NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: AMBUNTI

VOLUME No: 6

ACCESSION No: 496.

1959 - 1960

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: AMBUNTI - EAST SEPIK
ACCESSION NO: 496
VOL, NO: 96 : 1959/60 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 14

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL		AREA PATROLLED		MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1 OF 1959/60	1-12	B.H. MULCAHY	PO	GREEN RIVER VIA MAY RIVER	16-17		7.7.59 - 22.7.59
[2] 3 OF 1959/60	15-37	J.H. MASTER	PO	AUGUST RIVER AND UPPER SEPIK RIVER	17		18.7.59 - 10.8.59
[3] 5 OF 1959/60	38-50	A. MARKS	CPO	AMBUNTI	17	MAP	9.8.59 - 28.8.59
[4] 6 OF 1959/60	51-59	B.H. MULCAHY	PO	UPPER SEPIK [illegible]	17		11.8.59 - 16.8.59
[5] 8 OF 1959/60	60-93	B.H. MULCAHY	PO	WAGU-YIGE!, WASKUK [illegible] ABLATTAK	17-18	MAP	6.9.59 - 25.9.59
[6] 9 OF 1959/60	94-97	J.H. MASTER	PO	SWAGUP	18		8.9.59 - 11.9.59
[7] 11 OF 1959/60	98-147	B.H. MULCAHY	PO	MAY RIVER AND WONGAMUSEN	18-19		2.10.59 - 4.11.59
[8] 12 OF 1959/60	148-179	B.H. MULCAHY	PO	PART OF MAIN RIVER	19		20.11.59 - 28.11.59
[9] 13 OF 1959/60	180-200	J.H. MATER	PO	PART IN:AM (MAY RIVER) AND PART MIAN	19-20	MAP	7.11.59 - 20.11.59
[10] 14 OF 1959/60	201-216	B.H. MULCAHY	PO	BURUI KUNAI	20		11.1.60 - 2.2.60
[11] 16 OF 1959/60	217-228	B.H. MULCAHY	PO	MAY AND YELLOW RIVER	20		4.3.60 - 14.3.60
[12] 17 OF 1959/60	229-252	P.J. WRIGHT	CPO	MAIN RIVER	20-21	MAP	6.4.60 - 14.4.60
[ ] AMATAKS							
[13] 1 OF 1959/60	253-269	J.C. CORRIGAN	PO	NAI - FARINEI	21		1.3.60 - 20.3.60
[14] 8 OF 1959/60	270-300	J.C. CORRIGAN	PO	KWOMTARI AND EAST KWOMTARI	21	MAP	14.9.59 - 3.10.59
[ ]							
[ ]							
[ ]							
[ ]							
[ ]							

SEPIK DISTRICT

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORTS 1959-60

Patrol No.	Officer Conducting Patrol.	Area Patrolled.
1-59/60	B.H.Mulcahy	To Green River via May River Patrol Post
3-59/60	J.H.Mater	August River and Upper Sepik R.
5-59/60	A.Marks	Ambunti Sub-District
6-59/60	B.H.Mulcahy	Upper Sepik
8-59/60	B.H.Mulcahy	Wagu-Yigei, Waskuk and Numau-Ablatak Census Division
9-59/60 (Correspondence only)	J.H.Mater	Swagup area
11-59/60	B.H.Mulcahy	May River and Wongamusen
12-59/60	B.H.Mulcahy	Part of Main River
13-59/60	J.H.Mater	Part Iwam(May River) and part Mianmin(Telefomin)
14-59/60	B.H.Mulcahy	Burui Kunai
16-59/60	B.H.Mulcahy	May and Yellow Rivers
17-59/60	P.J.Wright	Main River Census Division
Amanab		
1-59/60	J.C.Corrigan	Nai-Faringi Census Division
Spec-59/60	J.C.Corrigan	Kwomtari and East Kwomtari Census Divisions

67-8-1

xxxxxx
Konedobu.

10th September, 1959.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Special Report - AMBUNTI No.1/59-60.

Receipt is acknowledged.

(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

67/8/1.
~~30/11/1959~~ ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. PRNo.1 Amb-59/60/22

RECEIVED
11 AUG 1959

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

3rd August, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

SPECIAL REPORT - AMBUNTI No. 1/59-60

I forward herewith copies of report of a special patrol undertaken by Mr. P. O. Mulcahy, to replenish supplies to the May River Post and organize supplies for a patrol at present being undertaken by Mr. Mater, Officer-in-Charge, May River, of the August River.

The search for an alternate site for the May River Patrol Post, preferably with opportunity for developing a strip, continues and Mr. Mulcahy's comments (para. 5) have been noted. A closer look at the Yellow River area will be made by the Assistant District Officer, Ambunti, in the near future.

With the arrival of Archimedes motors to replace Anzanis, river patrolling has become considerably more effective in so far as there has been a large decrease in breakdowns and officers utilizing them have considerably greater confidence. This is borne out by Mr. Mulcahy.

For your information, please.

(A. T. CAREY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

PRNo.1 Amb-59/60/220

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

3rd August, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

SPECIAL REPORT - AMBUNTI No. 1/59-60

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For your information, please.

(A. T. CAREY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

31-2 No 1 1959/60.

Sub -District office,
AMBUNTI, Sepik District.

28th July, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.
Sepik District.

Special Report No1 1959/60.

Attached hereto is a special report to cover my recent trip to Green River via May River Patrol Post. Claims for camping and travelling allowance are enclosed

B.H. Mulcahy.
Patrol officer.

DIARY.

Tuesday 7th July.1959. Loaded supplies for May River and gear for August River patrol.Departed Amunti at 0715 per double canoe towing a loaded single.Ran nonstop all day and arrived SWAGUP 1600.Set up camp and xxxxxxx remained overnight.

Wednesday 8th July.1959. Departed SWAGUP 0630 and continued upstream to TAURI arriving 1700.Set up camp and inspected building materials for May River Patrol Post. Instructed natives to store carefully until they could be purchased.Remained overnight.

Thursday 9th July.1959. Departed TAURI 0630 and continued upstream to MAY RIVER arriving 1555.Both canoes completely unloaded by labour.Had Radio conversation with Mr.PO Mater at Amunti.Later interviewed B.J.Schmidt concerning entry into restricted territory.Checked stores and remained overnight.

Friday 10th July.1959. Police Detachment lined and inspected.Station inspection carried out and instructions given re work to be carried out until OIC returns.Had conversation at 0740 with Mr.Mater.Rations and supplies in store checked and cargo for August patrol dried and checked.Double canoe loaded. Departed May River at 0950.and proceeded down the May River and up the Sepik.Arrived at a camp used by crocodile shooters at 1700 and remained overnight. This camp is on the left bank going upstream approx. 6hrs 15min. from May River station.and should be serviceable for some months.

Saturday 11th July.1959. Departed camp at 0645 and continued upstream.Passed possible airstrip site at 1015 and the mouth of the Yellow River at 1115.Arrived PIO,a village on the right bank at 1815.Rest house in fair condition available.Remained overnight.

Sunday 12th July.1959. Departed PIO 0700 and proceeded upstream passing MAGWASI at 1030 and arriving YALABU at the mouth of the Hauser River at 1200. Made enquiries as to whereabouts of Mr.Mater and as no information available returned to MAGWASI.Heard that Mr.Mater was at Dio.Departed MAGWASI and proceeded up the FARINGI River.River a mass of snags and decided not to proceed further.Met Mr.PO Mater coming down stream whilst repairing broken shear pin.Towed his canoe back to Magwasi arriving 1700.Double canoe back to FARINGI to collect cargo.Set up rough camp and remained overnight.MAGWASI is approx. 30minutes upstream from the FARINGI River on the left bank.

Monday 13th July.1959. Camp site completed.Worked on two canoes obtained from Green River putting backs in them and applying pitch. One canoe completed and the other partially by 1800. Double canoe to FARINGI at 1740 to pick up rations, returned at 1850.

Tuesday 14th July.1959. Found river had dropped approx.4 feet overnight and canoe had sunk by the stern with 4 motors and 5 bags of rice on board.Started work at 0630 on motors . All four motors completely stripped cleaned and oiled. All re-assembled and running by 1330.Mr Mater completed work on backs of canoes and started to double them.

Wednesday 15th July.1959.	Mr.Mater to YALABU to collect two drums of petrol.Worked on bed of double canoe which was completed by 1200.Afternoon spent on correspondence and mixing fuel for motors.Radio conversation with Telefomin and Green River at 1630.
Thursday 16th July.1959.	Departed MAGWASI at 0630 with Mr.Mater.To mouth of FARINGI per powered canoe and to DIO per pull canoe.Walked to Green River Patrol Post arriving 1100.Remained overnight Green River.Mr.DC Ellis arrived Green River 1230 and departed 1530.
Friday 17th July.1959.	At Green River writing Patrol Report.
Saturday 18th July.1959.	At Green River.
Sunday 19th July.1959.	Observed at Green River.
Monday 20th July.1959.	At Green River.
Tuesday 21st July.1959.	At Green Rive r.
Wednesday 22nd July 1959.	Departed Green River at 1200 and arrived Auburti 1315.

END OF DIARY.

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Objects of Patrol.

Take 6 weekly supplies to May River, Inspect Patrol Post, bring Patrol Gear and supplies for August Patrol to Green River. Look for possible airstrip sight between May and Yellow rivers.

Comments.

Conditions at May River appear satisfactory. No complaints were received from either the local natives or the police detachment. A considerable amount of work appears to have been done on new buildings and a separate report on this together with details of instructions given and rations on hand will be submitted to the OIC.

The trip from Aiyanti to Green river was uneventful and all motors performed satisfactorally. The new motor obtained at Aiyanti was run in and had over 50 hours up without mishap when handed over to Mr. Mater. The Archemedes are definately superior to the Aiyanti motors and little trouble is experienced with them especially if the spark plugs are cleaned after each days running. The double canoe which had almost two tons of cargo on board ran at approx. 6 knots upstream and I consider that as the river drops this will be increased slightly.

Only one shear pin was broken on the trip up and this was due to negligence by the crew. I consider that work boats could run satisfactorally as far as the Yellow river. Although there are a number of sandbars and snags up to this point they are not hard to see and provided that a constant lookout is kept and the depth of the water checked with poles when uncertain I see no reason why work boats could not come this far. From Yellow River to the Faringi and further the amount of snags and floating timber increases and although outboards can run satisfactorally I consider the risk is a bit high for work boats.

There are few villages between May River and the Faringi. It is necessary to camp under canvas the first day out from May River but from then on it is possible to sleep in villages. PIO which is 19½ hours from May river station is probably the best to spend the second night out from May as it has a rest house. At the moment there are several camps used by crocodile shooters along the river a day from May River and these could be used to camp at for the next six months or so.

No site for an airstrip was seen. All ground on both sides of the river between the May and Faringi rivers is flat and swampy except for a mile or so on the left bank approx. 7 hours running below Yellow River. This appears to be the only possibility. It consists of a low range of mountains running approx. parallel with the river and although no definite site was seen one might be found on inspection. From a quick glance passing the Yellow River it does not seem navigable to either workboats or outboard motors during the dry season.

B.H.Mulcahy
Patrol Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF PATROL AND NATIVE AFFAIRS.

31-2 No 1 1959/60.

Sub -District Office,
AMBUNTI, Sepik District.

29th July, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.
Sepik District.

Special Report No1 1959/60.

Attached hereto is a special report to cover my recent trip to Croon River via Ney River Patrol Post. Claim for camping and travelling allowance are enclosed.

B.H. Mulcahy.
Patrol Officer.

D I A R Y.

Tuesday 7th July.1959. Loaded supplies for May River and gear for August River patrol.Departed Amuntai at 0715 per double canoe towing a loaded single.Ran upstream all day and arrived SUNGAI 1600.Set up camp and assistant remained overnight.

Wednesday 8th July.1959. Departed SUNGAI 0630 and continued upstream to TAURI arriving 1700.Set up camp and inspected building materials for May River Patrol Post. Instructed natives to store carefully until they could be purchased.Remained overnight.

Thursday 9th July.1959. Departed TAURI 0630 and continued upstream to MAY RIVER arriving 1555.Both canoes completely unloaded by labour.Had Radio conversation with Mr.PO Mater at Amuntai.Later interviewed D.J.Schmidt concerning entry into restricted territory.Checked stores and remained overnight.

Friday 10th July.1959. Police Detachment lined and inspected.Station inspection carried out and instructions given re work to be carried out until OIC returns.Had conversation at 0740 with Mr.Mater.Rations and supplies in store checked and cargo for August patrol dried and checked.Double canoe loaded. Departed May River at 0950.and proceeded down the May River and up the Sapik.Arrived at a camp used by crocodile shooters at 1700 and remained overnight. This camp is on the left bank going upstream approx. 6hrs 15min. from May River station.and should be serviceable for some time.

Saturday 11th July.1959. Departed camp at 0645 and continued upstream.Passed possible airstrip site at 1015 and the mouth of the Yellow River at 1115.Arrived PIO,a village on the right bank at 1315.Rest house in fair condition available.Remained overnight.

Sunday 12th July.1959. Departed PIO 0700 and proceeded upstream passing MAGNASI at 1030 and arriving YALARU at the mouth of the Mahakam River at 1200. Made enquiries as to whereabouts of Mr.Mater and as no information available returned to MAGNASI.Heard that Mr.Mater was at Bio.Departed MAGNASI and proceeded up the FARINKI River.River a mass of snags and decided not to proceed further.Met Mr.PO Mater coming down stream whilst repairing broken shear pin.Towed his canoe back to Magnasi arriving 1700.Double canoe back to FARINKI to collect cargo.Set up rough camp and remained overnight.MAGNASI is approx. 30minutes upstream from the FARINKI River on the left bank.

Monday 13th July.1959. Camp site completed.Worked on two canoes obtained from Orang River putting backs in them and applying pitch. One canoe completed and the other partially by 1800. Double canoe to FARINKI at 1700 to pick up rations, returned at 1850.

Tuesday 14th July.1959. Found river had dropped approx.4 feet overnight and canoe had sunk by the stern with 4 motors and 5 bags of rice on board.Started work at 0630 on motors . All four motors completely stripped cleaned and oiled. All re-assembled and running by 1830.Mr Mater completed work on backs of canoes and started to double them.

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Friday 17th July.1939. At Green River writing Patrol Report.

Saturday 18th July.1939. At Green River.

Sunday 19th July.1939. Observed at Green River.

Monday 20th July.1939. At Green River.

Tuesday 21st July.1939. At Green River.

Wednesday 22nd July.1939. Departed Green River at 1200 and arrived Ambarti 1315.

END OF DIARY.

Objects of Patrol.

Take 6 weekly supplies to May River, inspect Patrol Post, bring Patrol Gear and supplies for August Patrol to Green River. Look for possible airstrip sight between May and Yellow rivers.

Remarks.

Conditions at May River appear satisfactory. No complaints were received from either the local natives or the police detachment. A considerable amount of work appears to have been done on new buildings and a separate report on this together with details of instructions given and retions on hand will be submitted to the OIC.

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No site for an airstrip was seen. All ground on both sides of the river between the May and Purungi rivers is flat and swampy except for a mile or so on the left bank approx. 7 hours running below Yellow River. This appears to be the only possibility. It consists of a low range of mountains running approx. parallel with the river and although no definate site was seen one might be found on inspection. From a quick glance passing the Yellow River it does not seem navigable to either workboats or outb oard motors during the dry season.

B.B.Mulcahy
Patrol Officer.

67-8-3

KONEDOBU
30th September, 1959

District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - AMBUNTI No. 3

Sumpmats are forwarded under separate cover.

The Report indicates good contact, and it is apparent that further penetration will require very careful planning in the future due to the obvious difficulties noted by Mr. Mater.

It is evident from the remarks of this, and other patrols, that Army/Administration relations on this type of work have been particularly amicable.

(R.A. Roberts)
Director

67-8-3, V

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote
No. PR.Amb 3-59/60(+1)

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

10th September, 1959.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
16 SEP 1959
Dam

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT - AMBUNTI NO. 3

Forwarded yours is report of the above patrol through the August and Upper Sepik river areas conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer Mater.

The patrol, which was accompanied by Army personnel for experience was well conducted and has given us a fair picture of population trends through this region. It is anticipated that future visits to the area will be undertaken by Green River personnel.

It would appear that further penetration up the Sepik is impossible by water due to (a) swiftness of current and (b) impassable obstructions by snags.

The report indicates that excellent contact was made with the upper river villages and will be of great value to any follow up patrols. The map which accompanies the report, increases our information and I would appreciate it if eight (8) copies can be sunprinted for the District and forwarded in due course.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.

(A. T. CAREY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

Encl.

Claim for Camping allowance received 22/9/59.

PR.Amb 3-59/60/411

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

10th September, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT - AMBUNTI NO. 3

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The patrol, which was accompanied by Army personnel for experience was well conducted and has given us a fair picture of population trends through this region. It is anticipated that future visits to the area will be undertaken by Green River personnel.

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(A. T. CAREY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

Encl.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Hms No3. 21/60

"RJD/LL"

30 -1 / - 62

Sub-District Office,
Sepik District,
AMBUNTI.

27th August, 1959.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AMBUNTI PATROL NO.3 OF 1959/60.

I attach hereto three(3) copies of the abovementioned report.

2 - Mr. Mater has conducted this patrol in his usual effecient manner and has added considerably to our knowledge of this little known area.

3 - It was a pity that further penetration up the August was impossible under the circumstances but this was over-shadowed by the excellent contact made, on the Upper Sepik.

4 - This was the first real trial we have given the Archimedes motors and their overwhelming superiority over the Anzani's was amply demonstrated.

5 - A map of the patrol route goes forward with this memorandum and it would be appreciated if six copies could be sunprinted and forwarded to this office.

(R. J. Daugherty.)
a/Assistant District Officer.

Claim for camping allowance also endorsed.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

"RJD/LL"

30 -1 / - 62

Sub-District Office,
Sepik District,
AMBUNTI.

27th August, 1959.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

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a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

"RJD/LL"

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Sepik District,
AMBUNTI.

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R. J. Daugherty.

(R. J. Daugherty.)
a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

"RJD/LL"

30 -1 / - 62

Sub-District Office,
Sepik District,
AMBUNTI.

27th August, 1959.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

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R. J. Daugherty

(R. J. Daugherty.)
a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File : 30.

Patrol Post,
May River.
Ambunti Sub-District.

14th. August, 1959.

Assistant District Officer,
A M B U N T I.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF AMBUNTI 1959/60.

Area Patrolled: August River and Upper Sepik River.

Personnel : J. H. Mater, Patrol Officer.
J. H. Devitt, 2nd. Lieutenant, P.I.R..
6 Native Police.
6 P.I.R. Other Ranks.

Duration of Patrol : 18th. July, 1959.
to
10th. August, 1959.
24 days.

Objects of Patrol:
a) To enable the Army detachment to gain experience in the area.
b) To contact the population of the August River.
c) To contact the population of the Upper Sepik River area.

(J. H. Mater.
O. I. C. May River.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The first object of this patrol was to patrol along the August River, a right bank tributary of the Sepik River approximately 520 miles from its mouth. The August River had only been visited once prior to this patrol, by a group of geologists with Enterprise of New Guinea, accompanied by Patrol Officer Mr.M. Brightwell in 1954. This party spent a lot of time in the area but met with very few people, and Mr. Brightwell estimated the population at less than 150. The object of this patrol was to investigate the possibility of further population which Mr. Brightwell's party might have missed.

In this respect the patrol was unable to achieve its objective. This is the dry season and except for flash floods, the August River is too swift and too full of snags to allow outboard motors to be used past the August/Gwin junction.. The river above the Gwin camp was far too swift for paddle canoes and the state of the river was dangerous to the patrol's personnel and equipment. From the Gwin camp to the Wogarabei/August junction would be five days walk through unpopulated country along the river bank. It would necessitate cutting a track all the way, and carrying all supplies for the trip up and back. As the August River is practically unpopulated (See Patrol Report No. 2 1954/55.) the patrol did not warrant jeopadising the personnel and equipment. The patrol turned back at this point without meeting any population.

2. The patrol was also required to contact any population living along the Sepik River above BIAKE Village, the highest point previously reached by a patrol from Green River Patrol Post. In this respect the patrol had considerable success. Contact was made with all the groups upstream from BIAKE village as far as the Dutch Boarder and excellent Native/Government relationships were established.

A map was compiled showing all the settlements along the Upper Sepik, and this map is enclosed.

3. With respect to the third objective I feel that the Army Detachment benefited in experience from this patrol into new-contacted areas.

The writer's association with Lt. Devitt was a happy one throughout; and the police and other ranks combined well in all phases of routine patrol work.

4. The patrol was conducted without incident.

J.B. Mackie
P/O.

PATROL DIARY.

Saturday, 18th. July, 1959.

Army Norseman Charter arrived at 0945 with Lt. Devitt and six other ranks. Departed for MAGWASI Base Camp at 1005. Reachod the DIO (FARINGI) River at 1150 and walked along the right bank of the DIO downstream to the canoes on the right bank and started paddling at 1230. Reached the mouth of the Sepik at 1335 and met the patrol's double canoe with two Archimedes outboard motors. Downstream to MOHANE village on the right bank of the Sepik arriving at 1410. Recruited 4 carriers. Left MOHANE 1444 and arrived MAGWASI Base Camp at 1550.

Finalised carriers and made preparations for departure upstream tomorrow morning. Overnight at MAGWASI.

Sunday, 19th. July, 1959.

Used two double canoes to transport stores and personel to a base camp on the left bank of the Sepik opposite the mouth of the AUGUST River (Vernacular YAPISEI) using outboard motors.

The first double canoe driven by APA using one Archimedes departed MAGWASI at 0710 upstream.

The second canoe with Lt. Devitt and self departed at 0720 using two outboards. This canoe was soon found to be overloaded and ran at half speed to BUNA village where 5 carriers were off-loaded at 0745 to be collect later. Continued upstream and passed the first party at 0825.

09[illegible]	YABARU Village	(Mouth of) (HAUSER R.)	Left Bank.
1050	ARAIRU	(Small Settlement.)	Right "
1120	KOBARARU		Left "

1250 Arrived August base camp.

1330 Canoe dept. downstream for rest of supplies.

This base camp was previously used by a party from Enterprise of New Guinea. It consisted of one large native materials house with a raised limbom floor and comfortably housed the 40 personel. This house is in a good state of repair and well constructed. 75' x 20'.

The other double canoe arrived at 1445.

Night guard carried out by both P.I.R., and police personel. This guard was unnecessary but thought adviseable to enable the two groups to adjust themselves before proceeding into the August.

Monday, 20th. July, 1959.

2nd. Double canoe departed for MAGWASI for extra stores at 0630. At camp at AUGUST/SEPIK Junction awaiting canoes from MAGWASI. Expected 1st. double canoe to arrive at noon but due to minor engine trouble it did not arrive until 1715 when it run out of fuel about ½ mile downstream. Three police swam a 44 drum to the stranded canoe which finally arrived at 1820.

The second canoe arrived at 1920.

Everybody now in camp and made preparations to proceed up the August tomorrow.

Tuesday, 21st. July, 1959.

Heavy rain all night and a heavy fall during the morning. Finally departed up the August when the rain ceased at 1135 with two double canoes. Passed the WO Baret on the right bank at 1215.
Passed NANAMI (one small house) Left bank at 1230.
" EIFEI Two " " " " " 1310
" Old August River Base Right " " 1320
The river began rising rapidly and running very swiftly. The second double canoe was making little headway with one outboard. 1520 Started both motors on the first double canoe and commenced pulling the second double - still making very slow progress and the river was rising very quickly. 1600 One motor on the first double canoe stopped and both canoes were barely able to hold their own against the current. A lot of big logs started floating by and decided to shore on the left bank.

The left bank showed signs that it was subject to flooding and as the river was still rising decided to cross to the right bank and make camp. Completed the crossing at 1700 and made camp in a betel nut grove. The river reached its peak at 0200 during the night and then began falling slowly.

Wednesday, 22nd. July, 1959.

0630 The river has fallen about three feet from its peak but still too high to proceed upstream so decided to wait.

Radio contacted with A.D.O. Ambunti for more fuel.

Departed upstream at 1000. The river has fallen approximately 5 feet but is still running high and fast.

1050 Passed USINAM (One house) Right Bank.

Started both motors on the first canoe and commenced pulling the second canoe which was making very little headway against the current with one motor. 1115 Shored on the left bank of the August River opposite the junction of the GWIN and AUGUST Rivers.

Commenced erecting camp. Lt. Devitt departed for the August/Sepik Base Camp at 1245 to collect the remaining carriers and stores.

Overnight at GWIN Base Camp.

Thursday, 23rd. July, 1959.

At Gwin Base Camp.

Conversation with A.D.O. Ambunti to arrange fuel to be shipped to Green River Patrol Post.

Lt. Devitt arrived with two double canoes at 1200 . Arranged stores for movement upstream tomorrow.

Friday, 24th. July, 1959.

Radio contact with Ambunti and departed upstream using two double canoes at 0835. River shallow, swift and full of snags.

Started both motors on the first canoe and started pulling the second canoe 0935 as it was barely making headway. Reached the

first bifucation in the river at 1010 with the river running very fast. Broke shear pins on both motors on the first canoe and only prompt action by P.I.R. and police personnel saved us from being washed into snags. Started again after replacing pins but soon ran into snag-filled rapids and broke another pin . Used ropes to lower canoes back through rapids and snags. The river at this stage was impossible for canoe travel and dangerous for patrol personnel and motors. From this point to the WOGARABEI River Junction would take 5 days walking through unpopulated country along the river bank. It would necessitate cutting a track all the way for carriers, and carrying supplies for the trip up and back. As the whole August River area is practically unpopulated the patrol did not warrant jeopadising personnel or equipment, especially as the four outboard motors are already showing signs of wear and tear.

Returned to Gwin Base Camp, after a precarious trip downstream when we were washed into snags twice, fortunately without mishap. Arrived Gwin at 1245. Radio contact with A.D.O. Ambunti at 1630 and discussed patrol conditions and future plans. Overnight at Gwin Base Camp.

Saturday, 25th. July, 1959.

At Gwin Camp. Radio contact with Green River Patrol Post, and learnt that 44 gallons of benzine and 2 X 4 gallons of S. A. E. 40 oil have been carried to the mouth of the DIO River for the use of the patrol.

1030 Radio contact with A.D.O. Ambunti and D.O. Wewak to discuss the patrol's movements. It was decided that the patrol should leave the August River in view of the complete lack of population and the danger to personnel and equipment caused by the shallow swift-flowing river and numerous snags.

Dispatched both canoes downstream at 1035. They arrived at the August/Sepik Base Camp at 1255. The main double canoe recommenced up the August from the Base Camp at 1335 to pick up the remainder of the patrol personnel including Lt. Devitt and self and arrived at the Gwin Camp at 1610.

In the meantime Lt. Devitt and self made a short trip upstream along the river bank but found no signs of population - no gardens, tracks, houses or food trees.

Departed Gwin Base Camp at 1630 and all personnel were in camp at the August/Sepik Base at 1820. Overnight at August/Sepik Base.

Sunday, 26th. July, 1959.

Departed August Base Camp in both canoes at 0850 after paying off carriers and sorting cargo for the trip up the Sepik.

Three of the four outboards stopped en route due to blockages in the cooling caused by continually grounding in the August. Finally arrived MAGWASI with one motor operative and towing the second canoe.

Left surplus supplies and second canoe at MAGWASI with two police, two motor drivers and one U/S motor . Collected 44 gallons of benzine at MAGWASI and spent the afternoon at MAGWASI getting three motors in good running order. This was completed by 1800. Overnight at MAGWASI.

Monday, 27th. July, 1959.

Departed MAGWASI in double canoe with two motors running

at 0640 upstream:

0650	Passed	BUNA	Left bank
0720	"	Island in the River	
0750	"	YABARU	Left bank
0820	"	KABARARU	" "

1140 Arrived August/Sepik Base Camp. This was a particularly fast trip from MAGWASI to the August River as the canoe was practically empty, the river slow and the two outboards running well.

1330 Departed August/Sepik Base and proceeded upstream with all the patrol's personnel and equipment in the one double canoe - a very heavy load which would not permit the use of two motors for fear of swamping the canoe. This will be remedied by buying a native canoe and towing this with a lot of bulk stores.

Arrived BIAKE at 1630 after a very slow trip. Passed one large communal house on the right bank at 1430 known as AISU, and a BIAKE garden house at 1430. BIAKE consists of one very large communal house and two smaller houses with a population of approximately 50. Good reception although a little nervous. Treated two bad cases of yaws with penicillin and recruited the luluai GUNIO as guide for the trip upstream.

Arranger to purchase a canoe tomorrow to tow excess cargo. Overnight at BIAKE. Upstream of BIAKE has only been visited once by a Government officer since the war (Mr. Brightwell with Enterprise of New Guinea in 1954.)

Tuesday, 29th. July, 1959.

Five minutes upstream by canoe to WOIKIAMA on the Left bank with four armed escorts. All but one old man had ran away - these people returned after about an hour when they realised there was nothing to fear and they were seen at WOIKIAMA when the patrol finally departed upstream. WOIKIAMA consists of one large communal house which probably houses about 40 people.

Downstream from WOIKIAMA about 5 minutes to SARUA, but this place was also deserted. This is only a small settlement of one house which houses about 12 people. I do not consider these desertions from the patrol as serious. The people are naturally timid and I feel sure that they will stop home for the next patrol as good contact is being made with other groups in the area and it would probably have an adverse affect to insist on their appearance at this early stage of Government contact.

Raining most of the morning and finally departed at 1130 upstream after buying a native canoe which was attached to the patrol 's double to take 800 lbs. of carge. This enabled two outboards to be used without fear of swamping.

1215 Passed a KAMAIX small house on a point on the left bank called AMAMAIARI.
1230 Passed ARAGINAM, one small house on the left bank.
1325 ASAMI on the right bank, shored and erected camp.

Most of the people ran away as the patrol approached but returned after friendly contact was made. GUNGO, the Luluai of BIAKE was very helpful in dispelling the people's doubts and fears. A friendly, co-operative reception although the people were timid at first.

Told the people of the patrol's origin and aims; and discussed the rudiments of Administration and Law and Order. Estimated the population at 30.

Treated some bad cases of yaws and Tropical Ulcers and remained overnight

Wednesday, 29th. July, 1959.

0830 Departed ASAMI upstream with both motors working at about 2/3 acceleration. Still unable to use both motors at full capacity for fear of swamping the canoe.

0905 Passed NIWON garden house on the left bank.
0907 " NIWON, large communal house on the right bank. Most of the occupants fled before the patrol was in sight but 3 women and several children were seen near the house and these people were reassurred when they saw GUN IO with the patrol.

The river from here on was shallow in places, swift-flowing and full of snags.

0935 Bifucation in the river, used the left bank.
1007 " " " " " right "
1050 Passdd PORAPAGOM, a large communal house which appeared deserted.
1120 Arrived MASIANAM. Saw several women and children running away as the patrol approached but again the people were reassurred by GUNIO's presence and returned after about 20 minutes.

Built camp at MASIANAM and sent a young man upstream with a trade mirror for the "bossboy" of AUKSIANAM, the next settlement upstream and reported to be the biggest in the area. This brought prompt results and a group of AUKSIANAM men including the "bossboy" arrived in about 40 minutes to greet the patrol and help set up camp.

When all the people who initially ran away returned and were contacted the reception was very friendly, and the people volunteered to bring firewood and helped erect camp. Estimate the population at about 20.

Treated a small boy for advanced yaws with Penicillin and a fewv other wounds and tropical ulcers. Showed a good appreciation of medicine and were anxious for treatment.

Overnight at MASIANAM.

Thursday, 30th. July, 1959.

0830 Departed MASIANAM upstream with two motors. Grounded and stripped a pin on one motor at 0845 - continued on with one motor until the pin was replaced and both motors going again at 0855 opposite AIYANAM, a large disused communal house on the right bank.
0910 Smallcoconut grove on the right bank - a seaplane was reported to have landed here probably during the war.
0913 Reached a bifucation in the river and used the left bank. AUKSIANAM village is built on this island in the river.

Shored on this island and erected camp. Visited AUKSIANAM settlement at 1330 with 4 escorts. A friendly reception with many women and children present who did not show any signs of timidity. Returned to camp and treated several cases of yaws and one tropical ulcer.

Overnight at AUKSIANAM.

Friday, 31st. July, 1959.

At AUKSIANAM. Overhauled motors. Gave second injections to yaws surferers including a small boy from MASIANAM who's parents paddled up from their village for him to receive additional treatment- a good indication of confidence in European medicine.

Camp visited all day by groups of people from AUKSIANAM

Saturday, 1st. August, 1959.

0815 Departed AUKSIANAM upstream .
0825 Passed a garden house on the right bank.
0855 Passed through a maze of snags at a point where Enterprise of New Guinea had its highest camp in 1954.
0920 Arrived NABAI.

An excellent reception, all the people turned out to greet the patrol and helped erect camp. Within a few minutes the people were telling the writer about various sick people in the village and were inquiring when treatment would be given- a good indication of the respect medicine has won for the patrol to date.

Treated numerous advanced cases of yaws and many tropical ulcers which could be literally measured in square feet. Visited the large communal house in the afternoon and discussed the patrol's origin, aims etc.. Estimated the population at approximately 45.

Two corpses were seen hung up in the house in an advanced state of decomposition. Demonstration of firearms.

NABAI is on the right bank of the Sepik opposite the confluence of the Sepik and West Rivers 552 miles from the mouth of the Sepik River.

Sunday, 2nd. August, 1959.

0750 Departed upstream from NABAI after giving second injections to all the yaws cases treated yesterday.
0840 Passed a bifucation and kept to the right bank.
0850 Reached the junction of a major bifucation and encountered a small whirlpool which caused considerable anxiety. Kept to the right branch known in the vernacular as PIO (the left branch is called IPSAI) .
0925 Passed a small house on the left bank. From here on the water was slower, although still quite swift.
1045 Arrived AIKUMEIKUM and unloaded patrol stores and supplies and most personnel.
1100 Left AIKUMEIKUM and continued upstream in an almost empty canoe with both motors operating to capacity. The rest of the personnel remained at AIKUMEIKUM to erect camp.
1120 Reached the top of the IPSAI/PIO bifucation
1220 Passed a large sandbar with the BUGWA Baret to the east.
1300 Arrived MOFINIOP and shored on the left bank.
This settlement consists of a small communal house which KX houses about 15 people, but all but one man fled into the bush when the patrol approached and would not return in spite of a lot of calling out.
1350 Left MOFINIOP and returned downstream on one motor at half throttle for stearage.
1440 Reached top of IPSAI/PIO bifucation and broke a pin.
1450 Arrived AIKUMEIKUM after starting second motor

Inspected settlement. Talked with people and remained overnight.

The river above AIKUMEIKUM is shallow, swift and full of snags. The population is extremely sparce and does not warrant jeopodising the patrol personnel and equipment in a very tricky and often dangerous river above AIKUMEIKUM. Therefore decided to return downstream.

Monday, 3rd. August, 1959.

Rain delayed departure until 0920. Then proceeded downstream with one motor at about half throttle for stearage only as the river was running at at least six knots.

0955 Reached the junction of the PIO and IPSAI branches of the large bifucation.
1015 Passed MABAI.
1040 Arrived AUKSIANAM and shored to dress sores treated on the trip up river
1100 Proceeded downstream
1120 Arrived MASIANAM and camped. Treated several sores and gave additional treatment to several people who were previously treated on the trip up river.
Overnight at MASIANAM.

Tuesday, 4th. August, 1959 .

0805 Departed MASIANAM and proceeded downstream.
0815 Reached FORAPAGOM , a large communal house on the left bank and went ashore.
0835 Continued downstream
0920 Arrived NIWOM. This is a large communal house on the right bank which houses about 12 people. A body was seen hung up to the ceiling (the traditional meathod of disposing of the dead.)
0940 Proceeded on downstream and arrived at ASAMI at 1000 where camp was made. Discussions with the people and remained overnight.

Wednesday, 5th. August, 1959.

0825 Departed downstream from ASAMI.
0925 Arrived BIAKE.
Visited WOIKIAMA communal house. These people ran away when I visited them 10 days ago but 12 men were present to day, although no women were present. Two bodies were seen hanging to the ceiling.

Dressed several sores at BIAKE and remained overnight.

Thursday, 6th. August, 1959.

0810 Departed downstream from BIAKE.
0850 Arrived AISU, a large communal house on the right bank. Discussions with people and estimate the population at 20.
0920 Proceeded on downstream to arrive at August/Sepik Base Camp at 0940.

Friday, 7th. August, 1959.

0830 Departed August/Sepik Base Camp downstream with two motors going.
0920 Passed KABARARO
1145 " BUNA.
1210 Arrived MAGWASI and camped. Repairs to double canoe during afternoon.

Saturday, 8th. August, 1959.

At MAGWASI. Overhauled three outboard motors.

Sunday, 9th. August, 1959.

At MAGWASI. Observed.

Monday, 10th. August, 1959.

To Green River.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File : 30.

Patrol Post,
May River.
Ambunti Sub-District.

14th. August, 1959.

Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF AMBUNTI 1959/60.

Area Patrolled: August River and Upper Sepik River.

Personnel : J. H. Nater, Patrol Officer.
J. H. Devitt, 2nd. Lieutenant, P.I.R..

6 Native Police.
6 P.I.R. Other Ranks.

Duration of Patrol : 18th. July, 1959.
to
10th. August, 1959.

24 days.

Objects of Patrol:

a) To enable the Army detachment to gain experience in the area.
b) To contact the population of the August River.
c) To contact the population of the Upper Sepik River area.

(J. H. Nater.)
O. I. C. May River.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The first object of this patrol was to patrol along the August River, a right bank tributary of the Sepik River approximately 520 miles from its mouth. The August River had only been visited once prior to this patrol, by a group of geologists with Enterprise of New Guinea, accompanied by Patrol Officer Mr.M. Brightwell in 1954. This party spent a lot of time in tha area but met with very few people, and Mr. Brightwell estimated the population at less than 150. The object of this patrol was to investigate the possibility of further population which Mr. Brightwell's party might have missed.

In this respect the patrol was unable to achieve its objective. This is the dry season and except for flash floods, the August River is too slow and too full of snags to allow outboard motors to be used past the August/Gwin junction.. The river above the Gwin camp was far too swift for paddle canoes and the state of the river was dangerous to the patrol's personnel and equipment. From the Gwin camp to the Wogarabei/August junction would be five days walk through unpopulated country along the river bank. It would necessitate cutting a track all the way, and carrying all supplies for the trip up and back. As the August River is practically unpopulated (See Patrol Report No. 2 1954/55.) the patrol did not warrant jeopadising the personnel and equipment. The patrol turned back at this point without meeting any population.

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A map was compiled showing all the settlements along the Upper Sepik, and this map is enclosed.

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J.N. Mates
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1050	ARAIRU	(Small Settlement.)	Right "
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The river began rising rapidly and running very swiftly. The second double canoe was making little headway with one outboard. 1520 Started both motors on the first double canoe and commenced pulling the second double - still making very slow progress and the river was rising very quickly. 1600 One motor on the first double canoe stopped and both canoes were barely able to hold their own against the current. A lot of big logs started floating by and decided to shore on the left bank.

The left bank showed signs that it was subject to flooding and as the river was still rising decided to cross to the right bank and make camp. Completed the crossing at 1700 and made camp in a betel nut grove. The river reached its peak at 0200 during the night and then began falling slowly.

Wednesday, 22nd. July, 1959.

0630 The river has fallen about three feet from its peak but still too high to proceed upstream so decided to wait.

Radio contacted with A.D.O. Ambunti for more fuel.

Departed upstream at 1000. The river has fallen approximat ely 5 feet but is still running high and fast.

1050 Passed USINAM (One house) Right Bank.

Started both motors on the first canoe and commenced pulling the second canoe which was making very little headway against the current with one motor. 1115 Shored on the left bank of the August River opposite the junction of the GWIN and AUGUST Rivers.

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Overnight at GWIN Base Camp.

Thursday, 23rd. July, 1959.

At Gwin Base Camp.

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at 0640 upstream:

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0720	"	Island in the River	
0750	"	YABARU	Left bank
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1140 Arrived August/Sepik Base Camp. This was a particularly fast trip from MAGWASI to the August River as the canoe was practically empty, the river slow and the two outboards running well.

1330 Departed August/Sepik Base and proceeded upstream with all the patrol's personnel and equipment in the one double canoe - a very heavy load which would not permit the use of two motors for fear of swamping the canoe. This will be remedied by buying a native canoe and towing this with a lot of bulk stores.

Arrived BIAKE at 1630 after a very slow trip. Passed one large communal house on the right bank at 1430 known as AISU, and a BIAKE garden house at 1430. BIAKE consists of one very large communal house and two smaller houses with a population of approximately 50. Good reception although a little nervous. Treated two bad cases of yaws with penicillin and recruited the luluai GUNIO as guide for the trip upstream.

Arranger to purchase a canoe tomorrow to tow excess cargo. Overnight at BIAKE. Upstream of BIAKE has only been visited once by a Government officer since the war (Mr. Brightwell with Enterprise of New Guinea in 1954.)

Tuesday, 29th, July, 1959.

Five minutes upstream by canoe to WOIKIAMA on the Left bank with four armed escorts. All but one old man had ran away - these people returned after about an hour when they realised there was nothing to fear and they were seen at WOIKIAMA when the patrol finally departed upstream. WOIKIAMA consists of one large communal house which probably houses about 40 people.

Downstream from WOIKIAMA about 5 minutes to SARUA, but this place was also deserted. This is only a small settlement of one house which houses about 12 people. I do not consider these desertions from the patrol as serious. The people are naturally timid and I feel sure that they will stop home for the next patrol as good contact is being made with other groups in the area and it would probably have an adverse affect to insist on their appearance at this early stage of Government contact.

Raining most of the morning and finally departed at 1130 upstream after buying a native canoe which was attached to the patrol's double to take 800 lbs. of carge. This enabled two outboards to be used without fear of swamping.

1215 Passed a [illegible] small house on a point on the left bank called AMAMAIARI.
1230 Passed ARAGINAM, one small house on the left bank.
1325 ARAMI on the right bank, shored and erected camp.

Most of the people ran away as the patrol approached but returned after friendly contact was made. GUNIO, the luluai of BIAKE was very helpful in dispelling the people's doubts and fears. A friendly, co-operative reception although the people were timid at first.

Told the people of the patrol's origin and aims; and discussed the rudiments of Administration and Law and Order. Estimated the population at 30.

Treated some bad cases of yaws and Tropical Ulcers and remained overnight

Wednesday, 29th. July, 1959.

0830 Departed ASAMI upstream with both motors working at about 2/3 acceleration. Still unable to use both motors at full capacity for fear of swamping the canoe.

0905 Passed NIWOM garden house on the left bank.
0907 " NIWOM, large communal house on the right bank. Most of the occupants fled before the patrol was in sight but 3 women and several children were seen near the house and these people were reassurred when they saw GUN IO with the patrol.

The river from here on was shallow in places, swift-flowing and full of snags.

0935 Bifucation in the river, used the left bank.
1007 " " " " " right "
1050 Passdd PORAPAGOM, a large communal house which appeared deserted.
1120 Arrived MASIANAM. Saw several women and children running away as the patrol approached but again the people were reassurred by GUNIO's presence and returned after about 20 minutes.

Built camp at MASIANAM and sent a young man upstream with a trade mirror for the "bossboy" of AUKSIANAM, the next settlement upstream and reported to be the biggest in the area. This brought prompt results and a group of AUKSIANAM men including the "bossboy" arrived in about 40 minutes to greet the patrol and help set up camp.

When all the people who initially ran away returned and were contacted the reception was very friendly, and the people volunteered to bring firewood and helped erect camp. Estimate the population at about 20.

Treated a small boy for advanced yaws with penicillin and a feww other wounds and tropical ulcers. Showed a good appreciation of medicine and were anxious for treatment.

Overnight at MASIANAM.

Thursday, 30th. July, 1959.

0830 Departed MASIANAM upstream with two motors. Grounded and stripped a pin on one motor at 0845 - continued on with one motor until the pin was replaced and both motors going again at 0855 opposite AIYANAM, a large disused communal house on the right bank.
0910 Smallcoconut grove on the right bank - a seaplane was reported to have landed here probably during the war.
0913 Reached a bifucation in the river and used the left bank. AUKSIANAM village is built on this island in the river.

Shored on this island and erected camp. Visited AUKSIANAM settlement at 1330 with 4 escorts. A friendly reception with many women and children present who did not show any signs of timidity. Returned to camp and treated several cases of yaws and one tropical ulcer.

Overnight at AUKSIANAM.

Friday, 31st. July, 1959.

At AUKSIANAM. Overhauled motors. Gave second injections to yaws sufferers including a small boy from MASIANAM who's parents paddled up from their village for him to receive additional treatment- a good indication of confidence in European medicine.

Camp visited all day by groups of people from AUKSIANAM

Saturday, 1st. August, 1959.

0815 Departed AUKSIANAM upstream .
0825 Passed a garden house on the right bank.
0855 Passed through a maze of snags at a point where Enterprise of New Guinea had its highest camp in 1954.
0920 Arrived NABAI.

An excellent reception, all the people turned out to greet the patrol and helped erect camp. Within a few minutes the people were telling the writer about various sick people in the village and were inquiring when treatment would be given- a good indication of the respect medicine has won for the patrol to date.

Treated numerous advanced cases of yaws and many tropical ulcers which could be literally measured in square feet. Visited the large communal house in the afternoon and discussed the patrol's origin, aims etc.. Estimated the population at approximately 45.

Two corpses were seen hung up in the house in an advanced state of decomposition. Demonstration of firearms.

NABAI is on the right bank of the Sepik opposite the confluence of the Sepik and West Rivers 552 miles from the mouth of the Sepik River.

Sunday, 2nd. August, 1959.

0750 Departed upstream from NABAI after giving second injections to all the yaws cases treated yesterday.
0840 Passed a bifucation and kept to the right bank.
0850 Reached the junction of a major bifucation and encountered a small whirlpool which caused considerable anxiety. Kept to the right branch known in the vernacular as PIO (the left branch is called IPSAI) .
0925 Passed a small house on the left bank. From here on the water was slower, although still quite swift.
1045 Arrived AIKUMEIKUM and unloaded patrol stores and supplies and most personnel.
1100 Left AIKUMEIKUM and continued upstream in an almost empty canoe with both motors operating to capacity. The rest of the personnel remained at AIKUMEIKUM to erect camp.
1120 Reached the top of the IPSAI/PIO bifucation
1220 Passed a large sandbar with the BUGWA Baret to the east.
1300 Arrived MOFINIOP and shored on the left bank.
This settlement consists of a small communal house which houses about 15 people, but all but one man fled into the bush when the patrol approached and would not return in spite of a lot of calling out.
1350 Left MOFINIOP and returned downstream on one motor at half throttle for stearage.
1440 Reached top of IPSAI/PIO bifucation and broke a pin.
1450 Arrived AIKUMEIKUM after starting second motor

Inspected settlement. Talked with people and remained overnight.
The river above AIKUMEIKUM is shallow, swift and full of snags. The population is extremely sparce and does not warrant jeopodising the patrol personnel and equipment in a very tricky and often dangerous river above AIKUMEIKUM. Therefore decided to return downstrean.

Monday, 3rd. August, 1959.

Rain delayed departure until 0920. Then proceeded downstream with one motor at about half throttle for stearage only as the river was running at at least six knots.

0955 Reached the junction of the PIO and IPSAI branches of the large bifucation.
1015 Passed NABAI.
1040 Arrived AUKSIANAM and shored to dress sores treated on the trip up river
1100 Proceeded downstream
1120 Arrived MASIANAM and camped. Treated several sores and gave additional treatment to several people who were previously treated on the trip up river.
Overnight at MASIANAM.

Tuesday, 4th. August, 1959 .

0805 Departed MASIANAM and proceeded downstream.
0815 Reached PORAPAGOM , a large communal house on the left bank and went ashore.
0835 Continued downstream
0920 Arrived NIWOM. This is a large communal house on the right bank which houses about 12 people. A body was seen hung up to the ceiling (the traditional meathod of disposing of the dead.)
0940 Proceeded on downstream and arrived at ASAMI at 1000 where camp was made. Discussions with the people and remained overnight.

Wednesday, 5th. August, 1959.

0825 Departed downstream from ASAMI.
0925 Arrived BIAKE.
Visited WOIKIAMA communal house. These people ran away when I visited them 10 days ago but 12 men were present to day, although no women were present. Two bodies were seen hanging to the ceiling.

Dressed several sores at BIAKE and remained overnight.

Thursday, 6th. August, 1959.

0810 Departed downstream from BIAKE.
0850 Arrived AISU, a large communal house on the right bank. Discussions with people and estimate the population at 20.
0920 Proceeded on downstream to arrive at August/Sepik Base Camp at 0940.

Friday, 7th. August, 1959.

0830 Departed August/Sepik Base Camp downstream with two motors going.
0920 Passed KABARARU
1145 " BUNA.
1210 Arrived MAGWASI and camped. Repairs to double canoe during afternoon.

Saturday, 8th. August, 1959.

At MAGWASI. Overhauled three outboard motors.

Sunday, 9th. August, 1959.

At MAGWASI. Observed.

Monday, 10th. August, 1959.

To Green River.

67-8-14

12th November, 1959.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT No.5/59-60

You are reminded that relocation of Sub district and Divisional boundaries have to be ratified by this Headquarters, before confirmation since amendments of our statistics are very necessary for information and general reporting to higher authority and other Departments.

The bulk of the New Guinea people are contacted only by means of Field Patrols, and they are a major, or rather the major, instrument of policy statements and propoganda - an almost impossible function if the purely statistical and routine work is rushed through to get onto the next village group.

Your remarks concerning the absence of magico-religions manifestations are noted with pleasure.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director

67-8-14

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. PR.5/59-60 Amb/750

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

26th October, 1959

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
9 NOV 1959

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5/59-60 - AMBUNTI

The abovementioned report, submitted by Mr. A. Marks, Cadet Patrol officer, is forwarded herewith.

The patrol was of a routine nature, the main aim of which was the collection of capitation tax for the current year.

The patrol was leisurely and the time spent at each village was put to good use. In too many instances there is a growing tendency to hasten through areas.

It is pleasing to note that no evidence of cult activities were found, as this section of the river has a chequered history of cultism from way back. The price of peanuts, which is a fluctuating one, may discourage production and every effort will be made towards encouraging perennials. A trial coffee garden being established at the school at Pagwi could do much to trigger sufficient enthusiasm for them to undertake this type of development. It will be essential that patrols visit the area at regular intervals.

Sub-district boundaries - The alteration in boundaries between Maprik and Ambunti was made because the people within the villages concerned were not river people, had no canoes or access to Ambunti except with assistance of the river people, and who were within easy access of Maprik through the Maprik/Pagwi road link

Consideration is being given to the establishment of a patrol post in the Pagwi/Barui area and should this eventuate, the Barui Kumai people in entirety, would be within easy access of this post. No alteration of the boundary is contemplated at the present time.

The patrol was well conducted and Mr. Marks has presented a good report of what is his second solo patrol.

Claim for camping allowance is attached for payment.

For your information, please.

(A. T. CAREY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

Ack Processed
A 16/11

PR.5/59-60 Amb/750

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

26th October, 1959

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

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(A. T. CAREY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File :- 30 - I / I5I

Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI,
Sepik District.

I4th. October, I959

The District Officer,
W E W A K.

Ambunti Patrol Report - 5 of 58/59

Three copies of the abovementioned patrol report go forward herewith together with a map.

2. Mr.Mark's first effort shows, I feel, a considerable understanding of his task as a native affairs officer and his decision to spend a day in each village was, I feel, a wise one.

3. There is little we can do for these people economically but we must be alert to exploit every possibility.

4. The lack of reports of 'cult' movements is noted with pleasure - particularly when it is recalled that this division was a hot-bed of such movemnts some years ago.

5. With the increase in staff we should be able to get another patrol to this area shortly.

6. Now that Mr.Nitz's departure is imminent the question of posting an officer to PAGWI wither from here or Maprik becomes somewhat urgent . Perhaps this can be discussed during my forthcoming visit to Wewak.

7. Also the minor adjustemnts to the MAPRIK/AMBUNTI border could be taken up then (See Special Report) This matter is of course rather tied up with the PAGWI posting.

8. Your copy of the tax-census adjustment advice goes forward with this report.

(R.Jeffrey Daugherty)
a/Assistant District Officer.

DIARY OF AMBUNTI PATROL NO.5 OF 59/60.

Introduction.

This patrol was primarily a tax-collection patrol but as the last Native Affairs Officer had passed through eight months ago many disputes and queries were brought forward.

The people of this area are desirous of increasing their financial status and showed a keenness towards greater peanut output.

One day was spent at each village regardless of its size thus giving the inhabitants time to crystallise their troubles.

Diary:

Sunday, 9th August.

Departed Ambunti per "Onyx" 1005 travelling downstream. Passed YENCHANGAI 1120 and arrived LAPANGAI 1145. Made several enquires regarding supply of food for school at Pagui. Departed LAPANGAI 1155 - passed JAPANDAI 1300 and arrived Assembly-Of-God Mission at 1340. Left Mission 1430 and arrived Pagui 1440.

Remained overnight.

Monday, 10th August.

Departed Pagui downstream for YENCHAN at 0840 - passed JAPENAUT 0900 and barot leading into NYAURANGAI at 0920. Arrived KOROGO 0945 and checked on NUMBUK (see P/R no.2 of 59/60). Reported to have ceased all activities.

Passed SUATMERI 1035 and arrived INDABU 1110 where several natives departed "Onyx". Left INDABU 1120 and arrived YENCHAN ~~1145~~. Collected carriers for cargo and departed by track for NOGOSOP at 1230. Track good- arrived 1330. Village in poor condition and inhabitants instructed to cut grass and clear rubbish.

Many requests from young men regarding availability of work in Rabaul and Kavieng.

Remained overnight.

Tuesday, 11th August.

NOGOSOP lined and taxed. E.M.A.Riepon examined inhabitants at same time. A/C Mollet remained at NOGOSOP this to finish supervising in the clearing of rubbish etc. Several minor disputes heard and settled.

Departed NOGOSOP 1035 and arrived GAIKAROBI 1130. Like NOGOSOP the place was in a poor state. Dispute from KANGANAMAN settled.

Remained overnight.

Wednesday, 12th August.

GAIKAROBI lined and taxed. Medical examination by E.M.A. Riepon. Diputes brought forward and settled. Definite undercurrent of ill-feeling towards village officials noticed. Village given talk on their adamant attitude towards village officialdom . Status of officials reiterated in precise detail.

Argument between two factions of KANGANAMAN was heard and eight participants in this quarrel were sent to Ambunti.

Departed GAIKAROBI at 1215 and arrived MARAP 2 at 1345.

Wednesday, 12th August.(cont.)

Remained overnight at MARAP 1 .

Thursday, 13th August.

MARAP 2 lined and taxed. Medical examination by E.M.A.Riepon. An extremely clean village. MARAP 2 complained of difficulty in raising money to pay tax, but this is partly their own fault as they have the habit of storing their peanuts for months on end. Talk given on necessity in selling their peanuts quickly and not leaving them to rot.

Departed MARAP 2 at 1015 and arrived MARAP 1 at 1035. Track good. Many requests for work in Rabaul by young men. Also enquiries on recruitment into the P.I.R. Land dispute put aside until future arrival of Native Lands Commissioner.

Remained overnight.

Friday, 14th August.

Lined and taxed MARAP 1 . Medical examination by E.M.A. Riepon. Departed for WORIMBI at 0905 and arrived KAIMBIAN 0955. Area in terrible state and housing poor. Left policeman to supervise cleaning the place up. Twenty minutes walk on good track to WORIMBI.

Inspected small hamlet of SINGUIT which is ½hr. walk from WORIMBI village. Lined and taxed WORIMBI late afternoon and heard several minor disputes which were settled. MEDICAL examination by E.M.A. Riepon.

Remained overnight.

Saturday, 15th August.

Lined and taxed KAIMBIAN and WANIKO villages at WORIMBI. Medical examination by E.M.A.Riepon. Twenty minute walk to WANIKO and inspected place. Track good and in reasonable state. Returned to WORIMBI - checked that KAIMBIAN had finished cleaning their village and departed 1335 for MIAMBEI. Track good. Arrived MIAMBEI 1420. Inspected village.

Remained overnight.

Sunday, 16th August.

Lined and taxed MIAMBEI. Medical examination by E.M.A. Riepon. Left half cargo at MIAMBEI and departed at 0845 for YAKIAP. Arrived YAKIAP 0915 - lined and taxed. Inspected village and departed 1030 for SARUM. Through kunai plain for fifty five minutes. Track good but interrupted at one stage by sac-sac swamp. Arrived SARUM 1125. Inspected village .

Remained overnight.

Monday, 17th August.

Lined and taxed SARUM. Medical examination by E.M.A. Riepon. Departed for MIAMBEI at 0840-passed through YAKIAP 0945 and arrived back at MIAMBEI 1010. Collected cargo and departed for SLEI 1 at 1040. Track good. Arrived SLEI 1 1120. Rubbish lying everywhere and housing poor. They obviously have taken no notice of Mr. C.P.O.Tierney's order to better the housing(patrol report 13 of 58/59.) Marked houses to be demolished and rebuilt. Policeman remained to supervise cleaning the village up. There had been no attemptin this village to even cut the grass. Departed SLEI 1 1130 and arrived SLEI 2 1150.

Remained overnight.

Tuesday, 18th August.

Lined and taxed both SLEI villages. Medical examination by E.M.A.Riepon. Inspected SLEI1 again then departed for TOREMBI 3 at 0914. Arrived NAMANGOA 0945. Villagers quite hostile over the fact that they have been placed in the Maprik Sub-District.(See attached report).

Tuesday, 18th August. (cont.)

Departed NAMANGOA 0955 and arrived TOREMBI 3 1035. Track good. Inspected village - very clean area probably due to the Catholic Mission's influence. Court sent to Ambunti for hearing by A.D.O. Remained overnight.

Wednesday, 19th August.

Lined and taxed TOREMBI1 at TOREMBI 3. E.M.A. Riepon medically examined line. Inspected TORIMBI 1 and found place to be in poor condition. Place cleaned up under supervision and instructions left for three new houses to be built. Torembi 1 have just completed a new haus kiap which is very spacious and well constructed. Returned to TOREMBI 3 and visited Catholic Mission. Inspection of Government Aid Post by E.M.A.Riepon.
Remained overnight.

Thursday, 20th August.

Lined and taxed TOREMBI 2 at TOREMBI 3. Medical examination by E.M.A.Riepon. Inspected new village of TOREMBI 2 which began shifting to new site approximately November of last year. A good road has been cut leading from TOREMBI 3 to the new village but house construction has been slow due mainly to lack of constant patrolling in area.
Remained overnight.

Friday, 21st August.

Lined and taxed TOREMBI 3. Medical examination by E.M.A.Riepon. Departed for YANGET at 0915. Arrived NAMBAGOA 1010 and found them extremely indignant about being placed in the MAPRIK sub-district. Departed NAMBAGOA 1030 - by canoe for approximately ten minutes through sac-sac swamp then track in fair condition to YANGET arriving at 1230. Inspected village and found it to be in excellent condition. An old land dispute was brought forward but previous decision of Mr. D. Faithful adhered to. Inspected VAGIPUT late afternoon - track very good - twenty minute walk from YANGET. Returned YANGET and heard many requests for return of relatives from work in RABAUL.
REmained overnight.

Saturday, 22nd August.

Lined and taxed YANGET and VAGIPUT. Medical examination by E.M.A. Riepon. Departed for WEREMAN at1000. By canoe for five minutes through sac-sac swamp then by good track to WEREMAN arriving 1040. Inspected village.
Remained overnight.

Sunday, 23rd August.

Day observed.

Monday, 24th August.

Lined and taxed WEREMAN. Medical examination by E.M.A. Riepon. Departed WEREMAN at 0905 - ten minutes on baret by canoe then good track to MAIWI arriving at 1020. Inspected village which was quite clean. Talk given to MAIWI on the uselessness of storing their peanuts and not sending them immediately to PAGUI. Place desirous of starting store but disuaded as there was nobody competent enough to handle the financial side of the business.
Remained overnight.

Tuesday, 25th August.

Lined and taxed MAIWI. Medical examination by E.M.A.Riepon. Departed for SENGO at 0915. Through kunai plain for forty-five minutes and arrived BURUI CATHOLIC MISSION 1010.

Tuesday, 25th August .(cont.)

Departed MISSION 1040- through rough kunai plain for twenty minutes - through bad swamp track for fifteen minutes - across kunai plain for fifteen minutes arriving SENGO 1135. During this walk from MISSION to Sengo it is advisable to wear long trousers. SENGO was in filthy condition and there had been no obvious attempt to clean the place up. Village assembled and place cleaned up late afternoon.
Remained overnight.

Wednesday, 26th August.

Lined and taxed SENGO. Medical examination by E.M.ARiepon. Departed SENGO for PAGUI at 1015. Road good. Arrived PAGUI 1255.
Remained overnight.

Thursday, 27th August.

At PAGUI. Bookwork in connection with patrol.
Remained overnight.

Friday, 28th August.

Workboat arrived from Ambunti. Departed PAGUI for Ambunti at 1000 arriving AMBUNTI 1630.

= . END OF DIARY. =

Native Affairs.

I feel that the patrol was carried out quite successfully in that no difficulties were experienced in collecting tax and the people were given time to bring forward many disputes. The natives of these kunai plains are in an unfavourable geographic position with respect to bringing complaints for hearing at Ambunti. Unfortunately patrols, due to unavoidable shortage of staff, are not constant through this area, and I feel that a longer period should be spent in each village during the next patrol thus ascertaining a more intimate knowledge of their troubles and ideas. Tax collected was £271.10.0. from approximately 2,450 people. A brief outline on taxation was given at each village but most seem to understand the basic fundamentals.

Throughout the area, particularly at WORIMBI and SENGO, there were constant requests for return of relatives who have been away working under contract for several years. This is unfortunate, for where there is a high percentage of absentees in the 16-40 age group the resultant effect is detrimental to the community as a whole.

Village Officials.

The task of the village official is becoming much harder in many villages. Most officials I spoke to were genuinely keen and willing but they are receiving limited co-operation from their fellow inhabitants. This was noticed particularly in the YENCHAN-NOGOSOP-GAIKARORI area where an attitude of non-compliance is slowly developing. These three places were each given a strong address regarding this matter, but this is a problem which I think can be eradicated by more visits from Officers.

Villages.

The general state of most villages was quite reasonable except for a few places where the grass had obviously not been cut for months on end. Housing on the whole is good and only four were marked for rebuilding during the entire patrol.

TOREMBI NO.2 are still in the throes of shifting their village out onto an adjacent kunai flat. Progess in clearing and building has been far too slow considering they began movement nine months ago. SENGO have moved a section of their village to a nearby baret which flows into the Sepik near Pagui. Their building programme is progessing well and eventually the entire village will be shifted in close proximity to this baret.

The improved housing is a result of diligent instruction by previous Officers, who, in several areas, built houses as a model in requirements and design.

Agriculture.

Most villages seem keen to go ahead, particularly in improving their peanut acreage; but a decline in price of peanuts has created an adverse effect on their confidence towards peanuts as a cash crop. However, apart from this, interest in agricultural development was practically negligable and I presume that regardless of this declining price in peanuts the people are content with growing this crop. They showed a complete lack of interest in future development of other crops such as coffee and rice. (cont. p.6)

Agriculture (cont.)

The stupidity of ~~storing~~ storing peanuts for months on end was brought home to several villages where anything up to two dozen bags had been standing for several months on end and were ~~valuel~~ valueless.I feel that peanuts is their principal goal and all talk on agricultural development should be centred around this particular crop.

Subsistence food is abundant. Gardens produce yams, melons, sweet potato, pineapples, taro, pumpkin, corn, tomatoes. bananas. Usually once a week the people of the Burui-Kunai trade sago for fish with the Sepik River people. Wild pig is bunted successfully on the kunai flats and game is plentiful in the surrounding bush.

Health.

Every village was medically examined by E.M.A.RIEPON. Except for scabies, which was rife in over two thirds of the area patrolled, the general health was quite good. An apparent increase in population indicates a marked improvement in the overall efficiency of the various Aid Posts.

Aid Post at NOGOSOP was inspected and found to be in an unclean state.Village warned that if the post was left in its present untidy condition it would be shifted further inland to MARAP NO 1 which is by far a better village and more central for the kunai peoples. Inspected post at TOREMBI NO. 3. In good order, but buildings very shabby.

Education.

The development in this field impressed me considerably. At TOREMBI MISSION SHOOL there are 270 pupils under the guidance of five Sisters. The school has been in operation for about fourteen months under these Sisters and the progess is commendable to all concerned .

The other two schools are the BURUI CATHOLIC MISSION and the Government School at Pagui, both of which are showing marked progress over the past twelve months.Throughout many villages Catechists give the people a very rudimentary knowledge of English and Arithmetic.

Roads and bridges.

The tracks used from village to village were in good order. Only a small section of road was encountered, this being between Burui Mission and Pagui.

Conclusion.

The people of the Burui-Kunai at present appear quite content and it was pleasing to note that no outbreaks of cargo-cult were reported in contrast to the last patrol.

Many minor disputes were heard and settled along with one land dispute which was settled by reference to a previous decision.

The stationing of an Officer at Pagui will be of great benefit tothearea, as I feel, at present, our lack of presence close to the area is likely to prevent us from assisting these people as much as we could.

ARTHUR HARRIS.
C.P.O.
AMBUNTI.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P.N.G.C. FOR THIS PATROL.

Constable LANI 6541 - A conscientious worker who carries out all duties to the best of his ability.

Constable MOLET 8738 - Avery intelligent policeman who understands a little English, has initiative, but tends to be a bit lazy on patrol.

Constable KARAMON 9591 - A steady and reliable policeman, but lacks initiative.

Special Report.

Change In Boundary Re Burui-Kunai
Census Division.

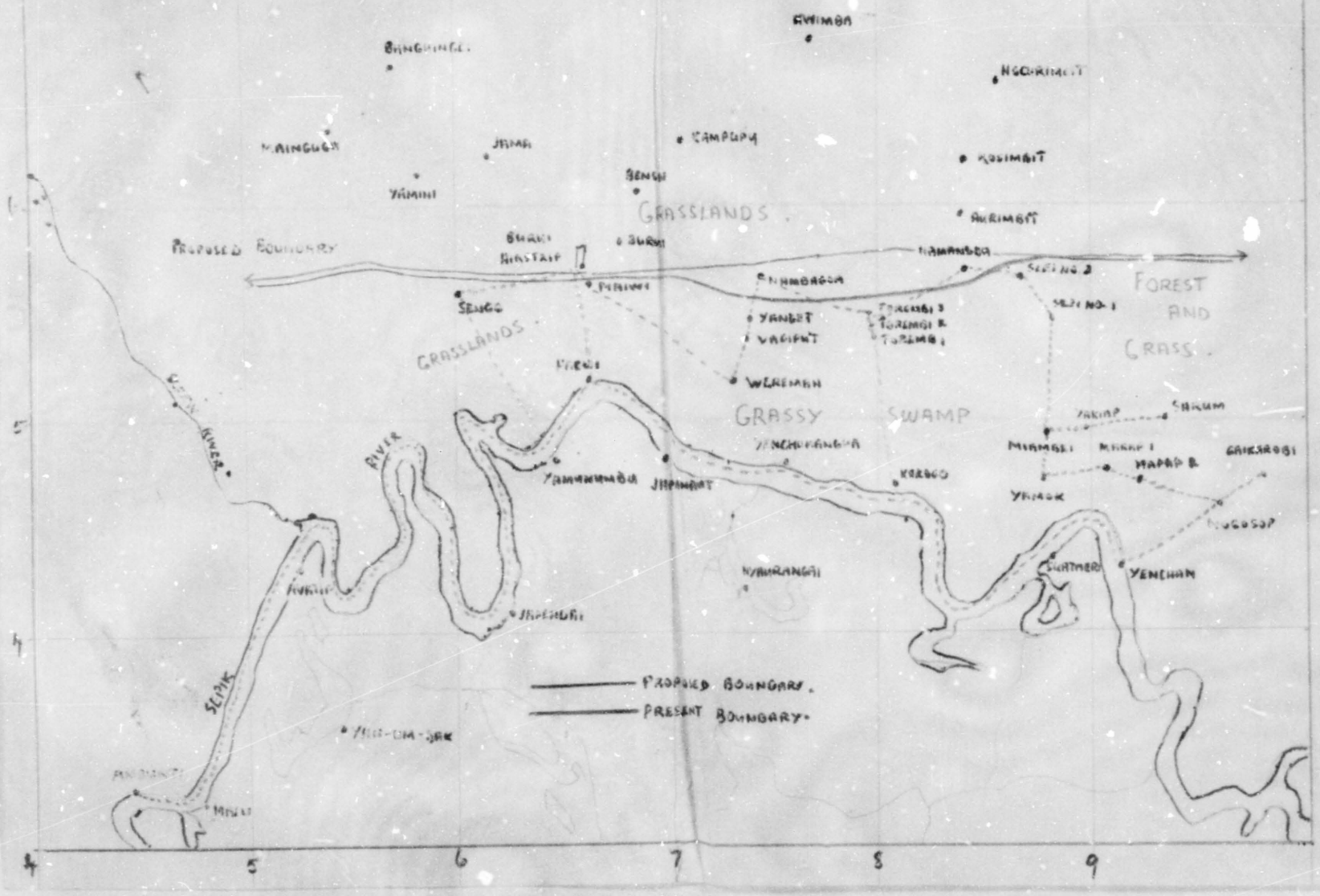
In late '58 the northern boundary of the Burui-Kunai Census Division was changed(see boundary line on map). This change resulted in thirteen villages being transferred to the Maprik Sub-District.

During this patrol deputations were received from many of the abovementioned villages protesting that they did not want to be transferred into the Maprik Sub-District. They are River people and want to remain so.

However,I consider that two villages at least should be returned to the Ambunti Sub-District. These are NAMANGOA and NAMBAGOA both of which are south of the new boundary and are in fact traversed in the normal course of a patrol through the area.

Arthur Marks. C.P.O.
Ambunti.

BURUI - KIAMBU CENSUS DIVISION - PATROL NO. 5 OF 59/60 4 MILES TO 1"



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEPIK..... Report No.....6.59/60.....

Patrol Conducted by.....B.H.MULCAHY PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....UPPER SEPIK.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Nil.....

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

Duration—From....~~11~~/..8.../19~~59~~...to....~~16~~/..8...../19~~59~~....

Number of Days.....6.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ?.....

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

Medical ..../...../18.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....~~Inve stigate report of abnormal activities.~~.....

.....

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 ....

.....

.....

.....

509

67-8-5

KONEDOBU

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

26th October, 1959.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT No.6/59-60

A typical manifestation of nativism which was competently handled by Mr. Kulcahy.

As long as a plural society exists, the subject people will react with such quasi-religious dreams of one kind or another.

It is rarely advisable to recourse to the invidious N.A.R. 83 (b) but actual breaches of law can be treated as such.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director

67-8-51

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. PR.Amb.6-59/60/509

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

23rd September, 1959

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS RECEIVED 1 OCT 1959

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT No. 6-59/60

The abovementioned report, submitted by Mr. Patrol Officer Mulcahy, is forwarded together with claim for camping allowance and the Assistant District Officer's comments.

The incident appears to be somewhat similar to that which was reported recently from lower down the river and unfortunately wrongly reported in the press.

At the recent Assistant District Officers' Conference, consideration was given to these manifestations and general policy as to the handling of them was formulated. This policy has been capably carried out by Mr. Mulcahy and it is anticipated that the matter will lapse. It is not considered however, that this new approach will necessarily lessen outbreaks of this type, which are generally fairly closely confined in themselves, but may tend to show up the foolishness of the idea.

Your comments would be appreciated in that respect.

(A. T. CAREY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

Camping allee claim
being prepared

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PR.Amb.6-59/60/509

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

23rd September, 1959

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

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Your comments would be appreciated in that respect.

(A. T. CAREY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

"RJD/LL"

File: 30-1/ - 80

Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.

4th September, 1959.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL 6 OF 1959/60.

Attached hereto please find three copies of a report of the abovementioned patrol by Mr.P.O. Mulcahy.

2. Mr. Mulcahy appears to have handled this situation competently, and a watch will be kept for further activities by NAMINO.

3. We would be deluding ourselves if we thought we were stopping those movements but now that the threat of prison has now largely been removed, we are obtaining information much more freely and consequently are in a better position to deal with them and to alliviate the feelings of frustration when they fail.

4. Your comments will be appreciated.

Richard Daugherty

(R.J. Daugherty.)
a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AMB 31-2 No 6 1959/60.

Sub-District Office,

AMBUNTI. Sepik District.

30th August, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.
Sepik District.

Patrol Report No 6 1959/60.

Attached hereto is a report to cover my recent trip to TAURI to investigate a report of abnormal activities. Claim for camping allowance is enclosed

B.H.Mulcahy
Patrol Officer.

D I A R Y.

Tuesday 11th August, 1959.	Departed Ambunti 1400 hrs and proceeded upstream to Maio arriving 1730. Remained overnight.
Wednesday 12th August, 1959.	Departed Maio 0615 and proceeded to Waskuk arriving 1600. Overnight.
Thursday 13th August, 1959.	Departed Waskuk 0615 and arrived Tauri 1500. Delayed 1 hour with trouble with the water pump. Commenced investigation. Over night.
Friday 14th August, 1959.	Continued investigation. Departed Tauri 1630 and arrived Ohm 1700. Investigated if cult had spread to the village.
Saturday 15th August, 1959.	Continued investigation at Ohm 1 and 2. Departed Ohm at 0930 and arrived Brugnowi 1815. Remained overnight.
Sunday 16th August, 1959.	Departed Brugnowi 0700 and arrived Ambunti 0845.

END OF DIARY.

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INTRODUCTION.

Acting on information received from the tultul of TAURI the patrol proceeded to that village to investigate a report of abnormal activities. The report was found to be true and the following is a brief outline of the situation.

ACTIVITIES.

Approx. five months ago NAMINO a male native of TAURI claimed that his deceased father had given him 2/- in the cemetery late one night. A few days later he claimed to have received a further £10. At his request the cemetery was then cleaned by some of the village people and all the boxes and kitbags owned in the village were bought to his house to put the "cargo" in when it arrived.

During the next four months prior to the patrols arrival NAMINO made no further claims to having received anything. He did however endeavour to get the village people to help him with his work in the village such as canoe building and gardening but appeared to have had little sucess. He also forbade anyone to approach his house and acted somewhat strangely by sleeping during the day and working in his house at night when the remainder of the village was asleep.

ACTION TAKEN.

When the patrol arrived NAMINO was interviewed and with his permission his house was examined. In a small room at the back of his house quite cunningly concealed approx. 25 kitbags and boxes were found. These were taken out and opened in the presence of the village and were found to contain pieces of wood the majority of which were cut in the size of £5 in shillings rolled up. Also spread throughout the kitbags were a few laplaps and old empty powder tins etc.

An explanation was given to the gathering that wealth could not be obtained by this method. The foolishness of such cults was also pointed out but it was emphasised that they were committing no offence if they choose to believe in them. It was suggested that, if they still beleived, that they continue to try such methods but they were cautioned that any breaches of the N.A.R.'s such as indecent or riotous behavour incorporated with the beliefs would lead to immediate court action.

NAMINO later confessed in the presence of the gathering that he had lied about the money and had put it in the cemetery himself.

HISTORY.

NAMINO has never been to work outside the village [illegible] it appears that he heard about similar cults from repatriated natives. He is a relatively elderly man and is regarded as a big man in the village. His influence however is not as strong as in previous years due to the number of young men in the village who, having returned from work, are not willing to accept his authority. There was no evidence to suggest that he had been involved in any previous cults.

GENERAL.

No action was taken as it seems certain that NAMINO was the only person actively involved. The village also gave the impression, after the explanation, that they they beleived that there was nothing in THIS particular cult although it is by no means certain that they do not still beleive that some people are capable of producing wealth in this manner.

I do consider however that the fact that they were told that belief in such cults was not against the law but foolish and would not get results gave rise to doubts in their minds. This approach seems preferable to court action in cases where definate breaches of the N.A.R.'s such as riotous or indecent be haveur do not occur.

The cult seemed not only to have been aimed at aquiring wealth but an attempt by NAMINO to regain some of his heriditary power. The reason that it was reported I consider was that it had almost died a natural death due to the inability of Namino to produce any further results for four months. It x seems unlikely that Namino will attempt to start another cult but a check on the village for the next few months would be desirable.

The patrol spent a short time at the villages of Ohm No 1 and 2 and there was nothing to indicate that the cult had spread there.

P.H.Mulcahy.
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. 8 1959/60.

Patrol Conducted by B.H.MULCAHY PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled WAGU-YIGEI, WASKUK AND NUMAU-ABLATAK CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives 3 members R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration—From 6/9/1959 to 25/9/1959.

Number of Days 20.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9/58

Medical 7/959

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol 1. Census revision. 2. Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded please.

30/12/1959

R.J.B. Lowry

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £

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

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

67-8-27

11th January, 1960.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Patrol Report AMBUNTI No.8/59-60.

Will you please inform me what and where the WAGU-YIGEI Census Division is - there is no record of it on the official lists.

Mr. Mulcahy is quite correct in thinking that such business ventures as he describes should be actively discouraged. Invariably these concerns, under such conditions, finish in a financial mess - if not worse. However, they should not be forbidden; if the contributors are adamant, they must be allowed to make their own mistakes and it is hoped they will eventually learn by them.

No doubt the drop in child mortality ration is due to the extension of health facilities over the area patrolled.

Changes in house styles are not to be recommended unless after thorough investigation by an experienced officer. It is axiomatic that all advice be accurately interpreted so that recommendations are not confused with instructions. It is the duty of the Officer to clearly explain his position so that there is no confusion in the minds of the people. Too often the expressed views of an inexperienced officer are regarded as a command. In the past there have been influenza outbreaks intensified because traditional structures on the ground have been changed to what was regarded as a healthier type.

Pidgin words or expressions should not be used in an official document.

The Report could have been presented in a neater and cleaner condition. However, it is comprehensive and indicates an effective patrol.

(A.A.Roberts.)
Director.

67-8-27. ✓

RECEIVED
5 JAN 1960
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

PR.Amb.8-59/60/1146

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

29th December, 1959

The Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.

PATROL REPORT AMBUNTI NO.8 of 59/60

This is a good report and an informative one.

I am pleased to see that the enthusiasm of cash cropping is being fairly well maintained, but I do suggest you keep your expansion within reasonable limits of the ability of your staff, Native and European, to keep up with it. The District Agricultural Officer has requested that ten to twenty coffee blocks will be the maximum for the next three years.

(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER

c.c. The Director, Department of Native Affairs, Konedobu.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File:- 30-I /I52

Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI,
Sepik District.

I4th. October, I959

The District Officer,
W E W A K.

Patrol Report 8 of 59/60

Forwarded herewith are three copies of the abovementioned patrol Report.

2. This area is one of our 'problem' ones and Mr.Mulcahy has done well to encourage the peoples' aspirations for economic development. Our recently appointed Agricultural Field Worker has already patrolled the area.

3. The complaint of Sorcery (Page 6) was heard in CNA here and the participants awarded 2 months' IHL.

4. The matter of the motor road (Page 9) will be looked into further, my own personal preference is to use water transport as much as possible but at a later stage of development the road may be justified.

5. The points raised by Mr.Mulcany in regard to 'group effort' and 'group collection' tend to support the contentions of my I7-3-I /I23 of I/I0/59 and at this juncture I feel that we should concentrate on individual entrepeneur rather than group activitiy.

6. I hope to get a follow up patrol into the area within a couple of months and this should serve to consolidate MR.Mulcahy's efforts.

Richard Daugherty.

(R.Jeffrey Daugherty)
a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AMB 31-2 No 8 1959/60.

Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI. Sepik District.

30th September, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.
Sepik District.

PATROL REPORT No.8 1959/60.

Herewith are four copies of a report to cover my recent census patrol to the Wagu-Yigei, Waskuk Hills and Numau-Ablatak census divisions. Claim for camping allowance is attached.

B.H.Mulcahy.
Patrol Officer.

D I A R Y.

Sunday 6th September, 1959. Departed Ambunti 1030hrs per single canoe and proceeded upstream to the Sepik-Black River junction, arriving 1100. Continued up the Black River for 1 hour and turned into a small creek arriving Yigei 10minutes later at 1210. Village deserted. Departed Yigei 1230 for Wagu arriving 1430. Barret clear of grass and quite good. Remained overnight.

Monday 7th September, 1959. Wagu lined and census amended. Village inspected-in fair condition. Departed 1100 hrs for Yigei arriving 1250. Place still deserted as village had gone to old site for a sing-sing. Police Constable and Luluai of Wagu departed to old site to bring people back for census. Patrol unable to accompany due to lack of carriers. Overnight.

Tuesday 8th September, 1959. People arrived back 1300. Lined, census amended and village inspected. Quite good. Two patients to Ambunti Hospital. Remained overnight.

Wednesday 9th September, 1959. Departed Yigei 0735 and proceeded to Meliwei arriving 0930. Lined, census amended and inspection of village and aidpost carried out-very good. Departed 1200 per canoe and thence by road to Bangus arriving 1345. Barret full of grass and road poor. Alternative route via new Waskuk village good except for small section. Village lined, census amended and place inspected-good. Remained overnight.

Thursday 10th September, 1959. Departed Bangus 0830 for Yelogu arriving 1115. Cargo to Waskuk with Police Constable. Yelogu lined, census amended and village inspected-quite good. Departed Yelogu at 1315 and arrived Waskuk 1800. (Walking time 4 Hrs). Remained overnight.

Friday 11th September, 1959. Waskuk lined, census amended and village inspected. New village and all houses yet to be completed-fair. Afternoon spent in taking soil samples and inspecting proposed coffee plot. of combind village of Waskuk, Bangus and Meliwei. Peanut gardens also inspected.

Saturday 12th September, 1959. Inspected completed section of proposed motor road to Ambunti and discussed it with the Waskuk people. Departed 1000 hrs for Basuwi (Beglam) arriving 1300. Barret good. Delayed by outboard trouble, actual time by power canoe 1½hrs. Census amended and village inspected-poor. Small plot proposed for coffee inspected. Departed 1500 hrs for Mino (Saseriman) arriving 1520. Census amended and village inspected -conditions fair. Overnight.

Sunday 13th September, 1959. Observed. Moved to Tonwinjam in late afternoon. Time 1½hrs. Barret quite good but grassed in for last mile.

Monday 14th September, 1959. Tonwinjam lined and census amended. Walked to Urambanj and amended census inspected village, proposed coffee plot and peanut gardens. Village new and houses yet to be completed-conditions quite good. Returned to Tonwinjam 1230. Afternoon, inspected Tonwinjam village proposed coffee plot and peanut gardens. Half village in process of moving and houses yet to be completed-conditions both here and at old site fair.

Tuesday 15th September, 1959. Departed Tonwinjam 0800 and proceeded by pull canoe and road to Kwaka arriving 1100. Barret quite good but road poor. Inspected peanut gardens and village-fair. Census amended in late afternoon. Overnight.

Wednesday 16th September, 1959. Departed Kwaka 0730 and arrive d Amaki 0800- road good. Census amended village, proposed coffee plot and peanut gardens inspected - village in reasonable condition. Departed 1200 for Kwakwauru arriving 1315. Road good. Census amended and village inspecte d - conditions poor. Peanut gardens close to village inspected. Overnight.

Thursday 17th September, 1959. Departed Kwakwauru 0730 and arrived Nogeri 0900. Census amended and village inspected - housing poor. Departed 1200 for Yaunget (Maluwa) arriving 1400. Census amended and villag e inspected in late afternoon. Road and village fair only.

Friday 18th September, 1959. Departed Yaunget 0730 and arrive d Asawur (Musin) Initial ce nsus compiled and village inspected. Conditions quite reasonable. Departed 1200 for Warasai (Wasei) arriving 1330. Census amended and village inspected in late afternoon. Village fair. Overnight.

Saturday 19th September, 1959. Departed Warasai 0700 and arrived No-alu (No-in) 1000. Road fair. Census amended and village inspected -conditions shocking. Departed 1400 and arrived Warasai 1700. Overnight.

Sunday 20th September, 1959. Observed at Warasai.

Monday 21st September, 1959. Departed Warasai 0730 and arrived Yangarak (Ablatak) 1230. Road uncut but easy walking. Census amended and village inspected - conditions fair. Peanut garden close to village inspected. Overnight.

Tuesday 22nd September, 1959. Departed Yangarak 0730 and arrived Ambuken 1330. Road mostly over kunai - fair but very hot walking. Census amended and village inspected in late afternoon. Conditions fair. Overnight.

Wednesday 23rd September, 1959. Departed Ambuken 0730 and arrived proposed new site for Biamanumbu 1100. Inspected. Departed 1130 for resthouse on bank of screw river arriving 1230. Census amended and inspection of old village site carried out in afternoon. Overnight.

Thursday 24th September, 1959. Waited until 1200 for canoe from Avatip. Finally cargo departed by road and self in single canoe for Yamanumbu arriving 1500hrs. Census amended and village inspected-good. Departed 1530 for Avatip arriving 1630. Discussed the erection of copra drier and proposed Trade store with officals. Overnight.

Friday 25th September, 1959. Departed 0600 per M.L. Mala and arrived Ambunti 0830.

END OF DIARY.

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whatrs this? It is not in the official lists.

INTRODUCTION. The WAGU-YIGEI census division consists of two small villages at the base of the Hunstein Range and accessible from the main Sepik by means of the Black River. The people were formerly mountain natives but, since Administration contact, have moved down close to the lakes and have become, in part, canoe users. The area has not been regularly patrolled, having a visit in 1952, one in 1954, (no natives were seen however as the villages were deserted), two patrols within a month in 1958 and a medical patrol several months ago.

The Waskuk Hills census division is situated in the hilly area behind Ambunti. The area is accessable by both road and water, the latter being used by recent patrols, with powered canoes, as the road is not good nor regularly cleaned. These people also were formerly mountain natives but they are becoming more canoe minded and the majority now use this method to get to Melewei and thence to Ambunti by road when they wish to visit the station. Despite the close proximity of the area to the station only six patrols have visited since 1949. They dont however appear to have suffered from the lack of attention due mainly to the fact that they regularly visit the station.

The NUMAU-ABLATAK division is situated to the NW of Ambunti and is bordered by the Waskuk Hills and Burui Kunai divisions of the Ambunti S/D and by Nuku Patrol Post and the Maprik S/D. The people are rather backward due mainly to inaccessibility during the wet season and the resultant lack of patrols (5 since 1949). The initial census of one village was recorded by this patrol and new names are still being recorded in a number of villages in the area. Some of the natives speak the same language and are connected with the Waskuk natives but approx. half differ and are connected more with the Mai Mai natives in Nuku Patrol Post's area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. The native situation in the Wagu Yigei appears to be quite good. The area has lacked Administration patrols but has been regularly visited by village natives from Yambon and Malu, hunting crocodiles and fishing. Several trips have also been made by native gold prospectors without success and another is planned in the near future. The relation between these groups appears to be good and has resulted in several trips by the village officials to the two villages and also the station this year.

Wagu appear to have settled permanently at their new site but Yigei still spend a considerable time at their old site in the mountains. They were encouraged to move closer to the station permanently to enable them to make use of the hospital and other amenities.

Both villages, particularly Wagu, appear to be dying out and the combined population (78) hardly warrants Administrat-

-ion patrols.Continued contact with the natives of Yalu and Yambon should advance these people and this seems assured as both villages are obviously interested in the large sago and timber stands in the area which are far in excess of the two villages needs.

The native situation in the Washuk Hills is apparently normal.These people are entirely different to, and a welcome change from the river natives and have a reputation and history of being very pro Government.Conditions throughout the area were generally good and some of the best villages in the sub-district were seen.Considerable interest was shown in cash cropping and this will be mentioned under "Agriculture" whilst movement of villages to new sites is enlarged on under "villages".

Requests were made for trade store licences at the villages of Melewei,Bangwis,Tongwinjam and Avatip and all were referred to the AIO Ambunti for consideration.The trend unfortunately in all cases was to obtain the store for prestige value rather than a desire to make money or provide a closer and easier place to purchase goods. All villages put forward a barely literate native of a few years schooling to look after the the store and keep the books and amounts ranging from £15 to £115 had been collected from the whole village as capital.No record of individual payments was held.

Such ventures subscribed to by the whole village with no records kept should in my opinion be actively discouraged and definately not started where it can possibly be avoided.Due to the number of people involved there would be insufficent profit to distribute (even if the subscribers were known) and all have a good chance of eventually losing all the original capital through mis-handling.

They arise mostly out of the common habit of not distributing money that is paid to officals or the "boss boy" for work done by the whole village or a large group.This money is collected for the use of "business".A typical example is Avatip which has a bank book with £80 in it, being the proceeds of fresh foods sold to the Administration,another with £165 received from cutting the grass on the Ambunti airstrip and a further sum of £115, the proceeds from gold found by various members of the villages.In all cases there are no records to show who the money belongs to.

This practice has led to dis-satisfaction by the people who are doing the majority of the work and in most of the above cases payment is now being made to individuals on the basis of time worked.This sometimes envolves a certain amount of investigation but should I consider be followed and insisted on in all future cases where payment is made to groups for joint effort.

I am not against joint effort schemes where the subscribers are known, as to my knowledge, there is no native in the sub-district with sufficent capital and education to start an individually owned store, and thus they will have to be used for quite a time in the future. By ensuring that payments are made to individuals and discouraging the collection of money until a joint scheme has been approved, it will be possible to record the amounts subscribed by each person, limit the number in the scheme so that a worthwhile profit can be distributed to each person and generally start the venture on reasonably businesslike lines.

In villages where money has already been collected, a sufficently educated native is available to run the store, and supplies can be obtained, consideration will unfortunately have to be given to requests.

No complaints were received in the area during the patrol but this can be attributed to the fact that due to the close proximity of the station all complaints are bought in soon after they arise.

The native situation in the Numau-Ablatak is quite good considering the number of patrols that have visited it. The reception received was friendly although slightly indifferent but this should improve with more regular patrolling. The initial census was compiled at ASAWUR (Musin) without incident and altogether 117 new names were recorded in the division.

Conditions in most villages were poor and this is mentioned more fully under "villages". Instructions were issued and there should be a considerable improvement before the next patrol. The village of No-Walu was one of the worst I have seen despite the fact that it was first censused ten years ago. The people have only a vague idea what is going on and not one can speak intelligible pidgin. Three natives accompanied the patrol back to Ambunti and it is hoped to teach them pidgin and send them back to improve conditions in the village.

Only one complaint, concerning sorcery, was brought to the notice of the patrol and this I consider can be attributed to the fact that due to the distance to the station the natives mostly settle their problem themselves. Further enquiries at Asawur concerning the murder of a child at birth produced no further evidence. Details are briefly as follows; Whilst her husband was away at work a women of Musin became pregnant to the brother of her husband in whose care she had been left. The husband returned shortly afterwards and when the child was born allegedly killed it with a piece of wood. The women claimed that the killing took place in the presence of, and

encouraged by the Luluai. This was denied and no other witnesses were present. The husband has since returned to work and at the moment efforts are being made to trace him. When he has been located the investigations will be continued but it seems unlikely that sufficent evidence will be forth coming for charges to be laid.

Summing up I would say that the native situation in the area is normal. It is suggested that a follow up patrol visit the area again before the wet season to consolidate and check on the improvement and re-building of villages at new sites and promote, if approved, the extension of cash cropping suggested under "Agriculture".

HEALTH. The general health throughout the areas appears to be quite good. This improvement in the general health can be attributed to:
(1) The recent patrols in all divisions by the MOA Ambunti.
(2) The Aidposts at Kwaka, Kelevai and Avatip.

With the possible exception of Ambuken, No-Walu and Ablatak the various aidposts are accessible in one day and all villages appear to be making use of the facilities. This attitude was encouraged and the laws regarding the obtaining, by parents, of medical aid for children under 14 was impressed on them.

Of the three villages furthest away, Ambuken and Ablatak showed comparable health with the other villages but No-Walu was very inferior having 17 deaths since the last patrol. This was apparently due to an outbreak of dysentry and resulted from filthy conditions and the general apathy and non attendance of the population to previous medical patrols. A considerable improvement in the village is anticipated in the next few months.

The census figures showing 105 births to 53 deaths in the last 12 months appear to back up the superfical impression when it is considered that 17 of these deaths occured at No-Walu. The comparision of the 1956 figures of 37 deaths of people over 13 and 16 under 13, to the 1956 figure of 31 over 13 and 40 under 13 shows a considerable drop in the mortality rate amongst children.

It is anticipated that this improvement will continue especially if conditions in villages are improved and the aid-post, planned for Tongwindam, built.

VILLAGES. The best village yet seen in the Sub-district was Kelawei and the majority of villages in the Yuluk Hills area were quite good. Conditions in the Numau-Ablatak and Wogu-Yigei were poor however and instructions were issued in a number of pxl places for their improvement.

A patrol in 19[illegible] encouraged the building of verandah type houses and the majority of villages now consist of these. Instructions issued however were interpretated as threats and fear of reprisals resulted in complete villages being constructed of this type of house in a short time. The resultant poorly constructed houses have thus become as bad if not worse than the traditional type. For this reason and lack of instruction by following officers a number of houses are being rebuilt on the old style.

This was discouraged and the design and erection of substantial housing was demonstrated in several villages. It was pointed out that court action would not be taken by future patrols where evidence of improvement could be seen and instructions were issued for the gradual replacing of all villages with substantial well designed houses within the next year of so.

A total of 7 villages, Tongwinjam, Urumbanj, Waskuk, Asawur, No-Wulu, Bianamumbu and Yambunumbu had all moved to new sites since the last patrol but the majority had yet to be completed. A followup patrol in the next few months to check up on the satisfactory completion of these might be advisable.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. A full complement exists throughout all areas and all appear to be doing their job to the best of their ability.

EDUCATION. There are three SDA schools at Bangwis, Waskuk and Beglam and two Catholic schools at Melewei and Saseriman in the Waskuk Hills area. With the exception of Bangwis the children receive little more than religious instruction from an unqualified catechist. The school at Bangwis however has a well equiphed school building and is supervised by a qualified Manus native. The school has approx. 15 pupils who later go on to school at Ambunti and higher if they are sufficently advanced.

Two requests and a number of enquiries were received, for children to attend the Government school at Ambunti and these will be forwarded to the appropiate authority.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. The villages of Sagu and Yigei are easily accessible by vehicle at any time of the year providing the grass in the barrat is cut.

The roads in the Manus Ablatak division were mostly uncut but were easy walking. During the wet season I would say that it would be impossible to visit the majority of the villages in this area. Due to the considerable distances between villages and the small population little improvement can be expected but providing that patrols are restricted to the dry season walking should be fairly easy.

Whilst at Amaki the village announced its intention of cutting the grass and opening up the Sanchi River as far as their village.This they claimed would be sufficent for a powered canoe and was encouraged as it would enable future patrols to go direct to Amaki and then to Kwaka.This would eliminate the walks over swamp to Kwaka and from Kwaka to Amaki and back necessitated by the present route.

Whilst at Bangus it was discovered that in 1956 work was started on a proposed motor road from Ambunti to Tongwinjum.The estimated length was 25 miles over and around a low mountain range and estimated time of completion one year.A number of tools were issued and a sum of £100,to be made available from that years road funds,was promised as payment on completion.

The road,except for the portion over the Ambunti mountain which was to be completed by station labour,was to be built by the combind villages of Yelogu,Waskuk,Bangwis,Melewei, Beglam,Min-,Tongwinjum and Urambanj.The reasons for construction were,to have an all the year round access to the area,to enable sick people to get to Ambunti hospital more easily and to bring building materials,produce and cash crops by tractor to the station.Since then approx. two to three miles of road have been completed over level sections but at the moment no work is goingon. In connection with the road I would like to make the following comments:

(1) With the exception of Bangwis and Yelogu all villages can be visited by canoe all the year round provided the grass in the barrets is cut.With the exception of a few stretches a powered canoe can be used.

(2) A good walking road exists for ± most of the distance between Waskuk and Bangwis and the remainded could be completed without difficulity.Only 1/3 of the road from Bangwis to Yelogu would be on the proposed motor road and the remaining 2/3 would have to be walked,and would follow the same route,whether the motor road existed or not.

(3) The Aidposts at Kwaka and Melewei now make it unnecessary for the majority of people to seek medical treatment at Ambunti.

(4) To date only sections of the road have been walked over and it is not absolutly certain if it is possible to put the road in. Even if it is,it seems unlikely that the route will be the shortest and best possible if left to the village officals to choose.

(5) Only a total of 300 males between the ages of 16 and 45 exist in all the villages which I think are hopelessly insufficent for the job.Even if they were enough I ~~think~~ am doubtful if the advantages it would bring to the people would be of sufficent incentive for its completion without undue pressure from the Administration.

(6) Admittedly the people were formally mountain natives and always walked to the station, but they are now becoming more canoe minded and almost all use this this method, as least as far as Kelawei when they wish to visit the station.

Projects such as this, which are started and then left to die a natural death, do little to increase the peoples confidence in the Administration. The road I consider to be the ~~product~~ impractical result of misguided enthusiasm and the advantages to be gained do not justify the amount of work involved. The people were told that the matter would be taken up and a decision on the roads future be reached. I suggest it be abandoned.

It may be suggested that a properly graded walking road be constructed as an alternative which could be later widened to a motor road. I suggest that, if this is to be considered, an officer walk over the route first to ascertain if the population is sufficent for the work involved.

AGRICULTURE. Cash cropping in the Waskuk Hills and parts of the Numau-Arlatak is limited to peanuts. Recently however some coffee seed was obtained and a number of villages in the Waskuk area planted nurseries under supervision at Ambunti.

When the patrol was at Waskuk a day was spent examining a proposed coffee block, cleared by the combined villages of Bangwis, Melawei and Waskuk. A number of large peanut gardens were also inspected. Having shown interest the patrol was besieged, for the remainder of the trip, with requests to inspect peanut gardens, proposed coffee blocks, castor trees and almost everything that was grown in the village. Requests were also forthcoming from most villages, which had not already planted coffee at Ambunti, for seed. Cocoa and in one village rice seed were also requested.

In connection with the extension of cash cropping in the area I would like to make the following comments:

(1) The people are fanatically interested in introducing cash crops, particularly coffee. They may hold mystical beliefs about "business", but, unlike the river natives, they seem to realize and are willing to do the considerable amount of work involved. This is supported by the areas already cleared for coffee and the large peanut gardens.

(2) It may be significent to note that 4 crops of peanuts have been planted, reaped and sold and are being replanted in larger quantities. As the return for peanuts is relatively low this cannot be put down to the initial, (and often derrived from the small work, large profit, idea) enthusiasm that new cash cropping ventures whip up in most areas.

(3) Most of the ground in the area is raised and should grow crops even if the yield is low.

(4) A low yield, which may be considered uneconomical when compared with other areas, could still be worthwhile from this groups point of view as they have little else to look forward to for a cash income.

A good deal of time was spent explaining the amount of work involved and that returns would not be great. Such things as the fact that the coffee may not grow at all in some areas and that villages situated a considerable distance from Ambunti would have to bring the produce to the station were also pointed out. These seemed to be understood but they remained determined to plant whatever crops they could get hold of.

I do not imagine that the area will become the coffee bowl of the Sepik or that the crop will be a startling success. It seems likely however that the people will obtain coffee, and even more likely cocoa seed from some source and plant it with or without our help. As coffee is the most likely to succeed it is suggested that they be assisted as much as possible with this crop and given at least a fighting chance to succeed. An area as close, to Ambunti, as this cannot be ignored indefinitely even although the potential is limited.

A visit by an Agricultural officer is therefore suggested with the sole intention of showing the natives, preferably by practical demonstration, where possible, the more technical details of growing coffee, eg choice of ground, terracing etc. Once this is done it is considered that Native Affairs Officers and a Native Agricultural assistant, who I believe is to be stationed at Ambunti, could adequately handle such things as obtaining seed and organising the project.

The villages suggested for a start are Amakri, KWaka, Tonwinjam, Urambanj, Beglam, Mino, Waslak, Bangwis, Melewei and Yambon.

CONCLUSION. A routine census patrol. The main points arising are:

(1). The need for a follow-up patrol, to check on the re-building of the villages which have moved, to new sites and instructions issued for the general improvement of the area.

(2). The need for a decision on the proposed motor road.

(3). The possible trip of an Agricultural Officer to the area.

B.H.Mulcahy.
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT No. 8 1959/60. APPENDIX "A".

R.P.&N.G.C. REPORT OF PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.

Reg. No. 7265 Const. 1st Class NUNGUNUWA - CONDUCT good. A reliable and experienced NCO.

Reg. No. 9064 Const. SENE. - Conduct fair. Is very lazy and would be no loss to the force if he resigned.

Reg. No. 9508. Const. SLIBIN. - Conduct fair. Was given plenty of work which he did quite well. He is however prone to petty breaches of discipline but may develop.

B.H.Mulcahy.
Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959.

Govt. Print.—51*/10.57.—10,00*.

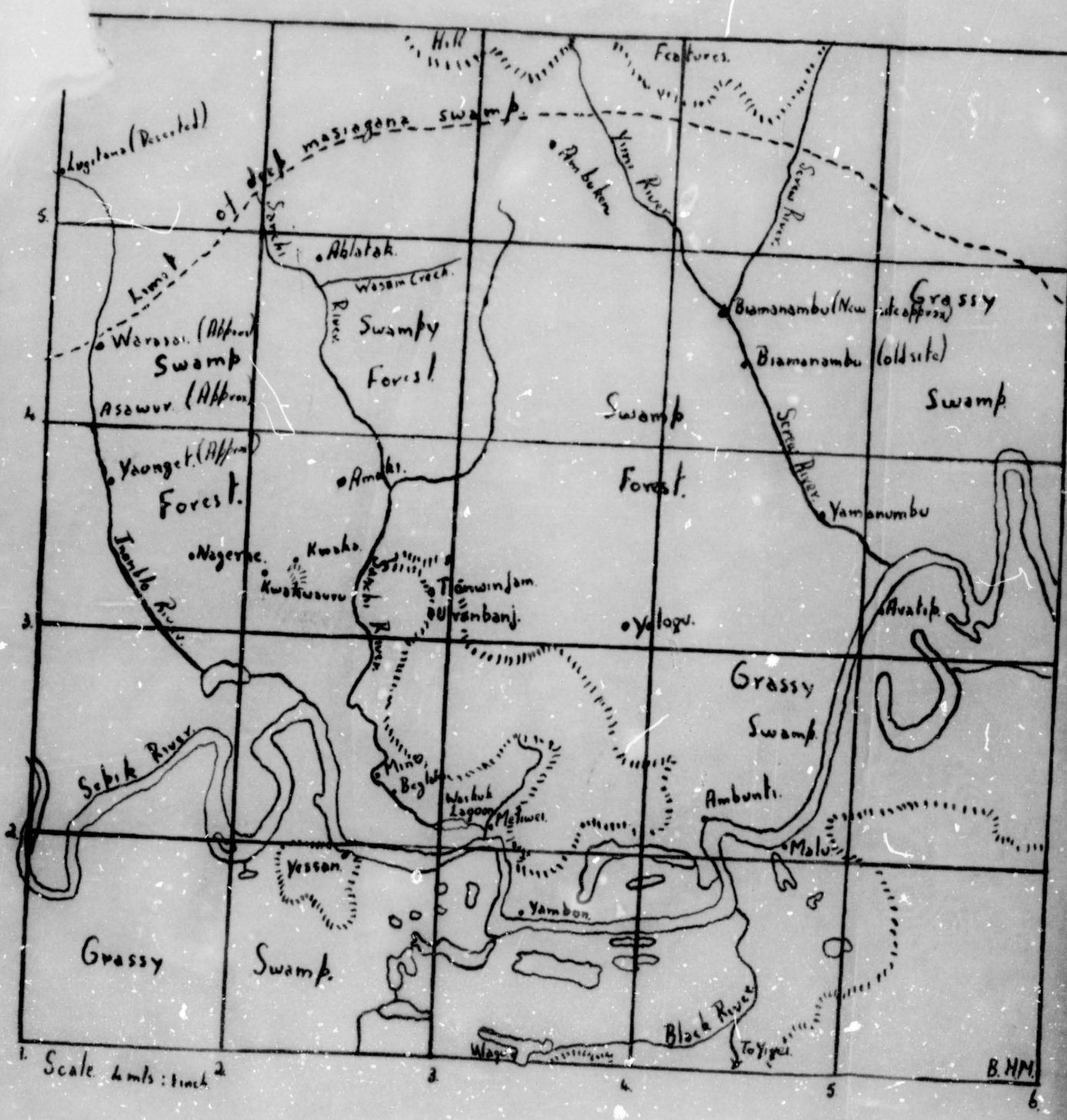
VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students													
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
WAGU-YIGEI CENSUS DIVISION.																																							
	SEPT.																																						
WAGU	7th		1											1			1	1					3						-	13	1	11	-	10	-	1	3	15	12	34.
YIGEI	8th	1	3											1				3											1	17	1	10	-	10	-	5	7	20	12	44
		1	4											2			1	4					3						1	30	2	21	-	20	-	6	10	35	24	78
WASKUK HILLS CENSUS DIVISION NO. SY57.																																							
MEZEWEI	9th		1					1						1				1					1				1	1	4	16	2	15	-	12	-	8	8	18	18	55.
BANGWIS	9th	4	3											1							5		5		5		8		12	59	9	49	-	39	-	28	38	45	60	194.
YELOGU	10th	1	1											1															6	19	5	14	-	12	-	13	13	18	14	58.
WASKUK	11th	4	4					1						2							1	4	7	1	3		5	2	17	63	9	61	-	50	-	55	47	56	70	250.
BEGLAM	12th	2	2				1	1				3					2	4			1	1	1						6	26	6	22	2	18	-	21	15	27	32	97.
SASERIMAN	12th	5	7									3	1					1	2	4	2		1				4		7	39	6	40	1	36	-	32	36	37	45	157.
TONGWINJAM	14th	7	3				1	1	1			1	2								1	3	5	2			2		23	101	20	93	10	79	-	82	71	102	105	372.
URAMBANJ	14th	2	2					1										1					2						4	37	3	33	2	24	-	23	20	36	35	116.
TOTAL		25	23				2	5	1			7	8				2	7	2	7	15		22	3	8		20	3	79	362	60	327	15	270	-	262	248	339	379	1377

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959.

Govt. Print.—513/10.57.—10,000.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1–4		5–8		9–13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students													
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average of Family	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
NUMAU – ABLATAK CENSUS DIVISION NO. SY58.																																							
KWAKA	15th	3	2					1									1												18	57	10	53	8	50	-	49	42	62	67	220
AMAKI	16th	8	7	1					1					2				1											11	61	9	56	7	45	-	52	43	76	75	246
KWAKWAURU	16th	1	3		1			2	1														9						16	47	10	43	3	38	-	39	41	49	51	189
NOGERI	17th	1	4																				2						7	39	3	33	-	31	-	24	22	40	36	124
YAUNGET	17th	1	2						1						1		32	34					6				4		9	33	7	37	3	33	-	25	34	32	41	142
ASAWUR	18th																						2				2		2	12	2	14	1	12	-	8	13	15	14	54
WARASAI	18th		2			2	1					2	1				10	11	13	10			14				6		6	26	6	34	2	32	-	25	28	26	30	139
NO-WAIU	19th	5						2	1	1	1			3	3				5	2			21						8	40	5	40	-	36	-	38	39	30	46	165
ABLATAK	21st	3	1					1															18				1		8	27	-	22	3	20		28	11	18	30	106
AMBUKEN	22nd	2	2					1									7	4	2	6			4						5	25	6	29	1	26	-	18	15	35	33	105
BIAMANUMBU	23rd	3	1									1					2	6	3	4			2						5	12	1	18	2	15	-	18	11	12	20	63
YAMANUMBU	24th		1											1															4	7	-	6	-	5	-	8	3	8	8	27
TOTAL.		27	25	1	1	2	1	7	4	1	1			14	6		52	56	23	22			78				13		99	386	59	391	30	343	-33	329	340	348	1	1580


Hill Features.
Magagana swamp
Yimi River
Sepik River
Ambukem
Limit of dry season
Ablatak.
Wasam Creek
Swampy Forest
Biamanambu (New site approx)
Biamanambu (old site)
Grassy Swamp
Swamp Forest
Serra River
Yamanumbu
Amdal.
Nagerac.
Kwaka.
Kwakwauru
Tanwinjam
Ulvanbanj.
Yelogu.
Avatip
Ambunti.
Malu
Sepik River
Mino
Begbi
Washuk Lagoon
Mathwei.
Yessan
Yambon
Grassy Swamp
Black River
To Yigei
Wagu
1. Scale 4 mls : 1 inch 2
3
4
5
6
B.M.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File:- 30-I /152

Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI,
Sepik District.

14th. October, 1959

The District Officer,
W E W A K.

Patrol Report 8 of 58/59

Forwarded herewith are three copies of the abovementioned patrol Report.

2. This area is one of our 'problem' ones and Mr.Mulcahy has done well to encourage the peoples' aspirations for economic development. Our recently appointed Agricultural Field Worker has already patrolled the area.

3. The complaint of Sorcery (Page 6) was heard in CNA here and the participants warded 2 months' IHL.

4. The matter of the motor road (Page 9) will be looked into further, my own personal preference is to use water transport as much as possible but at a later stage of development the road may be justified.

5. The points raised by Mr.Mulcahy in regard to 'group effort' and 'group collection' tend to support the contentions of my 17-3-I /123 of 1/10/59 and at this juncture I feel that we should concentrate on individual entrpeneur rather than group activitiy.

6. I hope to get a follow up patrol into the area with a couple of months and this should serve to consoligate MR.Mulcahy's efforts.

(R.Jeffrey Daugherty)
a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AMB 31-2 No 8 1959/60.

Sub-District office,
AMBUNTI, Sepik District.

30th September, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.
Sepik District.

PATROL REPORT No.8 1959/60.

Herewith are four copies of a report to cover my recent census patrol to the Wagu-Yigai, Waskuk Hills and Numau-Ablatak census divisions. Claim for camping allowance is attached.

B.H.Mulcahy.
Patrol Officer.

D I A R Y.

Sunday 6th September, 1959. Departed Ambunti 1030hrs per single canoe and proceeded upstream to the Sepik-Black River junction arriving 1100. Continued up the Black River for 1 hour and turned into a small creek arriving Yigai 10minutes later at 1210. Village deserted. Departed Yigai 1230 for Wagu arriving 1430. Barret clear of grass and quite good. Remained overnight.

Monday 7th September, 1959. Wagu lined and census amended. Village inspected-in fair condition. Departed 1100 hrs for Yigai arriving 1250. Place still deserted as village had gone to old site for a sing-sing. Police Constable and Luluai of Wagu departed to old site to bring people back for census. Patrol unable to accompany due to lack of carriers. Overnight.

Tuesday 8th September, 1959. People arrived back 1300, lined, census amended and village inspected. Quite good. Two patients to Ambunti Hospital. Remained overnight.

Wednesday 9th September, 1959. Departed Yigai 0735 and proceeded to Maliwei arriving 0930. Lined, census amended and inspection of village and aidpost carried out-very good. Departed 1200 per canoe and thence by road to Bangus arriving 1345. Barret full of grass and road poor. Alternative route via new Waskuk village good except for small section Village lined, census amended and place inspected-good. Remained overnight.

Thursday 10th September, 1959. Departed Bangus 0830 for Yelogu arriving 1115. Cargo to Waskuk with Police Constable. Yelogu lined, census amended and village inspected-quite good. Departed Yelogu at 1315 and arrived Waskuk 1800. (Walking time 4 Hrs). Remained overnight.

Friday 11th September, 1959. Waskuk lined, census amended and village inspected. New village and all houses yet to be completed-fair. Afternoon spent in taking soil samples and inspectin proposed coffee plot of combind village of Waskuk, Bangus and Malowei. Peanut gardens also inspected.

Saturday 12th September, 1959. Inspected completed section of proposed motor road to Ambunti and discussed it with the Waskuk people. Departed 1000 hrs for Basuud (Boglam) arriving 1300. Barret good. Delayed by outboard trouble, actual time by power canoe 1½hrs. Census amended and village inspected-poor. Small plot proposed for coffee inspected. Departed 1500 hrs for Mino (Saserimun) arriving 1520. Census amended and village inspected -conditio fair. Overnight.

Sunday 13th September, 1959. Observed. Moved to Tonwinjam in late afternoon. Time 1½hrs. Barret quite good but grassed in for last mile

Monday 14th September, 1959. Tonwinjam lined and census amended. Walked to Uramban and amended census inspected village, proposed coffee plot and peanut gardens. Village new and houses yet to be completed-conditions quite good. Returned to Tonwinjam 1230. Afternoon, inspected Tonwinjam village proposed coffee plot and peanut gardens. Half village in process of moving and houses yet to be completed-conditions both here and at old site fair.

Tuesday 15th September, 1959. Departed Tonwinjam 0800 and proceeded by pull canoe and road to Kwaka arriving 1100. Barret quite good but road poor. Inspected peanut gardens and village-fair. Census amended in late afternoon. Overnight.

Wednesday 16th September, 1959. Departed Kwaka 0730 and arrive d Amaki 0800- road good. Census amended village, proposed coffee plot and peanut gardens inspected - village in reasonable condition. Departed 1200 for Kwakwauru arriving 1315. Road good. Census amended and village inspecte d - conditions poor. Peanut gardens close to village inspected. Overnight.

Thursday 17th September, 1959. Departed Kwakwauru 0730 and arrived Nogeri 0900. Census amended and village inspected - housing poor. Departed 1200 for Yaunget (Maluwa) arriving 1400. Census amended and villag e inspected in late afternoon. Road and village fair only.

Friday 18th September, 1959. Departed Yaunget 0730 and arrive i Asawur (Musin) Initial ce nsus compiled and village inspected. Conditions quite reasonable. Departed 1200 for Warasai (Wasei) arriving 1330. Census amended and village inspected in late afternoon. Village fair. Overnight.

Saturday 19th September, 1959. Departed Warasai 0700 and arrived No-alu (No-in) 1000. Road fair. Census amended and village inspected -conditions shocking. Departed 1400 and arrived Warasai 1700. Overnight.

Sunday 20th September, 1959. Observed at Warasai.

Monday 21st September, 1959. Departed Warasai 0730 and arrived Yangarak (Abjatak) 1230. Road uncut but easy walking. Census amended and village inspected - conditions fair. Peanut garden close to village inspected. Overnight.

Tuesday 22nd September, 1959. Departed Yangarak 0730 and arrived Ambuken 1330. Road mostly over kunai - fair but very hot walking. Census amended and village inspected in late afternoon. Conditions fair. Overnight.

Wednesday 23rd September, 1959. Departed Ambuken 0730 and arrived proposed new site for Biamarumbu 1100. Inspected. Departed 1130 for resthouse on bank of screw river arriving 1230. Census amended and inspection of old village site carried out in afternoon. Overnight.

Thursday 24th September, 1959. Waited until 1200 for canoe from Avatip. Finally cargo departed by road and self in single canoe for Yamamumbu arriving 1500hrs. Census amended and village inspected-good. Departed 1530 for Avatip arriving 1630. Discussed the erection of copra drier and proposed Trade store with officals. Overnight.

Friday 26th September, 1959. Departed 0600 per M.L.Mala and arrived Ambunti 0830.

END OF DIARY.

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INTRODUCTION. The WAGU-YIGEI census division consists of two small villages at the base of the Hunstein Range and accessible from the main Sepik by means of the Black River.The people were formerly mountain natives but, since Administration contact, have moved down close to the lakes and have become, in part, canoe users. The area has not been regularly patrolled, having a visit in 1952, one in 1954,(no natives were seen however as the villages were deserted), two patrols within a month in 1958 and a medical patrol several months ago.

The Waskuk Hills census division is situated in the hilly area behind Ambunti.The area is accessable by both road and water, the latter being used by recent patrols, with powered canoes, as the road is not good nor regularly cleaned.These people also were formerly mountain natives but they are becoming more canoe minded and the majority now use this method to get to Melewei and thence to Ambunti by road when they wish to visit the station.Despite the close proximity of the area to the station only six patrols have visited since 1949.They dont however appear to have suffered from the lack of attention due mainly to the fact that they regularly visit the station.

The NUMAU-ANLATAK division is situated to the NW of Ambunti and is boardered by the Waskuk Hills and Burui Kumai divisions of the Ambunti S/D and by Nuku Patrol Post and the Maprik S/D.The people are rather backward due mainly to inaccessibility during the wet season and the resultant lack of patrols (5 since1949). The initial census of one village was recorded by this patrol and new names are still being recorded in a number of villages in the area.Some of the natives speak the same language and are connected with the Waskuk natives but approx. half differ and are connected more with the Mai Mai natives in Nuku Patrol Post's area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. The native situation in the Wagu Yigei appears to be quite good.The area has lacked Administration patrols but has been regularly visited by village natives from Yambon and Malu hunting crocodiles and fishing.Several trips have also been made by native gold prospectors without success and another is planned in the near future.The relation between these groups appears to be good and has resulted in several trips by the village officals to the two villages and also the station this year.

Wagu appear to have settled permanently at their new site but Yigei still spend a considerable time at their old site in the mountains.They were encourages to move closer to the station permanently to enable them to make use of the hospital and other amenities.

Both villages, particularly Wagu, appear to be dying out and the combined population (78) hardly warrants Administrat-

-ion patrols.Continued contact with the natives of Malu and Yambon should advance these ~~pmmt~~ people and this seems assured as both villages are obviously interested in the large sago and timber stands in the area which are far in excess of the two villages needs.

The native situation in the Waskuk Hills is apparently normal.These people are entirely different to,and a welcome change from the river natives and have a reputation and history of being very pro Government.Conditions throughout the area were generally good and some of the best villages in the sub-district were seen.Considerable interest was shown in cash cropping and this will be mentioned under "Agriculture" whilst movement of villages to a new sites is enlarged on under "villages".

Requests were made for trade store licences at the villages of Melewei,Bangwis,Tongwinjam and Avatip and all were referred to the ADO Ambunti for consideration.The trend unfortunately in all cases was to obtain the store for prestige value rather than a desire to make money or provide a closer and easier place to purchase goods. All villages put forward a barely literate native of a few years schooling to look after the the store and keep the books and amounts ranging from £15 to £115 had been collected from the whole village as capital.No record of individual payments was held.

Such ventures subscribed to by the whole village with no records kept should in my opinion be actively discouraged and definately not started where it can possibly be avoided.Due to the number of people involved there would be insufficent profit to distribute (even if the subscribers were known) and all have a good chance of eventually losing all the original capital through mis-handling.

They arise mostly out of the common habit of not distributing money that is paid to officals or the "boss boy" for work done by the whole village or a large group.This money is collected for the use of "buisness".A typical example is Avatip which has a bank book with £80 in it,being the proceeds of fresh foods sold to the Administration,another with £165 received from cutting the grass on the Ambunti airstrip and a further sum of £115, the proceeds from gold found by various members of the villages.In all cases there are no records to show who the money belongs to.

This practice has led to dis-satisfaction by the people who are doing the majority of the work and in most of the above cases payment is now being made to individuals on the basis of time worked.This sometimes envolves a certain amount of investigation but should I consider be followed and insisted on in all future cases where payment is made,to groups,for joint effort.

I am not against joint effort schemes where the subscribers are known, as to my knowledge, there is no native in the sub-districtwith sufficent capital and education to start an individ--ually owned store, and thus they will have to be used for quite a time in the future. By ensuring that payments are made to individuals and discouraging the collection of money until a joint scheme has been approved, it will be possible to record the amounts subscribed by each person, limit the number ih the scheme so that a worthwhile profit can be distributed to each person and generally start the venture on reasonably businesslike lines.

In villages where money has already been collected, a sufficently educated native is available to run the store, and supplies can be obtained, consideration will unfortunately have to be given to requests.

No complaints were received in the area during the patrol but this can be attributed to the fact that due to the close proximity of the station all complaints are bought in soon afterthey arise.

The native situation in the Numau-Ablatak is quite good considering the number of patrols that have visited it. The reception received was friendly although slightly indifferent but this should improve with more regular patrolling. The initial census was compiled at ASAWUR (Musin) without incident and altogether 117 new names were recorded in the division.

Conditions in most villages were poor and this is mentioned more fully under "villages", Instructions were issued and there should be a considerable improvement before the next patrol. The village of No-Walu was one of the worst I have seen despite the fact that it was first censused ten years ago. The people have only a vague idea what is going on and not one can speak intelligible pidgin. Three natives accompanied the patrol back to Ambunti and it is hoped to teach them pidgin and send them back to improve conditions in the village.

Only one complaint, concerning sorcery, was brought to the notice of the patrol and this I consider can be attributed to the fact that due to the distance to the station the natives mostly settle their problem themselves. Further enquiries at Asawur concerning the murder of a child at birth produced no further evidence. Details are breifly as follows; Whilst her husband was away at work a women of Musin became pregnant to the brother of her husband in whose care she had been left. The husband returned shortly afterwards and when the child was born allegidly killed it with a piece of wood. The women claimed that the killing took place in the presence of, and

encouraged by the Luluai.This was denied and no other witnesses were present.The husband has since returned to work and at the moment efforts are being made to trace him.When he has been located the investigations will be continued but it seems unlikely that sufficent evidence will be forth coming for charges to be laid.

Summing up I would say that the native situation in the areas is normal.It is suggested that a follow up patrol visit the area again before the wet season to consolidate and check on the improvemcht and rebuilding of villages at new sites and promote,if approved,the extension of cash cropping suggested under "Agriculture".

HEALTH. The general health throughout the areas appears to be quite good.This improvement in the general health can be attributed to:
(1) The recent patrols in all divisions by the KMA Ambunti.
(2) The Aidposts at Kwaka,Melewei and Avatip.

With the possible exception of Ambuken,No-Walu and Ablatak the various aidposts are accessible in one day and all villages appear to be making use of the facilities.This attitude was encouraged and the laws regarding the obtaining,by parents,of medical aid for children under 14 was impressed on them.

Of the three villages furthest away,Ambuken and Ablatak showed comparable health with the other villages but NO-Walu was very inferior having 17 deathd since the last patrol.This was apparently due to an outbreak of dysentry and resulted from filthy conditions and the general apathy and non attendance of the population to previous medical patrols.A considerable improvement in the village is anticipated in the next few months.

The census figures showing 105 births to 53 deaths in the last 12 months appear to back up the superfical impression when it is considered that 17 of these deaths occured at No-Walu.The comparision of the 1959 figures of 37 deaths of people over 13 and 16 under 13,to the 1956 figure of 31 over 13 and 40 under shows a considerable drop in the mortality rate amongst children.

It is anticipated that this improvement will continue especially if conditions in villages are improved and the aid-post, planned for Tongwinjam built.

VILLAGES. The best village yet seen in the Sub-District was Melowai and the majority of villages in the Waskuk Hills area were quite good.Conditions in the Numau-Ablatak and Wagu-Yigei were poor however and instructions were issued in a number of ~~pac~~ places for their improve--ment.

A patrol in 1956 encouraged the building of verandah type houses and the majority of villages now consist of these.Instructions issued however were interpretated as threats and fear of reprisals resulted in complete villages being constructed of this type of house in a short time.The resultant poorly constructed houses have thus become as bad if not worse than the traditional type.For this reason and lack of instruction by following officers a number of houses are being rebuilt on the old style.

This was discouraged and the design and erection of substantial housing was demonstrated, in several villages.It was pointed out that court action would not be taken by future patrols where evidence of improvement could be seen and instructions were issued for the gradual replacing of all villages with substantial well designed houses within the next year of so.

A total of 7 villages,Tongwinjan,Urambanj,Waskuk, Asawur,No-Walu,Biamanumbu and Yambunumbu had all moved to new sites since the last patrol but the majority had yet to be completed.A followup patrol in the next few months to check up on the satisfactory completion of these might be advisable.

VILLAGE OFFICALS. A full compliment exists throughout all areas and all appear to be doing their job to the best of their ability

EDUCATION. There are three SDA schools at Bangwis,Waskuk and Beglam and two Catholic schools at Melewei and Saseriman in the Waskuk Hills area.With the exception of Bangwis the children receive little more than religious instruction from an unqualified catachrist. The school at Bangwis however has a well equiphed school building and is supervised by a qualified Manus native.The school has apprex. 15 pupils who later go on to school at Ambunti and higher if they are sufficently advanced.

Two requests and a number of enquiries were received for children to attend the Government school at Ambunti and these will be forwarded to the appropiate authority.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. The villages of Wagu and Yigei are easily accessible,by water,at any time of the year providing the grass in the barret is cut.

The roads in the Numau Ablatak division were mostly uncut but were easy walking.During the wet season I would say that it would be impossible to visit the majority of the villages in this area.Due to the considerablecdistances between villages and the small population little improvement can be expected but providing that patrols are restricted to the dry season walking should be fairly easy.

Whilst at Amaki the village announced its intention of cutting the grass and opening up the Sanchi River as far as their village.This they claimed would be sufficent for a powered canoe and was encouraged as it would enable future patrols to go direct to Amaki and then to Kwaka.This would eliminate the walks over swamp to Kwaka and from Kwaka to Amaki and back necessitated by the present route.

Whilst at Bangus it was discovered that in 1956 work was started on a proposed motor road from Ambunti to Tongwinjam.The estimated length was 25 miles over and around a low mountain range and estimated time of completion one year.A number of tools were issued and a sum of £100,to be made available from that years road funds,was promised as payment on completion.

The road,except for the portion over the Ambunti mountain which was to be completed by station labour,was to be built by the combind villages of Yelogu,Waskuk,Bongwis,Melewei, Beglam,Mino,Tongwinjam and Urambanj.The reasons for construction were to have an all the year round axcess to the area,to enable sick people to get to Ambunti hospital more easily and to bring building materials,produce and cash crops by tractor to the station.Since then approx. two to three miles of road have been completed over level sections but at the moment no work is goingon. In connection with the road I would like to make the following comments:

(1) With the exception of Bangwis and Yelogu all villages can be visited by canoe all the year round provided the grass in the barrets is cut.With the exception of a few stretches a powered canoe can be used.

(2) A good walking road exists for x most of the distance between Waskuk and Bangwis and the remainded could be completed without difficulity.Only 1/3 of the road from Bangwis to Yelogu would be on the proposed motor road and the remaining 2/3 would have to be walked,and would follow the same route,whether the motor road existed or not.

(3) The Aidposts at Kwaka and Melewei now make it unnecessary for the majority of people to seek medical treatment at Ambunti.

(4) To date only sections of the road have been walked over and it is not absolutly certain if it is possible to put the road in. Even if it is,it seems unlikely that the route will be the shortest and best possible if left to the village officals to choose.

(5) Only a total of 360 males between the ages of 16 and 45 exist in all the villages which,I think,are hopelessly insufficent for the job.Even if they were enough I ~~think~~ am doubtful if the advantages it would bring to the people would be of sufficent incentive for its completion without undue pressure from the Administration.

(6), Admittedly the people were formally mountain natives and always walked to the station, but they are now becoming more canoe minded and almost all use this this method, as least as far as Melewei when they wish to visit the station.

Projects such as this which are started and then left to die a natural death, do little to increase the peoples confidence in the Administration. The road I consider to be the impractical result of misguided enthusiasm and the advantages to be gained do not justify the amount of work involved. The people were told that the matter would be taken up and a decision on the roads future be reached. I suggest it be abandoned.

It may be suggested that a properly graded walking road be constructed as an alternative which could be later widened to a motor road. I suggest that, if this is to be considered, an officer walk over the route first to ascertain if the population is sufficent for the work involved.

AGRICULTURE. Cash cropping in the Waskuk Hills and parts of the Numau-Ablatak is limited to peanuts. Recently however some coffee seed was obtained and a number of villages in the Waskuk area planted nurseries under supervision at Ambunti.

When the patrol was at Waskuk a day was spent examining a proposed coffee block, cleared by the combined villages of Bangwis, Melewei and Waskuk. A number of large peanut gardens were also inspected. Having shown interest the patrol was besieged, for the remainder of the trip, with requests to inspect peanut gardens, proposed coffee blocks, castor trees and almost everything that wwas grown in the village. Requests were also forthcoming from most villages, which had not already planted coffee at Ambunti, for seed. Cocoa and in one village rice seed were also requested.

In connection with the extension of cash cropping in the area I would like to make the following comments:

(1) The people are fanatically interested in introducing cash crops, particularly coffee. They may hold mystical beliefs about "business" but, unlike the river natives, they seem to realize and are willing to do the considerable amount of work involved. This is supported by the areas already cleared for coffee and the large peanut gardens.

(2) It may be significent to note that 4 crops of peanuts have been planted, reaped and sold and are being replanted in larger quantities. As the return for peanuts is relatively low this cannot be put down to the initial, (and often derrived from the small work, large profit, idea), enthusiasm that new cash cropping ventures whip up in most areas.

(3) Most of the ground in the area is raised and should grow crops even if the yield is low.

(4) A low yield, which may be considered uneconomical when compared with other areas, could still be worthwhile from this groups point of view as they have little else to look forward to for a cash income.

A good deal of time was spent explaining the amount of work involved and that returns would not be great. Such things as the fact that the coffee may not grow at all in some areas and that villages situated a considerable distance from Ambunti would have to bring the produce to the station were also pointed out. These seemed to be understood but they remained determined to plant whatever crops they could get hold of.

I do not imagine that the area will become the coffee bowl of the Sepik or that the crop will be a startling success. It seems likely however that the people will obtain coffee, and even more likely cocoa seed from some source and plant it with or without our help. As coffee is the most likely to succeed it is suggested that they be assisted as much as possible with this crop and given at least a fighting chance to succeed. An area as close to Ambunti, as this cannot be ignored indefinitely even although the potential is limited.

A visit by an Agricultural officer is therefore suggested with the sole intention of showing the natives, preferably by practical demonstration, where possible, the more technical details of growing coffee. Eg choice of ground, terracing etc. Once this is done it is considered that Native Affairs Officers and a Native Agricultural assistant, who I believe is to be stationed at Ambunti, could adequately handle such things as obtaining seed and organising the project.

The villages suggested for a start are Amaki, KWaka, Tonwinjam, Urambanj, Beglam, Mino, Wachuk, Bangwis, Melewei and Yambon.

CONCLUSION. A routine census patrol. The main points arising being:-

(1). The need for a follow-up patrol, to check on the re-building of the villages which have moved, to new sites and instructions issued for the general improvement of the area.

( ). The need for a decision on the proposed motor road.

(3). The possible trip of an Agricultural Officer to the area.

R.H.Mulcahy.
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT No. 8 1959/60. APPENDIX "A".

R.P.&N.G.C. REPORT OF PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.

Reg. No. 7365 Const. 1st Class NURGUNUWA - CONDUCT good. A reliable and experienced NCO.

Reg. No. 9064 Const. SENE. - Conduct fair. Is very lazy and would be no loss to the force if he resigned.

Reg. No. 9508. Const. SLIBIN. - Conduct fair. Was given plenty of work which he did quite well. He is however prone to petty breaches of discipline but may develop.

B.H.Mulcahy.
Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959.

Govt. Print.—513/10.57.—10,000.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work				Students														
																					Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
WAGU-YIGEI CENSUS DIVISION.																																							
	SEPT.																																						
WAGU	7th		1											1			1	1					3						-	13	1	11	-	10	-	1	3	15	12	34.
YIGEI	8th	1	3											1				3											1	17	1	10	-	10	-	5	7	20	12	44
		1	4											2			1	4					3						1	30	2	21	-	20	-	6	10	35	24	78
WASKUK HILLS CENSUS DIVISION NO. SY57.																																							
MELEWEI	9th		1					1						1				1					1				1	1	4	16	2	15	-	12	-	8	8	18	18	55.
BANGWIS	9th	4	3											1							5		5		5		8		12	59	9	49	-	39	-	28	38	45	60	194.
YELOGU	10th	1	1											1															6	19	5	14	-	12	-	13	13	18	14	58.
WASKUK	11th	4	4					1						2						1	4		7	1	3		5	2	17	65	9	61	-	50	-	55	47	56	70	250.
BEGLAM	22th	2	2					1	1					3			2	4			1	1	1						6	26	6	22	2	18	-	21	15	27	32	97.
SHSERIMAN	12th	5	7											3	1			1	2	4	2		1				4		7	39	6	40	1	36	-	32	36	37	45	157.
TONGWINJAM	14th	7	3					1	1	1				1	2					1	3		5	2			2		23	101	20	93	10	79	-	82	71	102	105	372.
URMBANJ	14th	2	2						1									1					2						4	37	3	33	2	24	-	23	20	36	35	116.
TOTAL		25	23					2	5	1				7	8		2	7	2	7	15		22	3	8		20	3	79	362	60	327	15	270	-	262	248	339	379	1377

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959.

Govt. Print.—513/10.57.—10,000.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		At Work: Inside District		At Work: Outside District		Students: Govt.		Students: Mission											
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	0-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child: M	Child: F	Adults: M	Adults: F	M+F
NUMAU - ABLATAK CENSUS DIVISION NO. SY58.																																						
WAKA	15th	3	2					1							2		1												18	57	10	53	8	50	-	49	42	62	67	220
MAKI	16th	8	7	1					1					2				1											11	61	9	56	7	45	-	52	43	76	75	246
WAKWAURU	16th	1	3		1			2	1														9						16	47	10	43	3	38	-	39	41	49	51	189
OGERI	17th	1	4																				2						7	39	3	33	-	31	-	24	22	40	36	124
AUNGET	17th	1	2						1						1		32	34					6				4		9	33	7	37	3	33	-	25	34	32	41	142
SAWUR	18th																						2				2		2	12	2	14	1	12	-	8	13	15	14	54
ARASAI	18th		2			2	1							2	1		10	11	13	10			14				6		6	26	6	34	2	32	-	25	28	26	40	139
O-WAIU	19th	5						2	1	1	1			9	3				5	2			21						8	40	5	40	-	38	-	38	30	30	46	165
BLATAK	21st	3	1					1															18				1		8	27	-	22	3	20		28	11	18	30	106
MBUKEN	22nd	2	2					1									7	4	2	6			4						5	25	6	29	1	26	-	18	15	35	33	105
IAMANUMBU	23rd	3	1											1			2	6	3	4			2						5	12	1	18	2	15	-	18	11	12	20	63
AMANUMBU	24th		1												1														4	7	-	6	-	5	-	8	3	8	8	27
OTAL.		27	25	1	1	2	1	7	4	1	1			14	6		52	56	23	22			78				13		99	386	59	391	30	343	-33	229	340	346	1	1580

67- 8-6 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. PR.Amb.9-59/60/549

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

25th September, 1959

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS RECEIVED 1 OCT 1959

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT AMBUNTI NO. 9 -59/60

Forwarded for your information please. As mentioned in para. 4 of the Assistant District Officer's covering comments, I will insist that the Swagap people see considerably more of the Administration in the future.

(A. T. CAREY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

Encl.

9/10
Pleased to be
advised that
required

PR.Amb. 9-59/60/549

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

25th September, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

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(A. T. CAREY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

Encl.

9 AMBUNTI SEPIK

J. H. Mater, P.O. A.Marks,C.P.O.

SWAGUP

Investigate alleged SWAGUP-BRUGHOWI dispute.

8/9/59. 11/9/59

four (4) days

NIL.

J H Mater

A Marks DO

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

"RJD/LL"

File: 30-1/ - 97

54

Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.

12th Sept. 1959.

The District Officer,
WEWAK.

SWAGAP PATROL.

I make no apology for sending forward this patrol of a four day patrol as I feel it highlights the dangers of administrative expansion without consolidation.

2. The history of the SWAGAP people is probably well known to you and Mr. Mater's visit marks the fourth contact with since the war, this for a village one day from the station.

3. I do not feel that this particular incident, so well investigated, is likely to cause trouble but we would be illadvised to forget that the SWAGAP people are still a force on the river. The mere thought of an attack left the semi-sophistacted BRGUNOWI people absolvtely petrified.

4. Another visit to SWAGAP will be paid in a couple of months time and it is planned that a far higher frequency of visits will be attained in the future.

5. They will, of course, be exempt from tax, for the present and a close watch will be kept on the activities of MARAGAW in the future.

R. Jeffrey Daugherty.

(R.Jeffrey Daugherty.)
a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

1964

PATROL REPORT

District of AMBUNTI SEPIK. Report No AMB 11 ,1959/60.

Patrol Conducted by R.H.Mulcahy, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled MAY RIVER AND WONGAMUSEN.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL.

Natives 7 members R.P.&N.G.C. 1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 2/10/59 to 4/11/59.

Number of Days 34.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/59 May River. 10/58 Wongamusen.

Medical ..../...../18.....

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol 1. Census revision. 2. Tax collection.

3. 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 ....

67-8-22

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

8th December, 1959.

PATROL REPORT - AMBUNTI - No.11/59-60

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks.

The Report makes it evident that the people are slowly overcoming their distrust of the injection technique with consequent benefit to themselves.

Mr. Mulcahy has acted with commendable tact and discretion in the affair at IMIOM. These groups should be aware by this time of the Administration policies for their own good, and I agree that this warning to the people should be sufficient on this occasion especially in view of the very friendly contact reported by the officer in the area as a whole.

The situation at CUM 2 could bear a degree of supervision, if your staff exigencies at AMBUNTI are relieved shortly.

Contingencies are returned for payment within your District.

A comprehensive report of what must have been a fairly difficult patrol.

(A.A. Roberts)
Director

67/8/72

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply Please Quote

No. PR.Amb.11-59/60/964

RECEIVED
27 NOV 1959
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

25th November, 1959

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT - AMBUNTI NO. 11/59-60

A report of a patrol embracing the May River area and the WONGAMUSSEN census division of the Ambunti Subdistrict is forwarded for your information, please.

The report indicates that Mr. Mulcahy has carried out an effective patrol covering a considerable area along the Sepik and May River waterways.

The general native situation is stable and fortunately static. As pointed out by Mr. Mulcahy, development in terms of cash cropping is at present impracticable. It is anticipated that the role of these people, remote from markets and with unenviable type of land (swamp) will be in the field of labour for some time to come.

Mr. Mulcahy's actions in respect to the reported killing at IMIOM (Page 3 & 4) are endorsed. He has shown a considerable degree of administrative foresight I think, and a warning is quite adequate at this stage.

The situation at OUM will bear watching and the Assistant District Officer is being instructed to have this kept in mind during his frequent visits to May River post. Being on the main river this should present no problem.

In respect to tax, with the complete collapse of the crocodile industry on the Sepik due to the reptiles being shot out, the local income of these river people has dropped to virtually nil. The reliance for money will again revert to indentured labour and Mr. Mulcahy's issuing of exemptions through the area is fully concurred in.

(A. T. CAREY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

PR.Amb.11-59/60/964

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

25th November, 1959

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

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Joshua Carey
(A. T. CAREY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AMB 31-2 No 11 1959/60.

Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.Sepik District.

18th November, 1959.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Patrol Report 11 of 1959/60.

Forwarded herewith are three copies of the above-mentioned Patrol Report.

The report is forwarded without covering comments from the Assistant District Officer Ambunti as he is at present in Australia and may not be back for some time.

Claim for camping allowance is attached

B.P.Mulcahy.
Patrol Officer.

DIARY. P/R No.11,1959/60.

Friday 2nd October,1959. Stores etc.for patrol loaded on ML Onyx together with stores for May River P/P. Departed Ambunti 1310 towing single canoe. Arrived Maio 1745.Overnight.

Saturday 3rd October,1959. Departed Maio 0610 and continued up the Sepik to Waskuk.Arrived 1845.Overnight.

Sunday 4th October,1959. Departed Waskuk 0545 and arrived Tauri 1500. Unloaded patrol gear and left at Tauri rest house.Departed Tauri 1500 a short distance down stream and loaded morota supplied by Oum village.Returned Tauri 1600 and completed loading to the ships capicity with building materials from Tauri.Investigated if Cargo Cult (see P/R 6,1959/60.)was still running. No evidence to suggest that it had been restarted.Overnight.

Monday 5th October,1959. ML Onyx departed 0615.Loaded patrol gear into single canoe and self and police departed 0645.Passed Onyx 0830 and turned into May River at 1330.Outboard went U/S 1530 and canoe pulled as far as Wanamoi.ML Onyx arrived 1745 and towed canoe to May River P/P arriving 1845.Overnight.

Tuesday 6th October,1959. ML Onyx to Mowi to pick up building materials. Remained at May River discussing patrol and investigations to be made into alleged murder at Imiom.Made radio contact with Wewak and warrants obtained for the arrest of the accused.OIC May River Mr.PO Mater outlined building program and tour of station made. Outboard repaired and running by 1600. Overnight. Onyx returned 1600.

Wednesday 7th October,1959. Mr.PO Mater departed for Ambunti 0815 in ML Onyx.Day spent in repacking supplies and straightening gear for patrol.Overnight.

Thursday 8th October,1959. Patrol gear loaded into single canoe.Worked from 0700 to 0800 on outboard which refused to start.Departed May River 0815 and travelled up the May River to Arai arriving 1245.Gear unloaded and camp made.Rest house and police barracks, in good condition,available.Talked with natives for an hour or so and then enquired into the incident at Imiom.Alleged deceased found to be very much alive and in the village at Arai.Inquiries into incident

carried out.Overnight.

Friday 9th October,1959. Portable wireless set up.Morning spent with further inquiries into Imiom incident.Census amended and tour off village made in early afternoon.Reception good and few absentees. Made radio contact with ADO Ambunti and PO Mater at Wewak.Word sent to Burumai to expect the patrol tomorrow and Imiom natives to expect the patrol on sunday.Overnight.

Saturday 10th October,1959. Departed Arai 0700 and arrived Burumai 0800. Gear unloaded and camp set up.Rest house and police barracks.in fair condition available. Census amended in early afternoon.Reception good with few absentees.Further inquiries into incident at Imiom made and remainder of day spent talking to natives and inspecting village. A considerable amount of food purchased with trade.Overnight.

Sunday 11th October,1959. Departed Burumai 0800 and arrived Arai 0830. Part of gear unloaded and left with police constable.Departed Arai 0910 with police and carriers from Burumai and Arai.Arrived at track to Imiom 0930.Gear unloaded and canoe back to Arai.Started walking into Imiom and met party of natives from village on road.Reception friendly and they helped carry cargo into village.Arrived 1300 and erected camp.A few trade goods given to natives and minor sores attended to by NMO.Further inquiries into incident carried out short address given to all present.Overnight.Guards posted.

Monday 12th October,1959. Night passed without incident.Short address given to all present and food purchased with trade.Departed 0800 with Imiom natives helping to carry cargo and arrived river 1030.Proceeded to Arai where carriers were paid off and gear loaded.Departed 1200 for Aumi arriving 1330. Camp made and afternoon spent talking with natives.Rest house in very poor condition available.Considerable amount of food bought with trade.Overnight.

Tuesday 13th October,1959. Census amended and village medically inspected by NMO.Reception OK and only one absentee.Tour of village made.Departed 0930 and arrived Yabrem 1000.Census amended and village medically inspected by NMO.Reception good and all present. Tour of village made and short time spent

talking with people.Departed 1300 and proceeded to May River P/P calling at Pimu,Aumi and Abagaisu en route and informing them of census to be carried out the following day.Arrived May River 1445.Afternoon spent compiling census books.Overnight.

Wednesday 14th October,1959. Departed May River 0835 and proceeded to Pimu arriving 0900.Census amended and village medically inspected by NMO.Reception good and all present. One minor complaint heard and short time spent talking with people.Departed 1100 for Aumi arriving 1115.Census amended and village inspected by NMO.Reception OK and all present.Talked with people for a short while and then departed at 1300 for Abagaisu arriving 1315.Census amended and village medically inspected by NMO.Talked with people for short while and then returned to May River arriving 1445.Word sent to Pekwe, Wanamoi and Waniap to expect patrol.Census books compiled.Overnight.

Thursday 15th October,1959. Departed May River 0900 and arrived Wanamoi 0920.Census amended and village medically inspected by NMO.Reception fair and a good number of absentees.Inquiries made into welfare of wifes and children of men in jail in Wewak and short xxxxxx address given.Departed 1230 for Pekwe arriving 1240.Census amended and village medically inspected by NMO.Reception OK and all present.Short time spent talking to people before returning to May River.Afternoon spent compiling census books.ML Onyx arrived from Ambunti at 1600 with rations and ax stores. Overnight.

Friday 16th October,1959. ML Onyx to Tsuri to pick up building materials. Word sent Mowi to expect patrol.Gear loaded into single canoe and self and police departed for Waniap at 0900 arriving 1100.Camp set up. Rest house and police barracks partly completed available.Afternoon spent talking to men of village.A small quantity of food bought with trade.Overnight.Guards posted.

Saturday 17th October,1959. Census amended and village medically inspected by NMO.Reception OK and only one family went "bush" when patrol arrived.Tour of village made and short address given.Departed Waniap 1100 and arrived May River 1300.ML Onyx returned from Tsuri 1430 and building materials unloaded. Overnight.

Sunday 18th October, 1959. Commenced putting iron roof on new store and office at May River. Overnight.

Monday 19th October, 1959. Roof on store and office completed. Gear loaded on ML Onyx. Departed May River 1230. Immediately went aground on a sandbar opposite the wharf. Gear and supplies unloaded and all available labour used in an effort to get boat off mud. Finally succeeded at 1500 and inspection of boat revealed no damage. As it was by this time to late to proceed Nowi, remained overnight station.

Tuesday 20th October, 1959. River level dropped overnight and it was decided to leave Onyx at station until it rose again. Departed 0745 and arrived Nowi 1030. Gear unloaded and camp set up. Good resthouse and police barracks available. Inspected creek that links Nowi with villages of Wanitm and Ium. Found it too low for canoe travel and trip to these villages abandoned. Census amended and village medically inspected by MMO. Reception OK and all present. Tour of village made and some time spent talking with people. Overnight.

Wednesday 21st October, 1959. Departed Nowi 0745 in single with a few patients for Tauri Adpost. Arrived Iniok 0945. Camp set up and several minor complaints settled. Three hamlets of village inspected in early afternoon and census amended and village medically inspected by MMO in late afternoon. Two patients to Adpost Tauri. Overnight.

Thursday 22nd October, 1959. Departed Iniok 1130 after being delayed by rain. Arrived Tauri 1300. Census amended and short talk given about head tax. Submission for exemption for the whole village heard and granted. Census amended and a few minor complaints settled. Those remaining left until morning. Overnight.

Friday 23rd October, 1959. A number of minor complaints settled. Village and Adpost inspected - in good condition. Departed 0930 a short distance downstream and thence by road for 15 mins. into Oum arriving 1015. Camp set up. Census amended and short talk given on tax. Submission for tax exemption heard and granted. A few minor complaints heard and settled in late afternoon. Overnight.

Saturday 24th October, 1959. Village inspected - satisfactory. A further complaint with Tauri concerning land settled. Departed 0940 for Oum 2. arriving 1040. Camp set up and village inspected - fair. Submission for exemption from tax heard and granted. Census amended but was abandoned because of heavy rain. CNA held in mens house for remainded of the afternoon. Overnight.

Sunday 25th October, 1959. Census finalized. Remainder of day observed at Oum. ML Onyx from May River 1500 and canoe from Ambunti at 1800. Overnight.

Monday 26th October, 1959. ML Onyx departed 0600 for Ambunti towing single canoe. Departed Oum 0830 for Yavenian. Arrived and found village assembled and waiting at mouth of barret. Submission for tax exemption for whole village heard and granted. Census amended and village medically inspected by MO. A number of complaints concerning Yavenian, Tauri and Oum heard and settled. Motored into village in afte- -noon and ijspected - good condition. Returned to Sepik in the late afternoon, set up camp and remained overnight.

Tuesday 27th October, 1959. Departed at 0800 and motored a short distance downstream to Chenapion barret. Proceeded into village per pull canoe arriving 0930. Submission for exemption from tax heard and granted and shortd address given. Village inspected and census amended after absentees had been rounded up. Village medically inspect- -ed and talk concerning non attendance to census and other patrols given. Departed 1500 and proceeded to trade store on Sepik just below Kubkaim barret. Found carriers waiting and proceeded to village. ½ hrs walk over a good road. Arrived 1745. Overnight.

Wednesday 28th October, 1959. Village lined and census amended. Submission for exemption from tax heard and granted. Village medically inspected by MO. A few minor complaints heard and settled and village inspected - conditions good. Departed 1300 to Sepik and thence by motor to Piaka arriving 1500. Village lined and census amended. Submission for exemption heard and granted. Overnight.

Thursday 29th October, 1959. Village inspected and a few minor complaints settled. Departed 0930 for Yambunumbu arriv--ing 1100. Only a few people present and the rest absent at Waskuk. Village inspected and the people told to come to Waskuk for census. Departed at 1130 for Waskuk. Arrived at mouth of barret at 1200 and found it too dry for motor. Police constable to village to bring people out to carry cargo. MO from Tauri arrived at 1500 with a child with a badly broken leg. Departed Waskuk 1530 for Swagup. Hit a submerged log a short distance down-stream and returned Waskuk to repair motor. When completed it was too late to proceed Swagup. Overnight. Waskuk natives finally turned up 1630.

Friday 30th October, 1959. Departed Waskuk 0645 per single canoe with injured child arriving Ambunti 1430. Child to Wewak per aircraft. Overnight.

Saturday 31st October, 1959. Departed Ambunti 0910. ML Onyx and double canoe with Mr. DO Clancy and PO's Mater and Fenton departing earlier. Arrived Swagup 1545. Overnight.

Sunday 1st November, 1959. Departed Swagup 0700 per double canoe with DO Clancy and PO's Mater and Fenton. Arrived Waskuk 1030. Double canoe stayed a short while and then departed for May River 1100. Moved patrol gear from rest house on Sepik to village. Remainderr of day observed at Waskuk. Overnight.

Monday 2nd November, 1959. Submission for exemption from tax heard and granted. Census amended and village medically inspected by MO. Tour of village made. Short talk given to all about their attitude and remainder of day spent cleaning village which was a shamble. Overnight.

Tuesday 3rd November, 1959. Departed Waskuk 0800 for Swagup. Arrived at mouth of barret and found natives waiting. Pulled for 2½ hrs. and arrived village 1500. Afternoon spent talking with natives. Quite a lot of food bought with trade. Overnight. Resthouse in poor condition available but no police barracks.

Wednesday 4th November, 1959. Village lined, census amended and people medically inspected by MMO. Reception good and all present. Short talk given on Administration aims etc. and tour of village made. Departed 1030 for Ambunti arriving 1700.

END OF DIARY.

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INTRODUCTION. The objects of this patrol were to amend the census figures in the contacted May River villages, collection of tax in the Wongamusen and routine administration.

The May River area was visited several months ago by the OIC May River, Mr.PO Mater but the Wongamusen was last visited in November 1958. Villages situated on the river in the Wongamusen however have had frequent contact with patrols and DNA officers travelling to and from May River and were noticably more advanced than the natives living off the Sepik.

Due to the low water the patrol was unable to visit the villages of Wanium, Ibu and Oun. These were visited by Mr.PO Mater last June however and will probably be visited for census revision in the new year when the water has risen.

HEALTH. The general health, from superficial impressions was very good in both areas. A few patients were brought to either the aid-posts at May River, Tauri or Ambunti hospital but in all cases the ailments were minor.

In all, only three cases of yaws were seen at May River and this was suprising as a number of new names were recorded. The May River people have evidently been wary in the past about receiving injections and care was taken to ascertain the persons attitude before they were given. No refusals were received however and it seems that the people are now becoming accustomed to them and accept them as necessary.

The following figures were compiled by the NAO accompaning the patrol and show the sicknesses treated. Mostly they were minor.

Scabies	34	Abscess	3
Yaws	3	Diarrhoe	2
T.U.	5	Pneumonia	1

Small sores etc. 70.

The census figures showing 47 births to 56 deaths do not back up this superficial impression. No direct cause could be found for the deaths but as they were mostly adults it may have been that an unusual number of elderly people have died since the last census.

There is no reason why the standard of health should not be maintained or even improved as the May River villages are sure to be regularly visited in the future and the NAO from Tauri visits most villages in the Wongamusen every two or three months.

VILLAGES. The villages in the Wongamusen were mostly in good condition and should remain this way with fairly regular patrolling. Some instructions for improvement were issued and these should be completed before the next patrol.

Villages in the May River were mostly poor. They are all subject to flooding by at least four feet of water during the wet season and little improvement [redacted] can be brought about in them while they remain at their present sites.It is however a little early in their contact to make any drastic changes and the only improvement suggested for the moment was the clearing of bush for a considerable distance around the village.This should have an immediate effect on hygiene and other improvements can be brought about later.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. A full complement exists in the Wongamusen and all seem to be doing their job to the best of their ability.

May River has mostly only one official in every village.A number have only a hazy idea of their duties but they should improve with more contact.Further officials will no doubt be appointed when pidgin speakers are obtainable and the people have a better idea of what is required.

EDUCATION. There are no schools or Mission activity in the area and it appears that this will be the case for a number of years to come.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. All villages are accessable by water in the wet season and present no problems in travelling.During the dry season some walking is involved but the distances are not great and the roads are reasonable considering they are flooded for most of the year.

AGRICULTURE. Both divisions are classed as economically depressed areas.A few peanuts are grown in the Wongamusen but to date none have been bought to Ambunti for sale.Cash cropping was neither mentioned nor encouraged by the patrol, as, until communications improve, there can be no potential whether suitable land exists or not.

The people have no economic aspirations in the agricultural sphere at the moment and any attempt to arouse them would be unwise when the location of the area is considered.

Some extension of crops to improve the diet of the area may be of benifit.The OIC May River [redacted] receives seeds from the Agricultural Department Wewak from time to time and these should be sufficent for distribution to the villages in the area.

Rest Houses. Resthouses exist in all the Wongamusen villages and all are in reasonable condition.Existing resthouses and their condition in the May River area are indicated in the diary.Where they did not exist the people were encouraged to build them before the next patrol.

CENSUS. Little trouble was experienced in the Wongammsen in compiling the census.Census at May River on the other hand takes considerable time and patience.Most natives have little idea what is going on and this is complicated by the fact that x large numbers of the people are known by one of about five standard names.There is also no distinction between names for males and females and most of the people change their name every so often.In one village a family consisting of five people were all known by the one name,Masio,and at least ten other people in the village had this name also.

The people were encouraged to choose different names for each person and to cease,at least for the purpose of census, from changing their names.The situation will undoubtly improve with more patrols but census in the area is likely to take both time and patience for a number of years to come.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. The native situation in the May River division appears to be normal.The patrol,with one exception,had almost 100% attendance at the census which is a good improvement on previous census patrols.A good reception was received in all villages and there were no signs anywhere of hostility.

Some time was spent at Wonawei enquiring into the welfare of the wifes and children of men in jail in Wewak.No complaints were received and they seemed to be adequatly looked after.There was a very poor attendance at the census in this village despite prior warning.This may be because the women do not like, or are afraid to attend without their men folk.The more likely reason however seems to be that too frequent enquiries into the welfare of families of men in jail in Wewak has produced an attitude of indifferance amoungst them.A short talk was given to all about attendance to future patrols and this may achieve the desired results.

Acting on information received from Mr.PO Mater, OIC May River the patrol enquired into the alleged murder of Nowni of Imiom village which is situated in the swamps about three hours walk off the May River.The people have had only two prior visits and have not yet had an initial census.It was the intention upon leaving the station to move to the village at dawn,surround it and apprehend the alleged murderers.Warrants for the arrest of five natives were obtained from Wewak before the patrols departure.

On arrival at Arui,the nearest village,inquiries were made into the incident and it was discovered that the alleged deceased,Nowni,was in the village at Arui.He had a small arrow wound on his chin when interviewed but otherwise was not hurt. Inquiries were carried out into the incident and details were briefly as follows:

Nowni who is evently the authority in the village attempted to break up a quarrel between two men of the village. The quarrel had devoloped to the stage of one arrow being fired by the participants at each other.When the fight continued Nowni fired an arrow at one of the men and was hit in the chin with a return shot.This evendently finished the fight.

Nowni stated that the incident had been amicably settled and his story was checked as far as possible with the natives at Arai and Burumai.It was decided to give prior warning to the village of the patrols visit,under the circumstances,rather than go in at dawn.Word was sent with Nowni to the village and the people were requested to come and meet the patrol at the river.

A number of unarmed males turned up and carried cargo and the patrol received a good reception in the village.The other participants in the fight were allegedly "at a sing sing" but it seems certain that they ran away on hearing of the patrols visit.There appeared to be no other absentees and Nowni's story was checked with other men in the village.A short talk was given to all present on the Administrations attitude to such incidents and they were warned that repetition would lead to action by the Administration.It seems better that the matter be left at this for the following reasons:

(1) The offence does not warrent the time it would probibly take to apprehend the natives concerned.

(2) As the trouble was internal and did not concern other groups it seems likely that it may have been amicably settled as stated.

(3) The people announced their intention of moving the village to the banks of the May River and thus make it more accessable to future patrols.Action in this case may have resulted in them moving further out of the Administrations sphere of influence.

(4) The people now visit the villages of Arai and Burumai and reports of further trouble should reach the OIC May River.

The people were therefore told that providing the account that they gave of the incident was true and no further trouble occured the Administration would take no action in this case.

Summing up the May River the general impression received was that the people were co-operative and friendly and no signs of unrest were apparent.

The native situation in the Wongamusen appears normal, in most villages.The people were friendly and co-operative and no signs of unrest,with one exception,were seen.The people in the village on the Sepik were noticably more advanced than those off the riverdue,as mentioned,to frequent contact with patrols and DNA staff travelling to and from May River.The "off river" villages, although mostly

friendly and co-operative were quite backward and would benefit from more frequent patrolling.

Three villages, Oum 2, Waskuk and Swagup are worthy of mention. Swagup has been the subject of a recent report (P/R AMB 9 1959/60) and I have nothing to add to this other than agree that more frequent patrols there are advisable.

There appears to be a good deal of unrest in the villages of Oum2. Recently seven natives returned from Angoram jail after completing terms of three and a half years for murder. They immediatly complained at Ambunti that a number of men had committed Adultery with their wifes during their absence. In the resulting CNA several natives, including the then Luluai received terms of up to six months I.H.L.

The incident seems to have arisen from, and be a part of, a cargo cult that was flourishing in the village a short time ago. Details of this however could not be obtained despite considerable questioning and the natives who have recently returned from Angoram will say nothing more than that the cult has finished and they are not aware of the details.

During the patrol stay, Yanak, one of the natives who has returned from Angoram was appointed Luluai by popular request and he may be a good influence in the village. The situation however is aggravated by a small minority group in the village who are in opposition to the larger groups supporting the returned men. One of this minority group was charged in CNA for assualt and sorcery whilst the patrol was at the village and received 6months and 4months (concurrent) ~~sx~~ respectively on each charge. The Complainant and village official pointed out that this man is practicing sorcery and carring on in exactly the same manner as the person previously murdered and demands such as "that he be put in the "big court" and put in Jail for several years" were forthcoming from a number of people.

The man has the village extremely frightened of him. He stated that he practiced the sorcery in revenge against the complainants in the adultery cases and stated that if convicted on the present charge would use sorcery to kill off all the returned men ~~x~~ when he returned to the village. He is at present in jail at Ambunti and will not be released for about five months. It is suggested that a close check be kept on the village both now and particularly when the man is released.

When the patrol visited Waskuk quite a number of people were absent, the patrol was kept waiting for nearly four hours for carriers when it was found that there was insufficient water in the creek to use the outboard motor. The people received ample prior warning of the patrols arrival and showed completed indifference to everything that went on. This may be due in part to lack of attention on the part of the Administration and it is hoped to visit the

village more regularly in the future.The village was cleaned under supervision during the patrols stay and two natives were brought back to Ambunti for a few weeks.It is hoped to send one of the village officials into Wewak for a short trip in the near future.This combind with more frequent visits should bring the village up to the standard of others in the area.

Summing up the Wongamuson I would say that on the whole the native situation is normal but more frequent visits to the "off river" villages, particularly Swagap and Waskuk, seems desirable. A check also seems necessary on activities at Oum, for the next few months.

Considerable consternation ~~evidently occurred~~ evedently occurred in all villages before the patrols arrival ~~over~~ over the payment of tax. All villages were given a short talk, about the principles of tax payment, in the simplest way possible and some at least appeared to have been understood.Exemptions were granted to all villages and the relief of the population was clearly evident.

I find it a little hard to believe that the people of this area had sufficent money in 1958 to pay tax and they are certainly incapable at the moment.The sole sources of income are by by either the sale of crocodile skins or by going away to work as contract labourers.As crocodiles have now been depleted considerably by shooters the people are only able to make a few shillings per head from this source and most have to go away, to work, to find a cash income.

Several years ago restrictions were put on the re recruitment of labour from the area due to the large numbers of able bodied males absent from the village.This restriction was lifted by the patrol,as there are now no males absent from the area.A short talk was given in a number of villages regarding the effects of large numbers of young men leaving the village and they were encouraged to keep numbers down to reasonable proportions.It is suggested that the people of this area be encouragedto go away to work when they need money. Desertions have not yet occured from the area and large numbers of young men in the village with little or no income will most likely give rise to economic aspirations in the agricultural field which, have no chance of being fullfilled in the near future,if at all.

It seems certain taht that these people will be incapable of paying tax for the next few years.

CONCLUSION. A routine patrol in a backward area with little potential.It achieved nothing speectacular but should serve to familiarise the people with the Administration and its aims.

B.H.Mulcahy.
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT No.11 1959/60. APPENDIX "A".

R.P.&N.G.C. REPORT ON PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.

Reg.No. 3075.Const.1st.Class WANABA. - Conduct good.Good bush man and capable NCO.

Reg.No.5112.Const. LARI. - Conduct good.Intelligent would make a good NCO.

Reg.No.6630.Const.SOMOIGIRA. - Conduct satisfactory.Average.

Reg.No.8075.Const.KAMBALOPI. - Conduct good.Not over bright but willing and reliable.

Reg.No.9127.Const.TAGUNIMBI. - Conduct satisfactory.Average.

Reg.No.9453.Const.BUGUG. - Conduct satisfactory.Tends to the use of force.

Reg.No.9508.Const.SLIBIN. - Conduct fair.At his best he will never be better than average.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TAX-CENSUS ADJUSTMENT ADVICE

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE Ambunti No. SY 1.

Govt. Print.—544/11.57.—500 bks.

NAME (Christian Name)	FATHER'S NAME (Surname)	VILLAGE (Place of Residence)	Yr. of Birth M.	Yr. of Birth F.	Tax Paid To	REMARKS	Census No.
WOIGRAGI	IN'OI'A	TAURI				Migrated out	SY1/26.
AUNIE	ANUGU	TAURI	59			(L.)/51 Birth	SY1/53
PONI'EI	INARA	TAURI	20		1958.	Deceased	SY1/61
KINO	NANO	TAURI		40		Married	SY1/112
KWAINA	KAISAK	TAURI		38		M/1	SY1/139
NAIPRO	KAISAK	TAURI.		31		M/1	SY1/140
NEGWI	KAISA	TAURI		43		From 148	SY1/143
NUGI	GWEINA	TAURI		44		To 143.	SY1/148
NONNEI	EIGU	TAURI		54		New Name	SY1/160
NAIMO	DUGU	TAURI		59		Birth	SY1/197
NABI	DUGU	TAURI		59		Birth	SY1/198
INASIN	YOMBU	TAURI		42		From 392	SY1/202
NAI	NAMINEI	TAURI	59			Birth	SY1/231
MARGORAGO	YAPU	TAURI		59		Birth	SY1/236.
IABAI	NABRI	TAURI		54		M/O	SY1/258
NANAU	UCU	TAURI		24		M/O	SY1/274
AUGU	INWEI'A	TAURI	59			Birth	SY1/297.
KWAINA	KAISAN	TAURI		41		M/O	SY1/307
NAU'I	UGUL	TAURI		40		M/O	SY1/339
NU	KAMAI	TAURI	58			Deceased	SY1/340
YAN'AHI	NAMANYEN	TAURI		50		M/O	SY1/352
KAILAL	PAIASKO	TAURI		59		Birth	SY1/375
NEI	NAMAKOM	TAURI	22			Deceased	SY1/381
UGOT	INAWEI'A	TAURI		38		M/1	SY1/387
INASIN	YOMBU	TAURI		42		To 202	SY1/392
KAISINNEI	YANTERANGO	TAURI	12			M/O	SY1/409
YAIMO	YAWAI	TAURI		39		M/1	SY1/434
NAMIO	NAGU	OUMI	24			Deceased	SY2/8
BONUP	WAGEI	OUMI	58.			Named	SY2/63
HOTIA	KASEN	OUMI	59			Birth	SY2/73
KONOO	NU'BRI	OUMI		20		Deceased	SY2/77
AUKUK	KWOWI	OUMI		59		Birth	SY2/86
ANUMARA	KADI	OUMI	59.			Birth	SY2/96
MAINO	UMUGWA	OUMI		46		To 349.	SY2/105
SANI	WOWAS	OUMI		58		Deceased	SY2/109

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TAX-CENSUS ADJUSTMENT ADVICE

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE AMBUNTI No. SY2.

Govt. Print.—544/1.57.—500 bks.

NAME (Christian Name)	FATHER'S NAME (Surname)	VILLAGE (Place of Residence)	Yr. of Birth M.	Yr. of Birth F.	Tax Paid To	REMARKS	Census No.
AURUM	WADIO	OUMI	56			M/O	SY2/29.
MAI'INO	AUKYA	OUMI		30		Deceased.	SY2/179.
NOWATAP	KANGOIMI	OUMI		58		Deceased	SY2/181
ONEI	WOBWKWI	OUMI		41		To 364	SY2/187.
AUTU	INEI	OUMI	59			Birth	SY2/189
BATO	WOI'U	OUMI		51		M/O	SY2/196.
NOMO'OM	WAUWAS	OUMI		32		M/O	SY2/277
YABI	OUKEN	OUMI		25		Deceased.	SY2/36
x x	MAIWAN	OUMI		58		Deceased	SY2/315
MAINO	UMUGA	OUMI		46		From 108	SY2/349.
ONEI	WOBKI	OUMI		41		From 187	SY/36
BINAGUM	AUGIEN	OUMII		22		M/O	SY 3/9
WANANUR	OLIKAI	OUMII		22		M/O	SY 3/31
	ABINAU	OUMII	59			C33 Birth	SY3/35.
NUDI	BARI	OUMII		43		M/O	SY3/40
MAINO	BAGAI	OUMII	58			Deceased	SY 3/63.
MILANU	WABMI	OUMII		22		Deceased	SY3/75
NIGIGEI	OBIEN	OUMII		45		M/O	SY3/76.
MAIAU	MAI'AS	OUMII		02		Deceased	SY3/80
AUGUM	DIMGI	OUMII	58			Named	SY3/105
	DIMGI	OUMII	59			Birth	SY3/106
BINAGUM	AUGIEN	OUMII		20		Wife Emp.	SY3/107
x x	PALI	OUMII	59			Birth	SY3/111
NISA	SUBAI	OUMII		52		M/O	SY3/125
x x	WABOO	OUMII		59		Birth	SY3/126
NANAO	URISO	OUMII				M/1	SY3/164
SO-IT	MAIWAN	OUMII		45		M/1	SY3/165
NAMON	KAMKAM	OUMII		59		Birth	SY3/185
ANANUR	WOLEIKUM	OUMII				M/1	SY3/215
YENAU	YENAK	OUMII	39			Deceased	SY3/237
BIGRAU	WOWAS	OUMII		43		To 251	SY3/238
BUNK.	EIGOT	OUMII		44		To 272	SY3/238.
BOTO	OWINGA	OUMII		63		M/1	SY3/247
BIGRAU	WOWAS	OUMII		43		From 238	SY3/257
ORISA	SUBAI			50		M/1	SY1/260

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TAX-CENSUS ADJUSTMENT ADVICE

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE AMBUNTI No. SY3.

Govt. Print.—514/11.57.—500 bks.

NAME (Christian Name)	FATHER'S NAME (Surname)	VILLAGE (Place of Residence)	Yr. of Birth M.	Yr. of Birth F.	Tax Paid To	REMARKS	Census No.
WANUWI	WAINU	OUMII		44		M/O	SY3/268
BURUK	EIGOT	OUMII		44		From 239.	SY3/272
NUWAN	KIKO	OUMII		59		Birth.	SY3/273
NAKUMOI	TAUL	OUMII	59			B/R.	SY3/284
NINO	WAMUN	OUMII	30			M/1	SY3/289
NUTI	HABINO	OUMII		43		M/1	SY3/290.
GULBURUN	DUABUN	CHENARIMA	13			Deceased	SY4/29.
WANWANKWI	KARANU	"		44		Deceased	SY4/34.
NONOHOMBOI	KWONBUMIN	"		25		Deceased	SY4/75.
SABATO	SUMKURU	"		43		Deceased	SY4/76
SANKANTO	NECLIOK.	"		23		Deceased	SY4/64.
EWEINLELI	AGUNO	"		55		M/1	SY4/85.
AUSU'-UNA	KANU	"		59		Birth	SY4/113.
X X	MARAPU	"	59			Birth	SY4/136
BURUTU	BIKSAMOI	"		20		Deceased	SY4/186.
MARE'NUABI	URUGAIN	"		47		Different Surname	SY4/199.
NEMSI	WOWAS	"	18			Deceased	SY4/212.
WANAPINO	SITANNA	YAVENIAN	52			M/1	SY5/6
INAMOI	AUGIEN	"		49		M/1	SY5/7
KAUGEI	INAURI	"	36			M/1	SY5/19
SANGIADO	OWENO	"		59		Birth	SY5/40
KAMARERI	NARANGAI	"	59			Birth	SY5/49
TUMBUBIA	HIHU	"	59			Birth	SY5/50
WARMEI	MI'HU	"		46		M/O	SY5/46.
KAINDI	WIEN	"		58		Deceased	SY5/64.
NAWEI	SUWAIE	"	59			Birth	SY5/75.
KABIEN	YAMARAO	"	26			Deceased	SY5/143
NOBELI	NAIKLI	"		38		M/1	SY5/178
RAMUKWOI	KARAKU	"	57			Birth	SY5/188
YAKUBOTO	KARAKU	"		53		New Name.	SY5/189
WADMAI	MIWU	"		42		M/1	SY5/196
AIYIMBO	MAI'AS	"	59			Birth	SY5/203
KURIBATO	SUTAT	"		43		M/1	SY5/221
BLANSAI	WALBI	"	57			Birth	SY5/262
KOGASI	WALBI	"		45		M/O	SY5/257

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TAX-CENSUS ADJUSTMENT ADVICE

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE AMBUNTI No. SY5

Govt. Print.—544/11.57.—500 bks.

NAME (Christian Name)	FATHER'S NAME (Surname)	VILLAGE (Place of Residence)	Yr. of Birth M.	Yr. of Birth F.	Tax Paid To	REMARKS	Census No.
ENAMAI	AVGIEN	YAVENION		46		M/0	SY5/266
ENOWI	AVGIN	"		40		M/1	SY/292
MINAISU	WANVPA	"		59		Birth	SY5/295
KWATO	KWIMENIO	"		59		Birth	SY5/298
NAMSURLAGI	WARVKAI	"	59			Birth	SY5/305
ALIEN	MALIO	"	26		1959	M/1	SY5/307
YANGARO	HABMA	"	59			Birth	SY5/316
SIGARTO	WANI	"		59		Birth	SY5/322
NARANVBI	NVGVMBGBIA	"		59		Birth	SY5/328
NAGUSAMA	URVMARO	"		59		Birth	SY5/349
VRIEN	NASOEI	"	28		1958	Deceased	SY5/353
VANABINO	SAPERI	"	52			Deceased	SY5/413
KWANSU	MAKABERA	"		42		M/1	SY5/414
VRIMOTO	MORAN	"		42		M/0	SY5/446
YENAWAI	OGIEN	"				M/0	SY5/461
MASURBI	WARVA	"		59		Birth	SY5/464
MANGUNAV	WANBABA	"	36		1958	M/0	SY5/490
OWEI	IYASUAI	"	34		1958	M/0	SY5/500
ORIA	NARIO	"	27			M/0	SY5/550
YAVVIEN	INASI	"	40			Deceased	SY5/561
MANOWIN	WOWVS	"	38			Deceased SY5/485	SY5/570
URGOTO	NOGWA	KVBKAIN		40		M/1	SY6/6
MANUK	WUNINBI	"	46			Deceased	SY6/6
" "	KWONAHUNA	"	59			Birth	SY6/38
ARAMAI AP	EITSAMI	"		13		M/0	SY6/57
YAUNILIAN	NAHUNU	"		47		M/0	SY6/58
GUBNAKALO	TEMUHAIA	"		30		M/1	SY6/66
MAGU	KULHUNA	"	54			M/1	SY6/67
INDAIDO	KULHUNA	"		56		M/1	SY6/68
UNWONEP	KULHUNA	"		50		M/1	SY6/75
MARAKWA	KALHUNA	"	55			M/1	SY6/76
WOIGMATAN	ISIMBU	"		58		Birth	SY6/84
" "	BWENGRO	"	59			Birth	SY6/107
WANBOI	NINDUA	"	15			Birth	SY6/119
X X	WULAU'U	"	"	59		Birth	SY6/124

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TAX-CENSUS ADJUSTMENT ADVICE

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE AMBUNTI No. SY 6.

Govt. Print.—544/11.57.—500 bks.

NAME (Christian Name)	FATHER'S NAME (Surname)	VILLAGE (Place of Residence)	Yr. of Birth M.	Yr. of Birth F.	Tax Paid To	REMARKS	Census No.
UGUTU	NO'OKA	KUBKA'M		45		M/0	SY6/172
KWASTAK	SIBATO	"		40		M/1	SY6/182
URUDWA	SESUMBUA	"		33		M/1	SY6/185
KAMUT	WANANTO	"	5	32		M/1	SY6/190
YIMBUTAUM	NESIKLO	"		48		M/1	SY6/191
WABI UKWI	NESIKLO	"		51		M/1	SY6/192
ABUGRA	NESIKLO	"		55		M/1	SY6/193
MUGSANWARU	TENKRU	"		43		M/1	SY6/194
GRL MAUWI	YAMKARU	"		59		Birth	SY6/199
KALMA BUTO	MULIAMAP	"		59		Birth	SY6/205
GUDMAWARI	WULUNU	"		42		M/0	SY6/198
BOISTAP	NEMNUMA	"		38		M/0	SY6/211
SEAHONER	MANGA	"		40		M/0	SY6/224
UDMAURI	URUHONEI	"		42		M/1	SY6/228
MAGSANWARU	TENGRU	"		43		M/0	SY6/250
KWALIWHU	BOKIO	"		15		Deceased	SY6/261
SIGINIAP	KUDUNO	"		37		M/0	SY6/262
SAU-INEP	MUNGAIR	"		42		M/1	SY6/271
SKINIE-OT	KUNDU	"		38		M/1	SY6/316
IMSIGRI	NAUBIS	"	25		1958	Deceased	SY6/323
x x	BIRIJA	"	59			Birth	SY6/332
SACK	NILITAGIS	"	58			Deceased	SY6/347
UGUDWARA	SASIMWA	"		34		M/0	SY6/355
x x	YIMBAN	WASKUK		59		Birth	SY7/4
MABLUI	SOVA	"		43		From 40	SY7/12
HASVI	NENDU	"		43		M/1	SY7/25
GULWAN	BUTUBO	"		42		To R	SY7/40
GUTMARRO	BIMONIAHEP	"		23		M/0	SY7/44
IOAPTO	KWORONI	"		58		M/0	SY7/45
YUMONET	KWORONI	"		48		M/0	SY7/46
MAGU	KWORONI	"	52			M/0	SY7/50
MARAKWA	KWORONI	"	53			M/0	SY7/51
TACITU	KONU	"		29		Deceased	SY7/55
YOUANDU	KAMUNMU	"	57			To 94.	SY7/56
KUMUD	NOWIMBA	"		25		M/0	SY7/62

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TAX-CENS[illegible] ADJUSTMENT ADVICE

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE AMBUNTI No. SY7.

Govt. Print.—544/11.57.—500 blks.

NAME (Christian Name)	FATHER'S NAME (Surname)	VILLAGE (Place of Residence)	Yr. of Birth M.	Yr. of Birth F.	Tax Paid To	REMARKS	Census No.
YUMBATA	NISIOGRU	WASKUK		45		M/O	SY7/69
WANDAU	NISIOGRU	"		50		M/O	SY7/70
SABAGRA	NISIOGRU	"		56		M/O	SY7/71
PIKSIAP	IABAHONI	"		38		M/1	SY7/76
SINUP	YINGAHUNU	"		42		M/1	SY7/92
YOVANDU	KAMUNMU	"	57			From 51	SY7/94
X X	RAMSERI	"	59			Birth	SY7/97
MAKSUNUBI	WADAGAI	"		39		M/1	SY7/98
KURU	SUARIKI	BIAKA	21		1958	Deceased	SY8/31
BIRSIA	JAKANU	"		41		M/O	SY8/39
X X	DIGUDI'EI	"		59		Birth	SY8/43
YENGAHONI	BUNSI	"		40		M/1	SY8/44
X X	KEVIE	"	59			Birth	SY8/51
Y X	KEVIE	"		59		Birth	SY8/52
GURANUI	ISIMBU	"	13		1958	Deceased	SY8/54
NAGRUTU	NAKSI	"		43		From 94	SY8/78
SAMKIKIS	WONI	"		44		From 90	SY8/82
WANANEP	WAMLO	"		43		M/1	SY8/85
SAMKIKIS	WONI	"		45		To 82	SY8/90
NUGRUTU	NAKSI	"		43		To 92	SY8/94
WUPI'HUNUGI	BUANG	"	42			Discharged	SY8/102
IMKATOU	BUANG	"		44		M/O	SY8/106
IA P'KRO	KWASUR	"		58		Deceased	SY8/119
IAHONWUNEB	WAMARU	"		43		M/O	SY8/137
GEB'IER	POKO	"	38		1958	M/O	SY8/155
YAMKANTO	BUANG	"		43		M/1	SY8/156
YENGOAWI	MENGI	"		39		M/O	SY8/175
UMI'OWI	BEIPON	SWAGUP		49		M/O	SY9/3
MOKYAPEN	SWAGUP	"		42		M/1	SY9/4
GWADAPO	NAGIO	"		10		Deceased	SY9/12
NABOSBITA	YAMKUSAMIN	"		45		M/O	SY9/13
BU'EN'FENAT	SWAGUP	"		28		M/O	SY9/35
-WISUA	NUGULEI	"		28		Deceased	SY9/45
X X	DAKUSMEI	"		59		Birth	SY9/48
IAV'NAP	KONKONG	"		42		M/O	SY9/50
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		M/O	[illegible]

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TAX-CENSUS ADJUSTMENT ADVICE

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE AMBUNTI No. SY 9

Govt. Print.—544/11.57.—500 bks.

NAME (Christian Name)	FATHER'S NAME (Surname)	VILLAGE (Place of Residence)	Yr. of Birth M.	Yr. of Birth F.	Tax Paid To	REMARKS	Census No.
MI'AMBATO	BISO	SWAGUP		26		Deceased	SY9/92
WANIBU	KUNWOL	"		52		Unknown.	SY9/109
MI'OWI	BEITON	"		49		M/1	SY9/112
WULAPUNEI	KUNWOL	"	56			New Name	SY9/113
BITAKRO	CADIAN	"		23		Deceased	SY9/125
[illegible]UNKAU'UN	SENOWI	"		23		Deceased	SY9/137
MAKUNIA	DIBOI	"		56		New Name	SY9/152
"	DIBOI	"		59		Birth	SY9/153
NEI'ENWAU	YAUWINO	"	31		1958	M/0	SY9/171
LIMO'WOR.	BINO	"		33		M/0	SY9/172
BARMORO	BINO	"		40		M/0	SY9/173
YAMGUN	NEI'ENWAU	"	55			M/0	SY9/174
NAGAMO	YAUUNO	"	34		1958	M/0	SY9/178
ASMITO	NEI'A	"		38		Deceased	SY9/179
" "	NAGAMO	"	68			Deceased	SY9/180
GILIAP	AMAKUNEI	"		59		Birth	SY9/184
" "	YAMKURO	"	59			Birth	SY9/188
NAMKWAI'AB	KANU	"		8		Deceased	SY9/192
NIWAS	KANU	"		8		Deceased	SY9/193
POMORA	BINO	"		40		M/1	SY9/200
NAGWINEP	WONKWAN	"		41		M/1	SY9/222
NASAKOK	DIMIANGO	"	36		1959	Decd.	SY9/224
BULPO	DIMPIAMPOR	"	34		1959	M/1	SY9/229
NABOSBATOU	YAMBUSTHEI	"		43		M/1	SY9/230
BITSIAB	YANUS	YAMBUNWOK		40		M/0	SY10/1
KULIMARA	UANUS	"		44		Deceased	SY10/3
NANHARIS	SUASA	"	19		1958	Deceased	SY10/13
WEIENOUR	NHOU	"		38		M/1	SY10/28
NACHAN	NADAGA	"		32		M/0	SY10/30
ROMI-AP	ATAHI	"		16		M/1	SY10/47
NABASWORO	NAHUNU	"				M/1	SY10/48
BISIAP	AMBUN!	"		59		Birth	SY10/52
HASUI	NANDU	"		44		M/0	SY10/62
SANGITU	NANDU	"		53		Deceased	SY10/63
SINUK	NOKWA	"		35		M/0	SY10/86

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959. MAY RIVER CENSUS DIVISION. R/R No.11 of 1959/60.

Govt. Print.—4391/10.59.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
KUMUMAI	10/10	1	2										1	5	2		4	11		2	3		2						6	25	8	18	-	16	-	15	20	23	20	83
ARAI.	9/10		1											3	3		1	2	2	2	3		8						12	28	5	27	-	24	-	20	6	22	32	80
ADNI	13/10		1					1				1		2	2			2		7			3						8	13	4	13	-	12	-	13	7	11	13	47
IABREN.	13/10		1									1			2		1	1		2			3						4	13	4	7	1	7	-	11	10	11	8	43
RAINU.	14/10	2	4		1		1		1					1	2		1	1		3			4						5	23	4	19	2	17	-	12	15	25	31	86
ANAI.	14/10	1	4						1					1	2		1	5		2			1						6	12	10	14	-	12	-	10	19	13	17	62
ABAGAISU.	14/10		1												1		3	4		1	1		4						8	15	10	8	2	8	-	14	11	12	13	55
PENUN.	15/10	2	1												1			2		7	5								10	16	3	12	1	10	-	14	7	13	15	54
WANAMOI.	15/10	3						1	2					1	3		1	7	2	3	35								7	47	7	41	-	34	-	20	23	20	47	145
WANIAP.	17/10	2	2											4	3	1		5	1	5	2		8						16	24	7	24	1	22	-	31	21	23	32	117
WONI.	20/10	2	5											2	2		2	1		2			6						11	45	14	47	1	43	-	30	37	18	55	170
INIOK	21/10	5	7					1						2						1			13			4			30	55	9	57	2	50	-	46	46	46	53	218
TOTAL		18	29		1		1	3	4			2	1	21	23		14	41	5	43	46		54			4			123	316	85	283	8	255	-	243	225	268	336	1179

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AMB 31-2 No 11 1959/60.

Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI, Sepik District.

18th November, 1959.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Patrol Report 11 of 1959/60.

Forwarded herewith are three copies of the above-mentioned Patrol Report.

The report is forwarded without covering comments from the Assistant District Officer Ambunti as he is at present in Australia and may not be back for some time.

Claim for camping allowance is attached

B.H.Mulcahy.
Patrol Officer.

DIARY. P/R No.11,1959/60.

Friday 2nd October,1959. Stores etc.for patrol loaded on ML Onyx together with stores for May River P/P. Departed Ambunti 1310 towing single canoe. Arrived Maio 1745.Overnight.

Saturday 3rd October,1959. Departed Maio 0610 and continued up the Sepik to Waskuk.Arrived 1845.Overnight.

Sunday 4th October,1959. Departed Waskuk 0545 and arrived Tauri 1500. Unloaded patrol gear and left at Tauri rest house.Departed Tauri 1500 a short distance down stream and loaded morota supplied by Oum village.Returned Tauri 1600 and completed loading to the ships capicity with building materials from.Tauri.Investigated if Cargo Cult (see P/R 6,1959/60.)was still running. No evidence to suggest that it had been restarted.Overnight.

Monday 5th October,1959. ML Onyx departed 0615.Loaded patrol gear into single canoe and self and police departed 0645.Passed Onyx 0830 and turned into May River at 1330.Outboard went U/S 1530 and canoe pulled as far as Wanamoi.ML Onyx arrived 1745 and towed canoe to May River P/P arriving 1845.Overnight.

Tuesday 6th October,1959. ML Onyx to Mowi to pick up building materials. Remained at May River discussing patrol and investigations to be made into alleged murder at Imiom.Made radio contact with Wewak and warrants obtained for the arrest of the accused.OIC May River Mr.PO Mater outlined building program and tour of station made. Outboard repaired and running by 1600. Overnight. Onyx returned 1600.

Wednesday 7th October,1959. Mr.PO Mater departed for Ambunti 0815 in ML Onyx.Day spent in repacking supplies and straightening gear for patrol.Overnight.

Thursday 8th October,1959. Patrol gear loaded into single canoe.Worked from 0700 to 0800 on outboard which refused to start.Departed May River 0815 and travelled up the May River to Arai arriving 1245.Gear unloaded and camp made.Rest house and police barracks in good condition available.Talked with natives for an hour or so and then enquired into the incident at Imiom.Alleged deceased found to be very much alive and in the village at Arai.Inquiries into incident

carried out.Overnight.

Friday 9th October,1959. Portable wireless set up.Morning spent with further inquiries into Imiom incident.Census amended and tour off village made in early afternoon.Reception good and few absentees. Made radio contact with ADO Ambunti and PO Mater at Wewak.Word sent to Burumai to expect the patrol tomorrow and Imiom natives to expect the patrol on sunday.Overnight.

Saturday 10th October,1959. Departed Arai 0700 and arrived Burumai 0800. Gear unloaded and camp set up.Rest house and police barracks in fair condition available. Census amended in early afternoon.Reception good with few absentees.Further inquiries into incident at Imiom made and remainder of day spent talking to natives and inspecting village. A considerable amount of food purchased with trade.Overnight.

Sunday 11th October,1959. Departed Burumai 0800 and arrived Arai 0830. Part of gear unloaded and left with police constable.Departed Arai 0910 with police and carriers from Burumai and Arai.Arrived at track to Imiom 0930.Gear unloaded and canoe back to Arai.Started walkink into Imiom and met party of natives from village on road.Reception friendly and they helped carry cargo into village.Arrived 1300 and erected camp.A few trade goods given to natives and minor sores attended to by MMO.Further inquiries into incident carried out short address given to all present.Overnight.Guards posted.

Monday 12th October,1959. Night passed without incident.Short address given to all present and food purchased with trade.Departed 0800 with Imiom natives helping to carry cargo and arrived river 1030.Proceeded to Arai where carriers were paid off and gear loaded.Departed 1200 for Aumi arriving 1330. Camp made and afternoon spent talking with natives.Rest house in very poor condition available.Considerable amount of food bought with trade.Overnight.

Tuesday 13th October,1959. Census amended and village medically inspected by MMO.Reception OK and only one absentee.Tour of village made.Departed 0930 and arrived Iabrem 1000.Census amended and village medically inspected by MMO.Reception good and all present. Tour of village made and short time spent

talking with people.Departed 1300 and proceeded to May River P/P calling at Pimu,Aumi and Abagaisu en route and informing them of census to be carried out the following day.Arrived May River 1445.Afternoon spent compiling census books.Overnight.

Wednesday 14th October,1959. Departed May River 0835 and proceeded to Pimu arriving 0900.Census amended and village medically inspected by NMO.Reception good and all present. One minor complaint heard and short time spent talking with people.Departed 1100 for Aumi arriving 1115.Census amended and village inspected by NMO.Reception OK and all present.Talked with people for a short while and then departed at 1300 for Abagaisu arriving 1315.Census amended and village medically inspected by NMO.Talked with people for short while and then returned to May River arriving 1445.Word sent to Pekwe, Wanamoi and Waniap to expect patrol.Census books compiled.Overnight.

Thursday 15th October,1959. Departed May River 0900 and arrived Wanamoi 0920.Census amended and village medically inspected by NMO.Reception fair and a good number of absentees.Inquiries made into welfare of wifes and children of men in jail in Wewak and short address given.Departed 1230 for Pekwe arriving 1240.Census amended and village medically inspected by NMO.Reception OK and all present.Short time spent talking to people before returning to May River.Afternoon spent compiling census books.ML Onyx arrived from Ambunti at 1600 with rations and ~~xx~~ stores. Overnight.

Friday 16th October,1959. ML Onyx to Tauri to pick up building materials. Word sent Mowi to expect patrol.Gear loaded into single canoe and self and police departed for Waniap at 0900 arriving 1100.Camp set up. Rest house and police barracks partly completed available.Afternoon spent talking to men of village.A small quantity of food bought with trade.Overnight.Guards posted.

Saturday 17th October,1959. Census amended and village medically inspected by NMO.Reception OK and only one family went "bush" when patrol arrived.Four of village made and short address given.Departed Waniap 1100 and arrived May River 1300.ML Onyx returned from Tauri 1430 and building materials unloaded. Overnight.

Sunday 18th October, 1959. Commenced putting iron roof on new store and office at May River. Overnight.

Monday 19th October, 1959. Roof on store and office completed. Gear loaded on ML Onyx. Departed May River 1230. Immediatly went aground on a sandbar opposite the wharf. Gear and supplies unloaded and all available labour used in an effort to get boat off mud. Finally succeeded at 1500 and inspection of boat revealed no damage. As it was by this time to late to proceed Mowi, remained overnight station.

Tuesday 20th October, 1959. River level dropped overnight and it was decided to leave Onyx at station until it rose again. Departed 0745 and arrived Mowi 1030. Gear unloaded and camp set up. Good resthouse and police barracks available. Inspected creek that links Mowi with villages of Wanium and Ibu. Found it too low for canoe travel and trip to these villages abandoned. Census amended and village medically inspected by NMO. Reception OK and all present. Tour of village made and some time spent talking with people. Overnight.

Wednesday 21st October, 1959. Departed Mowi 0745 in single with a few patients for Tauri aidpost. Arrived Iniok 0945. Camp set up and several minor complaints settled. Three hamlets of village inspected in early afternoon and census amended and village medically inspected by NMO in late afternoon. Two patients to aidpost Tauri. Overnight.

Thursday 22nd October, 1959. Departed Iniok 1130 after being delayed by rain. Arrived Tauri 1300. Census amended and short talk given about head tax. Submission for exemption for the whole village heard and granted. Census amended and a few minor complaints settled. Those remaining left until morning. Overnight.

Friday 23rd October, 1959. A number of minor complaints settled. Village and aidpost inspected - in good condition. Departed 0930 a short distance downstream and thence by road for 15 mins. into Oam arriving 1015. Camp set up. Census amended and short talk given on tax. Submission for tax exemption heard and granted. A few minor complaints heard and settled in late afternoon. Overnight.

Saturday 24th October, 1959. Village inspected - satisfactory. A further complaint with Tauri concerning land settled. Departed 0940 for Oum 2. arriving 1040. Camp set up and village inspected - fair. Submission for exemption from tax heard and granted. Census amended but was abandoned because of heavy rain. CNA held in mens house for remainded of the afternoon. Overnight.

Sunday 25th October, 1959. Census finalised. Remainder of day observed at Oum. ML Onyx from May River 1500 and canoe from Ambunti at 1800. Overnight.

Monday 26th October, 1959. ML Onyx departed 0600 for Ambunti towing single canoe. Departed Oum 0830 for Yavenian. Arrived and found village assembled and waiting at mouth of barret. Submission for tax exemption for whole village heard and granted. Census amended and village medically inspected by MHO. A number of complaints concerning Yavenian, Tauri and Oum heard and settled. Motored into village in after-noon and inspected - good condition. Returned to Sepik in the late afternoon, set up camp and remained overnight.

Tuesday 27th October, 1959. Departed at 0800 and motored a short distance downstream to Chenapion barret. Proceeded into village per pull canoe arriving 0930. Submission for exemption from tax heard and granted and shorts address given. Village inspected and census amended after absentees had been rounded up. Village medically inspect-ed and talk concerning non attendance to census and other patrols given. Departed 1500 and proceeded to trade store on Sepik just below Kubkain barret. Found carriers waiting and proceeded to village. ½ hrs walk over a good road. Arrived 1745. Overnight.

Wednesday 28th October, 1959. Village lined and census amended. Submission for exemption from tax heard and granted. Village medically inspected by MHO. A few minor complaints heard and settled and village inspected - conditions good. Departed 1300 to Sepik and thence by motor to Biaka arriving 1500. Village lined and census amended. Submission for exemption heard and granted. Overnight.

Thursday 29th October, 1959. Village inspected and a few minor complaints settled. Departed 0930 for Yambunumbu arriving 1100. Only a few people present and the rest absent at Waskuk. Village inspected and the people told to come to Waskuk for census. Departed at 1130 for Waskuk. Arrived at mouth of barret at 1200 and found it too dry for motor. Police constable to village to bring people out to carry cargo. MMO from Tauri arrived at 1500 with a child with a badly broken leg. Departed Waskuk 1530 for Swagup. Hit a submerged log a short distance downstream and returned Waskuk to repair motor. When completed it was too late to proceed Swagup. Overnight. Waskuk natives finally turned up 1630.

Friday 30th October, 1959. Departed Waskuk 0645 per single canoe with injured child arriving Ambunti 1430. Child to Wewak per aircraft. Overnight.

Saturday 31st October, 1959. Departed Ambunti 0910. ML Onyx and double canoe with Mr. DO Clancy and PO's Mater and Fenton departing earlier. Arrived Swagup 1545. Overnight.

Sunday 1st November, 1959. Departed Swagup 0700 per double canoe with DO Clancy and PO's Mater and Fenton. Arrived Waskuk 1030. Double canoe stayed a short while and then departed for May River 1100. Moved patrol gear from rest house on Sepik to village. Remainder of day observed at Waskuk. Overnight.

Monday 2rd November, 1959. Submission for exemption from tax heard and granted. Census amended and village medically inspected by MMO. Tour of village made. Short talk given to all about their attitude and remainder of day spent clearing village which was a shambles. Overnight.

Tuesday 3rd November, 1959. Departed Waskuk 0800 for Swagup. Arrived at mouth of barret and found natives waiting. Pulled for 2½ hrs. and arrived village 1500. Afternoon spent talking with natives. Quite a lot of food bought with trade. Overnight. Resthouse in poor condition available but no police barracks.

Wednesday 4th November, 1959. Village lined, census amended and people medically inspected by MMO. Reception good and all present. Short talk given on Administration aims etc. and tour of village made. Departed 1030 for Ambunti arriving 1700.

END OF DIARY.

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INTRODUCTION. The objects of this patrol were to amend the census figures in the contacted May River villages, collection of tax in the Wongamusen and routine administration.

The May River area was visited several months ago by the OIC May River, Mr.PO Mater but the Wongamusen was last visited in November 1958. Villages situated on the river in the Wongamusen however have had frequent contact with patrols and NWA officers travelling to and from May River and were noticably more advanced than the natives living off the Sepik.

Due to the low water the patrol was unable to visit the villages of Wanium, Itu and Oum. These were visited by Mr.PO Mater last June however and will probably be visited for census revision in the new year when the water has risen.

HEALTH. The general health, from superficial impression, was very good in both areas. A few patients were brought to either the aid-posts at May River, Tauri or Ambunti hospital but in all cases the ailments were minor.

In all, only three cases of yaws were seen at May River and this was suprising as a number of new names were recorded. The May River people have evidently been wary in the past about receiving injections and care was taken to ascertain the persons attitude before they were given. No refusals were received however and it seems that the people are now becoming accustomed to the and except them as necessary.

The following figures were compiled by the NMO accompaning the patrol and show the sicknesses treated. Mostly they were minor.

Scabies	34	Abscess	3
Yaws	3	Diarrhoe	2
T.U.	5	Pneumonia	1

Small sores etc. 70.

The census figures showing 47 births to 56 deaths do not back up this superficial impression. No direct cause could be found for the deaths but as they were mostly adults it may have been that an unusual number of elderly people have died since the last census.

There is no reason why the standard of health should not be maintained or even improved as the May River villages are sure to be regularly visited in the future and the NMO from Tauri visits most villages in the Wongamusen every two or three months.

VILLAGES. The villages in the Wongamusen were mostly in good condition and should remain this way with fairly regular patrolling. Some instructions for improvement were issued and these should be completed before the next patrol.

Villages in the May River were mostly poor. They are all subject to flooding by at least four feet of water during the wet season and little improvement can be brought about in then while they remain at their present sites.It is however a little early in their contact to make any drastic changes and the only improvement suggested for the moment was the clearing of bush for a considerable distance around the village.This should have an immediate effect on hygiene and other improvements can be brought about later.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. A full complement exists in the Wongamusen and all seem to be doing their job to the best of their ability.

May River has mostly only one official in every village.A number have only a hazy idea of their duties but they should improve with more contact.Further officials will no doubt be appointed when pidgen speakers are obtainable and the people have a better idea of what is required.

EDUCATION. There are no schools or Mission activity in the area and it appears that this will be the case for a number of years to come.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. All villages are accessable by water in the wet season and present no problems in travelling.During the dry season some walking is involved but the distances are not great and the roads are reasonable considering they are flooded for most of the year.

AGRICULTURE. Both divisions are classed as economically depressed areas.A few peanuts are grown in the Wongamusen but to date none have been bought to Ambunti for sale.Cash cropping was neither mentioned nor encouraged by the patrol, as, until communications improve, there can be no potential whether suitable land exists or not.

The people have no economic aspirations in the agricultural sphere at the moment and any attempt to arouse them would be unwise when the location of the area is considered.

Some extension of crops to improve the diet of the area may be of benefit.The OIC May River receives seeds from the Agricultural Department Wewak from time to time and these should be sufficent for distribution to the villages in the area.

Rest Houses. Resthouses exist in all the Wongamusen villages and all are in reasonable condition.Existing resthouses and their condition in the May River area are indicated in the diary.Where they did not exist the people were encouraged to build them before the next patrol.

CENSUS. Little trouble was experienced in the Wongamusen in compiling the census.Census at May River on the other hand takes considerable time and patience.Most natives have little idea what is going on and this is complicated by the fact that a large numbers of the people are known by one of about five standard names.There is also no distinction between names for males and females and most of the people change their name every so often.In one village a family consisting of five people were all known by the one name,Masio,and at least ten other people in the village had this name also.

The people were encouraged to choose different names for each person and to cease,at least for the purpose of census,from changing their names.The situation will undoubtably improve with more patrols but census in the area is likely to take both time and patience for a number of years to come.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. The native situation in the May River division appears to be normal.The patrol,with one exception,had almost 100% attendance at the census which is a good improvement on previous census patrols.A good reception was received in all villages and there were no signs anywhere of hostility.

Some time was spent at Wonamoi enquiring into the welfare of the wifes and children of men in jail in Wewak.No complaints were received and they seemed to be adequatly looked after.There was a very poor attendance at the census in this village despite prior warning.This may be because the women do not like, or are afraid to attend without their men folk.The more likely reason however seems to be that toofrequent enquiries into the welfare of families of men in jail in Wewak has produced an attitude of indifference amoungst them.A short talk was given to all about attendance to future patrols and this may achieve the desired results.

Acting on information received from Mr.PO Nater, OIC May River the patrol enquired into the alleged murder of Nowni of Imiom village which is situated in the swamps about three hours walk off the May River.The people have had only two prior visits and have not yet had an initial census.It was the intention upon leaving the station to move to the village at dawn,surround it and apprehend the ~~xxx~~ alleged murderers.Warrants for the arrest of five natives were obtained from Wewak before the patrols departure.

On arrival at Arai,the nearest village,inquiries were made into the incident and it was discovered that the alleged deceased,Nowni,was in the village at Arai.He had a small arrow wound on his chin when interviewed but otherwise was not hurt. Inquiries were carried out into the incident and details were briefly as follows:

Nowni who is evently the authority in the village attempted to break up a quarrel between two men of the village. The quarrel had devoloped to the stage of one arrow being fired by the participants at each other.When the fight continued Nowni fired an arrow at one of the men and was hit in the chin with a return shot.This evendently finished the fight.

Nowni stated that the incident had been amicably settled and his story was checked as far as possible with the natives at Arai and Burumai.It was decided to give prior warning to the village of the patrols visit,under the circumstances,rather than go in at dawn.Word was sent with Nowni to the village and the people were requested to come and meet the patrol at the river.

A number of unarmed males turned up and carried cargo and the patrol received a good reception in the village.The other participants in the fight were allegedly "at a sing sing" but it seems certain that they ran away on hearing of the patrols visit.There appeared to be no other absentees and Nowni's story was checked with other men in the village.A short talk was given to all present on the Administrations attitude to such incidents and they were warned that repetition would lead to action by the Administration.It seems better that the matter be left at this for the following reasons:

(1) The offence does not warrent the time it would probibly take to apprehend the natives concerned.
(2) As the trouble was internal and did not concern other groups it seems likely that it may have been amicably settled as stated.

(3) The people announced their intention of moving the village to the banks of the May River and thus make it more accessable to future patrols.Action in this case may have resulted in them moving farther out of the Administrations sphere of influence.

(4) The people now visit the villages of Arai and Burumai and reports of fur ther trouble should reach the OIC May River.

The people were therefore told that providing the account that they gave of the incident was true and no further trouble occured the Administration would take no action in this case.

Summing up the May River the general impression received was that the people were co-operative and friendly and no signs of unrest were apparent.

The native situation in the Wongamusen appears normal, in most villages.The people were friendly and co-operative and no signs of unrest,with one exception,were seen.The people in the village on the Sepik were noticably more advanced than those off the riverdue,as mentioned,to frequent contact with patrols and DNA staff travelling to and from May River.The "off river" villages,although mostly

friendly and co-operative were quite backward and would benefit from more frequent patrolling.

Three villages, Oum 2, Waskuk and Swagup are worthy of mention. Swagup has been the subject of a recent report (P/R AMB 9 1959/60) and I have nothing to add to this other than agree that more frequent patrols there are advisable.

There appears to be a good deal of unrest in the villages of Oum2. Recently seven natives returned from Angoram jail after completing terms of three and a half years for murder. They immediatly complained at Ambunti that a number of men had committed Adultery with their wifes during their absence. In the resulting CNA several natives, including the then Luluai received terms of up to six months I.H.L.

The incident seems to have arisen from, and been part of, a cargo cult that was flourishing in the village a short time ago. Details of this however could not be obtained despite considerable questioning and the natives who have recently returned from Angoram will say nothing more than that the cult has finished and they are not aware of the details.

During the patrol stay, Yanab, one of the natives who has returned from Angoram was appointed Luluai by popular request and he may be a good influence in the village. The situation however is aggravated by a small minority group in the village who are in opposition to the larger groups supporting the returned men. One of this minority group was charged in CNA for assualt and sorcery whilst the patrol was at the village and received 6months and 4months (concurrent) xx respectively on each charge. The Complainant and village official pointed out that this man is practicing sorcery and carring on in exactly the same manner as the person previously murdered and demands such as "that he be put in the "big court" and put in Jail for several years" were forthcoming from a number of people.

The man has the village extremely frightened of him. He stated that he practiced the sorcery in revenge against the complainants in the adultery cases and stated that if convicted on the present charge would use sorcery to kill off all the returned men x when he returned to the village. He is at present in jail at Ambunti and will not be released for about five months. It is suggested that a close check be kept on the village both now and particularly when the man is released.

When the patrol visited Waskuk quite a number of people were absent, the patrol was kept waiting for nearly four hours for carriers when it was found that there was insufficent water in the creek to use the outboard motor. The people received ample prior warning of the patrols arrival and showed completed indifference to everything that went on. This may be due in part to lack of attention on the part of the Administration and it is hoped to visit the

village more regularly in the future.The village was cleaned under supervision during the patrols stay and two natives were brought back to Ambunti for a few weeks.It is hoped to send one of the village officials into Wewak for a short trip in the near future.This combind with more frequent visits should bring the village up to the standard of others in the area.

Summing up the Wongamusen I would say that on the whole the native situation is normal but more frequent visits to the "off river" villages particularly Swagup and Waskuk seems desirable. A check also seems necessary on activities at Oum for the next few months.

Considerable consternation ~~evently~~ eventhy occurred over the payment of tax.All villages were given a short talk about the principles of tax payment, in the simplest way possible and some at least appeared to have been understood.Exemptions were granted to all villages and the relief of the population was clearly evident.

I find it a little hard to believe that the people of this area had sufficent money in 1953 to pay tax and they are certainly incapable at the moment.The sole sources of income are by by either the sale of crocodile skins or by going away to work as contract labourers.As crocodiles have now been depleted considerably by shooters the people are only able to make a few shillings per head from this source and most have to go away,to work,to find a cash income.

Several years ago restrictions were put on the ~~xx~~ recruitment of labour from the area due to the large numbers of able bodied males absent from the village.This restriction was lifted by the patrolas there are now no males absent from the area.A short talk was given ij a number of villages regarding the effects of large numbers of young men leaving the village and they were encouraged to keep numbers down to reasonable proportions.It is suggested that the people of this area be encouragedto go away to work when they need money. Desertions have not yet occured from the area and large numbers of young men in the village with little or no income will most likely give rise to economic aspirations in the agricultural field which have no chance of being fullfilled in the near future if at all.

It seems certain ~~xxxx~~ that these people will be incapable of paying tax for the next few years.

CONCLUSION. A routine patrol in a backward area with little potential.It achieved nothing spectacular but should serve to familiarise the people with the Administration and its aims.

B.H.Mulcahy.
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT No.11 1959/60. APPENDIX "A".

R.P.&N.G.C. REPORT ON PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.

Reg.No. 3075.Const.1st.Class WANABA. - Conduct good.Good bush man and capable NCO.

Reg.No.5112.Const. LARI. - Conduct good.Intelligent would make a good NCO.

Reg.No.6630.Const.SOMOIGIRA. - Conduct satisfactory.Average.

Reg.No.8075.Const.KAMBALOPI. - Conduct good.Not over bright but willing and reliable.

Reg.No.9127.Const.TAGUNIMBI. - Conduct satisfactory.Average.

Reg.No.9453.Const.HUGUG. - Conduct satisfactory.Tends to the use of force.

Reg.No.9508.Const.SLIBIN. - Conduct fair.At his best he will never be better than average.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TAX-CENSUS ADJUSTMENT ADVICE

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE Ambunti No. SY 1

Govt. Print.—544/11.57.—500 bks.

NAME (Christian Name)	FATHER'S NAME (Surname)	VILLAGE (Place of Residence)	Yr. of Birth M.	Yr. of Birth F.	Tax Paid To	REMARKS	Census No.
WOIGRAGI	INOIA	TAURI				M.a.l. 1 o.t	SY1/26
AUWIE	ANUGU	TAURI	59			I.L. 1151 B.11	SY1/53
PONI'EI	INARA	TAURI	20		1956	Deceased	SY1/61
NINO	NANO	TAURI		40		Married	SY1/72
KWAINA	KAISAK	TAURI		38		M/1	SY1/139
NAIPAO	KAISAK	TAURI		31		M/1	SY1/140
NEGWI	KAISA	TAURI		43		Fin 148	SY1/143
NUGI	GWEINA	TAURI		44		To 143	SY1/145
WONWEI	EIGU	TAURI		52		Nu Nau	SY1/160
NAIMO	DUGU	TAURI		59		B.11	SY1/197
NABI	DUGU	TAURI		59		B.11	SY1/198
INASIN	YOMBU	TAURI		42		Fin 392	SY1/202
NAI	NAMINI	TAURI	59			B.11	SY1/231
KARGORAGO	YAPU	TAURI		59		B.11	SY1/236
ABAI	NABRI	TAURI		54		M/0	SY1/258
NANAU	UGU	TAURI		25		M/0	SY1/274
AUGU	INWFI'A	TAURI	59			B.11	SY1/297
KWAINA	KAISAN	TAURI		41		M/0	SY1/307
NAUI	UGUL	TAURI		40		M/0	SY1/339
NU	KAMAI	TAURI	58			Deceased	SY1/340
WANAKI	NAMANYEN	TAURI		50		M/0	SY1/352
KAILAL	PAINSKO	TAURI		59		B.11	SY1/375
NEI	NAMAKOM	TAURI	22			Deceased	SY1/381
UGOT	INAWFI'A	TAURI		35		M/1	SY1/387
INASIN	YOMBU	TAURI		42		To 202	SY1/392
KAISINWEI	YANTFRANGO	TAURI	12			M/0	SY1/409
YAIMO	YAWAI	TAURI		87		M/1	SY1/454
NAMIO	NAGU	OUMI	24			Deceased	SY2/6
BONUP	WAGFI	OUMI	58			N.A.D.	SY2/62
NOTIA	KASEN	OUMI	59			B.11	SY2/73
KONDO	NUBRI	OUMI		20		Deceased	SY2/77
AUKUK	KWOWI	OUMI		59		B.11	SY2/86
ANUMARA	KAOI	OUMI	59			B.11	SY2/96
MAINO	UMUGWA	OUMI		46		To 349	SY2/105
SANI	WOWAS	OUMI		58		Deceased	SY2/109

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TAX-CENSUS ADJUSTMENT ADVICE

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE AMBUNTI No. SY 2

Govt. Print.—644/11.67.—500 bks.

NAME (Christian Name)	FATHER'S NAME (Surname)	VILLAGE (Place of Residence)	Yr. of Birth M.	Yr. of Birth F.	Tax Paid To	REMARKS	Census No.
AURUM	WADIO	OUMI	56			M/C	SY2/14
MAI'INO	AUKYA	OUMI		30		Deceased	SY2/159
NOWATAP	KANGBIMI	OUMI		38		Deceased	SY2/181
ONEI	WOBWKWI	OUMI		41		To 36	SY2/137
AUTU	INEI	OUMI	59			B.H	SY2/119
BATO	WOIW.	OUMI		51		M/C	SY2/176
NOMO'OM	WAUWAS	OUMI		32		M/O	SY2/177
YABI	OUKFN	OUMI		25		Deceased	SY2/216
"	MAIWAN	OUMI		58		Deceased	SY2/315
MAINO	UMUGA	OUMI		44		From 108	SY2/219
ONFI	WOBKI	OUMI		41		From 187	SY/360
BINAGUM	AUGIEN	OUMII		22		M/O	SY 3/9
WANANUR	OLIKAM	OUMII		22		M/O	SY 3/35
"	ABINAU	OUMII	59			C33 B.H	SY 3/35
YUDI	BARI	OUMII		23		M/O	SY3/40
MAINO	BAGAI	OUMII	56			Deceased	SY 3/63
MIGANU	WABMI	OUMII		20		Deceased	SY3/77
NAGICEI	DOIEN	OUMII		25		M/O	SY3/116
MAIBU	MALAS	OUMII		02		Deceased	SY3/180
AURUM	DIMGI	OUMII	58			Nurse	SY3/10
"	DIMGI	OUMII	59			B.H	SY3/106
BINAGUM	AUGIEN	OUMII		20		Wife From 9	SY3/107
"	PALI	OUMII	59			B.H	SY3/111
NISA	SURAI	OUMII		52		M/O	SY3/115
"	WABGO	OUMII		59		B.H	SY3/126
NANAO	URISO	OUMII				SY/1	SY3/164
SO-IT	MAIWAN	OUMII		45		M/I	SY3/165
NAMON	KAIKAM	OUMII		59		B.H	SY3/185
WANAINUR	WOLFIKUM	OUMII				M/I	SY3/215
YENAU	YENAK	OUMII	59			Deceased	SY3/237
BIBRAU	WOWAS	OUMII		43		To 251	SY3/238
BURUK	FIGOT	OUMII		44		To 272	SY3/238
BOTO	OWAUGA	OUMII		53		M/I	SY3/247
BIBRAU	WOWAS	OUMII		43		From 238	SY3/251
ORISA	SUBAI			30		M/I	SY3/260

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TAX-CENSUS ADJUSTMENT ADVICE

SUB-DISYRICT OFFICE AMBUNTI No SV?

Govt. Print.—544/11.57.—500 bks.

NAME (Christian Name)	FATHER'S NAME (Surname)	VILLAGE (Place of Residence)	Yr. of Birth M.	Yr. of Birth F.	Tax Paid To	REMARKS	Census No.
WANUWI	WAINU	OUMII		22		M/O	SV3/65
BURUK	EIGOT	OUM II		44		From 239	SV3/272
NUWAN	KIKO	OUM II		57		B/L	SV3/273
NAKUMUI	THUL	OUM II	59			B/R	SV3/284
NINO	WAMUN	OUM II	30			M/1	SV3/289
NUTI	HABINO	OUM II		43		M/1	SV3/290
GWLBURUN	BWABUN	KHENAPAMA	13			Deceased	SV4/29
WANWANKAWI	KARANU	"		46		Deceased	SV4/34
MONOHOMBOI	KWONBUMBIM	"		25		Deceased	SV4/75
SABATO	SIM KU	"		43		Deceased	SV4/76
SINKANTO	NFCLIOK	"		23		Deceased	SV4/14
GWFINAFLI	AGUNO	"		55		M/1	SV4/85
AUSL U.'A	KANU	"		59		B/L	SV4/113
X	MAR U	"	59			B/L	SV4/136
SYAKTU	BIKSHIBI	"		20		Deceased	SV4/166
MARTNJA..	VRUCHITA	"		47		Deceased	SV4/199
NEMSI	WOWAS	"	18			Deceased	SV4/272
WAJAPINO	ITAVNA	YAVENIAN	52			M/1	SV5/6
INAMBI	AUCIEN	"		49		M/1	SV5/17
KAUCEI	INAURI	"	36			M/1	SV5/19
SANGHADO	OWENO	"		57		B/L	SV5/20
YAMEFRI	NARANGAI	"	59			B/L	SV5/49
TOMBUBIA	HIHU	"	59			B/L	SV5/50
WARMEI	MIHU	"		46		M/O	SV5/46
KAINDI	WIEN	"		58		Deceased	SV5/64
NAWEI	SUWAIE	"	59			B/L	SV5/75
KABIEN	YAMARAO	"	26			Deceased	SV5/143
NOBELI	NAIKLI	"		38		M/1	SV5/173
KAMUKWOI	KARAKU	"	57			B/L	SV5/180
YAKUBOTO	KARAKO	"		53		New Name	SV5/189
WAGMAI	MIWU	"		42		M/1	SV5/196
NIYIMBO	MAIAS	"	59			B/L	SV5/208
KURIBAIC	SUTAT	"		43		M/1	SV5/221
BLAKSAI	WALBI	"	57			B/L	SV5/262
KOCASI	WALBI	"		45		M/O	SV5/257

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TAX-CENSUS ADJUSTMENT ADVICE

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE AMBUNTI No. SYS

Govt. Print.—544/11.57.—500 bks.

NAME (Christian Name)	FATHER'S NAME (Surname)	VILLAGE (Place of Residence)	Yr. of Birth M.	Yr. of Birth F.	Tax Paid To	REMARKS	Census No.
ENAMAI	AVGIEN	YAVENIAN		46		M/O	SYS/166
ENOWI	AVGIN	"		40		M/1	SY/292
MINAISU	WANVPA	"		59		B..1L	SYS/298
KWATO	KWIMENIO	"		59		B..1L	SYS/298
NAMSVRLAGI	WARVKAM	"	59			B..1L	SYS/305
ALIEN	MALIO	"	26		1959	M/1	SYS/307
YANCARO	HABMA	"	59			B..1L	SYS/316
SIGARTI	WANI	"		59		B..1L	SYS/322
NARANVBI	NVOVMBOBIA	"		59		B..1L	SYS/328
NAGUSAMA	VRVMAAO	"		58		B..1L	SYS/349
VRIEN	NASOEI	"	28		1956	Deceased	SYS/353
WANABINO	SAPERI	"	52			Deceased	SYS/413
KWANSU	MAKABEM	"		42		M/1	SYS/414
KURIMOTO	MORAN	"		42		M/O	SYS/446
INAWAI	OGIEN	"				M/O	SYS/461
MASURBI	WARUA	"		59		B..1L	SYS/464
MANGUNAV	WANBABA	"	36		1958	M/O	SYS/490
OWEI	IYASUAI	"	34		1958	M/O	SYS/500
ORIA	NARIO	"	27			M/O	SYS/550
YAVYIEN	INASI	"	40			Deceased	SYS/561
MANOWIN	WOWVS	"	38			Duplicate SYS/485	SYS/570
IRGOTO	NOGWA	KVBKAIN		40		M/1	SY6/6
MANUK	WVNINBI	"	46			Deceased	SY6/6
	KWONAHUNA	"	59			B..1L	SY6/38
ARAMAI AP	EITAHI	"		23		M/O	SY6/57
YAUNILIAN	NAHUNU	"		47		M/O	SY6/58
GUBNAKALO	TEMUHAIA	"		30		M/1	SY6/66
MAGU	KULHUNA	"	54			M/1	SY6/67
INDAIOO	KULHUNA	"		56		M/1	SY6/68
ONNONEP	KULHUNA	"		50		M/1	SY6/75
MARAKWA	KALHUNA	"	55			M/1	SY6/76
WOISMATAN	ISIMBU	"		58		B..1L	SY6/84
" "	BWENGRO	"	59			B..1L	SY6/107
WANBOI	NINDUA	"	15			B..1L	SY6/109
" "	WVKAVU	"		59		B..1L	SY6/124

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TAX-CENSUS ADJUSTMENT ADVICE

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE AMBUNTI No. SY 6

Govt. Print.—544/11.57.—500 bks.

NAME (Christian Name)	FATHER'S NAME (Surname)	VILLAGE (Place of Residence)	Yr. of Birth M.	Yr. of Birth F.	Tax Paid To	REMARKS	Census No.
UGUTU	NO'OKA	KUBKAIM		45		M/O	SY6/172
KWASTAK	SIBATO	"		40		M/1	SY6/182
UKGUDWA	SESUMBOIN	"		33		M/1	SY6/185
KAMUT	WANANTO	"	8	32		M/1	SY6/190
YIMBUTAUM	NESIKLO	"		48		M/1	SY6/191
WABI UKWI	NESIKLO	"		51		M/1	SY6/192
SABUGRA	NESIKLO	"		55		M/1	SY6/193
MUGSANWARO	TENKRU	"		43		M/1	SY6/194
GALMAUWI	YAMKARU	"		59		Born	SY6/197
KALMABOTG	MUKIAMAP	"		59		Born	SY6/205
GUDMAWARI	WULVNU	"		42		M/O	SY6/208
BOISTAP	NEMNUMA	"		38		M/O	SY6/211
SEAHONER	MANGA	"		40		M/O	SY6/214
UDMAURI	URUHONEI	"		42		M/1	SY6/225
MASSANWARU	TENGRU			43		M/O	SY6/250
KWALIWHU	BOKIO			15		Deceased	SY6/261
SICNIAP	KUDUWO	"		37		M/O	SY6/262
SAUINEP	MUNGAIR	"		42		M/1	SY6/271
SKINIE OT	KUNDU	"		38		M/1	SY6/316
IMSIGRI	NALOBIS	"	25		1958	Deceased	SY6/323
" "	BIRIBA	"	59			Born	SY6/332
JACK	NILITAGIS	"	58			Deceased	SY6/347
UGIDWARA	SASIMWA	"		36		M/O	SY6/355
" "	YIMBAN	WASKUK		59		Born	SY7/4
MABLUI	SOVA	"		43		From 40	SY7/12
HASVI	NENDU	"		43		M/1	SY7/25
GULWAN	BUTUBO	"		42		To 42	SY7/40
GUTMAKRO	DIMONIAHIP	"		43		M/O	SY7/44
DIOAPTO	KWORONI	"		58		M/O	SY7/45
YUMONET	KWORONI	"		48		M/O	SY7/46
MAGU	KWORONI	"	52			M/O	SY7/50
MARAKWA	KWORONI	"	55			M/O	SY7/51
TACITU	KONU	"		29		Deceased	SY7/55
YOUANDU	KAMUNIU	"	57			To 94	SY7/56
KUMUD	NOWIMBA	"		25		M/O	SY7/68

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TAX-CENSUS ADJUSTMENT ADVICE

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE AMBUNTI No. SY7

Govt. Print.—544/11.67.—500 bks.

NAME (Christian Name)	FATHER'S NAME (Surname)	VILLAGE (Place of Residence)	Yr. of Birth M.	Yr. of Birth F.	Tax Paid To	REMARKS	Census No.
YUMBATA	NISIBGRU	WASKUK		45		M/o	SY7/69
WANDAU	NISIDGRU	"		50		M/o	SY7/70
SABAGRA	NISIDGRU	"		56		M/o	SY7/71
PIKSIAP	IABAHONI	"		38		M/1	SY7/76
SINUP	YINGAHUNU	"		42		M/1	SY7/92
YOUANDU	KAMUNMU	"	57			From 56	SY7/94
" "	BAMSFRI	"	59			Birth	SY7/97
MAKSUNUBI	WADAGAI	"		39		M/1	SY7/98
KURU	SUARIKI	BIAKA	21		1958	Deceased	SY8/21
BIKSIA	SAKANU	"		[illegible]		M/o	SY8/39
" "	DIGUDIFI	"		59		Birth	SY8/43
YENGAHOWI	BUNSI	"		40		M/1	SY8/44
" "	KEVIE	"	59			Birth	SY8/51
" "	KEVIE	"		59		Birth	SY8/52
GERANUI	USIMBU	"	13		1958	Deceased	SY8/74
NAGRUTU	NAKSI	"		43		From 94	SY8/78
SAMKIKIS	WONI	"		44		From 90	SY8/82
WANANEP	WAMLO	"		43		M/1	SY8/85
SAMKIKIS	WONI	"		45		To 82	SY8/90
NUGRUTU	NAKSI	"		43		To 93	SY8/94
WUPI'HUNUGI	BUANG	"	42			Deceased	SY8/102
NAMKATOU	BUANG	"		44		M/o	SY8/106
IA PKRO	KWASUR	"		58		Deceased	SY8/119
AHONWONEB	WAMARU	"		43		M/o	SY8/157
GEBIFR	POKO	"	38		1958	M/o	SY8/50
YAMKANTO	BUANG	"		43		M/1	SY8/56
YENGOAWI	MENGI	"		39		M/o	SY8/175
UMI'OWI	BFIPON	SWAGUP		49		M/o	SY9/3
MOILYAPEN	SWAGUP	"		42		M/1	SY9/4
GWADAPO	WAGIO	"		10		Deceased	SY9/12
NABOSBITA	YAMAUSAMIN	"		45		M/o	SY9/13
BAI'EN'FENAT	SWAGO	"		28		M/o	SY9/35
WISUA	NUGULEI	"		28		Deceased	SY9/45
" "	DAKUSMFI	"		59		Birth	SY9/48
IAU'NAP	KONKONG	"		42		M/o	SY9/52

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

TAX-CENSUS ADJUSTMENT ADVICE

SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE AMBUNTI No. SY 9

Govt. Print.—544/11.57—500 bks.

NAME (Christian Name)	FATHER'S NAME (Surname)	VILLAGE (Place of Residence)	Yr. of Birth M.	Yr. of Birth F.	Tax Paid To	REMARKS	Census No.
MI'AMBATO	BISO	SWAGUP		26		Deceased	SY9/92
WANIBU	KUNWOK	"		52		Unknown	SY9/109
UMI'OWI	BFIPON	"		49		M/1	SY9/112
WUKAPUNII	KUNWOK	"	56			Name Name	SY9/113
BITAKRO	GADIAN	"		23		Deceased	SY9/125
SOHUNKAU'UN	SENOWI	"		23		Deceased	SY9/137
MAKUNIA	DIBOI	"		56		Name Name	SY9/152
"	DIBOI	"		59		Birth	SY9/153
NEI'ENWAU	YAUWINO	"	31		1958	M/0	SY9/171
LIMO'WOR	BINO	"		38		M/0	SY9/172
BARMORO	BINO	"		40		M/0	SY9/173
YAMOUN	NEI'ENWAU	"	55			M/0	SY9/174
WAGAMO	YAUUNO	"	34		1958	M/0	SY9/178
KASMITO	NEI'A	"		38		Deceased	SY9/179
"	NAGAMU	"	58			Deceased	SY9/180
CILIAP	AMAKUNEI	"		59		Birth	SY9/184
"	YAMKUAO	"	59			Birth	SY9/188
NAMKWAI'AB	KANU	"		8		Deceased	SY9/192
NAWAS	KANU	"		8		Deceased	SY9/193
POMORA	BINO	"		40		M/1	SY9/200
IAGWINEP	WONKWAN	"		41		M/1	SY9/222
MASAKOK	DIMIANGO	"	36		1959	~~M~~ Dead	SY9/224
BULPO	DIMPIAMPOR	"	34		1959	M/0	SY9/229
NABOSBATAU	YAMBUSMEI	"		43		M/1	SY9/230
BITSIAB	UANUS	YAMBUNUBU		40		M/0	SY10/1
KULIMARA	UANUS	"		44		Deceased	SY10/3
NANHARIS	SUASA	"	29		1958	Deceased	SY10/13
WEIFNOUK	NHOU	"		28		M/0	SY10/28
MACHAN	WADAGA	"		32		M/0	SY10/30
ROMI-AP	ATAHI	"		16		M/1	SY10/47
NABASWORO	NAHUNU	"				M/1	SY10/48
BISIAP	AMBUNI	"		59		Birth	SY10/52
HASUI	NANDU	"		44		M/0	SY10/62
SANGITU	NANDU	"		53		Deceased	SY10/63
SINUK	NOKWA	"		38		M/0	SY10/86

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year..1959..... **MAY RIVER CENSUS DIVISION. P/R No.11 of 1959/60.**

Govt. Print.—2734/5.59.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
BUMUMAI	10/10.	1	2										1	5	2		4	11		2	3		2					6	25	8	18	-	16	-	15	20	23	20	83.
ARAI.	9/10		1											3	3		1	2	2	2	3		8					12	28	5	27	-	24	-	20	8	22	32	93.
AUNI	13/10		1					1				1		2	2			2		7			3					8	13	4	13	-	12	-	13	7	11	13	47.
IANRIM.	13/10		1									1			2		1	1		2			3					4	13	4	7	1	7	-	11	10	11	8	43.
PAINU.	14/10	2	4		1		1		1					1	2		1	1		9			4					5	23	4	19	2	17	-	19	16	26	21	86.
AUMI.	14/10	1	4						1					1	2		1	5		2			3					6	12	10	14	-	12	-	10	19	13	17	62.
ABAGAISU.	14/10.		1												1		3	4		1	1		4					8	15	10	8	2	8	-	14	11	12	13	55.
PEKWE.	15/10.	2	1												1			2		7	5							10	16	3	12	1	10	-	14	7	13	15	54.
WANAMOI.	15/10.	3						1	2					1	3		1	7	2	3	35							7	47	7	41	-	34	-	20	23	20	47	145.
WANIAP.	17/10.	2	2											4	3	1		5	1	5	2		8					16	24	7	24	1	22	-	31	21	23	32	117.
WOWI.	20/10.	2	5											2	2		2	1		2			6					11	45	14	47	1	43	-	30	37	48	55	176.
INIOK	21/10	5	7					1						2						1			13			4		30	55	9	57	2	50	-	46	46	46	63	218.
TOTAL		18	29		1		1	3	4			2	1	21	23		14	41	5	43	49		54		4			123	316	85	287	8	255	-	243	225	268	336	1179.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEPIK..... Report No.AMB 12,1959/60.

Patrol Conducted by.....B.H.MULCAHY PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled.....PART OF MAIN RIVER.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....MR.R.TREUTLEIN C.P.O.

Natives...5 members R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration—From.....20...../...11.../19.59.....to.....28...../...11.../19.59.....

Number of Days.....Nine days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?....No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...7.../19.59.....

Medical ..../...5.../1959.

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....(1) Investigated report of abnormal activities.

(2) Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

5/1/1960

.....
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 ....

67-8-29.

27th January, 1960.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT No. 12/59-60 AMBUNTI.

The Assistant District Officer infers that it is a matter of discretion as to how these cults should be handled. Please refer him to C.1.37/46-47 and the attachment thereto.

The "Cargo Cult" beliefs and actions are almost inevitable in a situation of close contact between peoples of vastly different material cultures and it is almost certain they are far more widely spread than is indicated by reports. They do not necessarily arise as "short cuts to pleasure" etc. By definition they could be considered as nothing else but an attempt to apply magical controls towards material progress. Such controls are, of course, a fully accepted part of the traditional social system, and it is natural that people should attempt to apply them in the new situation. It is natural also that their failure to quickly reach our standards by methods we advise, should reinforce the tendency to fall back on traditional methods and so renew hope.

It certainly is a matter for your decision as to whether the relevant penal sanctions are invoked when people are really injured in their persons and for possessions. However, Mr. Mulcahy's report makes it fairly clear, action should not have been initiated in this case despite the fact that fraud did exist and could probably have been proved.

You are entitled to judge each case on the merits.

The only unusual feature of this classical case as reported, was the shrewd screening of the pseudo-religious activities by an ostensible emphasis on economic development in order to confuse an investigation.

You can be reasonably assured that cultism will not cease in the foreseeable future. After all there are many instances that can be quoted of mystical manifestations and prognostications by some communities of western societies.

You should check last paragraph (3) page 7. We require to watch carefully that we do not ourselves become involved in illegal action here.

Mr. Mulcahy is to be highly commended for his report expresses clearly the policy of this Headquarters on how to deal with such outbreaks.

Simultaneously developmental plans are necessary so as to remove gradually the root cause of such activity.

Continuous prosecution is both dangerous and unjust.

(A. A. Roberts)
Director

67-8-29. ✓

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
8 JAN 1960

PR.Amb.12-59/60/13

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

5th January, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.

PATROL REPORT AMBUNTI no. 12 of 59/60

The above report has been received.

This is a very good and well thought out report. The cult described is almost a classic in its type and the course it runs. I am in full agreement with the action taken by Mr. Mulcahy. Little could have been gained by gaoling Numbuk, but I do think that the money he stole or enticed from his victims should be repaid.

Cargo Cults such as this are manifestations of wishful thinking or probably autism and is indicative of people's unwillingness to face the stern hard facts of life. They represent attempts to find short cuts to pleasures and avoid unpleasures by ignoring the less agreeable aspects of reality. Such conditions of mind have been viewed by Freud as being a stage in mental development. This wishful thinking does not replace the desire to satisfy basic aims, but is rather an attempt to replace labour by magic.

It is extremely difficult to know what to do in cases such as these. In Australia the trickster can be gaoled or fined, but one rarely hears of sellers of "Lucky Charms" being punished and this is more or less what Numbuk has done. I certainly do not think a stealing charge would be certain to be sustained.

In the meantime until we have resolved the economic social and welfare problems of the Ambunti area we could well continue on with your present policy. You should not have a great deal of trouble with Numbuk as he has been well flushed out into the open.

This is a very good report and Mr. Mulcahy is to be commended on his approach to the problem.

Autistic or "Cargo Cult" beliefs and actions are almost inevitable in a situation of close contact between ~~peoples~~ ~~cultures~~ of vastly different material culture, and it is almost certain they are far more widely spread than is indicated by reports. They do not necessarily arise as ~~a~~ "short cuts to pleasure", etc., ~~[illegible]~~ ~~frequently arise from this~~ and By definition they could be considered as nothing else but ~~a~~ an attempt to apply magical controls towards material progress. Such magical controls are, of course, a fully accepted part of the traditional social system, and it is natural that people should attempt to apply them in the new situation. It is natural also that their failure to quickly reach our standards by methods we advise should reinforce the tendency to fall back on traditional methods and so renew hope. Mr Mulcahy's report expresses clearly the views of this H.Q. on how to deal with such outbreaks. Simultaneously, development plans are necessary so as to remove gradually the cause of such activity. Continual prosecution is both dangerous and unjust.

(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER

PR.Amb.12-59/60/14
District Office, WEWAK
5th January, 1960.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

This report is forwarded for your information, please.

(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER

9/1/60

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File:- 30/I - 230

Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI,
Sepik District.

22nd. December, 1959

The District Officer,
W E W A K.

Patrol Report Ambunti - I2 of 59/60

Forwarded, please find three copies of the abovementioned Report.

2. NUMBUK is certainly a thorn in our side and this careful and well compiled note by Mr.Patrol Officer Mulcahy will do much to assist us in the resolution of this under other cult problems.

3. The basic problem, and one that is highlighted in this report, is one of approach. In its simplest terms it is this - should the threat of penal sanctions be used to combat cult movements or should, except in the cases of clear breaches of the law, they be abandoned. The latter policy is currently be tried in this sub-district.

4. I do not for a moment intend to suggest that, in the past, imprisonment has been administered extra-legally but NAR 83 (b) can be a tiger and one from which it is difficult to dismount.

5. It is too much to hope that our present approach will result in a complete cessation of cults in the area. The application by the writer of the policy (Ambunti Patrol 2 of 59/60) achieved only limited success. While is resulted in a marked decline in activity in the area visited i.e. those whom the patrol(s explaination reached, there was continueing connected activity in other areas i.e. the Maprik Sub-District and the Burui-Kunai division of our own.

6. Nevertheless, I am convinced that, until we can completely resolve the Economic Social and Welfare problems of the area,a task not likely to be achieved in the forseable future, this approach is bring us nearer to success than any so far tried. It is the best of a number of imperfect solutions.

7. On the practical level the following remedial action is proposed :-

a) A 'follow up' patrol to the affected area, giving appropriate explainantions and return that portion of the money recovered.

b) Inter Sub-District Liason with ADO Maprik to ensure a common approach to the problem.

c) An investigation into the activities of one HOWINA a person of influence in the Yangoru area.

d) Judicious encouragement to Mr.Sauve's project to purchase peanuts in the area. If he can maintain his proposed 6d a pound price this should be of great assistance to the area generally.

(R.Jeffrey Daugherty)
a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AMB 31-2,No 12 of 1959/60.

Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI,Sepik District.

7th December,1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.
Sepik District.

PATROL REPORT No. 12 1959/60.

Herewith are four copies of the above mentioned patrol report.Claims for camping allowance for myself and CPO Treutlein are attached

B.H.Mulcahy
Patrol Officer.

D I A R Y.

Friday 20th November, 1959. Departed Ambunti 1200 per ML Onyx, CPO Treutlein accompaning. Called at Malu and Avatip where Officials interviewed about the building of a motor canoe. Continued on to Japendai where short investigation held concerning activities of Numbuk of Korogo, in that village. On to Pagwi arriving at 1800. calling at AOG mission on route. Overnight.

Saturday 21st November, 1959. Departed Pagwi 0900 and proceeded to YAMANUMBU. Interviewed officials and other natives concerning the activities of Numbuk in that village. Departed 1200 for JAPENAUT where similar investigations carried out. Two trees proposed for motor canoes inspected and a line of natives recruited to build them. Returned to Pagwi 1730. Overnight.

Sunday 22nd November, 1959. Departed Pagwi 0930, called Japenaut and thence to a small settlement of NYAURENGAI situated on Sepik River where officials and men of NYAURENGAI, YENCHANEUNGU'A and ARIEJONE were assembled. Investigations carried out. Departed 1200 for Korogo arriving 1230. Luluai of Korogo and several natives of Yamuk interviewed and remainder of the afternoon spent interviewing Numbuk. Overnight.

Monday 23rd November, 1959. Investigations into activities of Numbuk took up most of the day. Several other minor complaints concerning other villages settled. Overnight.

Tuesday 24th November, 1959. Korogo lined and short talk given on the cult. Departed 0800 for YAMUK arriving 0900. Numerous natives from surrounding villages assembled. Investigations carried out and short talk given to the gathering. Several minor complaints settled and two trees proposed for motor canoes inspected and approved. Returned to Korogo arriving 1800. Overnight.

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End of diary.

INTRODUCTION.

In July this year a patrol investigated abnormal activities carried on by NUMBUK of KOROGO (See Patrol Report AMB. No. 2 of 1959/60.) . At that stage it appeared that matters had not come to a head and only a certain number of the facts came to light. Recently reports of a large amount of money changing hands were receivedand this patrol again went to KOROGO to investigate the situation.

Altogether nine days were spent on the investigations and well over 100 natives interviewed. Due however to the long time which this has been going on and the fact that most of the N natives were rather afraid, the details collected are not altogether clear and times mostly cannot be ascertained with any degree of accuracy.

ACTIVITIES.

In approximately 1954 NUMBUK whilst on a trip in the YANGORU area met the luluai of MARINBANJ, HOWINA, and the two became friendly. HOWINA is evidently very influential in the area and has a good deal to do with economic development. NUMBUK states that HOWINA told him stories of acquiring wealth by cash cropping and cult movements but states that he could not show NUMBUK the methods used in the cults as he was a "boi nating" not a luluai. He however encouraged NUMBUK to promote economic development in his area as then wealth acquired by cult movements could be passed off as acquired from this source if the Administration "got wind" of the cult. It appears that HOWINA intimated that he would show the secret to the luluais of other villages at a later date.

NUMBUK was evidently very impressed with HOWINA due no doubt to his position, the relative wealth of his area in comparison with the Sepik River village. It appears from the very beginning that he was very keen to learn the secret of the cult and he began to make regular trips to the area bringing presents of food (fish and pigs) and money to HOWINA. The exact amount paid is unknown but an informant put the figure at £100 , 5 pigs, 5 dogs and numerous baskets of fish. This was denied by NUMBUK and seems far in excess of the money he would be likely to have. It is possible however that he paid over a considerable sum.

NUMBUK's trips to the area went on approximately once a month until 1958 but up to this stage it appears he did not learn any of the details of the cult. In late 1958 HOWINA came

down to KOROGO to talk to the villagers about the building of a proposed motor road from KOROGO to YANGORU. The road, which had official sanction, was started and later abandoned. No evidence could be found however to connect it directly with this or any other cult. During the trip NUMBUK gave a number of expensive presents to HOWINA which resulted in him being shown the secrets of the cult on his next trip to YANGORU.

NUMBUK states that HOWINA took him to his house and when the two were alone produced £ 1 in shillings by rubbing his thighs. He gave the money to NUMBUK together with a bone charm wrapped up in a cloth, a sinew allegedly from a man's arm, a bottle of water made from MANSS vines, some leaves known as kauwat and a list of six names. He also impressed on NUMBUK the importance of combining the cult with economic development.

The details of how the cult worked are not absolutely clear but details as far as can be ascertained are as follows: The first essential was for NUMBUK to build a small house to be furnished with a table, chair and a picture of the queen in which women were forbidden to enter. A small quantity of the water was to be drunk and the kauwat leaves chewed with betel nut and the juice only swallowed. The leaves themselves after chewing were placed under the pillow in NUMBUK's bed. The process evedently induced sleep but before going to sleep the eyelids were to be coated with a mixture of powder and the ash of a small piece of sinew which was previously burnt.

HOWINA told NUMBUK that during his sleep he would dream about a deceased relative who would help him with the cult. Having done this, money was to be placed in the hair or between the fingers, the bone charm held in one hand and the six names on on the list repeated. The money was then "played with" and thrown out on the ground. During this process the money was alleged to multiply.

NUMBUK also stated that by varying the above process by swallowing the kauwat leaves, a drunken state results. The participant then went down to the cemetry and talked with his deceased relatives. During his absense money appeared on the table in his house.

NUMBUK did not return to YANGORU after obtaining the above details as he stated that at this particular time he was detained in connection with a cult run by the Luluai of a nearby village. He was later released but the Luluai was jailed and NUMBUK stated that he was afraid to visit the area again. This may have been the case but he also seems to have been very anxious to start the cult in his own area.

On returning to KOROGO,NUMBUK built the house and evidently practiced the cult by himself for several months. During this time he dug up the bones of a deceased relative and removed them from the cemetery to his house.These bones were found in his house during this patrol and NUMBUK stated that they were the bones of the relative who was helping him with the cult.He also stated that the presence of the bones in his house helped him with his dreams.

The cult seems to have started properly in the river villages in February this year.At this time whilst on a trip to Japenaut NUMBUK gave an exibition to WILI an elderly native of that village and produced 5/-.WILI was very impressed and started making regular trips down to KOROGO several days a week in an endeavour to learn more about the cult. He also told natives from the villages of JAPENDAI,YAMANUMBU,NYAURENGAI,JAPENAUT,and ARINJONE and the village officals sent representatives down to KOROGO shortly afterwards to learn the secret of the cult.

Atthe start NUMBUK refused to give any further demonstations or part with the secret of the cult. After many fruitless trips to KOROGO,WILI gave NUMBUK £10 and later a further £25. He is emphatic however that NUMBUK did not ask for the money. This resulted in NUMBUK showing WILI his version of the cult and started a chain of events which are hard to unravel but resulted in deputations,first from the river villages in and later the Barui Kunai area,visiting NUMBUK'S house and paying over large sums of money to buy the secret of the cult.

NUMBUK began giving wholesale exibitions at his house after this and on receiving money made arrangements to visit each village and show one native the secret of the cult.Arrangements were also made for a special house to be built in each village for the cult to be practiced in. This was to be done before NUMBUK visited the village.NUMBUK visited and gave exibitions in the village of JAPENDAI,YAMANUMBU,JAPENAUT,NYAURENGAI and YAMUK and all except YAMUK were shown NUMBUK'S version of the cult and given charms. Of these villages YAMANUMBU and JAPENAUT removed bodies from the cemetery and put them in their houses and the other villages may also have done this although there is no evidence to support this. All the bodies had been returned to the cemetery at the time of this patrols visit.

NUMBUK'S version of the cult consisted of him travelling around in style and feasts being held in each village on his arrival. He insisted as that good behaviour (no stealing,adultery) must be incorporated with the cult. Other than this the cult was very much the same as he received from NOWINA except that the sinew,water and Kauwat leaves were dispensed with. The participants were each given a charm by NUMBUK and by holding this in their hand and repeating the six names (WAVINUK,DICAIA,KONDARRAP

BAIMUL,ADINA,SIMON) the money,previously put in their or between their fingers,multiplied when thrown out on the ground.

At the time that NUMBUK was travelling around the river villages,WILI of JAPENAUT visited the BURUI KUNAI villages of WEREMAN,BENSIM and KAMBUNU and collected the sum of £45. WILI promised these villages that he would return and show them the secret of the cult when he had obtained it from NUMBUK. This probably precipitated the flow of money to NUMBUK from the other villages in this area.

All the above occured prior to the first patrols arrival.It seems certain that they did not come to light as the natives were both afraid and still participating in the cult.

After the patrols departure NUMBUK was evidently afraid and was not active again for over a month. The cult however appears to have florished for a short time in the other villages that had learnt the secret. Evidently it gradually died down and fizzled out when it was found that it did not work and the explanation given by the previous patrol began to make sense.

The villages that had not received the secret by this stage began to demand their money back immediatly after the first patrols departure. In some cases these demands had been forthcoming before the patrols arrival. It is uncertain whether this was because they were realized the deception or because they were afraid because of the Administrations interference. From what can be ascertained it was a combination of both.

All villages in the area had joined in these demands for money back by approx. mid August. In some cases the money was returned but in others it was not quickly forthcoming and arguements began to develop. It was this unrest that prompted this patrol to revisit the area.

Since the first patrol however there has been some activity by NUMBUK. He made at least two trip accompanied by two men from NYAUMENGAI to the villages of JAMA,MUGAKO,MUNGARAGO and YAMBUGO.These are in the MAPRIK sub-district and when the patrol visited them the active participants had already been detained by MAPRIK, and details were not readily available. NUMBUK did however give a charm to KORINYA of JAMA and the cult evidently spread through an area of the Maprik Sub-District. It seems certain however that they knew nothing of the cult before the patrol visited KOROGO in July.

When interviewed NUMBUK seemed slightly afraid but was fairly frank. He admitted that the cult did not work but at the beginning of the investigation stated that this was because the sinew,water and kaugat leaves he received from KOWINA WERE

finished.He also stated that at the time of the patrols visit he was planning to revisit YANGONU to obtain more. This seemed to me as though it was more of a "face saving" ruse and later when more details were obtained he dropped it.He,as had been mentioned,appears to be slightly psychopathic.

From all appearances the cult seems to have finished in the Ambunti Sub-District at least. I am uncertain however whether the cult is still active in the Maprik area and as to whether NUMBUK still believes in it or not.

ACTION TAKEN. The last patrol pointed out that "there was nothing objectionable in these cults providing that the operator did not practice fraud on other people". The patrol therefore approached the problem more as an investigation into fraud than cult in the hope that information would be more readily obtained. It was pointed out that the details of the cult were of interest but the main investigation was directed at establishing (1) Whether fraud had been involved and if any of the money was missing and therefore (2) Who had given money,how much and if any had been returned. After a little initial hesitation the people were reasonable frank and most of the details about the cult and also the payments made seem to have been uncovered.

Having obtained all the available information the following action was taken.

(1) All money that NUMBUK and WILI had received and was still in their possession was collected. This was compared with amounts given and found to be approx. £50 short.

(2) Almost all villages involved in the cult were visited and a short talk given covering the following points.

(a) All the secrets of the cult were told and explained to the natives. It was pointed out that there was no secrecy about them,that they would not work and that such cults were a waste of time,energy and money and would eventually bring only trouble and "shame"to the participants.

(b) That there was nothing objectionable in such cults providing that the operator did not practice fraud and clear breaches of the law did not occur.

(c) That in this particular case it appeared that fraud had been involved and that any action taken would be for this reason.

(d) The deficit in money was bought to the peoples notice and it was pointed out that this had come about because NUMBUK had used the money received for his exibitions and had given it to the people who had witnessed them. Therefor not only had NUMBUK failed to produce money but had used their money and had it not been for Administration action the money lost would have been considerable greater.

(e) That in t is particular case the Administration would endevour to return all money to the rightful owners. It was pointed out however that the Administration had neither the time nor staff to continually get back money for people stupid enough to subscribe to such cults. Therefor it was the responsibility of the people themselves to see that such cults did not spring up and to inform the Administration quickly if they did.

(f) A warning was given that future cults which involved fraud or led to clear breaches of the law would be dealt with severly.

(g) Finally,that the Administrations opposition and action under the NAR'S stemmed not from a desire to stop a potential source of income but because such cults in variably caused trouble. The trouble that had and would have arisen in this particular cult was continually pointed.out. Use was also made of previous cults in other local villageswhich had led to trouble in the villageitself by incorporating such things as indecent t assaults on young girls. Instances of cults which had causes trouble in other areas were also quoted.

The patrol also took the time to give a short talk on the principles of tax which seem to be creating some confusion in the area.

(3) All the large subscribers and participants(about 15 in number) were brought back to Ambunti for further questioning. This was necessary as some points were not absolutily clear andthere was some disagreement on amounts given. It also had the effect of removing all the active participants in the cult from the area for a short time and allowing the natives time to consider and absorb the talk given.

The talk appeared to go over reasonably well and some of the points at least understood. From all that can be heard the cult had almost died in the Ambunti area before this patrol and seems to have finished now.

FURTHER ACTION.

C.N.A. action against NUMNUK and the other participants is not recommended for the following reasons;

(1) The last patrol was the first to try an explanation in preference to CNA action. No action in this particular case would convince the natives that the Administration in ~~xxxxxxx~~ genuine in its new approach. This approach should eventually lead to a better understanding of these cults and also they should come to notice a good deal sooner than they do at the moment if the natives were confident that they could talk about them openly without fear of court action.

(2) I think that it is possible for all money that NUMNUK and WILI received to be returned to the original owners.

(3) As the last patrol pointed out "it is a little doubtfull of the value of imprisonment in what is basically a struggle for these peoples minds".

(4) I am convinced that the cult is finished at least in the Ambunti sub-district. By jailing NUMEUK or some of the other main participants it may result in them receiving a lot or unwarranted sympathy that,at the moment they do ~~must~~ not have.

(5) Even if NUMEUK still believes inthe cult I am convinced that he can be prevented from spreading it far more effectively than by imprisonment.

(6) Most of what this patrol found out occured before the patrol in July when the natives were informed that no action would be taken. Although it can be argued that NUMEUK continued the cult after that patrol he moved to a new area which tends to prove rather than disprove the value of the new approach.

The following ~~are~~ additional action is suggested:

(1) Another patrol visit the area to enlarge and explain further the points made by this patrol. It would be preferable if this patrol was ~~a~~ accompanied by NUMEUK and BANJOWI the luluai of KOROGO who is one of the most influential in the area and who first reported this cult.

(2) In all villages request that all money given by NUMEUK after his exhibitions be returned. At the same time explaining to the natives that this was where the loss in money occured.

Undoubtly all the money will not be returned. The other village natives of KOROGO however have insisted on making up the deficit to avoid both "shame" onthe whole village and future bickering over money lost. Although they did not receive the money I see no reason why they should be dissuaded as NUMEUK will undoubtly be obliged by native custom to make reparation in the future to those who helped him. He is also unlikely to default on this obligation. This also seems preferable to a Civil Action as at the moment NUMEUK has no assets.

(3) NUMEUK be instructed to move his house to the main village area where he can be kept under supervision by the luluai. It also seems disirable that he report to a DNA officer before leaving the sub-district.

(4) Finally,the responsibility of curbing future cults be left with the natives of the area and a close watch be kept on activities. By making this their responsibility rather than the Administrations I consider far more success willbe achieved,(providing that they except the responsibility) than a number of prison sentenses imposed on NUMEUK.

* Watch carefully that we do not ourselves become involved in illegal action here.

Action against HOWINA of YANGARU will be left to the Assistant District Officer,MAPRIK who will be advised of him these details.

CONCLUSION. Such cults will undoubtly go on for some time to come but I consider that the approach used will eventually lead to a better knowledge and understanding of them. It should certainly bring them to the Administrations notice a good deal sooner than at the moment. Undoubtly if this particular cult is continued it will come to our notice and court action can then be taken.

Appendix B lists the villages involved,known participants and comments on the cult for your information.

Any comments you would care to make would be appreciated.

B.H.Mulcahy.
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT No.12 1959/60. APPENDIX "A".

R.P.&N.G.C. REPORT ON PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.

Reg.No.2599 .Sen.Const. WAPI. -Conduct good.Extremely loyal and although he is getting old he is still a capable NCO.

Reg.No.6451.Const.LANI -Conduct good.Has been recommended for promotion and he showed on this patrol that he is quite capable for the job.

Reg.No.7479.Const.MUNSINGAN. -Conduct good.Young Constable who should be worthy of promotion with more experience.

Reg.No.8335 Const.KIMSAVE. -Conduct good.New Constable to Ambunti. Appears capable.

Reg.No.8738.Const.Bug.MOLET. -CONDUCT GOOD.Intelligent but lacks experience and command.

D.K. Mulcahy

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

APPENDIX "B".

YAMANUMU. Amount given to Numbuk £30 & £30 trade goods.
Received charm - BAI.
Known participants. - MINUGWAN,YAMAN,SAU-UN,SISUWAGEN,MAMALAN,BAI.
COMMENTS. Were active in the cult but appear to have lost interest just after the July patrol.

[redacted]DAI. Amount given - Nil.
Received charm - NUGWAI
KNOWN participants - NUGWAI.
COMMENTS. This native is closely related to NUMBUK and therefore received the secret for nothing.He has been imprisoned once before in connection with another cult. Appears to haveogiven this cult away.

YAMUK. Amount given £17.
Known participants - Lulual and tultul.
COMMENTS. Did not receive charms or get to know the [redacted] details of the cult and were not very active.

NYAURENGAI. Amount given £35
Received charm - [redacted].MARINJUI,MOIEPI
Known participants - MARINJUI, MOIEPI,YAGARO,NIMBUK,KAMUNG,KOGONDINI.
COMMENTS. One of the last villages to stop trying the cult. If the movement resturts it will probibly be in this village.

JAPEHAUT. Amount given £35 +£15 trade goods.
Received charm - WILI
Known participants - WILI,LUKAS,LULUAI? AND TULTUL?.
COMMENTS. First got the secret from NUMBUK and were mainly responsible for the spread of the cult. They appear however to have now abandoned it completely.

TOLENCHE 1,2 & 3. Amount given - £25.
Known participants. - LULUAI,KAMI.
COMMENTS. Did not receive charms or the secret of the cult and were not active.

YAUNGET. Amount given - £15.
Known participants - LULUAI.
COMMENTS. Not active.

SLEI 1 & 2. Amount given - £20.
Known participants. - NIANDIN,MOWAI,MANBANGO.
COMMENTS. Were anxious to learn but did not get to known the secrets of the cult prior to the patrol in July.They appear to have lost interest after this.

ARUMBIT. Amount given £5.
Known participants - LULUAI
COMMENTS. Not active.

MAMANGOA. Amount given - £5.
Known participants. - TARUMBUNGOWI, WONGOWI.
COMMENTS.
Not active.

WERIMAN. Amount given £20.
Known participants. - LULUAI, TULTUL.
COMMENTS. Gave the money to WILI who promised to show them the secret of the cult when he learnt it from NUMBUK. Were not very active.

BENSIM. Amount given £10.
Known participants. - LULUAI.
COMMENTS. The same as WERIMAN.

KAMBUNG. Amount given - £10
Known participants - LULUAI, TULTUL.
COMMENTS. The same as WERIMAN.

JAMA. Amount given - unknown.
Received charm - KORINYA
Known participants - KORINYA.
COMMENTS. Few details known - being investigated by Maprik.

KUGAKO, YAMBUGO, MUNGARANO
COMMENTS Being investigated by Maprik.

KOROGO. Known participants - NUMBUK, ASIMBWI, KONGKONG?, KON GIGUMAN?, SINGARAPWEI, YAGI, UNGUMERI, NAU, BEISUNDLA, SUMSAU,

TOTAL AMOUNT PAID. £227 + £45 trade goods.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AMB 31-2,No 12 of 1959/60.

Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.Sepik District.

7th December,1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.
Sepik District.

PATROL REPORT No. 12 1959/60.

Herewith are four copies of the above mentioned patrol report.Claims for camping allowance for myself and CPO Kreutlein are attached

B.H.Mulcahy

B.H.Mulcahy
Patrol Officer.

D I A R Y.

Friday 20th November, 1959. Departed Ambunti 1200 per ML Onyx, CPO Treutlein accompaning. Called at Malu and Avatip where Officials interviewed about the building of a motor canoe. Continued on to Japendai where short investigation held concerning activities of Numbuk of Korogo, in that village. On to Pagwi arriving at 1800. calling at AOG mission en route. Overnight.

Saturday 21st November, 1959. Departed Pagwi 0900 and proceeded to YAMANUMBU. Interviewed officials and other natives concerning the activities of Numbuk in that village. Departed 1200 for JAPENAUT where similar investigations carried out. Two trees proposed for motor canoes inspected and a line of natives recruited to build them. Returned to Pagwi 1730. Overnight.

Sunday 22nd November, 1959. Departed Pagwi 0930, called Japensat and thence to a small settlement of NYAURENGAI situated on Sepik River where officials and men of NYAURENGAI, YENCHANDUNGU'A and ARINJONE were assembled. Investigations carried out. Departed 1200 for Korogo arriving 1230. Ieluai of Korogo and several natives of Yamuk interviewed and remainder of the afternoon spent interviewing Numbuk. Overnight.

Monday 23rd November, 1959. Investigations into activities of Numbuk took up most of the day. Several other minor complaints concerning other villages settled. Overnight.

Tuesday 24th November, 1959. Korogo lined and short talk given on the cult. Departed 0800 for YAMUK arriving 0900. Numerous natives from surrounding villages assembled. Investigations carried out and short talk given to the gathering. Several minor complaints settled and two trees proposed for motor canoes inspected and approved. Returned to Korogo arriving 1800. Overnight.

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Friday 27th November, 1959. Departed Pagwi 0800 per jeep and arrived Burui 0830. Investigations into cult continued and short talk given to officials and a number of natives from Wereman, Kambubu and Bensim. Departed 1130 for Jama. Found that ADO Maprik had detained active members of cult. Short talk given to gathering and returned to Burui. Inspected mission station and school with Father Shadeg. Returned to Pagwi 1700. Overnight.

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End of diary.

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NUMBUK did not return to YANGORU after obtaining the above details as he stated that at this particular time he was detained in connection with a cult run by the Luluai of a nearby village. He was later released but the Luluai was jailed and NUMBUK stated that he was afraid to visit the area again. This may have been the case but he also seems to have been very anxious to start the cult in his own area.

On returning to KOROGO,NUMBUK built the house and evidently practiced the cult by himself for several months. During this time he dug up the bones of a deceased relative and removed them from the cemetery to his house.These bones were found in his house during this patrol and NUMBUK stated that they were the bones of the relative who was helping him with the cult.He also stated that the presence of the bones in his house helped him with his dreams.

The cult seems to have started properly,in the river villages,in February this year.At this time whilst on a trip to Japenaut NUMBUK gave an exibition to WILI,an elderly native of that village,and produced 5/-.WILI was very impressed and started making regular trips down to KOROGO several days a week in an endeavour to learn more about the cult. He also told natives from the villages of JAPENDAI,YAMANUMBU,NYAURENGAI,JAPENAUT,and ARINJONE and the village officals sent representatives down to KOROGO shortly afterwards to learn the secret of the cult.

Atthe start NUMBUK refused to give any further damonstations or part with the secret of the cult. After many fruitless trips to KOROGO,WILI gave NUMBUK £10 and later a further £25. He is emphatic however that NUMBUK did not ask for the money. This resulted in NUMBUK showing WILI his version of the cult and started a chain of events which are hard to unravel but resulted in deputations,first from the river villages ~~x~~ and later the Burui Kunai area,visiting NUMBUK'S house and paying over large sums of money to buy the secret of the cult.

NUMBUK began giving wholesale exibitions at his house after this and on receiving money made arrangements to visit each village and show one native the secret of the cult.Arrangements were also made for a special house to be built in each village for the cult to be practiced in. This was to be done before NUMBUK visited the village.NUMBUK visited and gave exibitions in the village of JAPENDAI,YAMANUMBU,JAPENAUT,NYAURENGAI and YAMUK and all except YAMUK were shown NUMBUK'S version of the cult and given charms. Of these villages YAMANUMBU and JAPENAUT removed bodies from the cemetery and put them in their houses and the other villages may also have done this although there is no evidence to support this. All the bodies had been returned to the cemetery at the time of this patrols visit.

NUMBUK'S version of the cult consisted of him travelling around in style and feasts being held in each village on his arrival. He insisted ~~x~~ that good behaviour (no stealing,adultery) must be incorporated with the cult. Other than this the cult was very much the same as he received from HOWINA except that the sinew,water and kauwat leaves were dispensed with. The participants were each given a charm by NUMBUK and by holding this in their hand and repeating the six names (WAVIBUK,DICAIA,KONDARRAP

BAIMUL,AUINA,SIMON) the money,previously put in their or between their fingers,multiplied when thrown out on the ground.

At the time that NUMBUK was travelling around the river villages,WILI of JAPENAUT visited the BURUI KUNAI villages of WEREMAN,EMNSIM and KAMBUBU and collected the sum of £45. WILI promised these villages that he would return and show them the secret of the cult when he had obtained it from NUMBUK. This probably precipitated the flow of money to NUMBUK from the other villages in this area.

All the above occured prior to the first patrols arrival.It seems certain that they did not come to light as the natives were both afraid and still participating in the cult.

After the patrols departure NUMBUK was evidently afraid and was not active again for over a month. The cult however appears to have flourished for a short time in the other villages that had learnt the secret. Evidently it gradually died down and fizzled out when it was found that it did not work and the explanation given by the previous patrol began to make sense.

The villages that had not received the secret by this stage began to demand their money back immediatly after the first patrols departure. In some cases these demands had been forthcoming before the patrols arrival. It is uncertain whether this was because they were realized the deception or because they were afraid because of the Administrations interference. From what can be ascertained it was a combination of both.

All villages in the area had joined in these demands for money back by approx. mid August. In some cases the money was returned but in others it was not quickly forthcoming and arguements began to develop. It was this unrest that prompted this patrol to revisit the area.

Since the first patrol however there has been some activity by NUMBUK. He made at least two trip accompanied by two men from NYAURENGAI to the villages of JAMA,BUGAKO,BUNGARAGO and YAMBUGO.These are in the MAPRIK sub-district and when the patrol visited them the active participants had already been detained by MAPRIK, and details were not readily available. NUMBUK did however give a charm to KORINYA of JAMA and the cult evidently spread through an area of the Maprik Sub-District. It seems certain however that they knew nothing of the cult before the patrol visited KOROGO in July.

When interviewed NUMBUK seemed slightly afraid but was fairly frank. He admitted that the cult did not work but at the beginning of the investigation stated that this was because the sinew,water and kauwat leaves he received from HOWINA WERE

finished.He also stated that at the time of the patrols visit he was planning to revisit YANGOMU to obtain more. This seemed to me as though it was more of a "face saving" ruse and later when more details were obtained he dropped it.He,as had been mentioned,appears to be slightly psychopathic.

From all appearances the cult seems to have finished in the Ambunti Sub-District at least. I am uncertain however whether the cult is still active in the Maprik area and as to whether NUMBUK still believes in it or not.

ACTION TAKEN. The last patrol pointed out that "there was nothing objectionable in these cults providing that the operator did not practice fraud on other people". The patrol therefore approached the problem more as an investigation into fraud than cult in the hope that information would be more readily obtained. It was pointed out that the details of the cult were of interest but the main investigation was directed at establishing (1) whether fraud had been involved and if any of the money was missing, and therefore (2) Who had given money,how much and if any had been returned. After a little initial hesitation the people were reasonable frank and most of the details about the cult and also the payments made seem to have been uncovered.

Having obtained all the available information the following action was taken.

(1) All money that NUMBUK and WILI had received and was still in their possession was collected. This was compared with amounts given and found to be approx. £50 short.

(2) Almost all villages involved in the cult were visited and a short talk given covering the following points.

(a) All the secrets of the cult were told and explained to the natives. It was pointed out that there was no secrecy about them,that they would not work and that such cults were a waste of time,energy and money and would eventually bring only trouble and "shame"to the participants.

(b) That there was nothing objectionable in such cults providing that the operator did not practice fraud and clear breaches of the law did not occur.

(c) That in this particular case it appeared that fraud had been involved and that any action taken would be for this reason.

(d) The deficit in money was bought to the peoples notice and it was pointed out that this had come about because NUMBUK had used the money received for his exibitions and had given it to the people who had witnessed them. Therefore not only had NUMBUK failed to produce money but had used their money,and,had it not been for Administration action the money lost would have been considerable greater.

(e) That in this particular case the Administration would endevour to return all money to the rightful owners. It was pointed out however that the Administration had neither the time nor staff to continually get back money for people stupid enough to subscribe to such cults. Therefore it was the responsibility of the people themselves to see that such cults did not spring up and to inform the Administration quickly if they did.

(f) A warning was given that future cults which involved fraud or led to clear breaches of the law would be dealt with severly.

(g) Finally, that the Administrations opposition and action under the NAR'S stemmed not from a desire to stop a potential source of income but because such cults in variably caused trouble. The trouble that had and would have arisen in this particular cult was continually pointed out. Use was also made of previous cults in other local villageswhich had led to trouble in the villageitself by incorporating such things as indecent assaults on young girls. Instances of cults which had causes trouble in other areas were also quoted.

The patrol also took the time to give a short talk on the principles of tax which seem to be creating some confusion in the area.

(3) All the large subscribers and participants(about 15 in number) were brought back to Ambunti for further questioning. This was necessary as some points were not absolutily clear andthere was some disagreement on amounts given. It also had the effect of removing all the active participants in the cult from the area for a short time and allowing the natives time to consider and absorb the talk given.

The talk appeared to go over reasonably well and some of the points at least were understood. From all that can be heard the cult had almost died in the Ambunti area before this patrol and seems to have finished now.

FURTHER ACTION.

C.N.A. action against NUMBUK and the other participants is not recommended for the following reasons;

(1) The last patrol was the first to try an explanation in preference to CNA action. No action in this particular case would convince the natives that the Administration is genuine in its new approach. This approach should eventually lead to a better understanding of these cults and also they should come to notice a good deal sooner than they do at the moment if the natives were confident that they could talk about them openly without fear of court action.

(2) I think that it is possible for all money that NUMBUK and XIXI received to be returned to the original owners.

(3) As the last patrol pointed out "it is a little doubtfull of the value of imprisonment in what is basically a struggle for these peoples minds".

(4) I am convinced that the cult is finished at least in the Ambunti sub-district. By jailing NUMBUK or some of the other main participants it may result in them receiving a lot or unwarranted sympathy that, at the moment, they do ~~xxxxx~~ not have.

(5) Even if NUMBUK still believes inthe cult I am convinced that he can be prevented from spreading it, far more effectively, than by imprisonment.

(6) Most of what this patrol found out occured before the patrol, in July, when the natives were informed that no action would be taken. Although it can be argued that NUMBUK continued the cult after that patrol, he moved to a new area which tends to prove, rather than disprove the value of the new approach.

The following ~~xxx~~ additional action is suggested:

(1) Another patrol to visit the area to enlarge and explain further the points made by this patrol. It would be preferable if this patrol were accompanied by NUMBUX and BANJOWI the luluai of KOROGO who is one of the most influential in the area and who first reported this cult.

(2) In all villages, request, that all money given by NUMBUK after his exibitions be returned. At the same time explaining to the natives that this was where the loss in money occured.

Undoubtly all the money will not be returned. The other village natives of KOROGO however have insisted on making up the deficit to avoid both "shame" onthe whole village and future bickering over money lost. Although they did not receive the money I see no reason why they should be disuaded, as NUMBUK will undoubtly be obliged by native custom to make reparation in the future to those who helped him. He is also unlikely to default on this obligation. This also seems preferable to a Civil Action as at the moment NUMBUK has no assets.

(3) NUMBUK be instructed to move his house to the main village area where he can be kept under supervision by the luluai. It also seems disirable that he report to a DNA officer before leaving the sub-district.

(4) Finally, the responsibility of curbing future cults be left with the natives of the area and a close watch be kept on activities. By making this their responsibility, rather than the Administrations, I consider, far more sucess willbe achieved, (providing that they accept the responsibility) than a number of prison sentenses imposed on NUMBUK.

Action against HOWENA of YANGARU will be left to the Assistant District Officer, MAPRIK who will be advised of hkm these details.

CONCLUSION.

Such cults will undoubtly go on for some time to come but I consider that the approach used will eventually lead to a better knowledge and understanding of them. It should certainly bring them to the Administrations notice a good deal sooner than at the moment. Undoubtly if this particular cult is continued it will again come to our notice and court action can then be taken.

Appendix B lists the villages involved, known participants and comments on the cult for your information.

Any comments you would care to make would be appreciated.

B.H.Mulcahy.
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT No.12 1959/60. APPENDIX "A".

R.P.&N.G.C. REPORT ON PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.

Reg.No.2599 .Sen.Const. WAPI. -Conduct good.Extremely loyal and although he is getting old he is still a capable NCO.

Reg.No.6451.Const.LAHI -Conduct good.Has been recommended for promotion and he showed on this patrol that he is quite capable for the job.

Reg.No.7479.Const.MUNSINGAN. -Conduct good.Young Constable who should be worthy of promotion with more experience.

Reg.No.8335 Const.KIMSAVE. -Conduct good.New Constable to Ambunti. Appears capable.

Reg.No.8738.Const.Bug.MOLEP. -CONDUCT GOOD.Intelligent but lacks experience and command.

B.A. Mackay

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

APPENDIX "B".

YAMANUMU. Amount given to Numbuk £30 & £30 trade goods.
Received charm - BAI.
Known participants. - MINDUGWAN,YAMAN,SAU-UN,SISUWAGEN,MAMALAN,BAI.
COMMENTS. Were active in the cult but appear to have lost interest just after the July patrol.

JAPENLAI. Amount given - Nil.
Received charm - NUGWAI
KNOWN participants - NUGWAI.
COMMENTS. This native is closely related to NUMBUK and therefore received the secret for nothing.He has been imprisoned once before in connection with another cult. Appears to havecgiven this cult away.

YAMUK. Amount given £17.
Known participants - Luluai and tultul.
COMMENTS. Did not receive charms or get to know the [illegible] details of the cult and were not very active.

NYAURENGAI. Amount given £35
Received charm - [illegible].MARINJUI,MOIEPI
Known participants - MARINJUI,MOIEPI,YAGARO,NI[illegible]BUK,KAB[illegible],KOGONDIMI.
COMMENTS. One of the last villages to stop trying the cult. If the movement restarts it will probibly be in this village.

JAPENAUT. Amount given £35 +£15 trade goods.
Received charm - WILI
Known participants - WILI,LUKAS,LULUAI? AND TULTUL?.
COMMENTS. First got the secret from NUMBUK and were mainly responsible for the spread of the cult. They appear however to have now abandoned it completely.

TOLEMBE 1,2 & 3. Amount given - £25.
Known participants. - LULUAI,KAMI.
COMMENTS. Did not receive charms or the secret of the cult and were not active.

YAUENGET. Amount given - £15.
Known participants - LULUAI.
COMMENTS. Not active.

[illegible]I 1 & 2. Amount given - £20.
Known participants. - NIAWIN,MOWAI,MANBANGO.
COMMENTS. Were anxious to learn but did not get to known the secrets of the cult.prior to the patrol in July.They appear to have lost interest after this.

ARIMBIT. Amount given £5.
Known participants - LULUAI
COMMENTS. Not active.

NAMAWGOA. Amount given - £5.
Known participants. - TARUMRUNGOWI, WONMOWI.
COMMENTS. Not active.

WEREMAN. Amount given £20.
Known participants. - LULUAI, TULTUL.
COMMENTS. Gave the money to WELI who promised to show them the secret of the cult when he learnt it from NUMBUK. Were not very active.

BENSIM. Amount given £10.
Known participants. - LULUAI.
COMMENTS. The same as WEREMAN.

KAMBUHU. Amount given - £10
Known participants - LULUAI, TULTUL.
COMMENTS. The same as WEREMAN.

JAMA. Amount given - unknown.
Received charm - KORINYA
Known participants - KORINYA.
COMMENTS. Few details known - being investigated by Maprik.

MUGAKO, YAMBUGO, MUNGARAKO
COMMENTS
Being investigated by Maprik.

KOROGO. Known participants - NUMBUK, ASIMBWI, KONGKONG?, KON GIGUMAN?, SINGARAIWEI, YAGI, UNGUMERI, NAU, BEISUNDIMI, SUMSAU,

TOTAL AMOUNT PAID. £227 + £45 trade goods.

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(DIRECTOR. Port Moresby)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. 13 AMBUNTI 1959/60.

Patrol Conducted by J.H. MATER. Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Part IWAM (May River). Part MIANMIN (Telefolmin).

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. P.J. FENTON. Patrol Officer.

Natives 12 Police. 4 ~~Interpreters~~. 53 Carriers.

Duration—From 7./.11./1959 to 20./.11./1959.

Number of Days 14

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

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

Medical ..../...../18.....

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol (1) To Investigate a raid on SUWANA Village. (May River Area)

(2) To apprehend the people responsible.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

15/12/1959

A.P. Leahy

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 ....

67-8-26

15th January, 1960.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Patrol Report AMBUNTI No.13. 1959/60.

Under separate reference I have passed His Honour's comments on the above report to you for the information of the officers concerned. I desire to add my personal commendation to the officers.

Whilst it is appreciated that the patrol is of a special nature and the objective was successfully attained, I would be glad if Mr.Mater, before his departure for Australia, could give a brief outline regarding any timber potential observed when he was travelling through this area. I carried out an extensive aeriel survey which gave me the impression that the eastern headwaters of the May River could possibly provide some timber potential. Though anticipating no immediate prospects of timber development, it is desirable to have on record any information which can be obtained.

(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

67-8-26

15th Janu ry, 1960.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Patrol Report AMBUNTI No.13. 1959/60

The above report was submitted to His Honour the Administrator, who commented as follows:

"A good report. The officers concerned h ve lived up to the traditions of the Service and have carried out excellent work. They are to be commended accordingly.

(sgd) D.M.C. 8.1.60. "

Please inform the officers concerned that a copy of this memorandum has been placed as a permanent record on their personal files at Headquarters.

(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-8-26

Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua,

MEMORANDUM FOR:

31st December, 1959.

The Assistant Administrator,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

MIANMIN MURDERS.

The report gives an interesting background in the introductory paragraphs and the diary gives interesting descriptions of the tense moments experienced by the Patrol.

The response of the people to medical attention is gratifying.

Tactics mentioned in the diary on page 6 under the heading 'Sunday 15th November' were perhaps undesirable but in view of the terrain and the primitive nature of the people, were probably justified. The people themselves rely on cunning in their fighting activities and in this case were 'out-cunninged'.

All in all, I feel that the Officers have done a very fine job under extremely difficult conditions.

C. A. Roberts

(A.A.Roberts.)
Director.

H.H. A good report.
The officers concerned have lived up to the traditions of the service and have carried out excellent work. They are to be commended accordingly.

67-8-26

31st December, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines,
KONEDOBU.

Patrol Report No.13. 1959/60
AMBUNTI.

... I attach hereto map in reference to the above Patrol and would be obliged if you could forward me three copies of same as soon as possible.

Att.

A.A.R

(A.A.Roberts.)
Director.

67-8-26. ✓

Mater C. 31/12

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RECEIVED
29 DEC 1959
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

In Reply
Please Quote

No. PR.Amb.13-59/60/1089

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

18th December, 1959

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT AMBUNTI NO. 13/59-60

Please find enclosed a report of a patrol conducted by Patrol Officer Mater to the Miannin area of the Telefolmin Subdistrict.

The patrol was mounted to investigate reports of a raid on the Suwana by a group of Miannin in January, 1959. As a result of this patrol fifteen men were arrested without incident and are now at Ambunti undergoing Lower Court proceedings.

The raid itself calls for little comment. It was typical for its frightful brutality and savagery. The manner in which the patrol was carried out, however, is an example of forethought and restraint. Messrs. Mater and Fenton carried out a good patrol.

Your attention is drawn to the remarks Mr. Mater makes on the conduct and ability of Senior Constable Augwi.

The Assistant District Officer, Ambunti, has asked that three copies of the attached map be returned to him.

(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

c.c. Assistant District Officer, Ambunti.

c/D (G+R) You will want to see this one. It is the report covering the Miannin raid about which we made a preliminary press release recently. 31/12

PR.Amb.13-59/60/1089

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

18th December, 1959

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT AMBUNTI NO. 13/59-60

Please find enclosed a report of a patrol conducted by Patrol Officer Mater to the Miammin area of the Telefolmin Subdistrict.

The patrol was mounted to investigate reports of a raid on the Suwana by a group of Miammin in January, 1959. As a result of this patrol fifteen men were arrested without incident and are now at Ambunti undergoing Lower Court proceedings.

The raid itself calls for little comment. It was typical for its frightful brutality and savagery. The manner in which the patrol was carried out, however, is an example of forethought and restraint. Messrs. Mater and Fenton carried out a good patrol.

Your attention is drawn to the remarks Mr. Mater makes on the conduct and ability of Senior Constable Augwi.

The Assistant District Officer, Ambunti, has asked that three copies of the attached map be returned to him.

(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

c.c. Assistant District Officer, Ambunti.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Ambunti,
Sepik District.

DEPT. NATIVE AFFAIRS
1 DEC 1959
WEWAK
SEPIK DISTRICT

File: 30/1-198.
3rd December, 1959.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
Wewak.

AMBUNTI PATROL No.13 of 1959/60.

Forwarded herewith three copies of a report of Messrs Mater and Fenton's patrol in connection with the SUWANA incident.

2. The task was carried out in a workmanlike manner and the not remote possibility of bloodshed adroitly avoided. I feel both the officers involved deserve commendation. The two days of negotiations must have been trying but they were well worth while for if the wanted men had scattered it would have been almost impossible to apprehend them.

3. Might three (3) copies of the map be sun-printed and forwarded to this office.

R Jeffery Daugherty

(R. Jeffery Daugherty)
a/Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT AMBUNTI No.13 1959/60.

Patrol Conducted By.	J.H. MATER, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled.	Part IWAM (May River) Area. Part MIANMIN (Telefolmin S/District)
Patrol Accompanied By.	
Europeans.	MR. P.J. FENTON. Patrol Officer.
Natives.	12 Members R.P.&N.G.C.
	INTERPRETERS : SUNE.
	DALOK.
	NAMINO.
	N.M.O. MASIKI.
	56 CARRIERS.
Duration of Patrol.	7-11-59 to 20-11-59.
	14 days.
Objects of Patrol.	1. TO INVESTIGATE A RAID ON SUWANA VILLAGE LAST JANUARY IN WHICH FIVE (5) PEOPLE WERE MURDERED.
	2. TO APPREHEND THE PEOPLE RESPONSIBLE.

****

(J.H. MATER)
Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION.

The MIANMIN people, the subject of this report, live in extremely rugged country on the USAGE River, a right bank tributary of the May River situated upstream from the May River Patrol Post. The settlement concerned is at least ten (10) days walk from Telefolmin, through heavily timbered mountains, and five (5) days from the May River Post. The walking from May River is reasonably good but because of the complete lack of population between BURAMAI (the last May River village) and the first MIANMIN group an additional ten (10) days rations have to be carried for the walk to and from the area over and above the normal patrol stores and supplies.

USAGE had never been visited prior to this patrol although Messrs Aisbett and Fenton's 1958 patrol camped in the vicinity and some USAGE men visited them in camp. Also, some USAGE men had been to May River Patrol Post in 1958 for medical treatment. There is no doubt the USAGE people were aware of government policy regarding tribal fighting.

(1) "The first contact with the MIANMIN's was made by Karius and Champion in 1928. This was followed in 1938 by the Black and Taylor patrol which was heavily attacked by the MIANMINS in the Thurnwald Range area". These patrols are the only known prewar contact with the MIANMIN people.

"The next contact was in 1951 by patrols from Telefolmin, and in 1953 and 1955 patrols visited the MIANMIN area, but, although meeting no hostility their contacts were not substantial due to the wary attitude displayed by the MIANMINS. In 1956 and 1957 patrols led by A.D.O. Mr R.T. Neville were met with open hostility mainly because the patrols had the unenviable task of enforcing law and order for the first time on a people who were flushed with the success of a massacre over the neighbouring ATBALMIN tribe".

The last patrol into the MIANMIN was conducted by Messrs R. Aisbett and P.J. Fenton who spent forty (40) days in the area during 1958. They succeeded in contacting most of the MIANMIN groups and establishing a link between Telefolmin and May River Patrol Post. During this patrol the people displayed a marked respect for law and order established by Mr Neville. Although they were naturally timid and most women and some men hid from the patrol friendly relations were made and indications were that the area was peaceful.

Prior to the advent of Administration influence from Telefolmin the MIANMINS had raided their neighbours on all sides with much success and developed for themselves a reputation of invincibility. The large area of unoccupied land between the northern MIANMIN tribal boundary and the first May River village was evidently "cleaned out" by the MIANMINS in the past. There are still a few small nomadic groups living in this area and these are still attacked periodically by MIANMIN raiding parties. These raids appear to follow a definite pattern. A very large group surrounds the settlement at dawn, all the male occupants are killed and eaten and the women are abducted and absorbed into the MIANMIN society. Investigations show that such raids have been going on for generations. It was such a raid on the small settlement of SUWANA near BURAMAI last January that instigated this patrol.

SUWANA was a small settlement situated in heavy swamp forest about five(5) hours walk from BURAMAI village on the Eastern side of the May River and a day and a half from May River Patrol Post.

SUWANA consisted of one large communal house with a population of approximately twenty (20) persons. These people belong to the ABARU group which has not yet been contacted by government patrols.

(1) See Patrol Report Telefolmin No.1 1958-59. Page 11.

In January of this year a large group of MIANMINS from the USAGE River area surrounded SUWANA, killed three (3) men and a crippled woman and abducted five (5) women, one of whom was later murdered at USAGE when trying to escape.

Messrs Mater and Fenton left May River for USAGE on Saturday the 7th November, 1959. We spent thirteen (13) days in the area and succeeded in arresting fifteen (15) USAGE men involved in the massacre, including the men who actually did the killings, without incident.

****

D I A R Y.

Friday, 6th November.

Both double canoes departed upstream. The first at 0820 with one motor and the second at 0920 with two outboards. They were loaded with forty (40) carriers, three (3) police, eight (8) tents, one (1) case of ~~KIKE~~ meat and one (1) bag of rice. They were sent ahead to BURAMAI to establish a camp. Both canoes developed engine trouble and also broke five (5) shear pins, as the river was extremely low and full of snags. The first double canoe returned at 1840 and reported that the second was running very slowly when last seen near ARAI village with only one outboard operating. Interrogated the three (3) SUWANA men whom S/Constable AGWI brought in last night. One of them is SOWASA an eye wittness to the SUWANA killings. SOWASA was taken to the MIANMIN as a prisoner by the raiding party and only recently returned. These three men volunteered to act as guides for the patroll Completed organising of stores for the patrol and recruited seven (7) local May River men to assist the forty six (46) Sepik River carriers already recruited. The second double canoe did not return as expected and learnt later that it remained overnight at BURAMAI.

Saturday, 7th November.

First double canoe with one outboard departed upstream at 0720 with carriers, police and some cargo. Messrs Mater and Fenton made final preparations for departure. Second double canoe arrived back at May River at 1130 with only one motor working and Mr Fenton and I departed in this upstream with remaining personel and stores at 1210. One motor U/S and made very slow headway into a strong current caused by heavy rains last night. Worked on second motor all the way but was unsuccessful in repairing it - unable to locate the trouble. Arrived ARAI 1825. Spoke with ARAI men about intended visit to MIANMIN. NABRI of ARAI has previously visited the area and he was recruited as a guide for the patrol. Sent word to BURAMAI for Constable 1st Class ANANG to send motor from first canoe to ARAI. Overnight at ARAI.

Sunday, 8th November.

The motor arrived from BURAMAI in a dugout canoe at 0730 and after a slight delay caused by rain departed upstream from ARAI, at 0740. Arrived BURAMAI at 0830. Overhauled all three outboards but still unable to repair the third, or discover the cause of the trouble. However, two motors are running well and will be quite adequate for the trip upstream from BURAMAI. Interrogated seven (7) men from BURAMAI who accompanied the MIANMIN raiding party which wiped out the SUWANA settlement last January. Although these men were present when the raid took place it would appear that they did not take any ~~part~~ active part in the massacre. In fact they were responsible for rescuing one youth, two women and a small girl. NABRI of ARAI set out upstream in a dugout canoe with three other ARAI paddlers to ascertain if any MIANMIN people are occupying a sago collecting camp known as TUMAU. NABRI is an ex-labourer

from May River Patrol Post. This forward scouting party of local natives posing as a hunting and fishing party was thought advisable as it would be unfortunate if the MIANMIN's are camped downstream from the USAGE River and were alerted by the noise of the outboards. Arranged for two (2) BURAMAI canoes to follow the patrol upstream as they will probably be needed to cross the May above the highest point that can be reached by outboard. Purchased sago and fish with trade. Guard posted. Overnight at BURAMAI.

Monday, 9th November.

0700 double canoe departed upstream with two motors running on first trip. This advance party included Mr Fenton, Mr Mater, six (6) police and ten (10) carriers. The object was to establish a base camp as high up the May River as could be reached safely by outboard motor. 0800 passed an old camp site used by Messrs Aisbett and Fenton on their Telefolmin-May River patrol in 1958. This was the last camp their patrol established before reaching BURAMAI on the downstream trip. 0805 passed NEIYEIPE (small BURAMAI hamlet) on the right bank. 0915 reached a bifurcation with an island in the river known as GWIMI. 0925 went ashore on the right bank and decided to establish camp. Mr Fenton remained to supervise the erection of tents and flys. Mr Mater stayed with the canoe to supervise running, maintenance, and loading.
0935 double canoe departed downstream.
1050 reached BURAMAI and loaded cargo.
1100 set out upstream for GWIMI camp.
1315 arrived GWIMI camp and unloaded.
1325 commenced trip downstream for third load.
1430 arrived BURAMAI.
1440 loaded and commenced third trip upstream.
1650 reached GWIMI.
1710 departed downstream.
1820 reached BURAMAI and camped. Mr Fenton remained overnight with advance party at GWIMI camp. Radio contact with Telefolmin. Guards posted at both camps.

Tuesday, 10th November.

0600 departed BURAMAI in double canoe with last of patrol personel and stores. 0830 arrived GWIMI camp. The river had fallen overnight and broke two (2) shear pins on the trip. Arranged cargo and carriers and set out on foot up the right bank of the May River at 0915. As the track was very poorly defined, and practically non-existant in places, an advance party of one policeman and two guides preceeded the main body of the patrol by about two hundred (200) yards. This precaution was also to ensure that the patrol did not encounter any hunting or gardening parties unprepared. 0945 passed an old camp site used by the 1958 Telefolmin patrol. 1055 passed three bush houses on the left bank which are used periodically by groups of MIANMIN's on sago gathering expeditions. 1200 passed three bush houses on a ridge. This is a regular camp-site for MIANMIN parties travelling down the May River. This is also the site where the party which raided SUWANA last January are alleged to have stopped overnight and eaten the bodies of some of their victims. 1305 crossed the AMAU river and then followed a water course as BISIBO to arrive at an old camp site used by the 1958 Telefolmin patrol at 1355. Made camp at this site. Cordoned off camp and guards posted. Radio contact with Telefolmin and Ambunti.

Wednesday, 11th November.

Broke camp at 0730. Crossed the BAIMAU creek at 0910 and passed a bifurcation in the river at 1040. At this point the track skirted a steep ridge which dropped sharply to the May River and several small waterfalls were passed. Passed an old camp site used by the 1958 Telefolmin patrol at 1215 before crossing the PIYUWA river at 1225. Passed another bifurcation at 1250 and reached the USAGE River at 1355. Followed

up the USAGE River for a short distance and made camp on the right bank at 1425. Carriers exhausted. These river people are finding the going very hard and it is difficult to keep the line together. Radio contact with Telefolmin and Ambunti. Rice issued, camp roped off and guards posted.

Thursday, 12th November.

Broke camp at 0700 and proceeded up the USAGE River bed. The river we camped on last night is only a branch of the main USAGE which was reached at 0745. Followed the river upstream crossing it four times and finally halted at 1120 when the guides indicated that the patrol was only a short distance from the MIANMIN village. Did not work camp for fear the noise might disturb a hunting party and forbade fires until dusk. The patrol sat quietly until 0345 when camp was made. Had police guards out all day and again at night. Made final preparations to surround the MIANMIN settlement tomorrow morning and recruited twenty (20) volunteers from the carriers to assist the police. Lectured the police on the use of firearms and force in making arrests and also told the carriers what was expected of them. Unable to make radio contact. Rice issued.

Friday, 13th November.

0535 broke camp with Mr Fenton, ten (10) police, Twenty carriers, four (4) interpreters and three guides. 0635 surrounded a small MIANMIN settlement known as AIYULIAVIP and arrested six (6) men allegedly involved in the attack on SUWANA last January. This settlement consists of a men's house and two dwelling houses. The patrol party split to encircle the settlement but was seen approaching and only an outstanding effort by the police made the arrests possible. The arrested men shouted to the occupants of a nearby settlement known as USAGEDALAVIP which the patrol did not know existed. This second settlement is situated accross the USAGE River from AIYULIAVIP and about twelve men from there rushed to the edge of the river with bows and arrows to assist their neighbours. However, by this time the police had spread out on the higher ground and the would be attackers retreated without firing an arrow, although some of the more reckless ones tightened arrows in their bows and aimed at the patrol. The natives retreated about two hundred (200) yards and commenced shouting to the patrol. At 0720 curiosity seemed to get the better of KALAMAUA, one of the leaders in the raid on SUWANA, and he came back to the edge of the river unarmed. KALAMAUA recognised DALOK the MIANMIN interpreter with the patrol and insisted he cross and shake hands with him. A compromise was reached and the two men met and carried on a discussion knee deep in the middle of the river. At 0820 TITIMAUA, the headman of the USAGE group, came to the river's edge and talked to the patrol accross the river. The USAGE men then brought taro to the water's edge, which the patrol purchased, and later they presented us with two pigs. The natives would come accross the river one at a time and were quite unconcerned when one of the interpreters crossed to their side. However they were prepared to flee if more than one of the patrol party attempted to cross. 1100 Mr Fenton with four (4) police and the carriers induced two (2) of the MIANMIN's to accompany them back downstream to collect the patrol stores and supplies. 1330 Mr Fentons party returned with all the cargo but it was discovered that the three guides had ran away. They were apparently frightened of later retribution if seen by the MIANMINS. Made camp on an old garden site and cleared a large area of bush around the camp to avoid ambush. Cordoned off the camp and doubled the guard. All the USAGEDALAVIP men, including several for whom warrants had been issued, sat on the opposite bank of the river and talked with the patrol until dusk. They even sent several children accross the river for medical treatment. Radioed the District Officer, Mr Clancy, at 1630. Overnight at AIYUIAVIP.

Saturday, 14th November.

The guards reported that the USAGEDALAVIP settlement

had little sleep during the night and had guards stationed around their houses. Shortly after daybreak about eleven (11) men, many of them wanted in connection with the SUWANA raid, brought food to the water's edge and the interpreters together with Senoir Constable AGWI crossed and purchased it. The wanted men would not carry the food accross and would only stay provided the carriers crossed one at a time to carry it back. Both Mr Fenton and I crossed in turn and all the natives shook hands with us. They would not agree to both of us crossing together. Several women and children with yaws crossed for injections and one wanted man IDEGIABO crossed and had a tropical ulcer treated. It would have been an easy matter to arrest one or two of the wanted men but at no stage did the natives allow us to get close enough to arrest more. It was decided to wait for a more favourable opportunity to arrest as many as possible. Once another arrest is made the people will undoubtedly desert. The people brought a pig which Senior Constable AGWI purchased. At 1615 Mr Fenton and I climbed a small hill at the back of the patrol camp to view the surrounding country and also to have a look at the other settlement. The people are not living in a permanent settlement but in three gardening houses about four hundred(400) yards from the patrol accross two small streams with a large taro garden in the middle. The natives had guards posted and their houses were quickly evacuated when they saw us climbing the hill even though we were heading away from them. Radio conversation with Telefolmin and Ambunti at 1630. The carriers spent the day building a temporary prison for the arrested men, clearing back the surrounding bush still further and making general improvements to the camp. Two man guard posted.

Sunday, 15th November.

At AIYULIAVIP. The USAGE leader, TITIMAUA, came to the water's edge at 0640 and commenced carrying on an animated conversation accross the river. I told the interpreters to tell him that I was not prepared to discuss anything with him at long range and would only listen to him when he behaved properly and visited the camp. He then crossed the river by himself, shook hands with several members of the patrol and spoke to the six prisoners. I presented him with a red rami and a blue handkerchief. He was delighted and said he would send for his men when I showed him that there was plenty of trade. TITIMAUA then left the camp, called for his men and commenced collecting taro for the patrol. Several young men, more curious than cautious, crossed the river and were given trade items. At 0900 all the men crossed into the camp with food. While I was buying food the police and carriers mingled with the wanted men and at a pre-determined signal (when I dropped my hat) all the MIANMIN's in the camp were held and arrested. TITIMAUA put up a furious struggle but was no match for Senior Constable AGWI. Unfortunately two wanted men had been too frightened to enter the camp and escaped. Nine (9) men were arrested making a total of fifteen (15). They were all identified by NAITI of BURAMAI as members of the party which raided SUWANA last January. The reason for their arrest was then explained to them and they were placed in the lock-up which was built yesterday. Mr Fenton and I visited the USAGEDAMAVIP settlement and confiscated several fighting arrows which were burnt. All hunting arrows and bows were placed in one of the houses. Radio contact with Telefolmin and Wewak at 0930. The names which the arrested men gave were; GIDEPMODAP, DABAT, FAFATO, BUGUGSEP, TAFUBO, TONI, DAMO, KWOINI, TITIMAUA, WARAMTU, KIKAKAUA, KALIMAUA, KAREMTUWO, NAGAISU and BIGIWIDABO. Most of these names do not agree with the list of names of men involved obtained from BURAMAI people but this is understandable as they speak an entirely different language. ARAGWENIGA, a survivor of the SUWANA raid, spent the day calling out to the people who fled when the men were arrested. It was hoped by inducing some of the SUWANA women who were kidnapped by the MIANMIN raiding party to visit the camp. Unfortunately they did not reply. Re-organised cargo for departure tomorrow.

Monday, 16th November.

Departed AIYULIAVIP at 0710 and arrived camp No.3 at 1220. Camped overnight. Radio contact with Telefolmin and Ambunti difficult due to static. Rice issued. Guards posted.

Tuesday, 17th November.

0650 departed camp No.3 and arrived camp No.2 at 1220. Remained overnight. Radio contact difficult. Rice issued. Guards posted.

Wednesday, 18th November.

0620 broke camp and departed camp No.2. 0945 arrived camp No.1. 1000 Mr Mater proceeded downstream to BURAMAI in a dugout canoe which was left at Camp No.1 on the outward trip. Arrived BURAMAI at 1155, prepared two double canoes and set out upstream at 1220 with one motor on each double canoe. The river was extremely low, shallow and full of snags and the trip up was a nerve-wracking experience. Arrived camp No.1 at 1455 after breaking four (4) shear pins and set off downstream again at 1505 with prisoners and carriers. The snags made the river too dangerous to use the motors so the canoes were poled back to BURAMAI and arrived at 1735. Mr Mater, five (5) police, fifteen (15) prisoners and twenty five (25) carriers remained overnight at BURAMAI. Mr Fenton stopped overnight at camp No.1 with the remainder of the patrol personel and stores. Radio contact with Telefolmin and Ambunti. Guard posted.

Thursday, 19th November.

The two double canoes set out for camp No.1 at 0620 in charge of Senior Constable AGWI and Constable LARI. These two police have done an excellent job running the outboards under very difficult conditions and must be commended. They arrived back at BURAMAI at 1020 with Mr Fenton and the remainder of the patrol personel and stores. Both double canoes set out downstream at 1100 with fifty (50) carriers for May River Patrol Post with AGWI and LARI again in charge. Messrs Fenton and Mater remained at BURAMAI with prisoners and the rest of the personel to arrange the movement of the necessary wittnesses to May River tomorrow. Radio contact with Telefolmin and Ambunti. Overnight at BURAMAI.

Friday, 20th November.

Two double canoes arrived back upstream at 1140. Loaded all remaining personel and stores, including fifteen (15) prisoners and six (6) BURAMAI wittnesses and set out downstream at 1205. Arrived May River patrol post at 1615 and paid off carriers. Mr Marks on the M.V."Mala" arrived at 1710 with supplies for station. The "Mala" will transport the prisoners and wittnesses to Ambunti for the preliminary hearings.

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E N D OF DIARY

SUWANA INCIDENT.

Some time in January, 1959, a large group of MIANMIN men raided the small settlement of SUWANA in the ABARU group near May River Patrol Post. Three SUWANA men: APOMIGA, KOGOREN= IGA and WABUO, as well as one adult female LAUSABO, were killed; and the SUWANA women BIBABAISABO, PAMSIBU, OROWI, EIBAGEI, SUNAGEI and YALEI were abducted. These women were taken back to the MIANMIN area. Later EIBAGEI escaped from the MIANMINs and came to May River Patrol Post. Another woman SUNAGEI was murdered at MIANMIN while trying to escape.

The MIANMIN raiding party consisted of 17 men from the USAGE settlement, and several men from the IETEMA River area. The USAGE men were KIKEKAUA, BOGUGSEP, DAMO, ATONINGO, NAGOSUO, TITIMAUA, BIGIWIDABO, KALAMAUA, TOFU, FAFATO, DIDEPMONABO, KWINI, WALANTUWO, KALALIWENA, NAGARAME and KAPMA. The number of IETEMA men involved and their names are difficult to ascertain. It would appear that the IETEMA men only played a minor role in the raid except for KASIKAUA and ORISAK. These two men played a major part in the attack.

The USAGE group involved in the raid live in a small settlement of three houses known as AIYULIAVIP. This settlement is 5 hours 20 minutes walk up the USAGE River, which is a right bank tributary of the May River approximately 52 miles upstream from the May River Patrol Post. The IETEMA River is also a right bank tributary of the May River and is about 10 miles upstream from the junction of the USAGE and May rivers. Neither the USAGE nor IETEMA groups have been visited by patrols into their villages, but Messrs. Aisbett and Fenton passed through the area in 1958 and people from both groups visited their patrol camps. There were also people from this area involved in the ATBALMIN massacre in 1956. Some MIANMINs are serving prison sentences in Wewak as a result of A. D. O. Neville's patrols subsequent to the massacre.

The raiding party assembled at the junction of the USAGE and May Rivers and slept the night. The following morning they built several rafts (reports vary from 10 to 15 rafts and it is difficult to ascertain the exact number.) and commenced drifting down the May River. They slept two nights en route and arrived at AIMI on the third day. AIMI is a small BURAMAI settlement on the left bank of the May River about 1 mile upstream from the main BURAMAI village. They stayed that night at AIMI with NAMOI, a "big man" from AIMI. On the fifth day the raiding parth crossed the May River with a group of six BURAMAI men as guides, and set out to locate the SUWANA settlement. The raiding party stopped some distance from an old SUWANA settlement while the BURAMAI men went ahead to locate the SUWANA people. They found the village deserted and the party then decided to make a temporary camp while the BURAMAI men and some MIANMINs tried to locate the SUWANA group. The scouts returned in the late afternoon, announced that they had found the new SUWANA settlement, and spent the night with the main body of the MIANMIN party in the bush.

At dawn the following day a large number of the MIANMIN raiding party surrounded the SUWANA settlement and hid in the bush. The settlement consisted of one large communal house divided into sections for individual families. The MIANMINs were accompanied by MAYE, an adult female originally from SUWANA, who had been abducted during a previous MIANMIN raid and had married NAGARAME of USAGE. MAYE called out to her half brother SOWASA to come outside. SOWASA went outside with three men: APOMIGA, WABUO and KOGORENIGA; two women OROWI and BIBABAISABO; and OROWI's daughter PAMSIBU. The other SUWANA women remained in the house. MAYE immediately held her brother SOWASA by the wrists and pulled him to the edge of the village clearing, apparently to prevent

him being killed .

A MIANMIN man, whose name cannot be ascertained then held APOMIGA, and BOGUGSEP of USAGE hit him twice with a tomahawk; once on the head and again on the back. APOMIGA fell down dead. WABUA and KOGORENIGA attempted to run away but they were completely surrounded and were both shot with arrows. KWINI of USAGE shot KOGORENIGA in the side with a bamboo pointed arrow and he fell dead. KALAMAUA shot WABUO in the side with a bamboo pointed arrow and when he fell another MIANMIN man KALALIWENA shot a second arrow into his side.

The raiding party then commenced cutting up the bodies with bamboo knives, and some men went in to the house and dragged the women outside. The women they pulled outside were SUNAGEI, LAUSABO, YALEI and EIBAGEI. This made a total of seven women in all as OROWI, BIBARAISABO and PAMSIBU were already outside the house. the MIANMIN men then decided amongst themselves who should take the women:

1.	KIGAKAUA	took	OROWI
2.	KASIKAUA	"	SUNAGEI
3.	TOFU	"	PAMSIBU
4.	KALAMAUA	"	EIBAGEI

It is difficult to ascertain who took

5. BIBABAISABO
6. YALEI
7. LAUSABO

The MIANMINs left the heads and entrails of their victims and carried the rest of the bodies away to be eaten. The party set out for MIANMIN with the seven abducted women and bodies of their victims. LAUSABO was a cripple and had difficulty keeping up with the others. Therefore she was killed by KAITAP and YUMAP and parts of her body taken to be eaten later. LAUSABO was killed on the track near the BIGU canal which runs into the May River. The MIANMIN party continued on up the right bank of the May River and passed a group of BURAMAI men in two dugout canoes near the NEIYEIPI lake. These BURAMAI men were NAIU, UMBO, SUNAIYO, NAMAU, NAITI, NAGUNAU, MASIO and WIDINIGI. They did not speak to the BURAMAI group and continued on and made camp on a ridge on the right bank of the May River. That night they ate the livers and other small portions of their victims.

The following evening the raiding party arrived at the USAGE settlement of AIYULIAVIP. The remains of the bodies were then cooked with taro and eaten.

After two nights at USAGE , EIBAGEI, a woman whom KALAMAUA had claimed as his shares of the spoils, escaped and made her way to May River Patrol Post. SUNAGEI, the woman whom KASIKAUA had taken, was later killed at USAGE and eaten . (It is difficult to ascertain the time). At the time SUNAGEI was murdered a group of MIANMINs were living is some caves in the side of a hill on the northern side of the USAGE valley. TITIMAUA, the leader of the USAGE group was mourning the death of his child. In his sorrow he decided to kill SUNAGEI. TITIMAUA told some other MIANMIN men of his decision and the group went to the river where SUNAGEI was working. TITIMAUA fired a bamboo pointed arrow into SUNAGEI's side and ATONING, WALANTUWO, FAFAT and BOGUGSEP also shot arrows into SUNAGEI's body. The body was later cut up and eaten.

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APPENDIX "A"

USAGE (MIANMIN) MEN ARRESTED.

KIKEKAUA	Helped surround SUWANA Village during raid
BOGUGSEP	Killed APOMIGA with tomahawk. Helped kill SUNAGEI.
DAMO	Helped to surround village.
ATONING	Helped kill SUNAGEI.
NAGOSUO	Helped to surround village.
TITIMAUA	Killed SUNAGEI.
BIGIWIDABO	Helped to surround village.
KALAMAUA	Killed WABUO with arrow.
TOFU	Kidnapped PAMSIBU during raid.
FAFATO	Helped kill SUNAGEI.
DIDEPMONABO	DIDEPMONABO helped kill SUNAGEI.
KWINI	Killed KOGORENIGA.
WALANTUWO	Helped kill SUNAGEI.
KALALIWENA	Helped kill WABUO with arrow.
DABAP	Helped to surround village.

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APPENDIX "B".

BURAMAI (MAYRIVER) MEN WHO ACCOMPANIED MIANMIN FAIDING PARTY.

NALU

NAMAU

UMBO

SUNAIYO

NAITI

NAGUNUA

MASIO

WIDINIGI

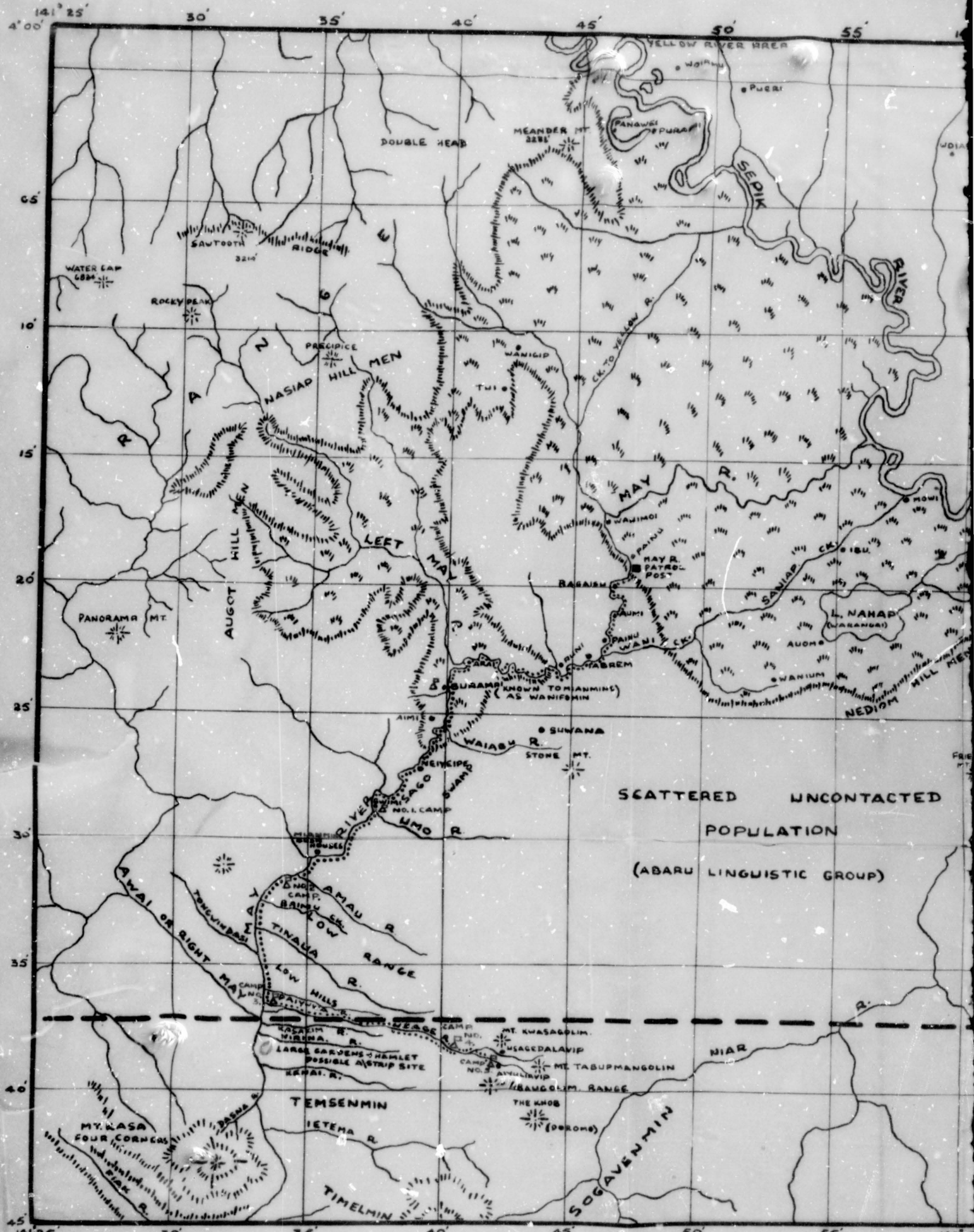
****

APPENDIX "C".

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF R. P. & N. G. C.

7845	Senior Const. AUGWI	Senior N. C. O.. The most outstanding N. C. O. I have seen. Largely responsible for the successful arrests of 9 of the 15 prisoners. Has been recommended for promotion.
7781	Const. 1st. Class ANANK.	Very sound worker. Personnally [redacted] arrested two wanted men.
7403	Const. 1st. Class KUSINOK	A TELEFOLMIN native. Intelligent and efficient. His local knowledge was very helpful.
7863	Constable GARWI.	Worked well.
5112	" LARI.	Very good worker with considerable bush experience. Big asset running outboards in addition to his police duties.
9295	" SAMUK	Very reliable worker. Possible N.C.O. material.
6527	" YASENGAN	Very good worker.
6792	" MANANG	Did a good job.
9127	" TAGUNIMBI	Needs to be closely supervised. Inclined to slack occassionally.
9591	" KARAMON	Not impressive but worked consistently. Always trys hard.
9429	" BUNIMA	Did quite well.
9571	" TINU	Very inexperienced. Benefitted from the patrol. Will improve with work.

****



MAP TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT AMBUNTI No.13-1959/60.

CONDUCTED BY: J. H. MAYER. P.O.
P. J. FENTON. P.O.

AREA PATROLLED: PART UPPER MAY RIVER AND LOWER MIANMIN AREAS.

COMPILED FROM:
1. OBSERVATIONS.
2. TELEFOLMIN SUB-DISTRICT MAP.
3. FOURMIL OF MAY RIVER.
4. AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT NO. 2-57/58

MAY RIVE
AND ADJACENT

SCALE 4 MILES TO 1 INCH R.F.

2 1 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16

IAY RIVER

ADJACENT AREAS

SCALE 4 MILES TO 1 INCH R.F. 1:253440

4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26

YELLOW RIVER AREA

PUERI

MAGREDI

WDIASI

MOBIDAI

KEMAN

LUDAK

IONA

DAM

CHENAPIAN

INIOK

TAURI

RIVER

SEPIK

MOWI

KUSKAIN

YAMMU

MAUNA

SANIAP

L. NAHAP (WARANIPAI)

AUDMS

AWANIUM

NEDIOM

HILL MEN

FRIEDA

Schultze

Leonard

SCATTERED UNCONTACTED POPULATION (ABARU LINGUISTIC GROUP)

NO KNOWN PENETRATION

NIAR

MIN

142° 00'

50' 55' 05' 10' 15' 20' 25'

4° 00' 05' 10' 15' 20' 25' 30' 35' 40' 45'

LEGEND

- CAMPS.
- APPROXIMATE LIE OF MTL. RANGES
- POSSIBLE A/STRIP.
- SUB-DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- PATROLS TRACK

P.J. FENTON. P.O.

DECEMBER, 1959.

67-8-32. ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK. Report No. AMB No. 14 1959/60.

Patrol Conducted by B.H.MULCAHY. Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled BURUI KUNAI.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 4 members R.P.&N.G.C.
1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 11/1/1960 to 2/2/1960

Number of Days 23.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services /8/1959.

Medical ... /8/1959.

Map Reference Army strat 4 miles = 1 inch.

Objects of Patrol (1) Tax collection.

(2) Routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

15/3/1960.

D/C Lowers
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 ... ... £

67-8-32.

28th March, 1960.

District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT AMB.No.14-59/60.

I suppose the "exhibition of cult" mentioned in the Diary refers to the sleight of hand tricks by NUMBUK. I have stated in another contex that this outbreak was very competently handled.

Although it is unfortunate that most denominational schools are staffed by untrained teachers, we have to consider that a little education is better than nor at all, which would affect the vast majority of the population if there were no mission schools.

Jail sentences can be legally imposed on tax defaulters but in the past it was considered inadvisable administratively to do so. However, there has been some revision of this policy and it is likely that the relevant instruction will be revised to permit invocation of the sanctions in certain cases, e.g. deliberate refusal to pay when able to do so.

For your information if your Officers decide usufructuary right under Regulation 59 (1) N.A.R. they must comply with sub-regulation (2) which is mandatory. The Chief Native Lands Commissioner informs me that to date he has not received one copy of the depositions in these cases.

(T.G. Aitchison)
Acting Director

PR.Amb 14-59/60/487

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

14th March, 1960.

The Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.

BURUI - KUNAI

Receipt of this patrol report is acknowledged and claim for camping allowance has been lodged with the Finance Officer for payment.

This was a good patrol and I am very pleased to see that the unrest caused by Numbuk's cult activities has died down. I consider that this matter has been well handled by Mr. Mulcahy.

I have written to the Assistant District Officer, Maprik, about the Yanget road and have asked him to straighten this matter up. He will himself contact the village officials and discuss the matter with them and when I have received his reply, I will put you in the picture.

It is my intention to discuss Mr. Sauve's trading activities with the District Agriculture Officer when he returns from a conference, which he is currently attending at Goroka. I was discussing this matter recently with the Assistant District Officer, Angoram, and he is quite enthusiastic over the possibilities of using Mr. Sauve, who is tied up with Pacific Distributors, Rabaul who I understand have connections in the East and Europe. You will understand that we will have to be sure that this company can maintain its promises before we can take any risks in dealing with them. I will let you know as soon as possible what Mr. White's reactions are, but in the meantime do not be too hasty in this matter.

I would like your comments later as to the ability of these people to pay tax for the next tax year.

There is absolutely no chance in the foreseeable future of putting a Patrol Post in the Burui-Kunai area as the critical staff shortage precludes this.

(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER

MINUTE/The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

P.R. Amb.14-59/60/488
District Office, WEWAK. 14/3/60

Please find enclosed copy of this report
This was a well carried out patrol.

(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AMB31-2- No 14 1959/60.

Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI, Sepik District.

27th February, 1960.

The District Officer,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - AMB No 14, 1959/60.

Enclosed are three copies of the abovementioned patrol report.

The delay in submission is regretted but since Mr. ADO Daugherty went on leave I have been engaged on other duties.

Claim for camping allowance is enclosed.

B.H. Mulcahy.

Officer in Charge.

D I A R Y.

Monday 11th January,1960. Loaded patrol gear on M.L.MALA.Departed Ambunti 0850 and arrived PAGWI 12N. Met Mr.ADO Daugherty and discussed patrol and further action to be taken in Cargo Cult with him. ADO departed for Ambunti 1330. Patrol to Japenaut. Remainder of the afternoon spent talking with officials and natives. Overnight.

Tuesday 12th January,1960. Village lined and talk on cargo cult given. Exibition of cult given by NUMNUK. Several minor complaints heard. Departed 0815 for YENTCHAMMUNGWA arriving 0845. Talk and exibition repeated and several minor complaints settled. Departed 0945 for NYAURENGAI arriving 1015. Again gave talk and exibition and complaints from village and nearby KUNTINGAI heard and settled. Departed 1215 for KOROBO arriving 1300. Afternoon spent settling minor disputes and endevouring to trace money which was lost during cult. Overnight.

Wednesday 13th January,1960. Several more minor complaints settled. Departed 0900 for SWATMERI arriving 0930. Minor complaints heard and settled and talk on cult given. Continued on to YENTCHA arriving 12N. Officials and natives of villages of KANGANAMAN,PAREMBAI,NOGOSOP, GAIKAROBI and YENTCHAN assembled for disput over trading. Several minor complaints settled and remainder of day spent arbitrat -ing in dispute. Overnight.

Thursday 14th January,1960. Settlement of dispute took up most of the day. Several other minor dispute from surrounding villages settled in the late afternoon. Overnight.

Friday 15th January,1960. Departed 0830 and arrived NOGOSOP 0930. Village lined and tax collected. Short talk on tax given and village inspected by MMO. Village inspected - satisfactory. Remainder of day spent dealing with disputes. CNA held. Overnight.

Saturday 16th January,1960. Delayed by rain. Cargo to MARAP 0900.Self to GAIKARSBI arriving 0925 - road very muddy due to rain. Village lined and short talk on tax given - tax then collected and village inspected - satisfactory. Minor complaints heard and settled and talk and exibition of cult given. Departed 1615 and proceeded to MARAP(1) via NOGOSOP arriving 1745. Road very muddy. Overnight.

Sunday 17th January,1960. Entire day spent mediating and settling disputes between the villages of MARAP 1 & 2,NOGASOP,GAIKAROBI,YENTCHAN,and PAREMBAI. Overnight.

Monday 18th January,1960. Villages of MARAP 1 & 2 lined,tax collect--ed and medical inspection carried out by MMO. Villages inspected - reasonable. Talk on tax given and a number of minor disputes settled. Overnight.

Tuesday 19th January,1960. Further dispute heard. Departed 0945 for YAMUK arriving 1110. The three YAMUK villages,KAIMKIAM,WORIMKI,and WANIKO lined tax collected and medical inspection carried out by MMO. Minor disputes settled in late afternoon. Overnight.

Wednesday 20th January,1960. CNA held and numerous other complaints settled. Three villages inspected in the late afternoon. Overnight.

Thursday 21st January,1960. Talk and exibition of cult given. Instruct--ions for improvement of villages issued. Departed 0930 and arrived MIAMKKI 1015. Village lined and tax collected. No complai--s. Village inspected - satisfactory. After--noon spent compiling new village books and checking cash. Overnight.

Friday 22nd January,1960. Departed MIAMBKI 0800 and arrived SARUM 0930. Village lined,tax collected,medical inspection by MMO and inspection of village carried out. Satisfactory. Few minor comp--liant settled. Departed 1300 for YAKIAP arriving 1400. Tax collected and village inspected. Minor complaints settled. Return--ed to MIAMBKI arriving 1730. Overnight.

Saturday 23rd January, 1960. Departed MIAMBEI 0850 and arrived SLEI (1 0920. Lined, tax collected and inspection of village carried out - quite good. No complaints. Departed 12N for Slei (2) arriving 1210. Village lined and tax collected. Inspection carried out - satisfactory. No complaints. Village books compiled for the remainmder of the afternoon. Overnight.

Sunday 24th January, 1960. Observed at Slei. Talk and exibition of cult given in the afternoon. Overnight.

Monday 25th January, 1960. Departed Slei 0810 and arrived NAMANGOA 0850. Lined, tax collected and village inspected - OK. No complaints. Departed 1100 for TOLEMBE arriving 1130. Visited Mission station and inspected. Afternoon spent dealing with minor complaints. Overnight.

Tuesday 26th January, 1960. TOLEMBE 3 lined, tax collected. Departed 1030 for TOLEMBE 2. Tax collected and village inspected - satisfactory. Several minor complaints settled. To TOLEMBE 1 - tax collected, village inspected, OK, and several minor complaints settled. Arrived back at TOLEMBE 1630. Talk and exibition on cargo cult given. Overnight.

Wednesday 27th January, 1960. Minor complaints heard and settled at TOLEMBE. Departed 0900 for NAMBAGOA arriving 1020. Lined and collected tax - village ok and no complaints. Departed 1230 for YANGET arriving ~~1220~~ 1300. Villages of YANGET and VAGIPUT lined and tax collected in the afternoon. Overnight

Thursday 28th January, 1960. Remained at YANGET settling minor dispute and compiling new village books. The two villages inspected - OK. Talk and exibiti of cargo cult given. Overnight.

Friday 29th January, 1960. Departed YANGET 0800 and arrived WERRMAN 0850. Village lined and tax collected. Medical inspection by MMO. Village inspec -ed - in fair condition. Minor complaints settled. Overnight.

Saturday 30th January 1960.	Departed WEKEMAN 0800 and arrived MAIWI 1100. Village lined and tax collected. Village inspected - excellent. Departed MAIWI 1400 and arrived BURUI MISSION 1500. Overnight at Catholic Mission BURUI.
Sunday 31st January, 1960.	Observed at Burui Mission station.
Monday 1st February, 1960.	Departed Burui 0830 and arrived SENGO 1100. Village lined and tax collected. Conditions in village OK. Several minor complaints settled. Departed 1445 for YAMANUMBU arriving 1730. Overnight.
Tues day 2nd February, 1960.	Collected some monies outstanding from cargo cult. Short talk and exibition of cult given. Departed 1000 for AMSUNTI arriving 1700.

END OF DIARY.

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HEALTH. The general health in all villages was good. Very few of the common ailments usually seen on patrols, such as scabies TU's etc, were encountered. This is undoubtly due to the regular patrols by the EMA Ambunti and the five aidposts in the area.

Aidposts are situated at Nogosop, Tolembe, Pagwi and Jama and all are within easy walking distance of the surrounding villages. When they are not engaged at the aidposts all NMO's travel round the area checking on general health.

The aidpost at Tolembe is under the control of a Sister from the Catholic mission. At the moment only a hospital is run but I understand that she intends starting an infant welfare and maternity section in the near future.

VILLAGES. General village conditions throughout the whole area were satisfactory. Instructions for improvement were issued in some villages and these should be completed in the next few months. Housing, although not impressive, was generally satisfactory. The main fault in the area lies in the fact that too small posts are used in construction. There is a shortage of timber, however, in some villages and this cannot be avoided. Where ever possible they were encouraged to build more substantial housing.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. A full compliment exists in all villages and all appear to be doing their job to the best of their ability.

EDUCATION. There are three schools in the area and all are of a high standard. They are the Government school at Pagwi and the Catholic Mission school at Burui, which take boarders, and the Catholic Mission ~~xxxxx~~ school at Tolembe which is a day school. The school at Burui is controlled by the Priest there, whilst that at Tolembe is run by five sisters.

There are a few village schools throughout the area but these are run by untrained teachers who do mostly religious instruction.

ROADS. A network of walking roads exists between all villages in this area. All were very muddy during the patrol but little can be done to improve thim due to the heavy rain at this time of the year and the general low terrain and swampy ground in the area. Most were well cut and kept in the best repair poss--ible under the conditions.

Whilst at Yanget the patrol was approached regarding a motor road from that village connecting to the Maprik network. I understand that the natives had approached the ADO Maprik regarding this and that some work had been completed. The village was under the impression that once the road was built a truck from Maprik would come collect native foods and peanuts. It was pointed out to them that this was highly unlikely at the moment although a road to the area might be of use.

AGRICULTURE. The Burui Kunai has little agricultural potential. Although such crops as peanuts can be grown sucessfully, transport--ation remain a problem. As most villages are too far distant from Pagwi to carry the peanuts in they are transported to the Sepik and thence by canoe. The natives in the area however are not canoe users and, as several efforts to construct banoes have proved futile, they have lost interest in the crop. Dependance on the river natives to help with their transportation is even worse than their own attempts to construct canoes.

Until this can be overcome I do not favour any encouraging of agriculture in the area.

The intention of Mr.A.Saave, trader, of Angoram to commence buying peanuts in the river area may be an asset. If this is commenced, especially at the declared price of 6d a pound the crop could well be encouraged. It would only then necessitate the peanuts being carried to a collection point on the river and would no doubt be well received in the area.

Although there is some doubt that the price of 6d per pound can be maintained, peanuts have the advantage of taking only approx. four months from planting to sale and if the price

dropped they would at least be only "caught" with only one crop. I consider that it would be advisable to point this out before any encouragement is given.

TAX. As with most census divisions in the Ambunti area, head tax is still causing some confusion anda number of misconceptions were held. The most common of these was the belief that jail sentenses could be imposed on defaulters. All villages were given a short talk on the subject and it should serve to clear up most of the confusion.

Some villages found difficulity in paying their tax. Quite a number of exemptions were granted but in a few cases the matter was left in abeyance until later this year. These were all cases of young men who had recently returned from work and who had not to date paid tax. These cases could possibly be reviewed in a follow up patrol later this year and exemptions granted if considered necessary.

It appears to me that this area may well need a complete exemption next year. Income in the past has been derrived from the sale of peanuts, sago and pigs. Now that peanuts are no longer grown in any quantities the income potential for the area for the next year has been reduced ever further.

It is suggested that if a follow up patrol visits the area later this year some time be spent ascertaining the income of the area. If necessary a submission could then be made for a complete exemption. Most of the natives in the area stated that they were capable of paying this years tax but expressed doubts of their ability next year. This is not hard to understand after seeing the area.

CARGO CULT. Refer Patrol Report No.AMB 12,1959/60.

Following on from the action taken by the above patrol, further explanitory talks were given in all villages involved in the cult. A demonstration by NUMBUK of his sleight of hand trick was also given.

The talks were well received and created quite a

deal of interest and a number of natives from villages not involved attended. The points raised were the same as the above report and will not be gone into. After most talks a number of questions were usually asked which I consider to be an encouraging sign. Some points at least, evidently sank in and the usual "Yes Sir" attitude that the natives are apt to adopt when talks on such subjects are given was not in evidence.

Further monies outstanding from the cult were handed in and now only £30 still remains to be collected. I anticipate that this will be forthcoming in the next week or so and all monies will be distributed to the owners when it is to hand.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. The native situation in most villages appeared satisfactory. The people were friendly and co-operative and a welcome change from the nearby Sepik River natives. Few complaints requiring CNA action were brought to the notice of the patrol, although minor disputes, settled mostly by arbitration, were common.

Land disputes in this area are numerous. Most have been brought forward to every patrol in the last few years and all have little hope of settlement with out a lengthy investigation. It was pointed out that neither time nor staff would permit these to be settled for some time and they were encouraged to settle them amoungst themselves.

There seems however little hope of this in the majority of cases. Several minor disputes nevertheless were settled by mutual agreement during the patrol and the facts recorded in the respective village books. There is enough work in this division and the neibouring Sepik River area to keep a Lands Commissioner occupied for years.

According to past reports this area has been rife with sorcery. No actual complaints were received by the patrol although the subject was broached, by officials, in several villages. A number of questions on the subject were asked and this seems to indicate that sorcery is losing some of its hold over the people. In a number of other areas the native are unwilling to even mention the subject.

There is a certain amount of unrest in the villages of Nogosop and Gaikarobi but this stems from trouble amoungst the neibouring Sepik villages rather than these two villages themselves. The patrol spent nearly three days at Yentchan investigating a dispute involving the villages of Nogosop, Gaikarobi, Parembai, Yentchan, and Kanganaman and although the problem was solved by mutual agreement I consider there is a chance that it will flare up again shortly.

The dispute was over trading rights and seems to me to defy a permanent solution. In the pre-Administration era trading of fish for sago was set up by all river villages with certain closer Burui Kunai villages. The inland villages with whome they traded were regarded as the exclusive property of the respective river villages and encroachment on this right resulted in fighting. Even since Administration influence and the policy of free trading exclusive rights were, and are, still observed.

The village mainly responsible for the ~~xx~~ unrest, Yentchan, unlike most river villages has neither lakes nor creeks and the fish they obtain from the Sepik are smaller and of inferior quality to those caught in the lakes. They also have insufficent sago and must trade to obtain this. In the past they have traded ~~xx~~ exclusively with Nogosop but recently Parembai and other villages have begun to encroach on this and other trading rights. They have to a degree been encouraged by Nogosop who naturally prefer the bigger and better fish of the other Sepik villages. To avoid a disturbance the trading has not been extensive to date.

This trading has been bitterly ~~xxxxxx~~ apposed by Yentchan particularly as they fear that once trading is established they will lose all their trading with Nogosop. Several near disturbances resulted in the two months prior to the patrol.

Yentchan problem can be appreciated. If they lose their trade with Nogosop they will be continually short of sago. Other nearby Burui villages already have trading ties with river villages and as it would not be to their advantage to change

Yentchan with their smaller fish would be unlikely to be able to make a trading arrangement with them. Other Burui Kunai villages with no trading ties are too far inlant to make regular trading practical.

Although the villages concerned reached an agreement it would not have been possible if the patrol had not been there to keep order. It was also solved by a majority vote in each village and certain elements regard it as unsatisfactory. Even if the present arrangement is satisfactory for t e time being the situation is unlikely to improve with population growth. The other river villages are more likely to encroach on Yentchan's trading than any other village becauses of their superior fish, and if this happens a big disturbance could result as Yentchan seem quite prepared to fight for what they regard as their right.

Yentchan is also causing unrest in the area with disputes over land, of which they only have a limited amount. A few years ago the officials of the village deliberately burned their village books which contained land boundaries and decisions in such matters dating back as far as 1936. Since then almost all of their land boundaries have been in dispute.

The village is the most unco-operative I haveever struck. They eventually, I consider, will have to migrate to at least another part of the Sepik as the population increases. This was pointed out and although it was received coldly, as expected, by the majority a suprising number conceded that it may have to come about. This village could do with quite a deal of attention in the future.

At the moment not enough is heard at Ambunti from the Main River and Burui areas for such a large population and so long Administration influence. The native situation in the Burui seems satisfactory but the boardering Main River division could do with much more attention than it has at the moment.

A Patrol Post at Pagwi would be of great benifit to both areas.

CONCLUSION. A routine patrol in an area lacking in potential. Little of note came to light in the Kunai division but the Main Sepik area could do with a number of lengthy patrols.

B.H.Mulcahy.
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT No.14 1959/60. APPENDIX "A".

R.P.&N.G.C. REPORT ON PETSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.

Reg.No.7265 Const.1st Class NUNGUNUWA = Conduct satisfactory. Experienced and reliable but not over bright.

Reg.No.8124 Const.TAMUS. - Conduct satisfactory. Lazy. Has an injured knee which has prevented him from patrolling for the last two years this conveniently limits his work on patrol.

Reg.No.8406.Const.SONI. - Conduct fair. Average.

Reg.No.9127.Const.TAGUNIMRI- Conduct satisfactory. Average.

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P.H.Mahony P.O.

DEPT. NATIVE AFFAIRS
20 APR 1960
WEWAK
SEPIK DISTRICT

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK. Report No. AMB 16 1959/60.

Patrol Conducted by B.H.MILGAHY PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled MAY AND YELLOW RIVERS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil.

Natives 5 members R.P.&N.G.C.

Duration—From 4 /3 /1960 to 14 /3 /1960.

Number of Days 11.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

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

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

Map Reference ...

Objects of Patrol (1) Inspection of May River Patrol Post.

(2) Inspection of proposed Yellow River airstrip site.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1/6/1960

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 ... ... £...

JSMcL.FG

67-8-40

15th July, 1960.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT AMBUNTI NO. 16/59-60

Receipt of this Special Report is acknowledged with thanks.

Most of the contents have been copied to the "Airstrip File". It certainly appears that an all-weather strip at this location is out of the question.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA 67-8-40

In Reply
Please Quote

No. PR.Amb.16-59/60/1090

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
9 - JUN 1960

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

6th June, 1960

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT AMBUNTI NO. 16-59/60

Please find enclosed a copy of a report of a patrol carried out by Patrol Officer Grade 1 B. H. Mulcahy.

The patrol was of a special nature and was intended to carry out an inspection of the May River Post, which was unmanned at the time and to inspect the possibilities of establishing an airstrip in the Yellow River area. Both these objects were obtained.

(a) Conditions at May River Patrol Post were satisfactory, and

(b) the possibilities of an airstrip at Yellow River appear to be nil.

The Patrol Post at May River is again manned, although at the moment in name only, as Mr. Mulcahy the Officer-in-Charge is accompanying a patrol to Telefolmin, which will keep him away for at least six weeks.

(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

c.c. Assistant District Officer, Ambunti
Officer-in-Charge, Patrol Post, May River.

PR.Amb.16-59/60/1090

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

6th June, 1960

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

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(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

c.c. Assistant District Officer, Ambunti
Officer-in-Charge, Patrol Post, May River.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AMB. P/R I6,I959/60.

Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI. Sepik District.
8th April, I960.

The District Officer,
WEWAK.

P/R AMB I6,I959/60.

Herewith three copies of the above mationed patrol report. Claim for camping allowance is attached.

The delay in forwarding is regretted.

B.H. Mulcahy.
Patrol Officer.

D I A R Y.

Friday 4th March, 1960. Stores and supplies for May River loaded on ML ONYX. Departed Ambunti 0700 and arrived SWAGUP 1700. Overnight.

Saturday 5th March, 1960. Departed SWAGUP 0620 and arrived TAURI 1820. Minor complaint settled. Overnight.

Sunday 6th March, 1960. Departed TAURI 0600 and arrived May River Patrol Post 1715. Stores unloaded. Overnight.

Monday 7th March, 1960. Police Detatchment inspected. Stocktake of rations and other items in store took up remainder of the morning. Station inspected and list of required items compiled in after-noon. Overnight.

Tuesday 8th March, 1960. Investigation into alleged murder at IMIOM carried out but few facts available. Some time spent talking with local natives. Remainder of day spent ordering stores and other minor office work. Overnight.

Wednesday 9th March, 1960. Departed May River 0625 per ML ONYX and proceeded direct to the site of old TIPAS village arriving 1940. Overnight.

Thursday 10th March, 1960. Inspection of proposed airstrip site took most of the day. Some local natives visited the patrol in the late afternoon. Overnight.

Friday 11th March, 1960. Departed Tipas 0600. Arrived mouth of May River 1040 and May River Patrol Post 1540. Overnight.

Saturday 12th March, 1960. Remained at May River awaiting participants in the incident at IMIOM to arrive at the station - had not arrived by night. Overnight.

Sunday 13th March, 1960. Radio contact with Wewak. Departed May River 1050 and proceeded to INIOK. Made enquiries concerning a report that there was a possible airstrip site in the area. No area had actually been marked. Continued on to Tauri arriving 1720. Overnight.

Monday 14th March, 1960. Departed Tauri 0600 and arrived Ambunti 1620.

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INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of this patrol was to carry out the monthly inspection of May River Patrol Post and to inspect the proposed Yellow River airstrip site whilst the Sepik was in full high water.

INSPECTION MAY RIVER.

Everything appeared in order at May River when inspected and no complaints were received from the Police detatch--ment manning the Post.

Sufficent rations were taken up with the patrol to last until the writer takes over as OIC in approx. one month.

The building program being carried out by the Police was at a standstill when the patrol arrived due to lack of some materials. These have since been supplied and all married quarters should by now be completely mosquito proof.

While at May River an alleged murder at IMIOM was reported. IMIOM a small village of approx. 40 persons is one of the ARGOT hillman group who live in the swamps on either side of the May River. The village was previously visited by the writer, for a similar incident, late last year and due to difficulty of getting to the village during the high water and the limited time at the patrols disposal the village was not visited.

Word was however sent out for the participants to come in to the station but they had not arrived at the time of the patrols departure. From the details available it would appear that the matter can be left in abeyance until the next patrol visits the village.

An assault case at AOUM village was also reported by the NMO from TAURI who had been patrolling in the area. The NMO was severly reprimanded for visiting the area whilst May River is unmanned by a European officer. The assault case was subsequently dealt with in CNA at Ambunti. The main participant is still at large but this matter can also,I consider,be left until a patrol visits the area.

YELLOW RIVER AIRSTRIP SITE.

(a) Conditions at time of visit.

At the time of the inspection of the proposed strip the river was approx. five feet below full high water. From local natives however it was established that it had only dropped in the last week and had been at high water for some weeks before that. Light rain fell during the night before the inspection but I consider that no more than 20 points would have been recorded.

(b)Condition of site.

The entire area was covered By between one to four inches of water, the only dry areas being where the ground was slightly raised. The water was, as far as could be ascertained, rain water only and the area is not subject to flooding.

Several holes were dug which revealed yellow brown light clay with about two inches of humus on top. Water was encountered, even in the slightly raised areas, in the first spade full of earth and it was not possible to dig deeper than one foot. In all cases the holes when dug rapidly filled with water.

As can be seen from the attatched diagram the proposed strip is boardered by a sago swamp to the east. This area was also inspected and found to be covered by approx. nine inches + of water. The swamp appeared to be at only a slightly lower level than the strip site itself.

The area between the strip site and the small creek (see diagram) appears to be slightly raised and drainage, such as it is, appears to be towards the swamp.

From the marks left by the recent high water it is estimated that, although the area does not flood, the Sepik brings the water table of the area very close to the surface.

From what could be gained from local natives and Sepik River members of R.P.&.N.G.C. accompaning, this type of ground is not conducive to good drainage and is regarded as always being saturated with water during the wet season. It was also stated however that it is not possible to dig down and find water during the dry season.

CONCLUSIONS.

The writer is not conversant with airstrip building or drainage and the following comments are only what is considered to be the case.

An airstrip on this site for all the year round use is considered out of the question. It is doubted that, if put in, it could be opperated on for more than six months of the year. Admittedly when the timber is removed most, if not all the surface water would probably be evaporated. The area however, despite the fact that it does not flood is only slightly above the level of the Sepik. By the time the area is leveled to form a strip it seems almost certain that the water table would be only slightly below the surface.

Added to this is the fact that there does not appear to be sufficient fall in any direction to put in drain to carry away surface water.

A solution to these problems may however become apparent if the area is cleared but I am fairly confident that an airstrip is not practical on this site.

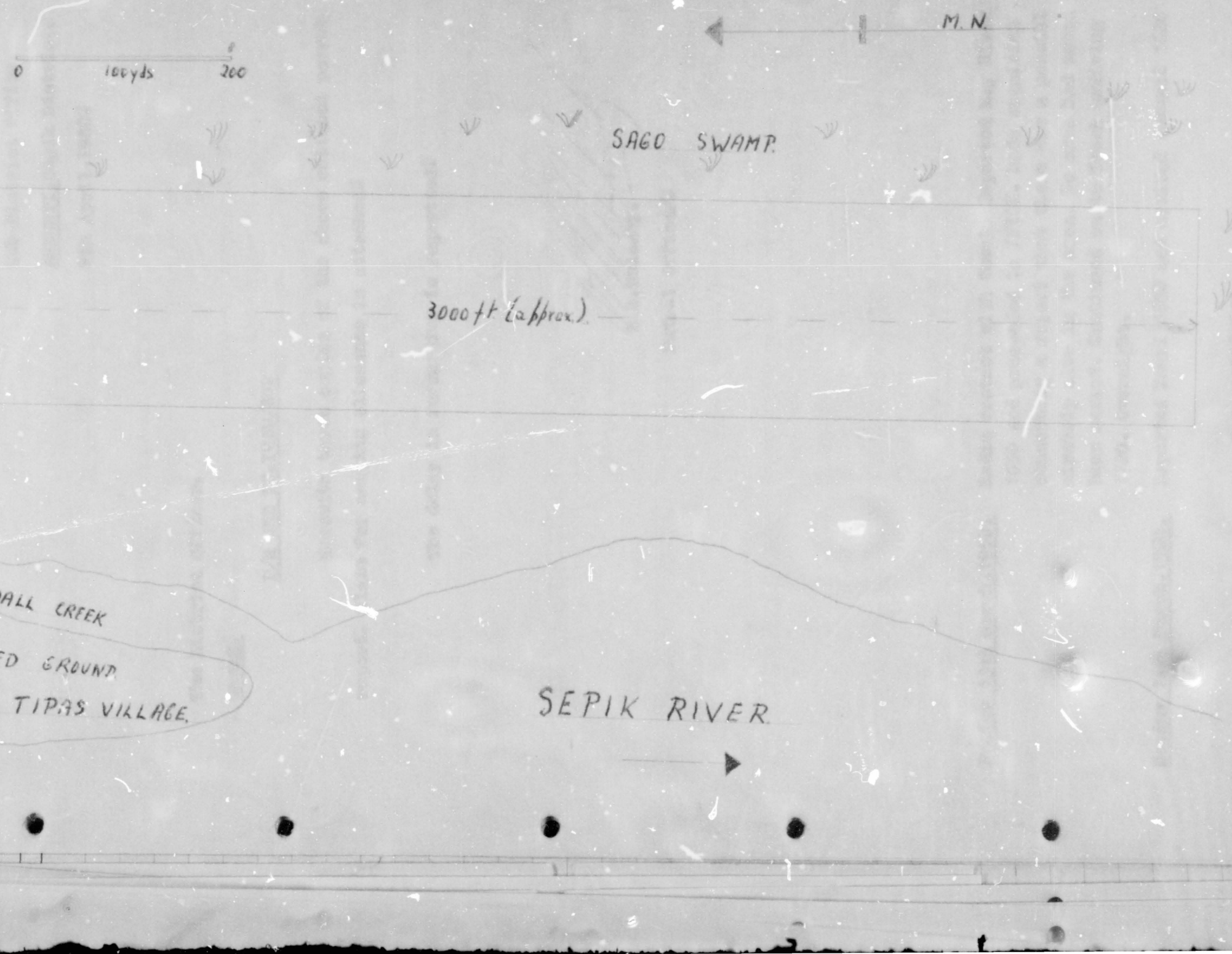
(Alternative Sites.

The writer made enquiries from local natives as to the possibility of an alternative site in the area. From the information received there appears to be little chance in the immediate ~~vicinity~~ vicinity. There does however appear to be a possible site near INIOK village approx. 10 miles down from the confluence of the Sepik and May Rivers. This has not yet been properly looked into but will be investigated by the writer at a later date.

For your information.

B.H.Mulcahy.
Patrol Officer.

Boot
To Quarterly file


0
100yds
200
M.N.
SAGO SWAMP.
3000ft (approx.)
SMALL CREEK
RAISED GROUND
OLD TIPAS VILLAGE.
SEPIK RIVER

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AMB. P/R I6,I959/60.

Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.Sepik District.
8th April,I960.

The District Officer,
WEWAK.

P/R AMB I6,I959/60.

Herewith three copies of the above mentioned patrol report. Claim for camping allowance is attached.

The delay in forwarding is regretted.

B.H.Mulcahy.
Patrol Officer.

D I A R Y .

Friday 4th March, 1960.	Stores and supplies for May River loaded on ML ONYX. Departed Ambunti 0700 and arrived SWAGUP 1700. Overnight.
Saturday 5th March, 1960.	Departed SWAGUP 0620 and arrived TAURI 1820. Minor complaint settled. Overnight.
Sunday 6th March, 1960.	Departed TAURI 0600 and arrived May River Patrol Post 1715. Stores unloaded. Overnight.
Monday 7th March, 1960.	Police Detatchment inspected. Stocktake of rations and other items in store took up remainder of the morning. Station inspected and list of required items compiled in after--noon. Overnight.
Tuesday 8th March, 1960.	Investigation into alleged murder at IMIOM carried out but few facts available. Some time spent talking with local natives. Remainder of day spent ordering stores and other minor office work. Overnight.
Wednesday 9th March, 1960.	Departed May River 0625 per ML ONYX and proceeded direct to the site of old TIPAS village arriving 1940. Overnight.
Thursday 10th March, 1960.	Inspection of proposed airstrip site took most of the day. Some local natives visited the patrol in the late afternoon. Overnight.
Friday 11th March, 1960.	Departed Tipas 0600. Arrived mouth of May River 1040 and May River Patrol Post 1540. Overnight.
Saturday 12th March, 1960.	Remained at May River awaiting participants in the incident at IMIOM to arrive at the station - had not arrived by night. Overnigh
Sunday 13th March, 1960.	Radio contact with Wewak. Departed May River 1050 and proceeded to INIOK. Made enquiries concerning a report that there was a possibl airstrip site in the area. No area had actua been marked. Continued on to Tauri arriving 1720. Overnight.
Monday 14th March, 1960.	Departed Tauri 0600 and arrived Ambunti 1620

oooooooOOOOOOOooooooooo

JSMcL.FG

Amount Returned to Store

67-8-43

15th July, 1960.

The Mission Liaison Officer,
Education Department,
KONEDOBU.

EXTRACT FROM PATROL REPORT AMBUNTI
NO. 17/59-60

Attached please find Extract from the above Report, forwarded for your information, please.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

Att.

JSMcL.FG

67-8-43

15th July, 1960.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT AMBUNTI NO. 17/59-60

Receipt of this routine report is acknowledged with thanks.

Some Local Government Councils have enacted rules to regulate excessive demands for bride price. One adverse factor to be considered is that excess tends to favour older wealthier men who may become polyginists whilst younger males are forced to wait years before they can marry. Without Local Government Councils it remains but to reiterate advice against the custom and hope that the people themselves can see the folly of exorbitant demands.

Over-recruitment is a problem in all under-privileged sections of this country. It should not be difficult to gain the co-operation of the majority of recruiters whose sensible objective is to remain on reasonable terms with the Administration. If the labourers remain away only for a term or two instead of leading a precarious existence on the fringes of foreign communities, the expatriation difficulty would not be so severe. It is probably tied to the excessive bride price reported, although not as much as to the comparatively hostile environment.

It is good to note that the Sepiks are making some attempt at economic development. I agree that gold mining appears to be a more profitable venture than those others mentioned as possibilities - at least the locals have not the heavy expenses associated with prospecting by European miners.

It might be effective to run short courses for Village Officials at Ambunti when the opportunity could also be taken to discourage excessive demands for bride price. This procedure has had a degree of success in other Districts.

A fair report which indicates that Mr Wright has a keen interest in his work.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Acting Director.

6/8/43.

the village is in fact over recruited. I think you should speak to the recruiters and get them on your side and you should certainly take up the matter with the Assistant District Officers at Maprik and Angoram. This might help alleviate the matter to quite some extent. In any case I think you should find out whether this apparent over recruitment is doing any harm. It may quite well be that no damage is being done, although in the case of PARAMBEI I am not too sure, as 126 of the 167 available males being absent from the village seems a very high rate.

I have discussed this report with the District Agricultural Officer, Mr. Carey, and he feels "that a move at this stage to increase economic development in the form of coffee extension would be unwise .....It will be appreciated (he says) that the initiation of such a project requires constant European supervision and unless regular follow-up patrols are carried out, the venture would not prove successful". This is open to debate. I am not at all satisfied that we should or that we are able to await an increase in Agriculture Department staff, but you must remember that if you do start any such project as coffee planting, it is going to throw a great deal of extra work and responsibility on to the shoulders of yourself and your officers until such time as Agriculture Extension Officers can be supplied. Coffee like any other crop requires hard work and constant supervision.

I think you should try and maintain some interest in peanuts. I admit the present price of 2½d per lb paid at Ambunti is very low and offers very little incentive, but it should still be maintained as an aid to subsistence and to keep the grower familiar with the product until the market becomes more favourable. Personally I do not think that there is much chance of this, but Mr. Carey is inclined to be hopeful and he may be in a better position to know.

(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER

c.c. The Director, Department of Native Affairs, Konedobu.

A copy of this patrol report is enclosed. It was well carried out, Mr. Wright has been most observant. I apologise for the late submission of this report, but it was returned to Mr. Wright for some corrections.

(D. J. CLANCY)
DISTRICT OFFICER

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS
RECEIVED
4 JUL 1960

PR.Amb.17-59/60/1231

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

29th June, 1960

1

The Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.

PATROL REPORT AMBUNTI NO. 17-59/60

A report of a patrol to the Main River Census Division led by Mr. P. J. Wright has been received at this office.

I notice in the diary under the heading Tuesday, 12th April, that Mr. Wright speaks of the YENTCHAN people as being "very surly and unco-operative". What exactly does Mr. Wright mean by this and did he make some endeavour to find out what gave rise to this attitude.

There is nothing much that you can do in the matter of Bride Price. It is quite normal throughout the Territory for bride price to reach large proportions. Before the advent of money this matter was usually quite strictly regulated, but with the coming of our currency there is a tendency for the prices to run high. I remember reading a few years ago of a case in Port Moresby where in one instance the bride price paid was £1500. It is quite likely that even higher prices have been paid. This is really a matter for the people themselves, it is only they who can apply the brake and all that we can do is to try and persuade the people to use a little more common sense. You will find this very difficult, as quite often the parents of the girl and often too the bridegroom take quite some pride in paying such large amounts. The girl naturally likes her friends to know that her prospective husband and in-laws think so much of her, that they pay such large amounts. Then there is the old business of the Smiths outdoing the Jones. There is no real solution to this.

I am afraid there is nothing much that we can do as yet to get the services of a Lands Commissioner to settle the squabble between the KANGANAMAN and MALINGAI people. Until such time as a Native Lands Commissioner is appointed to this District, the only thing we can do is to keep a record of such disputes as these. I would suggest to you that the next time you mount a patrol to this area, you instruct the officer to make a thorough investigation submitting a report to me and keeping a copy for yourself at Ambunti.

I am rather perturbed by the over recruitment in your area. We have a difficult problem here, for as you realise the only real source of income open to these people, apart from gold mining, lies in the sale of their services to employers outside the District. We cannot legally make the "one third" rule, which you mentioned, stick. Obviously if they go to three different recruiting centres, it is almost impossible to know at the time of signing the agreement whether

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

P A T R O L R E P O R T.

AMBUNTI PATROL No. 17 of 59/60.

Patrol Conducted By.	P.J.WRIGHT Cadet Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled.	MAIN RIVER Census Division.
Patrol Accompanied By.	
Europeans.	Mr. R.K. TREUTLIEN Cadet P.O.
Natives.	2599 Senior Constable WAPI
	7485 Constable EREPA
	8405 Constable GITORA
	9508 Constable SLIBLN
	6528 Constable ANSIM
Duration of Patrol.	6-4-60 to 14-4-60.
	8 days.
Objects of Patrol.	1. Census Revision.
	2. Tax Collection.
	3. Area Familiarisation.
	4. Routine Administration.

****

D I A R Y.

Wednesday 6th April.

Departed AMBUNTI 0900 Hrs. per M.V. ONYX - to Avatip. Set up camp. Many villagers absent, people claimed they had not received word of the impending patrol. Natives asked to assemble the next morning. Patrol departed for YAU-UMBAK 1½ hrs. per paddle canoe. People lined, censused and tax gathered. Village inspected and found to be in reasonable condition. No complaints. Returned AVATIP. In evening compilation of census statistics.

Thursday 7th April.

In morning AVATIP village lined for census revision and tax collection.In afternoon short village inspection as village was partially under water. General discussions held with the people concerning Administration aims and economic venture In evening statistics compiled. Slept night at AVATIP.

Friday 8th April.

Departed Avatip 0830 hrs per M.V. ONYX for JAPANDAI. Village lined and tax/censused. Village inspection carried out and advice was given concerning construction of a new Rest House. As at Avatip village was partially submerged. No complaints were received. To YAMANUMBO - in afternoon village lined, censused and taxed - Mosquitoes now very bad. Village inspection. No Complaints. In late afternoon M.V. MOROVA arrived Pagwi, supervision of unloading.

Saturday 9th April.

In morning completion of unloading M.V. MOROVA, Japanau and Yamanumbu villages participating. To JAPANAUT, village lined and tax/censused. Village inspection - new "Haus Kiap" not yet built to be completed when the water level drops. Several disputes were heard and settled. To YENCHUMANGUA village almost completely flooded and people had to be lined on the main bank of the SEPIK. One complaint heard which resulted in a subsequent C.N.A. conviction at AMBUNTI. To MYAURANGAI where village was tax/censused, again lagoon was flooded and village was mainly under water. Disputes were heard and settled.

Sunday 10th April.

Observed. - Compilation of census and tax statistics.

Monday 11th April.

To KANDANGAI village tax/censused again/~~xxx~~ village partially inundated - mosquitoes very thick. Several minor complaints were heard and dealt with. On to KOROGO where people were lined and tax collection begun, however heavy rain fell and work was abandoned. Camped.

Tuesday 12th April.

Completed work at KOROGO and departed for SUAMURI where people were lined, tax gathered and the census revised. A village inspection was attempted but village was almost entirely ~~xxxxx~~ flooded. On to YENTCHAN where a very surly and uncooperative attitude pervaded - tax/census - village inspected - one complaint heard. To TECOI depositing camping gear at KANGANAMAN en route. tax/census of this small village (£3 only collected) again,floodwaters had covered most of the village area. Luluai complained of large number of men away at work(See Native Affairs section). Back to Kanganaman - Camped.

D I A R Y. (Cont'd)

Wednesday 13 th April.

Villages of KANGANAMANX, PARAMBEI and MALANGAI lined censused and tax monies colected. Villages were inspected as far as possible. A number of minor disputes were xxx settled by mediation and a more serious matter concerning wilful destruction of sago and coconuts on a piece of land under dispute was referred to AMBUNTI for legal action by the A.D.O. At night statistics were compiled.

Thursday 14th April.

Patrol departed KANGANAMAN 0600 hrs per M.V. ONYX and proceeded upriver to AMBUNTI collecting people for Hospital treatment en route and arriving late in the afternoon. Patrol stood down.

END OF DIARY.

****

I N T R O D U C T I O N.

The area patrolled is known as the Main River Census Division and extends over an area of some 75 river miles.

Along this river section and in the surrounding swamplands are settled some 4760 native peoples spread fairly evenly throughout the Division in 15 village groups.

The main geographical feature is, of course, the SEPIK RIVER itself which traverses the area patrolled, flowing in a main west to east direction. Additionally several tributaries such as the SCREW RIVER join the SEPIK within this section. The entire length of the river is dotted with small lagoons, many of which are former beds of the main river. The lagoons are connected to the main river by small waterways and during the wet season when the SEPIK is in flood, all these lagoons are accessible either by Workboat or Powered canoe. The main villages of TEGOI, YAU-UMBAK, KANGANAMAN, PARAMBEI, YENTCHUMANGUA?, NYAURANGAI and KANDANGAI are situated on these lagoons.

Travel everywhere in the Division is almost entirely by canoe and the patrol proceeded through the area per Ambunti Workboat M.V. ONYX.

The patrol was primarily for the purpose of tax collection and census revision and Mr. R.K.Treutlien C.P.O. accompanied to gain experience in this work. MAIN RIVER was last patrolled in August 1959 by Mr. Daugherty on a similar patrol.

P.T.O.

N A T I V E A F F A I R S.

The river-dwellers contacted in the course of this patrol are undoubtedly the most sophisticated group in the AMBUNTI Sub-District. This is not surprising as the Main River has had continuous contact with Europeans since the 1920s. Ambunti itself was, in the early 1930s, the focus of activity in the SEPIK and, although Angoram later assumed greater importance, Government contact was still maintained with the people from Police Posts at MARUI and AMBUNTI. Additionally, large numbers of European traders, crocodile shooters, recruiters gold miners and missionaries have visited the River over the past thirty years and all this contact has had its effect on the social development of the people.

Recruiting, in particular, has been very heavy and for years the SEPIK hash been, and still is, a labour pool for the Territory. In all villages visited most able-bodied men had been recruited at some time, and most of the youths were planning to go away. This particular aspect of Sepik life has now become quite a problem and in nearly all villages Officials pressed me to take steps to limit the xxxhxr movement of younger men from the village. Many villages were over-recruited in regard to the "one third" system operating in this District. (See Labour Availability Statistics). The reason why so many men go away to work appears to be the distinct lack of potential in this area as regards economic development, and, it is not surprising that after having been away to more prosperous areas such as NEW BRITAIN , repatriated labourers returning to their own mosquito-infested swamplands feel inclined to go back again. This frustration has possibly contributed to mild outbreaks of "Cargo Cult" on the SEPIK from time to time.

However the people are making definite attempts to better their economic position in the SEPIK itself. Money is being earned from the following sources :-

(a) Indentured Labour (including recruitment into the R.P.&N.G.C. on a large scale.)

(b) The sale of native foods to the Administration, Private Europeans and other natives

(c) A small amount of crocodiles are still being speared and the skins sold.

(d) Tentative plans have been made by some villages to begin cultivation of peanuts and coffee.

(e) There are small plots of cacao in the villages of AVATIP and YAU-UMBAK.

(f) There is a small but steadily increasing industry in alluvial gold mining and I feel that this activity offers the best solution to their economic problem to date. Mr. W. Babbington, Mining Feild Assistant has visited AMBUNTI previously and it is felt that with more regular visits from representatives of the MINES DEPT.,interest could be stimulated and a greater gold production result.

(g) Work undertaken for the Administration. From time to time various villages carry out certain works and a small income is derived in this way.

N A T I V E A F F A I R S. (C O N ' D.)

(h) The villages of AVATIP , JAPANAUT and PARAMBEI have purchased outboard motors with the idea of using powered canoes as "taxis" and thus making a profit. However due to bad managment and, I suspect, indiscriminate joy-riding these ventures have not proved profitable, the income earned being barely sufficient to cover fuel expenses.

(i) A small number of native artifacts and curios are being sold to visiting Europeans.

Inspite of the above methods there did not appear to be a great deal of money in the area and quite a few exemptions were granted on the grounds of Economic Distress. A number of men from TEGOI village, unable to pay tax, and anticipating the patrol, had travelled to the MURIK LAKES to try and sell yams and tobacco. These men were also granted exemptions.

Quite a number of small, minor disputes were referred to the patrol and most of these were settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. The question of bride price was raised in many of the lower villages and the story is as follows - Apparently in recent years, particularly during the boom years of crocodile shooting, bride prices became inflated to the extent that many young men are now having to pay up to £100. The people would like the Government to standardise prices and this question has been referred to previous D.N.A. Officers. As bride price is being paid for the most part in actual hard cash it would appear desirable that some sort of control be exercised. The matter has been referred to the A.D.O. for his consideration.

During the patrol trouble again developed over a section of land known as MANGAMBU. Apparently the villages of KANGANAMAN and MALANGAI have squabbling over this piece of land since the 1930s and, unfortunately, the decisions made by Officers of this period have been lost. Approximately two months ago two parties from the villages involved met, and staged a fight over this land. The result was that four men from MALANGAI were charged and convicted under Regulation 83 (a) and one man under Regulation 83 (a) of the N.A.R.s. In a decision made by a previous Officer MALANGAI were given the right to fell timber on the land (including sago, coconuts, betel nut etc.) for a year, after which rights to the land were to go to KANGANAMAN. However the year passed without all the resources being used by MALANGAI. The Kanganaman's then took it upon themselves to cut down quite a large number of the trees in question. They were sent to AMBUNTI where compensation was paid for the damage done. However I feel that the matter has not ended here and that future trouble will arise. It is a matter for a Lands Commissioner.

A case of attempted sorcery was uncovered at the village of NYAURANGAI and later one YANGOWI was charged at AMBUNTI under Regulation 97(d) of the N.A.R.s and convicted.

The situation on the RIVER after the activities of one MUMBUK of KOROGO (See Amb. P.R. 12 59/60.) appears to have settled down and the people seem to have realised the folly of their actions.

In conclusion no really abnormal aspect could be detected in the native situation which, I feel, is quite stable and improving at the present time.

A G R I C U L T U R E.

(a) Subsistence.

The people of the Main River area live on a vegetable diet of sago, yam, taro, sweet potatoe, tulip, water-lily seed and stem, pineapples, bananas and paw-paws. It appears that sago is the staple crop and large stands are found at regular intervals along the river and in the swamps.

This vegetable diet is well supplemented by such meats as wild pigs, domestic pigs, wild fowl, domestic fowl, ducks, wild and domestic, Guriap igeon, other birds, cat fish and other varieties, prawns , crocodiles, wild cats, wild dogs and cassowaries, Additionally, a host of small animals and insects suchas frogs, lizards and flying foxes go to make up the native diet.

A great deal of trading is carried on in regard to foodstuffs. River people trade such items as fish and prawns to inland people in return for sago and yams. Various spots along the river are recognised as market places and on a set day large numbers of natives congregate to trade in foodstuffs and other items.

(b) Economic.

Very little economic development has taken place in this area. Several villages have made tentative plans to begin peanut production but are at the moment unsure of markets. Perhaps if Mr. Saave's (Angoram) peanut scheme progresses it will stimulate interest along the river.Avatip village has a small coconut "plantation" of approximately 150 trees planted in 1955 but they do not appear to be particularly healthy. Additionally small plots of cacao have been established in Avatip and Yau-umbak villages.

The main hope appears to lie in a perrenial crop such as coffee but the people are only mildly interested in this crop at the present time.

It is felt that regular patrolling by European D.A.S.I. Officers would greatly assist the people to find a suitable cash crop and many requests were made for just this.

However as stated previously I consider the winning of alluvial gold a much more profitable economic venture for this particular area at the present time.

V I L L A G E S & H O U S I N G.

Inspections were carried out in all villages visited as far as possible. However at the time of visiting the SEPIK was in flood and most villages were either partially or totally flooded. Inspite of this housing was adequate and in most instances in good condition. Villages were, in general, quite tidy and clean. No attempt was made to check up on the number of latrines because of the high water level - with a water table at 0' to 3' it would be ridiculuous and unhealthy to expect the inhabitants to construct large numbers of pit-type latrines.

V I L L A G E O F F I C I A L S.

Each village has its full complement of Officials and none were better than average. The most impressive Official encountered was Luluai BANJOE of KOROGO who is obviously quite influential in the area. The Officials of YINTCHUMANGUA impressed with their attitude towards their work. In all cases the Village Officials were given encouragement and told that the Administration would support them where justified.

H E A L T H.

No P.H.D. representative either native or european accompanied the patrol and no real attempt was made to check on the health of the people. The river natives are noticeably of better physique than the inland people and this is possibly due to the greater quantity of meats in their diet. On the return journey two children were taken on board for hospital treatmeny at Ambunti.

E D U C A T I O N & M I S S I O N A C T I V I T I E S.

Educational facilities in the area are prvided by the Administration, the Catholic Mission, the S.D.A. Mission and the "Assemblies of God" Mission. The largest school is the Administration school at PAGWI, run by Mr. Nitz E.O. and caters for approximately 70 children. The S.D.A. Mission has native teachers operating in KANGANAMAN and PARAMBEI villages and plans to extend to YAU-CHUBAK and JAPANAUT. A Catholic Priest is stationed at AMBUNTI and pays regular visits to the area. The A.O.G. Mission have a station at YANANGMBO where schooling and religious instruction is given.

R O A D S & B R I D G E S.

As all the villages are situated either on the river or lagoons there are no roads or bridges. Transport is by means of canoe and native foot-pads leading through the swamplands.

C O N C L U S I O N.

The 1960 Head Tax was collected for the Main River Census Division and the census revised. The patrol was of a routine nature only and throughout its duration nothing outstanding came to light. Routine administration was carried out where necessary. Mr. C.P.O. Treutlien accompanied and was instructed in the procedure involved in a patrol of this nature.

In the report I have attempted to make an appreciation of the various aspects and problems of native life in this area.

P.J. WRIGHT.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT No. 17 of 1959/60.

L A B O U R A V A I L A B I L I T Y S T A T I S T I C S.

VILLAGE.	TOTAL POPULATION.	AVAILABLE MALES.	AT WORK.	PRESENT AVAILABILITY
SUAPMERI	216	59	37	- 17
YAU-UMBAK	193	61	10	- 10
AVATIP	560	158	60	- 8
NYAURANGAI	175	50	28	- 12
JAPANAUT	272	73	26	- 2
JAPANDAI	156	44	16	- 1
YAMANAMBU	116	30	12	- 2
YENTCHUMANGUA	204	39	17	- 4
KOROGO	539	153	77	- 26
YENTCHAN	295	77	29	- 3
KANDANGAI	341	85	31	- 3
KANGANAMAN	502	152	33	- 2
MALANGAI	408	116	51	- 12
TEGOI	116	24	17	- 9
PARAMBEI	668	167	126	- 70

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ARUNTI PATROL REPORT No. 17 of 1959/60.

PATROL REPORT.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL.

2599 Senior Constable WAPI.

Worked very well and was at all times a good example to the junior policemen. However he is now becoming a little old for patrol work.

7185 Constable ERMPA.

The most impressive of the constables taken on this patrol. He performed his duties cheerfully and efficiently and was an asset to the patrol.

9508 Constable SLIBIN.

Although his attitude to his work is good, this policeman is perhaps a little too young and lacks authority.

8405 Constable GITORA.

A typical average policeman.

6528 Constable ANSIM.

Lazy, inefficient and displays a complete lack of interest in his work.

P. J. WRIGHT.
Cadet P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT.

AMBUNTI PATROL No. 17 of 59/60.

Patrol Conducted By.	P.J.WRIGHT Cadet Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled.	MAIN RIVER Census Division.
Patrol Accompanied By.	
Europeans.	Mr. R.K. TREUTLIEN Cadet P.O.
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Duration of Patrol.	6-4-60 to 14-4-60.
	8 days.
Objects of Patrol.	1. Census Revision.
	2. Tax Collection.
	3. Area Familiarisation.
	4. Routine Administration.

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In morning completion of unloading M.V. MOROVA, Japanau and Yamanambu villages participating. To JAPANAUT, village lined and tax/censused. Village inspection - new "Haus Kiap" not yet built to be completed when the water level drops. Several disputes were heard and settled. To YENCHAMANGUA village almost completely flooded and people had to be lined on the main bank of the SEPIK. One complaint heard which resulted in a subsequent C.N.A. conviction at AMBUNTI. To NYAURANGAI where village was tax/censused, again lagoon was flooded and village was mainly under water. Disputes were heard and settled.

Sunday 10th April.

Observed. - Compilation of census and tax statistics.

Monday 11th April.

To KANDANGAI village tax/censused/~~and~~ again village partially inundated - mosquitoes very thick. Several minor complaints were heard and dealt with. On to KOROGO where people were lined and tax collection begun, however heavy rain fell and work was abandoned. Camped.

Tuesday 12th April.

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The main geographical feature is, of course, the SEPIK RIVER itself which traverses the area patrolled, flowing in a main west to east direction. Additionally several tributaries such as the SCREW RIVER join the SEPIK within this section. The entire length of the river is dotted with small lagoons, many of which are former beds of the main river. The lagoons are connected to the main river by small waterways and during the wet season when the SEPIK is in flood, all these lagoons are accessible either by Workboat or Powered canoe. The main villages of TEGOI, YAU-UMBAK, KANGANAMAN, PARAMBEI, YENTCHUMANGUA?, NYAURANGAI and KANDANGAI are situated on these lagoons.

Travel everywhere in the Division is almost entirely by canoe and the patrol proceeded through the area per Ambunti Workboat M.V. ONYX.

The patrol was primarily for the purpose of tax collection and census revision and Mr. R.K.Treutlien C.P.O. accompanied to gain experience in this work. MAIN RIVER was last patrolled in August 1959 by Mr. Daugherty on a similar patrol.

P.T.O.

N A T I V E A F F A I R S.

The river-dwellers contacted in the course of this patrol are undoubtedly the most sophisticated group in the AMBUNTI Sub-District. This is not surprising as the Main River has had continuous contact with Europeans since the 1920s. Ambunti itself was, in the early 1930s, the focus of activity in the SEPIK and, although Angoram later assumed greater importance, Government contact was still maintained with the people from Police Posts at MARUI and AMBUNTI. Additionally, large numbers of European traders, crocodile shooters, recruiters gold miners and missionaries have visited the River over the past thirty years and all this contact has had its effect on the social development of the people.

Recruiting, in particular, has been very heavy and for years the SEPIK has been, and still is, a labour pool for the Territory. In all villages visited most able-bodied men had been recruited at some time, and most of the youths were planning to go away. This particular aspect of Sepik life has now become quite a problem and in nearly all villages Officials pressed me to take steps to limit the ~~number~~ movement of younger men from the village. Many villages were over-recruited in regard to the "one third" system operating in this District. (See Labour Availability Statistics). The reason why so many men go away to work appears to be the distinct lack of potential in this area as regards economic development, and, it is not surprising that after having been away to more prosperous areas such as NEW BRITAIN , repatriated labourers returning to their own mosquito-infested swamplands feel inclined to go back again. This frustration has possibly contributed to mild outbreaks of "Cargo Cult" on the SEPIK from time to time.

However the people are making definite attempts to better their economic position in the SEPIK itself. Money is being earned from the following sources :-

(a) Indentured Labour (including recruitment into the R.P.&N.G.C. on a large scale.)

(b) The sale of native foods to the Administration, Private Europeans and other natives

(c) A small amount of crocodiles are still being speared and the skins sold.

(d) Tentative plans have been made by some villages to begin cultivation of peanuts and coffee.

(e) There are small plots of cacao in the villages of AVATIP and YAU-UMBAK.

(f) There is a small but steadily increasing industry in alluvial gold mining and I feel that this activity offers the best solution to their economic problem to date. Mr. W. Babbington, Mining Feild Assistant has visited AMBUNTI previously and it is felt that with more regular visits from representatives of the MINES DEPT.,interest could be stimulated and a greater gold production result.

(g) Work undertaken for the Administration. From time to time various villages carry out certain works and a small income is derived in this way.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. (CONT'D.)

(h) The villages of AVATIP , JAPANAUT and PARAMEI have purchased outboard motors with the idea of using powered canoes as "taxis" and thus making a profit. However due to bad managment and, I suspect, indiscriminate joy-riding these ventures have not proved profitable, the income earned being barely sufficient to cover fuel expenses.

(i) A small number of native artifacts and curios are being sold to visiting Europeans.

Inspite of the above methods there did not appear to be a great deal of money in the area and quite a few exemptions were granted on the grounds of Economic Distress. A number of men from TEGOI village, unable to pay tax, and anticipating the patrol, had travelled to the MURIK LAKES to try and sell yams and tobacco. These men were also granted exemptions.

Quite a number of small, minor disputes were referred to the patrol and most of these were settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. The question of bride price was raised in many of the lower villages and the story is as follows - Apparently in recent years, particularly during the boom years of crocodile shooting, bride prices became inflated to the extent that many young men are now having to pay up to £100. The people would like the Government to standardise prices and this question has been referred to previous D.N.A. Officers. As bride price is being paid for the most part in actual hard cash it would appear desirable that some sort of control be exercised. The matter has been referred to the A.D.O. for his consideration.

During the patrol trouble again developed over a section of land known as MANGAMBU. Apparently the villages of KANGANAMAN and MALANGAI have squabbling over this piece of land since the 1930s and, unfortunately, the decisions made by Officers of this period have been lost. Approximately two months ago two parties from the villages involved met, and staged a fight over this land. The result was that four men from MALANGAI were charged and convicted under Regulation 83 (c) and one man under Regulation 83 (a) of the N.A.R.s. In a decision made by a previous Officer MALANGAI were given the right to all timber on the land (including sago, coconuts, betel nut etc.) for a year, after which rights to the land were to go to KANGANAMAN. However the year passed without all the resources being used by MALANGAI. The Kanganaman's then took it upon themselves to cut down quite a large number of the trees in question. They were sent to AMBUNTI where compensation was paid for the damage done. However I feel that the matter has not ended here and that future trouble will arise. It is a matter for a Lands Commissioner.

A case of attempted sorcery was uncovered at the village of NYAURANGAI and later one YANGOWI was charged at AMBUNTI under Regulation 97(d) of the N.A.R.s and convicted.

The situation on the RIVER after the activities of one NUMBUK of KOROGO (See Amb. P.R. 12 59/60.) appears to have settled down and the people seem to have realised the folly of their actions.

In conclusion no really abnormal aspect could be detected in the native situation which, I feel, is quite stable and improving at the present time.

A G R I C U L T U R E.

(a) Subsistence.

The people of the Main River area live on a vegetable diet of sago, yam, taro, sweet potatoe, tulip, water-lily seed and stem, pineapples, bananas and paw-paws. It appears that sago is the staple crop and large stands are found at regular intervals along the river and in the swamps.

This vegetable diet is well supplemented by such meats as wild pigs, domestic pigs, wild fowl, domestic fowl, ducks, wild and domestic, Gariap igeon, other birds, cat fish and other varieties, prawns , crocodiles, wild cats, wild dogs and cassowaries, Additionally, a host of small animals and insects suchas frogs, lizards and flying foxes go to make up the native diet.

A great deal of trading is carried on in regard to foodstuffs. River people trade such items as fish and prawns to inland people in return for sago and yams. Various spots along the river are recognised as market places and on a set day large numbers of natives congregate to trade in foodstuffs and other items.

(b) Economic.

Very little economic development has taken place in this area. Several villages have made tentative plans to begin peanut production but are at the moment unsure of markets. Perhaps if Mr. Saave's (Angoram) peanut scheme progresses it will stimulate interest along the river.Avatip village has a small coconut "plantation" of approximately 150 trees planted in 1955 but they do not appear to be particularly healthy. Additionally small plots of cacao have been established in Avatip and Yau-umbak villages.

The main hope appears to lie in a perrenial crop such as coffee but the people are only mildly interested in this crop at the present time.

It is felt that regular patrolling by European D.A.S.F. Officers would greatly assist the people to find a suitable cash crop and many requests were made for just this.

However as stated previously I consider the winning of alluvial gold a much more profitable economic venture for this particular area at the present time.

V I L L A G E S & H O U S I N G.

Inspections were carried out in all villages visited as far as possible. However at the time of visiting the SEPIK was in flood and most villages were either partially or totally flooded. Inspite of this housing was adequate and in most instances in good condition. Villages were, in general, quite tidy and clean. No attempt was made to check up on the number of latrines because of the high water level - with a water table at 0' to 3' it would be ridiculuous and unhealthy to expect the inhabitants to construct large numbers of pit-type latrines.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT No. 17 of 1959/60.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL.

2599 Senior Constable WAPI.

Worked very well and was at all times a good example to the junior policemen. However he is now becoming a little old for patrol work.

7185 Constable ERKPA.

The most impressive of the constables taken on this patrol. He performed his duties cheerfully and efficiently and was an asset to the patrol.

9508 Constable SLIBIK.

Although his attitude to his work is good, this policeman is perhaps a little too young and lacks authority.

8405 Constable GITORA.

A typical average policeman.

6528 Constable ANSIM.

Lazy, inefficient and displays a complete lack of interest in his work.

P. J. WRIGHT.
Cadet P.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office
AMBUNTI
Sepik District
2nd May 1960

FILE: 30/1 -459

District Officer
Sepik District
WEWAK

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT NO.17 of 1959/60
MAIN RIVER CENSUS DIVISION

Forwarded herewith please find three copies of the above patrol together with a map of the patrolled area.

The native situation is stable and no retrogressive aspects were observed.

The labour situation however, causes concern as a glance at the availability statistics will show, but it would appear this situation has been more or less continuous over the years. If the third system is to be strictly adhered to then more effective control over the exodus of labour from these villages will have to be maintained. Firmed contacts of long standing have been established between the village communities and places of employment, particularly the plantations, It is customary for repatriates on their return to be replaced by another group from the community and this continual changing over is an established rotation. Natives are signed on at WEWAK and ANGORAM and a percentage at MAPRIK An additional three copies of labour avaiability statistics are enclosed for reference at these three centres. The instances of PARAMBEI and KORIGO are exceptional and I feel that there should be no more recruitment from these villages until repatriation recoups the situation.

The apathy of the population is apparent although Mr. WRIGHT admits to a slight increase in economic interest. Contributory causes of this attitude would be general poorness of the area with a consequent sparsity of economic opportunity and no doubt a psychological apathy caused through the continuous discomfort of mosquitoes.The area should be comprehensively covered by Agricultural survey and its reccommendations acted upon before we encourage widespread cash cropping activities. A crop failure would cause general disillusionment and thus make our aim to encourage economic activity through the 'profit for effort' principle more difficult. Mr Saave of ANGORAM had planned to purchase all peanuts in the area. He recently intimated however that because of low market trends he will have to revise his plans Quantities of peanuts are stored ponding his purchase and I have asked him to advise me of his defirite intentions by mid June. I am reluctant to purchase now with the price down to 2½d per lb and in the event of Mr. Saave's disinterest the hope is that by mid June market conditions will be more favourable.

The increase in alluvial gold workings is encouraging and will be fostered. Apart from agreement labour this would present the best source of income in the present situation. Natives are continually asking for gold dishes and I would be please to know where to procure their supply.

I agree with Mr. Wright that the MANGAMBU dispute typical of several in the sub-district, has passed the stage where local arbitration is finally effective. This dispute has become one of those stock complaints to patrols in the ar and differences in decision were inevitable. A full investiga by an officer of the Lands Commission is warranted.

In the case of tax collections at TEGOI village I feel those absentees referred to were genuinely trying to raise monies for tax and that it was not an attempt at evasion.

I would not discourage the possession of outboard motors because they are not profitable as business investments. They do indicate a desire for 'new needs' which could be construed as a progressive sign . Some effort is needed to find the means to keep them running and this effort has to entail a form of economic activity.

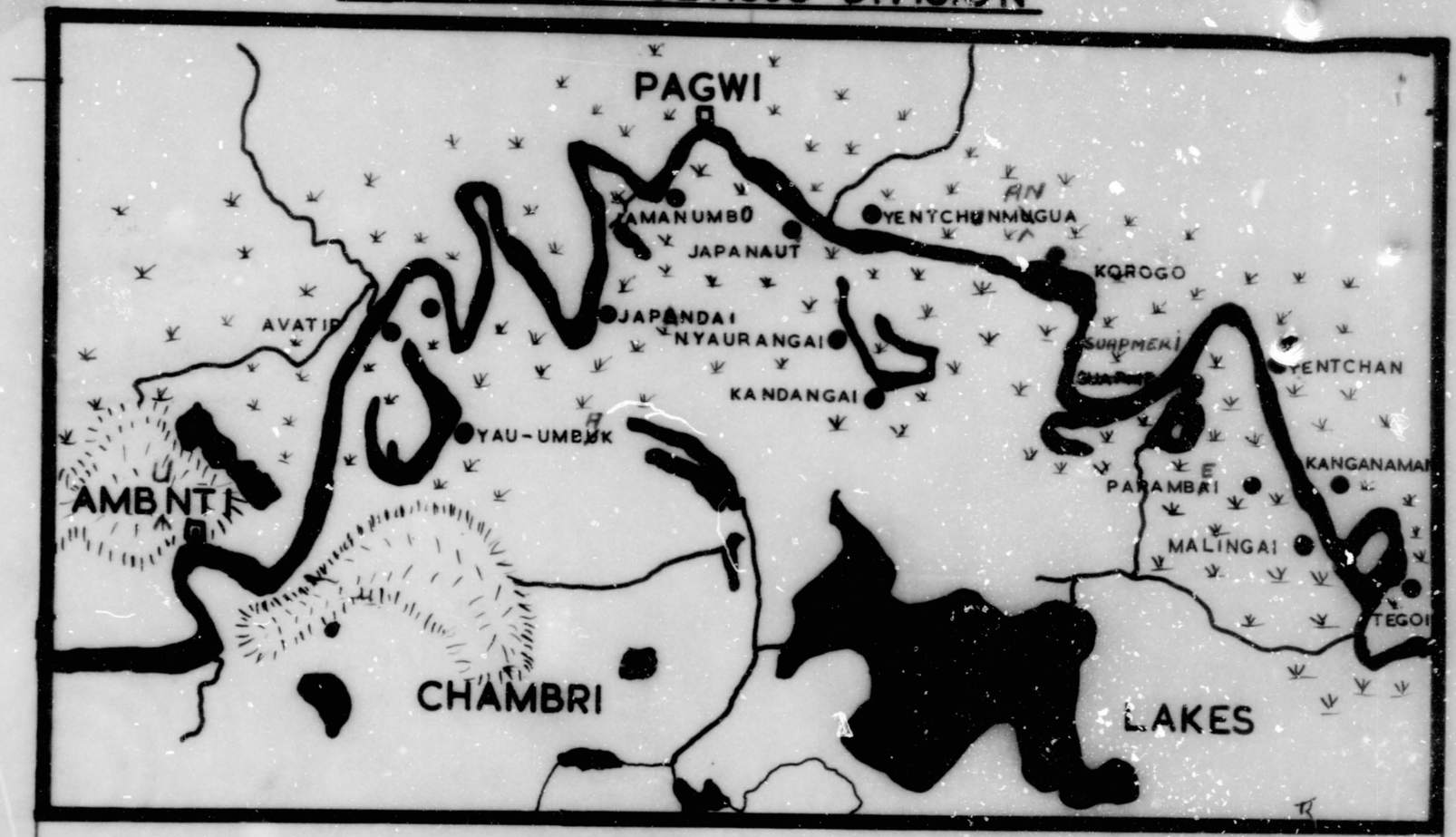
Enough staff exists to permit regular patrolling of the MAIN RIVER area and we should be able to visit at least each three months. On my return from TELEFOLMIN I intend to patrol both this area and CHAMBRI in conjunction.

The patrol was of a routine nature and I consider was well carried out by Mr. Wright. He has submitted an interesting and informative report and has shown that he has gathered an appreciation of the area. Mr. C.P.O. Trautlein accompanied this patrol, his first, and received basic instruction.

Your copy of Tax Census Adjustment Advice together with Claims for Canoing Allowance on behalf of both officers are attached.

C.A . Trollope
A/Assistant District Officer

MAIN RIVER CENSUS DIVISION



MAP TO ACCOMPANY
AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT No. 17 OF 59/60

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YE[illegible]960. MAIN RIVER CENSUS DIVISION. AMB. P/R. 17 of 1959/60.

Govt. Print.—513/10.57.—10,000.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE At Work				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE Students				LABOUR POTENTIAL				Females		Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
KOROTO	11-4-60	7	10					2							4		3		1	1	2	17	10	60	35	6	4	2	4	31	153	27	160	4			67	86	100	148	539
ERGOI	12-4-60						1							1	1				1	2	3	10	1	7	6				9	24	10	23				22	22	22	26	116
CANGANAMAN	13-4-60	9	8					1	1					1			2	1						33	9	11		4	24	152	28	118	4			74	78	150	143	502
PARAMBEI	13-4-60	2	8			2								2	2							34	21	92	21	10		1	37	167	27	139				115	118	96	160	668
LALINGAI	13-4-60	4	5											3	2				1		1	6	2	45	9				17	116	27	99	3			62	58	93	133	408
ENTCHAN	12-4-60	5	4											1								9	3	20	5	4			26	77	20	73	2			36	45	83	90	295
UAPMEI	12-4-60													1		1					1	1		34	5	2			12	59	12	50				56	46	24	48	216
ENTCHUHANGUA	9-4-60	1	1				1			1				4			2	3			2	4	3	13	6	8			3	17	39	10	44				36	31	45	55	204
YAURANGAI	2-4-60	2	4			1								1			2	2						28	15	5				13	50	10	48	2			28	20	31	48	175
ANDANGAI	11-4-60	7	3			1	1												4	7	11	8	20	2	1	1	2	3	24	84	17	97	2			46	47	94	106	341
APANAUS	9-4-60	1	4			1								3					4	2				26	15	2				11	73	20	85	3			36	44	57	92	274
AMANUMBO	8-4-60	1	2														1			1	3	2	9	1	1				4	30	4	28				21	14	27	38	116
APANDAI	8-4-60	1	4			1	1										4	4		1				16	7	7				11	44	12	48	1			21	18	32	51	156
WATIP	7-4-60	4	5			2								4					2	6				60	7	11		3		33	158	21	134	5			65	53	138	22	560
AU-UNBAK	6-4-60	2						1									2	3						10		3		1		18	268	18	287				24	27	109	1	193
TOTAL		31	64			8	6	5	1			1		17	12	1	15	17	13	26	95	50	143	71	5	13	10	279	257		26				709	709	1432		4761