETIA Ward. The number of voters who voted for that ward is 77.8 percent, more than the number absent. The rest of the people from Yuwetia village left the village more than a month to make their gardens near the BIWANI Mountain, before the patrol visited the village. Female absentees resulted partly by the husbands leaving their wives to manage their gardens and tended to their pigs while the men are away, also the women would not turn up if the husbands refuse to come to the village.

Some men were absent from the village election, as they are being employed either at Imonda Station or outside. About a dozen or so working in West Irian but their period of employment are short-term. Three or four men from the area joined the Papua Royal Papua & New Guinea Constabulary, out of which two members are being attached to the Police Detachment at Amanab.

People unavoidably absent includes old age, sick and/or physically handicapped. The average of these ranged from 1 to 10 per village.

The patrol was informed that many people absent were living in their gardens which are very far out from their villages. Although the patrol waited for a day or two in each of the polling places, the people would not turn up from those remote gardens. The result showed that the number absent from each ward ranged from 10 to 38 per ward. These numbers of absentees were very slight when compared with the number that voted. Probably more interests will be won in future council elections, and the number of absentees would be decreased when people begin to understand a bit more of the ways of the council. It seems likely that when the council is fully established, council will make some sort of council rules which will bind people to be present for future council elections, otherwise, people will lose interest in the election.

5. SUMMARY.

The election campaign was new to the people in the Imonda Local Census Division, consequently, doubts were arisen in the campaign. Nevertheless, the results had shown that large number of people enrolled, voted. No opposition to council or any refusal to vote in the election, was encountered by the patrol. Each ward is being presented by an elected councillor.

Each councillor won with very high number of votes over his competitors. Not much of the competition was in the voting, except in the BPHI Ward, where an elected councillor had 45 votes in his favour and first competitor had 30 votes while the other two candidates had 4 votes each. The people had voted better than the patrol expected. Voters were given time to choose their own candidates to stand for the election. This had proved very good results as number of candidates were being nominated in all through the various wards. Preference made was abit confusing for the voter thought, ~~only~~ to "have one councillor" therefore, "nominate only one candidate", until instructions were re-repeated that other candidates should also be voted for, according to the voter's choice

The difficulty was met when the election procedures were to be defined into the simplest terms for the locals to understand. Although an interpreter was used to explain and interpret into both the local language and Malay (interpreter also from that area patrolled), it seemed rather misleading in the minds of the people.

Males and females voted fairly well, although some took a fair while to make up their mind of which candidates should come 2nd or 3rd etc Women appeared to be shy to have any of them nominated to stand for the election, probably it would be uncustomary to have women leaders in the village, because such position could only be provided for the men. It would put men to shame if they have to take orders now, from the women councillors.

The number of absentees were very slight in comparison of the number that voted. Many of those absent lived their gardens when the patrol visited through the villages.

It seems that the people will take a fair while yet before ~~the~~ they can fully understand the role of the council, however the impression felt from the elected councillors that they are willing to learn. Their vicinity to the Imonda Station will certainly help ~~the~~ in making as many contacts with the outside world than the remote areas in that Patrol Post. Finally, future council meetings will be a benefit to them because they will discuss their own problems and an opportunity to give out their point of views of the Administration work in the area.

F. B. Borok
F. B. BOROK
Patrol Officer.

COMMENTS ON MEMBERS OF R.P.N.G.C.

This patrol was accompanied by the two members of the R.P.N.G.C. from the Police Detachment at Amanab. Much appreciation and thanks to the two members for their assistance and very good conduct on the patrol. The instructions given out to them by the writer, were carried out by the members very satisfactorily.

11334 SAP - CONSTABLE 2nd Year. In-experienced on patrol duties; conducted very well on patrol as he is also an inhabitant of that area patrolled; appeared quite active but very slow in grasping the instructions or forgets very quickly of what had been said.

6676 KALI - CONSTABLE 1ST CLASS. Experienced on patrol; appeared to be dependable; very co-operative and carried out the instructions as planned.

F.B. Brock
F.B. BROCK
Patrol Officer.

Cleared
10/1/65



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... **SEPIK** Report No. **AMANAB No 2/65-6**

Patrol Conducted by..... **L.W. BRAGGE** **Patrol Officer**

Area Patrolled..... **DERA AND PART AMANAB LOCAL DIVISION**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... **NO**

Natives..... **SIX**

Duration—From..... **2./10./19 65**.....to..... **18./10./19 65**..... **INC**

Number of Days..... **17**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... **NO**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../..... **7**...../..... **19 65**.....

Medical/..... **8**...../..... **19 65**.....

Map Reference..... **ALTAPE FORMIL & BORDER SPECIAL SHEET NO 2**

Objects of Patrol..... **LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ELECTIONS**

ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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.....
.....

42-3-22

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB,
Sepik District.

30th October 1965.

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

AMANAB PATROL NUMBERS 2 & 3 - 1965/6.

AMANAB L.G.O. ARBA.

Please find attached reports of the above specified patrols conducted by Messrs. Braggs and Borok, Patrol Officers. The patrols were to the AMANAB LOCAL, DERA, and HAY - FARINGI Divisions which encompass villages in the new AMANAB Council area. The purpose of both patrols was to conduct the initial elections for the Council. The reports have been prepared in accordance with the Electoral Directions and an extra copy is enclosed for the Regional Local Government Officer. Declaration of Poll, voting statistics and summaries have been forwarded direct to the Chief Electoral Officer, the Commissioner for Local Government, and the Regional L.G. Officer, as required. Copies are attached to these reports for your information and records.

The elections were conducted and received in a favourable manner and the Council is now functioning. The first meeting has been held, office bearers elected (refer my 42-1-1 of 29.10.65), tax rule discussed and forwarded for approval, common seal rule passed, and general operating procedures commenced. A tax levy of 4/- for adult males was approved and this appears to be a sensible amount for this area.

The only disquieting feature of the elections was the refusal of the AMINI people to participate. This was not completely unexpected and the attitude of the people is not anti-council but rather one of disillusionment, primarily with the local mission. In the report of the Area Survey (Amanab PR 8-63/4) the reporting officer stated that because of the flooding of the FARINGI River AMINI, although only 2½ hours walk from GREEN River, should be included in the AMANAB Council with their affiliated groups of KONABASI and BIAKH. "This is the wish of most people of the area and the villages of AMINI, BIAKA, and KONABASI who speak the one language are insistent that they stay together as a group." This recommendation was accepted although it was pointed out that in such an area ward boundaries at this stage were largely a matter of trial and error.

In a subsequent report (Amanab 9-64/5) the patrolling officer noted objections of the AMINI group to their inclusion in the Council. At this imminent stage it was considered impractical to amend the proclamation.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

la
MIGRA
P
The Island and some men were invited to the first Council meeting and did appear. They stated that between the two visits mentioned above they had changed their minds largely because of the attitude of the womanfolk who imagined that as they would have to carry food long distances to the Amanab market. They have no objections to councils as such save only the distance involved in travelling to Amanab - about 11 hours walk.

The matter of the peoples disillusionment with the Mission and the "airstrip" at BIAKA has been described in the past - refer your 6-7/1235 and Amanab PR 9-54/5. A missionary of the Christian Mission in Many Lands at Amanab inveigled the people into clearing a small airstrip site near BIAKA and a fair amount of work was done in early and mid 1964. Upon learning of this I instructed him to cease work immediately or action under § 124 of the Land Ordinance would be considered. This was done but it created a bad image in the area and the mission did not proceed with any of its plans for the area. The Mission Secretary recently approached this office regarding its moral commitment to the people of the area. I advised him that unless the mission could promise sustained interest in the area and carry out its former programme further confusion would ensue. Since this there have been two further patrols mounted to the area and more governmental interest is being directed there.

There are 19 children from the Mai-Faringi currently at school at Amanab but none from Amini. An education survey patrol received little support from the people in 1964 mainly because the people had promises from the G.M.M.L. of their own school being established. I am sure however that some children can be included in the 1966 Amanab intake.

With your concurrence it is proposed to amend the proclamations of both the Green River and Amanab Councils by providing a geographical description of the Amini ward (vide L.O. Circ. 12/65); excluding it from the Amanab Council and including it in the Green River Council - refer your letter 42-1-31/446 of 7th September last. This will be done in time for the Green River elections in late February 1966.

There have been previous reports of the reluctance of the MAMBOL people to be included in the same ward as MUNGGAU, for the reasons laid down in the report. The location and size of this tiny group makes any ward choice hard but before recommending any immediate change I would prefer to see the Council function for some months. If a small group of 70 have their own ward (general ave. ward pop. is 214) it may lead to fragmentation instead of cohesiveness and demands by other groups for separate representation. Most wards are comprised of two or three villages but the problem with MAMBOL is the people are associated with another social group. If it becomes apparent that the present arrangement will not work then the wards will have to be changed.

In summary I consider that the patrols were well carried out and that the Council has commenced operating in as good a fashion as possible bearing in mind the difficult circumstances under which it was created. Sustained patrolling and a year of council propaganda has been the main factor in bringing this about.

D.B. Moonhouse
D.B. MOONHOUSE,
Assistant District Commissioner.

For your information.

67-8-22

67-8-22

4

42-3/003

9th November, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
AMANAB.

AMANAB PATROL REPORTS 2 and 3 of 1965/66.
AMANAB LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Your 42-1-12 of 30th October 1965 refers.

It is pleasing to note that the elections generally went off well. As with most people they will learn by action and participation rather than by any discussion.

In the matter concerning AMINI Village as you point out ward boundaries in such areas are a matter of trial and error.

The fact that it is the only rearrangement in the Green River Council area and the Amini Village to be considered, shows that in general the ward arrangements for the three Councils in the Amanab Sub District are apparently satisfactory. This is quite reasonable concerning the degree of isolation and sophistication of these people.

Now however as the two Councils are operative, the Amini people will have to make their minds up as to where they are going.

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I agree with you concerning the patrol being well carried out. It is however a feature of our Administration that the general populace do not understand the difficulties of involved in such procedures nor of the 'behind-the-scenes' effort that goes on.

Please note, that in future, extra copies of electoral reports and Statistics are required separately for distribution and file copies.

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

E.G. HICKS,
w/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

For your information.
For your information.

67-8-22

1st December, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
NEW A.K.

AMANAB PATROL REPORT NO. 2/1965-66:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a patrol report by Mr. Brage, covered by your memorandum 67-3-3/1003 of 5th November, 1965.

2. Your comments and those of Mr. Moorhouse have been noted.
3. Mr. Brage appears to have accomplished the task set him and has written a concise and informative report of the conduct of the initial Amanab Local Government Council elections.
4. I am glad to note that avoidable absenteeism was slight in all villages.
5. It appears that feminine interest in the elections was good, although none stood for election.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-8-22 (11) 34
67-8-23

67-3-1003



5th November, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
AMANAB.

AMANAB PATROL REPORTS 2 and 3 of 1965/66.
AMANAB LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

Your 42-1-12 of 30th October 1965 refers.

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

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

For your information.

42-1-12

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB,
Sepik District.

30th October 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWA K.

AMANAB PATROL NUMBERS 2 & 3 - 1965/6.

AMANAB L.G.C. AREA.

Please find attached reports of the above specified patrols conducted by Messrs. Brage and Borok, Patrol Officers. The patrols were to the AMANAB LOCAL, DERA, and NAI - FARINGI Divisions which encompass villages in the new AMANAB Council area. The purpose of both patrols was to conduct the initial elections for the Council. The reports have been prepared in accordance with the Electoral Directions and an extra copy is enclosed for the Regional Local Government Officer. Declaration of Poll, voting statistics and summaries have been forwarded direct to the Chief Electoral Officer, the Commissioner for Local Government, and the Regional L.G. Officer, as required. Copies are attached to these reports for your information and records.

The elections were conducted and received in a favourable manner and the Council is now functioning. The first meeting has been held, office bearers elected (refer my 42-1-1 of 28.10.65), tax rule discussed and forwarded for approval, common seal rule passed, and general operating procedures commenced. A tax levy of 4/- for adult males was approved and this appears to be a sensible amount for this area.

The only disquieting feature of the elections was the refusal of the AMINI people to participate. This was not completely unexpected and the attitude of the people is not anti-council but rather one of disillusionment, primarily with the local mission. In the report of the area Survey (Amanab PR 8-63/4) the reporting officer stated that because of the flooding of the FARINGI River AMINI, although only 2½ hours walk from GREEN River, should be included in the AMANAB Council with their affiliated groups of KONABASI and BIAKE. "This is the wish of most people of the area and the villages of AMINI, BIAKA, and KONABASI who speak the one language are insistent that they stay together as a group." This recommendation was accepted although it was pointed out that in such an area ward boundaries at this stage were largely a matter of trial and error.

In a subsequent report (Amanab 9-64/5) the patrolling officer noted objections of the AMINI group to their inclusion in the Council. At this imminent stage it was considered impractical to amend the proclamation.

The Iuluai and some men were invited to the first Council meeting and did appear. They stated that between the two visits mentioned above they had changed their minds largely because of the attitude of the womenfolk who imagined that ~~as~~ they would have to carry good long distances to the Amanab market. They have no objections to councils as such merely the distance involved in travelling to Amanab - about 11 hours walk.

The matter of the peoples disillusionment with the Mission and the "airstrip" at BIAKA has been described in the past - refer your 6-7/1235 and Amanab PR 9-54/5. A missionary of the Christian Mission in many lands at Amanab inveigled the people into clearing a small airstrip site near BIAKA and a fair amount of work was done in early and mid 1964. Upon learning of this I instructed him to cease work immediately or action under S 124 of the Land Ordinance would be considered. This was done but it created a bad image in the area and the mission did not proceed with any of its plans for the area. The Missions Secretary recently approached this office regarding its moral commitment to the people of the area. I advised him that unless the mission could promise sustained interest in the area and carry out its former programme further confusion would ensue. Since this there have been two further patrols mounted to the area and more governmental interest is being directed there.

There are 19 children from the Mai-Faringi currently at school at Amanab but none from Amini. An education survey patrol received little support from the people in 1964 mainly because the people had promises from the C.M.S. of their own school being established. I am sure however that some children can be included in the 1966 Amanab intake.

With your concurrence it is proposed to amend the proclamations of both the Green River and Amanab Councils by providing a geographical description of the Amini ward (vide L.O. Circ. 12/65); excluding it from the Amanab Council and including it in the Green River Council - refer your letter 42-1-31/446 of 9th September last. This will be done in time for the Green River elections in late February 1966.

There have been previous reports of the reluctance of the BAMBOL people to be included in the same ward as MENGGAU, for the reasons laid down in the report. The location and size of this tiny group makes any ward choice hard but before recommending any immediate change I would prefer to see the Council function for some months. If a small group of 70 have their own ward (general ave. ward pop. is 214) it may lead to fragmentation instead of cohesiveness and demands by other groups for separate representation. Most wards are comprised of two or three villages but the problem with BAMBOL is the people are associated with another social group. If it becomes apparent that the present arrangement will not work then the wards will have to be changed.

In summary I consider that the patrols were well carried out and that the Council has commenced operating in as good a fashion as possible bearing in mind the difficult circumstances under which it was created. Sustained patrolling and a year of council propoganda has been the main factor in bringing this about.

.....
Richard
 D.B. MOORHOUSE,
 Assistant District Commissioner.

(8) (4)

Patrol Report - Ammanab Patrol No. 2/1965-6

PREAMBLE

2nd October 1965 Departed ... : AMANAB
4th October 1965 Receptions ... : AMANAB SUB DISTRICT
: NORTH SEPIK DISTRICT
Patrol Number : AMANAB NO 2/65-6
Patrol Conducted By : L.W.Bragge Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled : DERA DIVISION & PART AMANAB LOCAL

Patrol Accompanied By : Mr Baldwin Pairaka (L.G.Asst.)
: 4 members R.P.&.N.G.C.

: 1 Interpreter

Duration of Patrol : Seventeen days (2nd to 18th Oct 65)

Last Patrols To Area

D.D.A. : June/July 1965

PHD : August/September 1965

D.A.S.F. : Currently

P.I.R. : September 1965

Objects of Patrol : Local Government Council Elections

: Routine Administration

Map Reference : AITAPE FORMIL

: BORDER SPECIAL SHEET NO 2

⑦ 17
④

Patrol Diary - Amanab Patrol No 2 /1965-6

- 2nd October 1965 Carriers and Police departed Amanab 0815, self at 0855. Arrived Wokineri with carriers 1200. General discussions with the people. Purchased fresh foods and paid carriers. Slept Wokineri
- 3rd October 1965 Observed. Slept Wokineri
- 4th October 1965 Nominations closed 0800. Polling commenced 0900 and continued into the PM. 100% voted. Declared Poll and compiled statistics. Settled one minor dispute Slept Wokineri.
- 5th October 1965 Departed Wokineri 0820 arrived Muwaineri via Einokneri 1040. Talked with people and accepted nominations. Polling Commenced 1300 and continued until 1530 when the poll was declared. Purchased fresh foods. Slept Muwaineri.
- 6th October 1965 Departed Muwaineri 1030 after heavy rain stopped arrived Waineri 1250. L.G.Asst. sent into Amanab for medical treatment. People not assembled, so word sent to all villages in the ward. Slept under canvas Waineri.
- 7th October 1965 Polling commenced 0800. Poll declared. Departed Waineri 1030 arrived Waineri 1120 and accepted nominations. Polling commenced 1400 - 100% voted. Slept Waineri.
- 8th October 1965 Departed Waineri 0830 arrived Kwofinau 0920. Polling commenced 1100. Poll declared and statistics compiled purchased fresh foods. Slept Kwofinau
- 9th October 1965 Interviewed runaway students from Amanab Primary Tech. school and sent them to Amanab. Departed ~~Amamb~~ Kwofinau 0840 arrived Kabaineri 1015 arrived Petaineri No 1 1055. Polling commenced 1300. Poll declared. Several people ordered to present themselves to the EMA at Amanab for treatment. Slept Petaineri No 1
- 10th October 1965 Observed. Slept Petaineri No 1
- 11th October 1965 Departed Petaineri No 1 0810 arrived Iafar No 1 1015 via Petaineri No 2. Polling commenced 1115. Poll declared. Purchased large quantity of fresh food. Compiled statistics and slept Iafar No 1.
- 12th October 1965 Departed Iafar No 1 0835 arrived Bambol 1200 over a rough track to the north of the usual track - to avoid flooded river. Talked with locals. Nine Iafar carriers retained to move the patrol to Menggau. Purchased fresh foods. Rain PM Slept Bambol.
- 13th October 1965 Departed Bambol 0800 arrived Menggau 1015 over improved track. Polling completed and poll declared 1420 Departed Menggau 1430 arrived Kamberatoro 1600. Examined road work. Investigated a report of a 'devil' coming to Oekwanda to remove the Europeans from the area. Slept Station at Kamberatoro.
- 14th October 1965 Polling conducted and people medically examined by ~~the~~ Post Orderly. Word sent to Amambra ward of patrol's BTA Slept Kamberatoro.

- 15th October 1965 Departed Kamberatoro 0950 after rain stopped and proceeded to Kamberatoro over difficult slippery track and in flooded river, arriving 1230 at Nindabai and 1325 at Mamambra. Polling commenced 1425. Poll declared 1700. Purchased fresh foods. Slept Mamambra.
- 16th October 1965 Heard a ONA case and imposed a fine. Departed Mamambra 0840 arrived Mongorovei direct 1200 arrived Oekwanda 1240, carriers 1320. Polling completed by 1600. Discussion with Mongorovei people about the migration of the Tultul to Mongo. Inquired about the reported 'devil' but got no where. Slept Oekwanda.
- 17th October 1965 Sent Police to Kamberatoro to collect people who originally reported the Oekwanda 'devil'. Investigated the matter thoroughly, and talked it out with the people involved. Functions of L.G. explained to them. Remainder of the day was observed. Slept Oekwanda.
- 18th October 1965 Departed Oekwanda 0730 arrived Naineri 1140 over wet track, carriers arrived 1235. Sent them ahead. Unloaded with S.I.L. Couple. Departed Naineri 1430 arrived Amanab with the carriers 1520. Paid carriers. Slept Amanab.

end of diary.

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INTRODUCTION.

The main aim of the patrol was to conduct the initial Amanab Local Government Council elections in the part of the Amanab Local Division west of the Amanab station and in the Dera Division. This aim was achieved within the statutory period (twenty one days after the 4th of October)

The second officer for the patrol was Local Govt. Assistant Mr Baldwin Pairaka, who unfortunately became ill and had to return to Amanab for medical treatment, and was unable to complete the patrol. A literate member of the R.P.&.N.G.C. Const. Jinbanou was then appointed second officer. This step was taken as there was a second patrol conducting elections at the same time south of Amanab, so all available literate officers were occupied. acted

The Council has been well received in the area covered by this patrol, and as the statistics indicate nearly all people who were eligible to vote, voted. There is still a considerable amount of ignorance about what the Council actually is and what it will do however. The people of the Menggau Bambol ward readily made nominations for candidates, but the candidates were not keen to stand for election as they did not know what would be required of them and they said they were 'afraid'. These people will learn once the Council begins to operate.

The rumour of the 'devil' arriving at Oekwanda was also tied up with the Council. The recently elected Councillor of the Mongo ward of the Green River Council has close ties with the Mongorovei/Oekwanda people. During September some Oekwanda people visited Mongo and the ex lualua from there tried to do some Council education (it seems). He is alleged to have said that when the Council comes you have to keep you village clean etc, and that the ~~xxx~~ Council was soon coming to Oekwanda. He is also alleged to have said that the council would supply rice and meat. The 'bosboi' from Oekwanda brought this talk back to Oekwanda and instead of saying Council he said 'Samting' which was interpreted as Satan when two old men brought the talk back to Kamberatoro. By this time the story was. Clean your village and keep close to it Satan is at Oekwanda and very soon it will come here. It is going to give the Besboi at Oekwanda a mirror. When it comes the Europeans will go back to their place. This talk does not seem to have gone beyond Kamberatoro. The writer explained the whole matter to the Oekwanda and Kamberatoro people who seemed to understand. It is to be hoped that participation in the council will remove any remaining doubts they may have. 5

L. W. Bragge
L. W. Bragge
Patrol Officer

(4)

ELECTORAL INFORMATION

AMANAB LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

(a) Type and Duration of Pre-election Campaign.

1. The pre election campaign in this area has taken the form of Local Government Education lectures at Amanab and in the villages by officers on patrol. The campaign was commenced with the original Council Survey patrol conducted in August 1964. All D.D.A. patrols since that date, in this area have contributed to the campaign.
2. The local people who have been to Wewak and have seen over the Wewak L.G.C. Chambers have some idea of what the Council will be all about, but for the most part the Amanab and Dera people will have little idea of what the Council means until the Amanab Council commences operating properly.

(b) Mode of Election

3. The elections were carried out as directed in the Chief Electoral Officer's hand book. The patrol consisted of an Assistant Returning Officer and a Residing Officer. The polling commenced one hour after the nominations closed. (This period was used to prepare the ballot papers). The poll was declared immediately upon completion of the polling. It was not necessary to leave the polling centre open for long periods as word had been sent well ahead of the patrol and all people were ready to vote when polling commenced at each centre, so it was just a matter of polling until all present had voted. A check was then made on any absentee to assess whether he could possibly present himself and vote.
4. All eligible voters in the area are illiterate, so it was always necessary for the preferences of the voters to be recorded by either the Assistant Returning Officer or the Residing Officer. Thus the ballot was secret to the extent that only the voter, the Assistant Returning Officer and the Residing Officer knew how any individual voted.

(c) Feminine Interest In the Elections

5. A very high percentage of the women of the area voted in the election (see statistics), but none stood for election, and no women nominated Candidates for the election. Generally I think it is true to say that the women voted because their men were present to vote, so they merely followed suit.

(d) Incidents if Any

6. No incidents occurred during the patrol.
7. The Bambol people indicated a reluctance to be included in the Menggau Bambol ward on the grounds that:-
 1. They are of a different language group
 2. Their villages are three hours walk apart
 3. They do not have a great deal of contact with Menggau.
8. In the Council Survey report the writer recommended, after visiting the Bambol group upon instruction from the Assistant District Officer, that the Bambol people be

included in a ward of their own, if they could not be included in a Dera ward. The present arrangement is not satisfactory, and it is suggested that at the first meeting of the Council an amendment to the Council's Constitution be moved, to include Bamol in a ward of its own. This is a similar situation to that of Biake No 2 in the Green River Council, a village which is isolated linguistically and geographically, and was thus included in a ward of its own.


(e) Absenteeism

9. Absenteeism was due mainly to a small percentage of the male population working at Amanab and outside the District. Avoidable absenteeism was slight as all villages had ample warning of the patrol's approach.

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS

10. Of the 726 male voters who were able to vote in the elections (Enrolled Voters less Electors avoidably absent) 686 actually voted. This is a percentage of 94.5. Similarly of the 616 female voters who were able to vote 93.7% actually voted.

11. Other statistical details can be obtained from the attached sheets.


L.W. Bragge.
Patrol Officer.

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APPENDIX A

RATIONS

COMMENTS ON PATROL POLICE) Amanab Patrol No 2

<u>Reg No</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Conduct</u>	<u>Comments</u>	<u>Date</u>
6676	KAI'I	17 days	Amanab Local and Dera	Good	Good Patrol N.C.O.	20th Oct '65
9279	SAGUNO	"	"	"	Steady	"
10407	JIMBANOU	"	"	"	Reliable	"
10452	AHUALI	"	"	"	Reliable	"

L.W. Bragge
 L.W. Bragge
 Patrol Officer.



*Cleared
Dec 4/2/69*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... NORTH SEPIK Report No..... AMANAB PATROL NO. 3-65/6.

Patrol Conducted by..... F. B. BORO (PO)

Area Patrolled..... NAI-FARINGI & PART AMANAB LOCAL CENSUS DIVISIONS.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... NIL

Natives..... MR. K. MEMAFU (PO-IN TRAINING) - IMONDA.
MR. D. PAHAPAT - D.I.E.S. (WEWAK)

Duration—From... 3./10./1965... to 21./10./1965... 2 MEMBERS R.P.N.G.C.

Number of Days..... 18.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... / 5./1965...

Medical / 12/1964
D.A.S.F. JANUARY '65

Map Reference..... BORDER SPECIAL SHEET 2... OCT. '64.....

Objects of Patrol..... CONDUCTING INITIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE AMANAB COUNCIL
and
ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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ula
MIGRA
In
F

67-8-23

1st December, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
W E F A K.

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4. I am glad to note that avoidable absenteeism was slight in all villages.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

ula
MIGRA
In
P

67-3/1003



67-8-2
67-8-22

5th November, 1965.

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AMANAB.

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

E.G. HICKS,
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

For your information,

48-1-12

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB,
Sepik District.

30th October 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WERWAK.

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AMANAB L.G.O. AREA.

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D. B. Moorhouse
.....
D. B. MOORHOUSE,
Assistant District Commissioner.

Preamble.

	: A M A N A B
	:: AMANAB SUB-DISTRICT
	: NORTH SEPIK.
	: AMANAB PATROL NO. 3-65/6
Patrol conducted by	: F.B.BOROK (P.O.)
Area Patrolled	: NAI-FARINGI & PART AMANAB LOCAL CENSUS DIVISIONS.
Patrol accompanied by	: Mr.K.MEMAPU-P.O.(TRG) IMONDA. : D.PAHAPAT -D.I.E.S WEWAK. : 4 MEMBERS R.P.N.G.S.
Duration of Patrol	: 18 Days- 3/10/65 to 21/10/65.

LAST PATROLS TO THE AREA .

D.D.A	: MAY 1965
P.H.D.	: DECEMBER 1964
D.A.S.F.	: JANUARY 1965

OBJECTS OF PATROL	: CONDUCT INITIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE AMANAB LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.
	:: ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

MAP REFERENCE	: BORDER SPECIAL SHEET 2 -Oct.'64
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AMANAB PATROL NO. 3-65/6.

DIARY.

Sunday- 3 / 10 / 65. 1300hrs departed AMANAB on foot for WAMU. Passed AURUMP village at 1350 hrs, rested, then proceeded to WAMU, arrived at 1530 hrs. The track was very slippery due to night's rainfall. Met village officials and then unpacked patrol gears. At 2000hrs discussion held with the villagers of the purpose of the patrol and gave brief talks on council. Slept at WAMU

Monday- 4 / 10 / 65. 0800 hrs villagers assembled, brief talks on the election followed by the nomination of candidates. Election was then conducted and NAUBU of that village was elected councillor with 41 votes in favour out of the total 42 votes that were cast.

Carried out village inspection and visited the gardens to inspect the seeds at 1330hrs. Rice, sword and velvet bean seeds were being distributed by the D.A.S.F. Amanab. Whole afternoon was spent in general village cleaning. Slept at WAMU.

Tuesday- 5 / 10 / 65. Morning showers delayed early departure for for BIBRIARI. At 09~~20~~ hrs left WAMU and arrived BIBRIARI at 1015hrs. Met village officials of BIBRIARI and SENAGI villages. At 1130hrs, held discussion on council and the purpose of the patrol with the people from the two villages.

1330hrs conducted the polling. YAWIP~~PAUPRA~~ of BIBRIARI was elected councillor for the BIBRIARI-SENAGI Ward, with 71 votes in favour out of the total 120 votes that were cast. Five candidates were being nominated to stand for the election in this ward. Village and Aid-Post inspection was carried out immediately after the polling. Village gardens were told to have situated far from the village site. No complaints brought to the notice of the patrol. Attendance at the election was quite good. Slept at BIBRIARI.

Wednesday- 6 / 10 / 65. Very heavy showers in the morning delayed early departure for PURUMUN. Showers ceased and proceeded to PURUMUN at 1000hrs, arrived PURUMUN at 1200hrs. Track was wet, slippery and it follows up the river in most of the way. Met village officials of PURUMUN and FISI. Sent Constables Kani and Horembopa with patrol cargoes for KWARAMUN which is an hour's walk from PURUMUN.

Conducted the polling at PURUMUN after brief talks given on council and council elections. Three men volunteered to stand for the election while the other three were nominated. WINGAPE of PURUMUN was elected with 51 votes in favour. Villages were inspected and people were told to extend their gardens in the growing of sword and velvet beans which grew very well in the area. Mr. D. Pahapat taped some village songs then proceeded to KWARAMUN. Arrived KWARAMUN at 1615 hrs. Met village officials and told them to have the people ready for the evening discussion on council. However due to evening showers and because people wanted to return to their hamlets before nightfall so the discussion was postponed. Traded with village people in the late afternoon and the reception with the people was very good. Slept at KWARAMUN.

Thursday- 7 / 10 / 65. 0800hrs carriers from PURUMUN and others from BIBRIARI came to carry patrol cargoes for AMANDAN accompanied by Constables KANI and HOREMBOPA, constable NABA was sent earlier to send words to UNUPAI and AMANBAN people of patrols arrival to their village. Carriers departed for AMANDAN at 0830 hrs.

Conducted polling at 0830 after council and election talks held. Nomination was carried with four candidates were nominated. At the end of the polling, KABUEI was elected with majority vote in favour (67-out of 81). Village inspected, no complaints, discussion on seeds and of thereabouts- gardens situated far from the village site, encouraged people to increase their plantings and to extend their gardens. Few coconuts seen grow well in the village site.

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Thursday - 7 / 10 / 65. 1035 hrs departed for AMANDAN, arrived 1230hrs (carriers time - 2hrs). The track was slippery, steep and swampy due to sago growth on the track. Rest house appeared to be one of the best seen on patrol. Traded with the people while waiting for the people from UNUPAI to assemble for council talks and the purpose of the patrol. At 1500hrs word received of the UNUPAI people's arrival. Held discussion on council and election procedures. Held the nomination after the talks. Four men were nominated but the election was to be conducted the following day. Invited people to come and listen to Radio Wewak for the village songs then later Mr. D. Pahapat went to the village to tape some village songs. Slept at AMANDAN.

Friday - 8 / 10 / 65. 0800hrs people assembled, the election procedures was re-explained. The candidates were placed in front a position where the voters could see while the polling was in session. Very good response shown in the voting. INAPIA of AMANDAN was elected councillor for the AMANDAN-UNUPAI WARD. Village was inspected and was told that rice doesn't grow well in the area but the beans grew very successfully.

The people from UNUPAI turned up to carry patrol cargoes but the men from AMANDAN fled into the bush until caught later. Departed for AKRANI at 1005, passed UNUPAI at 1215hrs and arrived at AKRANI at 1415hrs. The walk was tiresome due to steep ascents and few deep descents, track was partly cleared, wet and swampy. Met village headmen from AKRANI, sent words to MEREWI people to assemble at AKRANI for the polling. Village inspected and inspected luluai's garden, which contained very few stalks of rice and beans. He was told to extend his plantings so as the others who had been issued with the seeds. Slept at AKRANI.

Saturday - 9 / 10 / 65. Waited for the people from MEREWI to turn up. At 0830 hrs conducted the polling after council talks and the manner of election explained. Three candidates stood for the election and AUNE of AKRANI was elected councillor. No complaints, cargoes were fastened, short of carriers however some women volunteered to help the men to carry cargoes. Luluai was instructed to build a new rest house for the present one is deteriorating.

Departed for AMINI at 1100hrs, passed MEREWI at 1230hrs, rested then proceeded to AMINI, arrived at 1515hrs. The track was partly cleared and advised councillor of AKRANI to have the track cleared. Inspected village of AMINI and advised of general clean up of the village. People were quite friendly towards the patrol. Slept at AMINI.

Sunday - 10 / 10 / 65. Observed at AMINI.

Monday - 11 / 10 / 65. 0800hrs packed some cargoes then went to the village for the polling. Both men and women strongly opposed to vote for Amanab Council owing to distance reason, but preferred to join the Green River Council, because it is closer. Hence polling was cancelled. 0915hrs departed for BIAKA, carriers were not hard to obtain. The track was all cleared, but wet and swampy due to sago palms lying on the track. The track lies mostly on flatland with patches of kunai grass. Arrived BIAKA at 1145hrs, met village officials from BIAKA and KONABASI, village people had assembled in the village. Village and gardens inspected and general clean up of the village was carried out. At 1330 hrs council talks and talks on election were given followed by candidates' nomination, then returned for lunch.

1400hrs conducted the polling and MOKWAI was elected councillor with 50 votes in favour out of the total 91 votes that were cast. Slept at BIAKA.

Tuesday - 12 / 10 / 65. Morning showers delayed early departure for KONABASI. At 0915 left BIAKA, arrived KONABASI at 1105. People were already gathered to wait for the patrol. Cargoes unpacked, council talks given followed by the nomination of candidate, then lunched.

1330 hrs polling was conducted after the mode of elections was re-explained. MELERI of BIAKA that village was elected.

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Tuesday-12 / 10 / 65. Village inspection was carried out and three new latrines were built during that day. Men were sent to clear the track between KONABASI and BARIBARI. Cabbages and beans grew well in the village, rice scots eaten by rats and insects. People were very friendly and reception held with the people in the afternoon had been quite good. Village looked clean, no complaints. Slept at KONABASI.

Wednesday-13 / 10 / 65. 0800hrs carriers assembled and cargoes fastened, Departed KONABASI at 0825hrs and arrived NAI No.1 at 1225. Very steep ascent (took 30mins to climb up) not far from the village site. The track was well cleared and the councillor was being informed to clear the helicopter pad, situated not far from the rest house at KONABASI.

People from BARIBARI assembled at NAI No.1. At 1330hrs held council talks and talks on the mode of election given. Nomination of candidates was carried out, then returned to rest house for lunch. Gave ample time for the people to think of which candidates to choose first in order of preference. Conducted the polling at 1500hrs and SUWBI of NAI No.1 was elected councillor for the NAI No 1 - BARIBARI Ward, out of the three candidates that were stood. Then village inspection and discussion on seeds held. People don't feel seriously on growing and extending their gardens in the growing cash crops in these two villages. One of the factors is that the people of NAI No.1 are considering to move to a new village site due to sickness and deaths occurring to their people at the present village. The patrol advised them that they can move to the new site if they so desired, provided the new site has water nearby and the suitable soil to grow staple food, in which they agreed. They stated too that the present site has no good soil to grow food and also it's not their ground but the WAMU'S Land. No other complaints encountered, people assisted the patrol well and the friendly talks held with the people in the late afternoon had been quite remarkable. Slept at NAI No.1.

Thursday- 14 / 10 / 65. Departed NAI No.1 at 0945, arrived NAI No.2 at 1145. Village inspection, works sent to other two villages to assemble for council talks and the polling that were to be held the next day. Slept at NAI No.2

Friday - 15 / 10 / 65. People from MOURI and MASINERI arrived. 0945 held council talks and conducted candidate nomination. At 1300hrs conducted the polling. Inspected MASINERI and MOURI villages. Police house was walled and advised people to burn old latrines. No complaints, slept NAI No.2

Saturday - 16 / 10 / 65. Left NAI No.2 at 0845 for NAMBAINERI. Travelled through OWENIAK, carried out village inspection, arrived NAMBAINERI at 1200- 1225hrs. Village inspected, spent the night at NAMBAINERI.

Sunday- 17 / 10 / 65. Observed, Slept at NAMBAINERI.

Monday- 18 / 10 / 65. 0945 hrs people from YUMORO (2) and AKRAMINAG assembled at NAMBAINERI for the polling. Polling then was conducted and KANBO a tultul of AKRAMINAG was elected. Slept at NAMBAINERI.

Tuesday- 19 / 10 / 65. Departed NAMBAINERI at 0900hrs, due to morning showers, and arrived WOPNERI 1100hrs. Conducted polling for the WOPNERI-YUMORO (1) - OWENIAK Ward. Then proceeded to the station at 1345. Slept at the station.

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Wednesday- 20 / 10 / 65. Departed for AWRUMP village at 0845, arrived at 0940. People of IVIEG and IFRAMINAG lined at AURUMP for the polling. Council talks and the election was conducted. ANGWAI of IFRAMINAG was elected councillor for the three villages. Returned to AMANAB at 1440, arrived at 1520. Slept at AMANAB.

Thursday- 21 / 10 / 65. Left at 0810 for IBAGUM on foot, arrived at 0840. People from AHERI and IFIGERI gathered at IBAGUM. Council talks and nomination held. Then the polling was conducted. YAWOP of IFIGERI was elected councillor. Left IBAGUM at 1300hrs, arrived 1330. Spent the afternoon checking election figures. Slept at AMANAB.

People will gradually learn to play their part in their own local affairs.

The NII-PALINDI Council Division appears to be one of the sophisticated areas in the Amamburu Division. This is probably due to its early contact by the Administration through the other Council Divisions. It was administered by the East Sub-District, having been a part of its closest Patrol Post, before it came under the West Sub-District. Most men in this area speak very little English and many of them had been employed as contract workers elsewhere in the plantation in the past.

The Patrol came to an end.

It was explained that the patrol on council and some of its functions. It was explained and re-explained to how the election of councillors is to be conducted. Hence this sort of election is rather new to them. Confusion had arisen in the conducting of the polling, namely, since many came in direct with their husbands, who were being nominated, thinking that the election would follow the similar line in the division of census.

Polling was conducted in the fourteen polling places out of the original fifteen that were scheduled under the auspices of the patrol. This was due to people in the IIEZI area wanting to join the Iruu River Council being to distance away. The attendance at each particular ward was also remarkably well. One of the villages are being situated one to one and half hours walk to the polling places, yet the majority of people turned up to take part in the voting.

In the nomination, the majority of candidates were new. Some had a good or no education. In fact, the only one that had a little education was a tribal man AMINING who was also a tribal. The latter was elected but the former lost. Many people were asked what these men should appear to be capable and how they should play their part as councillors. Most of them had been working on the plantations outside Iruu from various villages and were unaccustomed to life outside. Some then half a dozen appeared before the nomination as earlier the election. The attendance was good. The number of 210 men, men, women, boys, girls, and children, and some of the women were present in the hall at various times. Some were in the hall. The number of attendees was about 200. The number of votes cast while the election was a good number. The election clerks were all present. The election was held in the hall of the men. However, the women were not present. It is shown that the attendance was good. The interest displayed in the election was good. The attendance was good.

INTRODUCTION.

The main purpose of this patrol was to conduct the initial elections for the Amanab Local Government Council and for routine administration. The patrol was led into the NAI-FARINGI and part of the AMANAB LOCAL Census Divisions. Other D.D.A patrols had come to these areas to prepare the way for this election. Council surveys and plebiscite were conducted by these patrols. As a general impression, these people are quite willing to establish their own council, owing to the fact that they seem to be more advanced than some of the areas in the Amanab Sub-District. Although confusion and doubts had arisen and will rise in the formation of this council, people will gradually learn and play their part in their own local affairs.

The NAI-FARINGI Census Division appears to be one of the sophisticated areas in the Amanab Census Divisions. This is probably due to its early contact by the Administration than the other census Divisions. It was administered by the Lumi Sub-District, having Green River as its closest Patrol Post, before it came under Amanab Sub-District. Most men in this area speak very fluent pidgin and many of them had been employed as contract workers ~~in~~ in the plantations in the New Guinea Islands, as they stated.

Discussions were held throughout the patrol on council and some of its functions. It was explained and re-explained to them how the election of councillors is to be conducted. Since this sort of election is rather new to them, confusion had arisen in the conducting of the polling, namely, some women came to stand with their husbands, who were being nominated, thinking that the election would follow the similar line in the revision of census.

Polling was conducted in the fourteen polling places out of the original fifteen that were scheduled prior to the commencement of the patrol. This was due to people in the AMINI Ward wishing to join the Green River Council owing to distance reason. The attendance at each particular ward had been remarkably well, as some of the villages are being situated one to one and half hours walk to the polling places, yet the majority of people turned up to take part in the voting.

In the nomination, the majority of candidates were nominated but a dozen or so volunteered. In only two cases that a tultul from BIBRIARI and a tultul from AKRAMINAG stood for the election. The latter was elected but the former lost. Election results showed that those men elected appeared to be capable and confident to play their roles as village leaders. Most of them had been working in the plantations outside from their own village and had some experience of the life outside. More than half a dozen informal votes were encountered during the election. The unavoidably absent includes people of old age, men employed, hospitalisation and under age, as some of those whose names appeared in the Roll of Electors seemed quite young to vote. The number of absentees was slight, than the patrol expected. On the whole the election was a great success, as large number of electors enrolled voted. Females thought it was peculiar to have female candidates, owing to the fact the leadership had been in the hands of the men. However this is not a general assumption, because council is new political step to them and therefore not much interest is shown and confusion still develops in the minds of the people. Interest displayed in the election could be felt by good response by the attendance at each polling.

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The people of the NAI-FARINGI and part of AMANAB LOCAL had been very co-operative and assisted the patrol. Carriers were no great problem to obtain, except at Amanab, where some people refused to carry the cargoes. They stated that it is a long distance travelling from Amanab to Akrani- 4hours according to patrol time. Trade in the exchange of village goods for tobacco, salt, money, matches and razor blades was carried out through all the villages visited.

Villages were inspected and instructions were given to construct new latrines and rest houses, where necessary. Some of the gardens visited to inspect seeds which were issued by previous patrols and by D.A.S.F. at Amanab. In these gardens, sword and velvet beans had grown very successfully and encouraged people to extend their gardens. Coconuts are grown in the area (Wamu, Purumun, Kwaramur etc.) but these are mostly used for home consumption.

The aim of the patrol was well achieved. The people had welcome the patrol into village. There was no opposition offered by anyone, either on council or council election, which was the aim of the patrol.

F.B. Borok

 F.B. BOROK (Patrol Officer)

AMANAB LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

1. Mode of Elections.

The elections were conducted into the fourteen wards out of the original fifteen that were scheduled before the patrol began. This was due to the Amini Ward which had to be ^{corrected} because the people from that ward wanted to join the Green River Council. They stated that they are closer to Green River than to Amanab. This was a founded fact, hence the people were told that they can join the Green River Council if they so wish. It is estimated that from Amini to Green, the walking time is 2 1/2 hours, whereas from Amini to Amanab it takes about 10 to 12 hours. However, the polling was set before them but they strongly refused to vote.

The manner of election was conducted according to the instructions issued in the Chief Electoral Officer's booklet. Owing to people's illiteracy, voting was carried out in a whisper or 'whispering vote.'. The ballot box was opened to the public to see before the commencement of each polling. This was done because it helped to clear some doubts which the voters would likely create. The ballot papers were initialled by the Assistant Returning Officer, and handed out to the individuals as they are called in before presenting the papers to the presiding officer. The names of the candidates are written opposite the squares, as the voter called out his or her preference, the Presiding Officer ticked off the corresponding squares by putting consecutive numbers in them. The ballot papers were then folded and given to the same voter to place it in the ballot. In matter of the voters' doubts, interpreters were used, though not from the same village or ward.

Period of twenty-one days was given to complete the elections. A night was spent in each of the polling places, to hold general but brief discussions on council and the ways in which people should follow when casting their votes. These had proved to have some effects on behalf of the voters, because the response at the polling had been generally good, despite some doubts that occurred in naming the candidates- some candidates have more than two names used in the village and also in giving out their choices. During couple of occasions that patrol's early departures were delayed by the morning showers.

This type of election had been new to the people. However the procedures that were followed seemed to run in line with that election of the House of Assembly's last year. Therefore the people adopted some ideas of what were said. As some of them stated, that they had an election like this before. Nevertheless, they were told that there is a slight difference due to the fact that they have to elect their own village men to look after local affairs, therefore they must choose a good man to stand for the election.

In the nominations, they were informed that any man or woman can nominate other men or women to stand for the election. No time recalled of any female volunteered or nominated as a candidate. Usually the luluai or tultul of each village made the first selection, however, except in two cases, the luluais and tultuls were not interested to stand for the nomination. Other men also nominated other men without any hesitation, about a dozen or so, men volunteered to stand. In the two cases, a tultul from EIBRIARI stood but lost in the election, while at NAMBAINERI-YUMORO (2)-AKRAWINAG Ward, a tultul from Akrawinag was elected.

AMANAB LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

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Mode of Elections.

Among all the councillors that were elected, only two or three could read and write. Councillor YAWIP/PWEPEA of Bibriari stated that he could write and had been employed as a contract worker to work in the plantations at Kavieng and Soraken in the Bougainville District. Except the councillors from the Amanab Local, the councillors from the Nai-Faringi area were being employed to work in the plantations in the New Guinea Islands, some had served two to three terms working as contract workers. They certainly have some knowledge of outside life to those in the village. All the councillors from the two census divisions speak very good pidgin. They have the confidence of the position they now undertake and had seemed proud of their victories in the election campaign. Those who failed in the election offered no dissatisfaction in their defeat, however they had been encouraged that they can try again in future elections, even though they lose now.

2. Feminine Interest.

It was being suggested to the women that they can stand for the nomination if they so wish. There was no identical fact which proved their disinterest to stand for the election, however there appeared to be some form of shyness and doubts, which may mean that to place a female with authority over the men would rather be unusual and absurd. Since the roles of women are to listen to what their husbands say and to maintain the family household and caring of children. Nevertheless, this Amanab council is a new political step to be conducted in the area, hence females hardly understand their role in the council. It is a probability that in future elections when they understand more of their part to play in the council, some women will certainly try to compete with male candidates in the elections.

The attendance by the female voters at each of the polling places had generally been good. Old women took part in the voting also, and it was very pleasing to see that some had walked from a fair distance to participate in the village elections despite the rough tracks which they walked on (villages concerned, are:- Unupai, Baribari, Masineri and Akramnag). In most of the polling, females had given their preferences without the husbands telling them whom to vote. Wives of candidates had voted in favour of other candidates standing instead of their husbands as it was observed throughout the campaign.

The only confusion encountered was that, wives of the nominated candidates thought that in the election, they too have to be competing with their husbands, until they were told that, the nomination and the election do not follow the similar line as of that of the revision of census. The wives of the men employed, turned up to give their choice. The number of absentees had been less than the number of those voted, however some of these females absentees had lived in villages in the Kwomtari Census Division more than a month and had not received in time the words about the visiting patrol and others had to stay back in the village because of their sick husbands.

In the two, three wards, namely NAMBAINERI, NAI No.1 - BARIBARI and NAI NO.2- MASINERI-YUMORO, female voters had given their preferences in pidgin. This appeared unusual due to the fact that most women hardly understand or speak pidgin in nearly all the Amanab Divisions.

AMANAB LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

3. Incidents.

The Amini Ward was the only ward, in which people refused to vote for the Amanab Council- see paragraph 1 in the Mode of Election. Two matters which were thought to have changed the people's attitude towards the council election, were brought up by the people at BIAKA and KONABASI villages. Firstly, the people had said that they did not get any payment from the C.M.M.L. Mission for the work they did in clearing up the air-strip site near Biaka. The air-strip is now overgrown with bushes, as the patrol saw it. This had caused dissatisfaction on the people who had laboured on it, because the site is now forgotten. There is still their usual question "when is the Mission coming?" These people were told by the patrol that the air-strip is not a government owned, therefore the Administration is not to be blamed, but the matter will be brought up to the Mission concerned.

Secondly, the people from the Nai-Faringi census division also stated why their children are not sent to school at the Administration school at Amanab. They informed the patrol that through their hard work in the past, that the Amanab station and the air-strip at Amanab were established. They had gained nothing from their hard work, but the Amanab people seem to get all the advantages, namely in school and road. However during the establishment of the station, no man from the Amanab Local worked then. In a friendly discussion, the patrol promised them nothing about the school, although in council talks, it was mentioned or emphasised that it is one of the duties of the council to provide schools for its area if there is available fund. There is not a good site in the area to set up the school and they were told that there are not enough teachers, but they promised that the patrol will bring the matter up to the Education Officers at Amanab. However, some of them informed the patrol, that one of the Education Officers had visited the area early in the year and had promised them that the Administration school will enrol some of their children early next year. At present the parents of the area patrolled sent their children to school at Kwomtari Mission. The patrol estimated about 20 to 30 children are at the school.

The people from the Nai-Faringi are more advanced than the people at the Amanab Local, due to their early contact by the Administration, but it will rather be disappointing if no consideration is undertaken to have the children sent to school.

No opposition to council or council election did the patrol encounter. Despite the doubts created in giving out their votes, people had participated remarkably well.

4. Absenteeism.

The number of the people absent had been very slight and it is estimated that the percentage ranged from 20 to 35% of those absent. Female absentees were greater than male's in each of the wards. Some people left the area to visit their relatives and friends at Kwomtari and had lived their for quite sometime. Females, although many voted, had to miss out the election because their husbands are sick.

The unavoidably absent includes old age, hospitalization, men employed outside the village and under age. These men employed to work in the plantations in the New Guinea Islands as contract workers have short-terms. Usually a contract worker in this area is given two to three years working outside. In each of these are two or three villages combined, it seems a bit difficult for the old men or women to take part in the election, when they had to climb walk to the polling place, through steep climbs and rough tracks. This could also be one of the factors which will discourage people to lose interest in the election in future, although this is only a probability, but the present set-up of the villages combined to a ward created no feelings of dissatisfaction.

The number in the avoidably absent had come from those

AMANAB LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL.

men employed . The average of these men working out is ~~about~~ about 5 to 10 per ward . Many men in this area want jobs, and they use to go to Lumi to seek employment and quite often, they are employed as contract workers. Although the husbands were away at work, the wives took part in the voting with the others.

5. Summary.

The election was conducted in a form of whispering vote, as the majority of the people are illiterate. The results of the election proved a great success, as it was noted that the percentage of those voted ranged from seventy (70) to eighty (80) percent. Confusion in the nomination and in giving the preference did occur and will again appear in the future because this type of election was ~~the first~~ to be conducted in the area, hence, people have found it a bit strange.

In the nomination, no selected candidate declined the nomination and in other cases men volunteered to stand. Owing to new change in the village political life and lack of understanding about their roles in the council, females did not choose any female candidate to stand, even though it was suggested to them.

Regardless of the incidence occurred at AMIHI, full attendance at the polling signified some interest in the election. Men elected as councillors appeared to be most respected men in the village. Some councillors (newly elected) accompanied the patrol when it left for another village. Although they were not told to do so, but it seems to the writer that they certainly know some of their roles to play as village leaders. The council badges were presented to them after their victories at the end of the elections, and many of them had shown pride in wearing them . Only one tultul out of the two competed in the elections was elected in the NAMBAINER - YUMORO(2)- AKRAMINAG Ward. The former village headmen showed no interest at all, even though it was suggested to them that any of them can stand if one so wishes. In spite of that they prefer other men to stand and usually they selected a man first before any of the men ~~selected~~ the candidates.

Each ward had been represented by a councillor, except that of Amini Ward, which had to be cancelled due to distance reason. Generally speaking the voters had participated well in the election. Interest grew as voting continued on through the day, when they saw how simple the votes were being cast. The counting of the ballot papers were done in front of the people in case some would created suspicious thoughts. No cases recalled of any dissatisfaction at the end of the counts, arisen from the defeated candidates.

Ample time was given for general discussion on the council and some of its functions. No question was asked by any of them after the talks given, however it was understandable because not ~~or~~ any of them had seen the works of the council before. ~~It~~ It would rather be encouraging to them if some of the councillors are sent to council areas (e.g; Wewak or Madang) to see what the council does there. This will convince them more than what they hear from D.D.A. officers.

Borok
F.E. BOROK
Patrol Officer.

COMMENTS ON MEMBERS OF R.P.N.G.C.

9146 PELIKA - Senior constable 1st. Class - very experienced on patrol, intelligent, very co-operative, capable to be relied upon and has given lots of assistance on patrol. He had patrolled through this area in the past and had definite knowledge of it.

7582 HOREMBOPA - Constable 5th Year. had lots of patrol experience, shown excellent conduct on patrol, reliable and had a wide knowledge of this area, which he had accompanied visited ^{along} the other patrols.

9601 NASA - Constable 5th Year. Conducted very well on patrol; carried out well, the instructions given; very co-operative and able to be relied on

10168 KANI - 5th Year Constable. had shown keenness on patrol, had conducted well on patrol, carried out the instructions well, co-operative and has some patrol experience, even though he may appear quite young on patrol.

...
F. B. BOROK
Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*Cleared
Day 4/2/69*

PATROL REPORT

District of..... **SEPIK** Report No..... **AMANAB. PATROL NO. 5-65/66**

Patrol Conducted by..... **F. B. BOROK (PO)**

Area Patrolled..... **EAST & WEST KWOMTARI CENSUS DIVISIONS.**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... **NO**

Natives..... **4 MEMBERS R.P.N.G.C.
1 Aid-Post Orderly.**

Duration—From **10**...../.....**1**./1966 to **25**...../.....**1**./1966.

Number of Days..... **15**days

Did Medical Assistant accompany?..... **NIL**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../.....**2**...../1965.

Map Reference..... **Medical**/.....**2**...../1964
D.A.S.F November, '65 (WEST KWOMTARI)
BORDER SPECIAL SHEET 2 OCT. '64.

Objects of Patrol..... **REVISION OF CENSUS, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION and**
CHECKING ON EARLIER INSTRUCTIONS ON VILLAGE HYGIENE, TRACKS & HOUSING

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

23 12 1966

E. G. Hines
.....
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

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67-3-47

22nd March, 1966.

The District Commissioner,
Seyk District,
WZRAH.

WZRAH PATROL REPORT NO5/1965-66

Thank you for your memorandum 67-3-3/1977 of 22nd February, 1966 together with Mr. Borok's patrol report.

2. Your comments only have been noted. The Assistant District Commissioner's memorandum seems to have got lost in transport.
3. Mr. Borok has conducted a very fine patrol and submitted a lengthy, interesting and informative report. He is to be commended for this work.

(J. K. MCCARTHY)
DIRECTOR.

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67-3-3/977

22nd February, 1966.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
AMANAB.

AMANAB PATROL REPORT
NO. 5 65/66

Please thank Mr. Borok for his interesting patrol report.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS In view of what Mr. Borok has written on the tul tuls of Alamina and Wurabal, I suggest that his appointments be confirmed.

VILLAGES It is pleasing to note that these people don't hesitate to re-build without having to be told to do so all the time.

MISSIONS I agree with Mr. Borok and yourself on the standard of Mission School, but at least it is something. With such commitments as are required by the Administration in other areas, I cannot see us doing anything for these people for years.

HEALTH SANITATION A copy has been extracted from the report and passed to the D.M.O.

AGRICULTURE I suggest you have a talk with your Agricultural Officer on this. He may be able to fit in a visit to these people.

I also suggest you give these people every sympathy on the issue of shot-guns. This area as you know abounds with wild pig and they do extensive damage to gardens. A thinning out will benefit the people enormously.

GENERAL I will mention to Mr. Wilson that there are no radios at all in this area, and see what he can do to help them. I find it rather hard to believe that with the number from this area who have been away to work, that no one has purchased a radio set.

Mr. Borok finishes off his report about a killing of the Barburi tul tul. This may have happened whilst I was away on leave. Would you give a reference to this please.

E. G. Hicks

E. G. HICKS
Actg. District Commissioner.

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

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB,
Sepik District.
27th January, 1966.

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

AMANAB PATROL NO.5-65/66.

East & West Kwomtari Census Divisions.

Patrol conducted by : F.B.Borok (PO)

Area Patrolled : East & West Kwomtari C/Divisions.

Patrol accompanied by : 4 Members of R.F.N.G.C
1 Aid-Post Orderly

Duration of Patrol : 10/1/66 to 25/1/66 (15 days)

Last Patrol to the area - D.D.A. February, '65
- P.H.D July, '64
- D.A.S.F November, '65 (West Kwomtari)

Objects of patrol : Revision of Census
General Administration and
Checking earlier instructions on village
hygiene, housing and tracks.

Map Reference : Border Special Sheet 2 Oct.'64.

DIARY - AMANAB PATROL NO. 5-65/66

Monday, 10/1/66. Departed AMANAB on foot at 0905 for MOURI Village. Passed through WOFNERI, OWANIEK and NAI No.2 villages. The track was cleared throughout. Arrived MOURI at 1420hrs. Village inspection was carried out in the afternoon. Slept at MOURI.

Tuesday 11/1/66. 0800 hrs departed for KWONTARI village. Crossed the Bapi River at 0945 hrs. Proceeded walking and arrived KWONTARI at 1155 hrs (resting time 20 minutes). Met village officials from KWONTARI and MANGO villages. Lunched then conducted census of both villages. The accompanied Aid-Post Orderly carried out health inspection and gave out small-pox injections. Village inspections were carried out after the census. Slept at Kwontari. The Aid-Post there appeared reasonable.

Wednesday 12/1/66. 0915 left KWONTARI for BAIBERI, crossed the SIKARA River at 1045, r.t. 15 minutes. Arrived BAIBERI after crossing the Senu River, at 1245 hrs. The track was very swampy throughout and partly cleared. Conducted census and health inspection was carried out by the A.P.O. Nine children were given small-pox injection. Village inspected and camped at BAIBERI.

Thursday 13/1/66. Waited for carriers from YENABI to assist those of BAIBERI to carry Patrol's cargoes for YENABI. At 0910 departed for YENABI, re-crossed the Senu River before proceeding to the village. Met the village officials and informed them about the purpose of the Patrol. Time arrived at the village- 1145hrs, lunched then proceeded with the revision of census. Village inspection was carried out and local food were purchased for the patrol. A funeral was carried out in the late evening of a woman who died the previous night. Camped at YENABI.

Friday 14/1/66. Left YENABI at 0920 hrs for YAU'URI village, crossed the Gedik River before proceeding to the village and arrived at the village at 1245 hrs. Lunched then conducted census and health inspection and small-pox vaccination were carried out by the A.P.O. Discussed tracks' routes with the officials, who informed the Patrol of new tracks leading from YAU'URI to MUFUARA and the route from GURIASO to MUFUARA. People were in mourning of the dead woman that died at YENABI as she originally was from YAU'URI. One patient was told to go to Amanab Hospital as she got a dreadful sore of tropical ulcer on the sole of her foot. No complaints, slept at YAU'URI.

Saturday 15/1/66. Carriers accompanied by Const.1/c KAI'I and Constable MARAI left YAU'URI at 0830 on route MUFUARA; self, two constabls and the luluai from YAU'URI left for GURIASO. The track to GURIASO was swampy and very slippery, strongly advised the luluai to fix his section of the track. Arrived at GURIASO at 1045 hrs. Met village officials of GURIASO and MARAGIN villages. Discussions held with the officials about the tracks. They were re told of fixing the tracks ex YAU'URI to GURIASO and the new track that leads to MUFUARA. The MARAGIN officials said they are more in favour to assemble at GURIASO as they usually aid sometimes during the previous patrols (2hrs walk from their village). Full attendance at the census from both villages. Treatment of sores and small-pox injections carried out (s.pox-4). Minor complaints were settled on the spot.

Proceeded to MUFUARA at 1505 on new track- well cut Arrived MUFUARA at 1850 hrs (resting time 20 mins). Crossed the Wuro and Gedik Rivers before approaching the village. Informed the luluai of the purpose of the patrol. Slept at MUFUARA.

Sunday 16/1/66. Observed at MUFUARA, the river was in high tide at the morning showers.

Monday 17/1/66. Morning showers delayed the start on census. At 1015 conducted census and treatment of sores and small-pox vaccination were carried out by the A.P.O. Childrens and adults with bad sores were told to visit the Mission (Passionist) Aid-Post at UTAI. No complaints.

Proceeded to EKAS at 1235 after village inspected and arrived EKAS at 1405 hrs. Met village officials and the people. Census revised, sores treated and small-pox vaccination carried out by the A.P.O. Village looked very tidy with new housing. Proceeded to UTAI at 1500, an easy walking. Arrived at UTAI 1530. Paid off carriers and then visited the Catholic Mission at UTAI. Slept at UTAI.

Tuesday 18/1/66. At 0830 left UTAI with Constable IATYRING and six carriers for AIAMINA. Arrived at 1005 hrs, met village officials from AIAMINA and WURUBAI. Crossed branches of Gedik River.

Census revised, treatment of sores and small-pox vaccinations were carried out by the A.P.O. Minor complaints were settled. Left at 1305 for UTAI. A new rest house's latrine is to be replaced- village of AIAMINA looks to be in very satisfactory condition. Arrived at UTAI 1530 hrs. Contacted ADC Amanab through Mission wireless at 1600.

People from UTAI were assembled for census and health treatment. A complaint about a luluai from EKAS casting a spell on the luluai of UTAI was settled. The matter was previously settled by the O.I.C. Isonda in 1964 but through suspicious thought, the luluai of UTAI again brought the matter up. People were being told to build their own latrines for there is only one existed in the village. Some work had been carried out in clearing the sites for these latrines. The Mission Aid-Post is rather small and only two patients were living in it as the patrol last saw it. Slept at UTAI.

Wednesday 19/1/66. 0830 left UTAI for FINAMOI. Only carriers from WURUBAI and AIAMINA turned up to carry Patrol cargoes but the men from UTAI were too reluctant to carry the cargoes. Arrived FINAMOI at 1225 hrs- over flat but swampy paths. Village inspected then lunched. Census revised at 1345 and treatment of sores and small-pox vaccination were carried out. Sent two patients to UTAI Mission for further treatment. No complaints and slept at FINAMOI.

Thursday 20/1/66. 0800 cargoes were packed and waited for men from PIENI an ITOMI to assist the FINAMOI carriers to carry patrol cargoes as the people at FINAMOI are few in number. The patrol was told that the men at ITOMI and PIENI were out hunting and won't turn up until late in the evening. Cargoes re-unpacked and slept at FINAMOI.

Friday 21/1/66. 0830 hrs departed FINAMOI for ITOMI, arrived at 1325 hrs. Track was very swampy and partly cleared. Sections of the track was covered by fell-trees. The accompanying official was told to clear the track before the next patrol visits the area.

Met villages headmen from ITOMI and PIENI. Told officials the purpose of the patrol. Afternoon showers delayed the carrying out of census. Slept at ITOMI.

Saturday 22/1/66. 0800 revised census, sores treated and small-pox vaccinations given, after reminding the parents about bringing the sick children to the aid-post at UTAI, and women about to give birth have to visit the hospital at Amanab or to the Mission aid-post where a qualified Mission nurse is taking over charge of the aid-post there.

The people from PIENI also assembled at ITOMI for census as the two villages lie adjacent to each other.

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Saturday 22/1/66. Both villages have newly built houses and the village conditions appeared very satisfactorily. No complaints. Left for BAIBAI at 1120hrs, arrived at 1440hrs. Visited and rested at YEBDIHI village. Rest house and police house were partly completed hence patrol proceeded to BAIBAI. The former rest house and Police house at YEBDIHI were washed away by the flood a month prior to Patrol's arrival at the village. The Luluai was told to complete the unfinished portions of the houses before another patrol visits the area. YEBDIHI is half an hour's walk from BAIBAI. Proceeded to BAIBAI following the Yasi River. Rain fell heavily in the afternoon delayed revision of census. Slept at BAIBAI.

Sunday 23/1/66. Observed at BAIBAI

Monday 24/1/66. 0900 people from YEBDIHI assembled with BAIBAI people for census, health inspections and small-pox injections were carried out. Some patients including a Luluai from BAIBAI were told to go to Amanab for treatment. Village inspected and advised people to build three new latrines as some of the existing ones are needing replacements.

Departed BAIBAI at 1250 for AKRAMINAG, arrived at 1515hrs. Crossed the Rapi River on the way, very little shower of rain falling. Luluai from BAIBAI accompanied on his way to hospital. Resting time 15minutes. Climbed two steep hills before approaching the village, situated on hill top. Village appeared clean but the police house need-walling and the committee of that village was advised so. Purchased some local food for the patrol. Slept at AKRAMINAG.

Tuesday 25/1/66. Men from YUNORO 2, NAMBAINERI and AKRAMINAG came to carry cargoes, half a dozen of them refused until told to. Left AKRAMINAG at 0930 for AMANAB AMANAB. Tracks were all out, passed and inspected NAMBAINERI and YUNORO 1 villages. Waited at YUNORO 1 for change of carriers as the people of AKRAMINAG wanted to return before dusk, but in vain, (AKRAMINAG to YUNORO 1 via NAMBAINERI 3hrs) proceeded to AMANAB over two steep climbs before approaching AMANAB. Arrived at 1530 hrs, paid off carriers and cargoes unpacked. Slept at the station.

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AMANAB PATROL REPORT NO. 5-65/66.

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INTRODUCTION.

The patrol advanced into the East and West Kwantari Census Divisions with the aim of Revising Census, carrying out General Administration and checking earlier instructions on village housing, tracks and hygiene.

The Kwantari area is densely covered by thick forest; comprising of secondary growth, patches of grasslands (Luni and wild sugar cane) and sago growth, which is the main staple food for the locals in this area. The wide stretches of lowlands are being sliced by the fast but long winding rivers (Bapi, Senu, Sekara, Wuro & Gedik) and streams. In wet weather, the rain caused the rivers to overflow the banks, causing a sand and mud-stones to be thrown over the banks. The excess water caused by the floods flowed over the flatlands, which eventually very swampy. The changing courses of these rivers create so many village-shifts in the area. As it was observed throughout the area patrolled, that the locals are shifted from old to new sites, with the intention of being safe from the flooding rivers, that is the new sites are being situated further out from the banks. A case happened last year in November, when two houses were washed away at YsBIBI village, which built near the banks of Sukara River. When the river flooded the houses were swept away, without any life being lost. The locals in this area are very fortunate, because the water supply is not at all a problem, except when the rivers are in flood.

Words were sent out throughout the area as the patrol approached the first village in the West Kwantari C/Division. Portions of the tracks were cleared as the locals heard the patrol's visit but could not have their parts all cleared before the patrol arrived at each village. The tracks were constructed on very swampy paths which made the walking abit difficult, not only for the patrols that visit the area but for those who often use them (locals). A new track was cut between Guriaso and Mafuara (w.t.-hrs) and this patrol was first to use the route, which seems to be one of the best hard-ground tracks in the area.

The assembly at the village for census had been very good. The absentees, inside district, include men working in the Sub-District stations and men, women and children who went to visit their friends at other census divisions (Beabi, Maonda Local & Luni area) and were not present at the time of census. The men employed outside District were mostly contract labourers and many of these men trailed to Luni to seek employment.

While the census was in its process, medical inspections and small-pox injections to mostly children were carried out by the Aid-Post orderly who accompanied the patrol. Locals, that required further treatment, were sent to the R.C. Mission aid-post at Utai or to Amanab Hospital. Most of the village officials were present when the patrol visited their villages, with exception of the Guriaso tulktul, who was sick and admitted to Luni Hospital, when the other people returned to the village after the Kmas singsing held at Luni Mission last year. Two new names were recorded at Itoai village by this patrol.

The patrol was welcomed and well received into each village. Provision of carriers were not very great problem and local food were plentiful for purchase by the patrol in the exchange of salt, salt tobacco, matches, razor and money. The aims of the patrol were successfully achieved and the locals had very friendly throughout.

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Observations & Comments.

1. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

SIAB/WBRI, a luluai of GURIASO Village, was present in his village and appeared to be in very good health. He is getting very old but the person KAULI/SANIS, who was to succeed him was employed at the plantation in New Ireland. The tultul of Guriaso was sick and admitted to Lunl Hospital.

The village officials of Maragin approached the ~~writes~~ that they and their people intend to move to Guriaso. If such a case happens, it would likely be that one of the officials of Maragin village together with the tultul of Guriaso will be the only ~~the~~ village officials when the two villages join. Hence, the thought of seeking a new man to succeed luluai SIAB/WBRI of Guriaso had to be postponed.

Tultul FUEFU/SEA of AIAMINA, recommended by the other patrol (Patrol No. 6-64/65) to succeed tultul AMAGI/UPEGA, appeared quite active in his role. He had improved some of the village housing and cleared a garden for rice seeds near the village sites. At AIAMINA too, village officials from WUKRABAI arrived with their people for census. ATASO/KWASI a probationary tultul appeared with the others and very co-operative.

The luluai of PINAMOI, KROI/WAIA, approached the patrol suggesting that due to his village's small population (32 pop.-65/66), he would manage to look after the village alone, instead of selecting a new man to succeed the dead tultul. Consulted the matter with the people, all favoured the idea. The tultul's cap was brought to the station. This luluai is very young and seems impressed by the patrol.

2. VILLAGES.

Throughout the Kwotari area the villages are situated near the edge of a river and some villages, like Kwotari, Guriaso and Mango are situated on swamp grounds. The shifting of village from time to time has been due to rivers' changing courses. Few of ruins are left standing in old village sites- Guriaso, Spai and Itoai. At Kwotari, the people are now building houses on the new site near the rest house. Four houses are being put up and the works on building new houses are in progress.

Houses in this area are built on stilt type bases except of the few houses seen at BALBAI and YEBIDIBI, where the houses are built on the ground floor. The houses throughout are poorly ventilated. The pigs and dogs are left wandering freely in the village. Houses are walled with oucks and sago pads and some of them are very nicely placed.

At Guriaso, the Maragin people intend to move from their village to live with the Guriaso people. These two villages are from the same linguistic group and are in favour of the idea of joining together. The inter-marriage has been going between these two villages for quite a period and the kinship line is rather bounded in the villages.

The resthouses and police houses had been established in all the villages, even though some villages like ITOMI-PIEMI, BALBAI-YEBIDIBI and ~~KWOTARI~~ UTAIA SEAS lie very close to one another. The work is carried out at Yebidibi in completing the rest house and the police house. The former ones were swept away by the flooded Sukara river last year.

As these villages are built near the rivers and creeks, water-supply is not at all a problem. However, rain would cause the rivers to flood, and the people find themselves carting muddy water from these creeks and rivers, making it rather difficult for them to seek clean water for cooking or drinking.

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3. ROADS & BRIDGES.

The roads in the Kwomtari are more or less village tracks running from one village to another. Many of these tracks lie on the swampy flatlands and through sago swamps. The logs are cut to place on some of these tracks to make road-way over the swamps. The thick forest has created some of the problems on these tracks and in wet weather the logs are washed aside leaving the tracks bare. The people made some attempts to keep the tracks cleared but then leave the other parts overgrown with thick grass.

Guriaso-Mufuara track was first to be walked upon by this patrol. It was formerly a bush track but now the people has cleared as a new track between the villages. Although a small portion of it is swampy, the track is one of the best seen in the area and well cut. The muddy tracks made the walkings very difficult over the stretches of wide flatlands. The worst of these tracks is the Yau'uri-Guriaso track. Officials of these villages and other villages too were told to keep these cleared and to place the logs on the soft ~~parts~~ because the tracks are for their own use. Apparently many gave some reasons why they did not maintain the tracks, but the patrol considered their reasons unrealistic, hence firm warnings were given for the tracks to be cleared before any of the Administration patrol visits the area.

The rivers cut through some of these tracks and as there are bridges built across these rivers, it is sometimes too risky to cross these rivers in wet weather. The road from Utai to Aiainna follows up the river and also the track leads from Yebibi to Baibai. Bridges could not be built on these rivers as they often change courses and also the rising floods cause the land-slides on the banks of these rivers.

In a village where population is large, the tracks are given attention to, clearing it occasionally, but in villages like Finamoi and Ekas, road seems to be cleared only when rumours go out that the patrol is visiting the area. The fell-trees covered most section of the track which runs from Finamoi to Itomi, estimated time of four hours' walk.

4. MISSION.

There are two Missions functioning in the area. They are The C.M.M.L and the Passionist (R.C.). The former established its stations at Kwomtari and Guriaso with air-strips at both stations and also an airstrip constructed at Aiainna. The Passionist Mission built a station at Utai and a small aid-post. At this aid-post, a European qualified nurse was put in charge as well as a priest in-charge of the Mission station there. They have also an air-strip at Utai and a proposed air-strip at PAS 2 in the Bembi C/Division.

The Passionist Mission set up a catechist school for young men to be trained to do Mission work. It was told by this mission that when they set up the air-strip at Pas2, a Mission school will also be established to take in about 30 to 40 students.

When the patrol visited Kwomtari and Guriaso, the Mission people were on their vacation. The two air-strips were in fairly satisfactory conditions and also both are operative.

Both missions are gradually extending their influence in the area. The C.M.M.L. ~~now~~ has two catechist type schools and the students when completing their school there are sent to Lumi for further schooling. The standards of these are very low owing to unqualified teachers and the original subject taught to students is catechism. However, the Missions are doing tremendous jobs in this area assisting the Administration in deloping it. No frictions is felt between the two missions. They are distant of each other with their main aim is to convert as many people possible into one's own church.

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5. HEALTH & SANITATION.

During the course of census, health inspection and small-pox injections were carried out by the Aid-post orderly that accompanied the patrol. The attendance for general health inspection was very remarkable. Small-pox injections were given to children, age ranged from 1 to six years old. Figures below show the results of the inspection.

Village	Small-Pox Vaccination	Others
Kwontari & Mango	15	T.U.-3 & Scabbies-3
Baiberi	9	" 2
Yenabi	5	" 2 & Yaws-2
Yau'uri	9	" 1 & Scabbies-4
Guriaso & Maragin	10	" 3
Mufuara	5	
Ekas	4	T.U.4
Utai, Aiamina & Wurabai	12	
Finamoi	4	" - 6, Yaws-9 & Scabbies-4
Itomi & Pieni	4	
Baibai & Yebdibi	10	T.U. 3 & Scabbies 2

People who had the sickness were told and sent to either Amanab hospital or the Mission aid post at Utai. The Ialuai from Baibai accompanied the patrol back to Amanab. He was admitted to Amanab hospital because of the swollen back and shoulder. Most of these people rarely have wash hence some of the causes of having the sickness have resulted from dirtiness and carelessness, to visit the hospital at Amanab or the aid-post at Utai.

Only two aid-posts were seen by the patrol. The Mission aid-post at Utai and the Administration aid-post at Kwontari. The latter is out of use, although some medical supplies are still in aid-post. This has been the result of locals who refuse to send their sick people in there and seem very unco-operative towards the orderly there, such as refusing to carry medical supplies from Amanab to the aid-post.

The Mission Aid-post is staffed by a qualified European nurse, and the priest in charge informed the patrol that two European Infant Welfare Nurses will visit the aid-post (Mission) every month to weigh the infants and assist their mothers. The Mission aid-post is rather small and most of their medical supplies are being sent from their Mission Order in Australia. Many people from the near-by villages visit this aid-post, although in many cases the mothers refuse to send their children there for the nurse to treat them.

Throughout the area village officials were instructed to construct more latrines. In villages like Baibai, Kwontari, Mango and Baiberi, there are two latrines built in each village- one for men and the other for women. At Utai latrines is being carried out to construct latrines one per house. Most latrines existed in the village now were constructed by the previous patrols, as these locals hardly knew how a latrine is built.

Baiberi, Yenabi, Yau'uri, Guriaso, Aiamina and Finamoi are the villages seen by the patrol to be clean and well out. In other villages people do not seem to bother of cleanliness, hence flies and mosquitoes, aggravated by patches of swamps, are of familiar sight, swarming the area.

Yaws, the sickness which many people in the area were affected during the epidemic period, is gradually dying out. Few cases of elephantiasis were seen by the patrol- Utai(4), Ekas (1), Aiamina and Wurabai (4) and Finamoi (2). Tropical ulcer is a common sore in the area and the adults are the victims of it.

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6. Census. It was one of the main aims of the patrol to conduct the revision of census in the area. The attendance at the time of census held had been very good. Throughout the area, locals were out gathering food but returned to the village when the patrol approached their villages. At Utai, Finamoi and Itoai, 30 people in all these villages went to Simog in the Imonda Local C/D to attend the singing and did not return home at the time of census.

Absentees inside the District include men women and children either visiting their friends in other C/Divisions (Sembai, Imonda Local ~~and~~ or working at Amanab and Imonda stations. The absentees outside the district have been men employed as contract labourers working in the New Guinea Islands. These men walked through to Lumi to seek employment. Their period of contract is two to three years. At Balberri 50% of young men are being employed to work outside the district.

Results of Census Takings

<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>B/A Rate</u>	<u>D/R Rate</u>	<u>Increase</u>
East Kwomtari	798	6.2	5.3	.9 (B/R)
West Kwomtari	479	7.5	5.4	2.1 (B/R)

The death's rate had been caused by the sweeping epidemic, influenza, whooping cough and yaws that swept throughout the area late in 1964 and early 1965. Many victims of this sickness were the children, whose age ranged from one to five years. The parents were very lazy to bring their children either to Amanab or the aid-posts at Kwomtari and Utai.

Two new names were recorded at Itoai. a mother and her daughter. The husband thought of the fact that because of his wife's crippled legs that he refused to bring her and the daughter to the village for census. It is a probability that people in this area still have some people hidden in the bush and refuse to report to the Administration officers.

7. Agriculture & Livestock. The D.A.S.F. has never visited part of the East Kwomtari C/Division. Some rice seeds issued to the people by the D.D.A. patrol had not grown too well. Few garden sites were sighted namely that at Guriaso and Ainaia. The beans grow well throughout the area. At Utai beans grow quite well but the locals do not make a proper garden for them. Pawpaws, pineapples, sugar cane and coconuts are growing well but are for domestic use. People are concentrating more on planting local food, namely, banana, taro, kaukau and live mostly on sago.

Apart from dogs and domestic pigs, people here have very good hunting grounds. Most of the locals time would be spent on wild-games hunting. Wild pigs, cassowaries, fish and wild birds are found to be plentiful in this area.

At Wurabai, Ainaia, Curiaso and Maragin villages, officials approached the patrol asking for the purchase of shot-guns. As they stated, the villagers in Lumi Sub-District are permitted to purchase shot-guns, therefore, they too want to buy shot guns, each for a village. At Ainaia the officials from Wurabai village stated the Plama people (Lumi) use to hunt in their area and suggested that the ADC at Lumi must be informed to prohibit the Plama people not to hunt in the Wurabai area. These villages mentioned are border villages neighbouring the Lumi Sub-District. These people are fairly sophisticated and men in these villages were employed ~~at~~ in the New Guinea Islands and most of these are in favour of the purchase of the shot guns, which will help them in their hunting. Many of the men in these ~~was~~ village seek employment at Lumi station as they are closer to it (3days) than to Amanab. Their income would meet the cost for the gun as they said that the whole village will donate to purchase it.

8. GENERAL.

Officials from the villages in the two Census Divisions approached the author about radio sets as there is none located or being issued to these villages. They have stated that they are interested to listen to local news, village songs and other items in the programme from "Radio Wewak". They had visited other areas in Lumi where people have radio-sets and were much over-taken with the items Radio Wewak presented in its programme. Most of the locals in the area speak fairly fluent pidgin, and it would be very discouraging if consideration is not taken to find any possibility of providing these people with radio sets. The writer did not promise them about the sets, but warned them that radio sets are too costly and the Administration is not having any spares at the station. If there is a possibility of spare sets (which is unlikely) in the station, two sets could be supplied to the area, each for each census division. They were told that the matter will be taken into consideration.

At Itomi, the people from from Itomi and Pimai told the patrol that the people of Watape in the Imonda Patrol Post said they would revenge one of their men, who died at the time when the people from the two villages visited Watape for the singing. The Watape people accused the people from the two villages for casting the spell on the man. However, it seems that the people from the two villages are still visiting Watape and the matter was thought not to be very serious.

People at Aiamina and Wurabai heard the new change-over on the decimal currency and had asked similar questions as other people in other areas did, as to the value and change on the new currency. They were advised that if they have any money hidden in their houses, they could approach the office and bank there these. But the change-over does not mean that the old money is valueless; it will still be in circulation for sometimes yet. The locals seemed satisfied with the information given on the new currency, although there are still doubts of why the new change is necessary. It would seem rather too complicated to them if the matter had been discussed in details so they were told to visit the station to see the new currency and if any doubts arise, they could see the missions in the area or visit the station to have the doubts cleared.

9. CONCLUSION.

In the East & West Kwomtari Census Divisions, the people have had more contacts through by the Administration Patrols, the Missions and men who went to seek jobs. The influence of the Missions would make some progress in the area, namely establishing schools and aid-posts. However, it would be very upsetting if the Missions are going to persuade more converts into their faith yet ignoring to raise the schools' standards and increase the number of students into their schools.

The carriers were not much a problem to obtain, except at Utai, where the men fled into the bush, leaving the Aiamina and Wurabai men to carry the cargoes. The Utai people are very lazy-types not only in carrying cargoes but also refusing to bring their children to the Mission aid-post, which is a hundred yards from the village. At Kwomtari, the Administration was closed down because the locals refused their sick people to go the aid-post and refuse to carry the medical supplies to the area- people were not co-operative towards the Aid-Post orderly who was stationed there. Generally speaking, these people want to be paid for odd jobs that they are told to do, despite the help the Administration is doing for them.

These locals occasionally visit Amanab station. The killing of the Baiberi tultul by the Mongorovei's (Dera C/D) had brought some fear into these people. Nevertheless, the patrol felt there is friendly attitude offered throughout.

Appendix "A".

MEMBERS OF R.P.N.G.C

6667 KAI'I- CONST. 1/G.

The above NCO is quite experienced in taking his roles on patrol duties, although mostly dependable, his co-operation and conduct on Patrol are commendable.

8884 IATYARING- CONST. 5th YR.

Constable Yatyaring had had visited the area patrolled several times in the past and has wide knowledge about the area. Had an excellent conduct on patrol, very experienced on patrol duties and carried out well the instructions given.

9570 SIBORI- CONST. 5th YR.

This constable has had wide experience on patrol duties as he has been long in the service and had travelled and worked in the stations at other Districts. His conduct on patrol was remarkable. Carried out instructions as advised, very co-operative and friendly throughout this patrol.

10401 MAKAI- CONST. 4th Yr.

Appeared young in appearance, constable MAKAI is fairly forceful in his command. His conduct on patrol was very good and also has achieved some experience in patrol work, and used them to his best ability.

Brook
.....
Patrol Officer.