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PATROL REPORTS

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STATION: AMANAB

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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SEPIK DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1964/1965

AMANAB

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1 - 1964/1965	R.D. Knott	Kwomtari East & West Census Div.
2 - 1964/1965	L.W. Bragge	Nagu Census Div.
4 - 1964/1965	L.W. Bragge	Part Amanab Local and Dera Census Div.
5 - 1964/1965	L.W. Bragge	Dera (Border) Census Div.
6 - 1964.1965	R.D. Knott	Kwomtari East & West Bembé Census Div.
7 - 1964/1965	L.W. Bragge	Iuri and Green River Local Census Div. & part Nagu C. D.
8 - 1964/1965	L.W. Bragge	Dera Census Div. part Amanab Local Census Div.
10 - 1964/1965	R.D. Knott	Part Dera Census Div.
11- 1964/1965	L.W. Bragge	Part August River Census Div. (Idamaru)
13- 1964/1965	F.B. Borok	Part Dera Census Div & part Amanab Local Census Div.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Port Moresby

District of... NORTH SEPLK Report No. 4 of 1964/1965

Patrol Conducted by... R.D. KNOTT C.P.O.

Area Patrolled... KWOTARI EAST AND WEST CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... NIL

Natives... MEMBERS R.P.N.C.G. and N.M.O.

Duration—From... 8/7/1964 ... to 28/7/1964

Number of Days... 21 (TWENTY ONE)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?... NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... 2/1964 ... ELECTION PATROL

Medical ... 2/1964

Map Reference... FOURMIL OF AITAPE

Objects of Patrol... (A). CENSUS REVISION. (B). AREA STUDY.
(C). CHECK ON REPORTED ILLEGAL SCHOOLS. (D). ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

26/8/1964

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

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

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

SEP 10 1964
10 AUG 1964
AWARD
SEP 10 1964

67-8-5

9th September, 1964.

District Officer,
North Sepik District,
MEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1-64/65 - AMANAB

Receipt of the abovementioned report and covering comment is acknowledged with thanks.

Please let me know the present position concerning the dysentery outbreak.

Please take follow-up action on the supply of radio sets.

I am pleased you propose to continue the use of adult education courses.


See my earlier remarks relating to the preparation of rice for local consumption.

I note that the term "sale of labour" is used in this report. The term is perfectly correct but likely to be misinterpreted. I suggest "earnings of labourers on plantations in other districts" might be more suitable phrasing.

Be careful in relation to land ownership when villagers move from one site to another.

I am very pleased in the recording of Mr. Knott in relation to social and political groups within the area and in particular a system of land tenure.

A particularly informative and well presented report.


J. K. McCarthy,
DIRECTOR.

67. 8. 5 (7)

What times would be involved to get these people into an Adult Education Course. If as Mr. Knott points out only indentured labour has been out of the area, an Adult Education Course may assist these people. Please let me know.

I should have thought back loading of vegetables to Imonda would have been a better proposition. If that Mission at Vanimo can't get vegetables there must be something wrong.

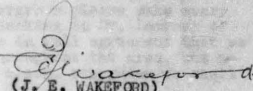
Go steady on that rice as a cash crop for Amanab, flying costs could be prohibitive.

Village Officials - This being Mr. Knott's first patrol in the district, and in view of his short time in the Administration, I am reluctant to take his recommendations. I am going to suggest to you that this patrol be done again in six months and then if he is of the same opinion, I will certainly pass them through to the Director.

I realise that SIAB/WERI of GURIASO may be senile, but I still feel that with these old and faithful, they should not be relieved of their position, unless of course you have economic development being held back, or Councils going in. KAUL/SANIE does no doubt do all the work when a patrol is in the offing, but it is on the cards that SIAB is still a power when no patrols are about.

Please thank Mr. Knott for his most interesting report.

And, finally, a few suggestions for his next report. For an area survey I feel that double spacing is more appropriate and certainly so in the diary. Spelling too is important.


(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER - NORTH SEPIK

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

67-3-9



District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

26th August, 1964

The Assistant District Officer,
AMANAB

AMANAB PATROL REPORT NO. 1 1964/65

I acknowledge the above Patrol Report.

For his first solo patrol and an area study at that, Mr. Knott has done a mighty job.

For my comments I shall have to take the report piecemeal.

In the diary 9th July, 1964, mention is made of a high incidence of dysentery. How high was the incidence and what was done about it. I doubt very much if after the Patrol left if the people would walk fifteen minutes for water, when water is close by. Would you ask the Medical Assistant for his opinion please. A dysentery outbreak in such an area would decimate the population.

10th July - Court heard. Has Mr. Knott Court powers? I think what he meant was that he investigated and then passed it to you.

Where coconuts are overgrown please make every endeavour to have them cleaned. Speaking to Mr. Lamrock of the Department of Agriculture, he is in full agreement that we shall encourage coconut plantings throughout the area, but we must insist that the groves be kept clean, otherwise we shall really be in trouble.

In your comments you mention Army patrols in 1945 and the APC. This is true, and the records will probably be held at Ambunti, as in those days this area came under that station, later it was altered to Lumi.

Outward flow of labour - There appears to have been some breaches recently in repatriation of labour within the district. Would you tell me if labour taken from this area is being correctly repatriated, please.

Education - This is by no means satisfactory, but there is very little that can be done to help at present, not while most of the resources are to be concentrated on the border.

I have been told that within three months further radio sets will be available for distribution, I suggest that you write to Radio Wewak and ask if these people could be put on the distribution list.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB, North Sepik District.

17th August, 1964.

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

The District Officer,
North Sepik District,
WEMAK.

Amanab P/R 1 of 1964/65 R. Knott C.P.O.

1. Please find attached above patrol report with an area study of the Kwomtari East and West Census Divisions and relevant camping allowance claim.
2. Mr. Knott has carried out a good first solo patrol and census check.
3. It is not proposed to include these areas in the Amanab Council area. The people of the area seldom visit the station due to the distances involved. At some later stage another Council area might be formed from the Kwomtari and/or the NAGU and eastern part of the BEMBI Census Division.
4. Mortality figures are discouraging. An Aid Post has recently been opened at KWONTARI and it is hoped that in the coming year staff will be available to install another at UFAL.
5. Village official recommendations will be submitted to you when received.
6. From maps held at this office it appears that in 1945 there were army patrols in the area and also survey parties of the Australian Petroleum Company. However there is nothing on file here on such operations and therefore this historical aspect has not been covered by the report.
7. Small quantities of rice might be grown at KWONTARI economically and airfreighted to AMANAB with the co-operation of the CMM. No other development is in sight.

[Handwritten signature]

(7)

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB, North Sepik District.

1st. July, 1964.

Mr. R. Knott, C.P.O.,
AMANAB.

Kwomtari Patrol Instructions.

1. Please be prepared to undertake a patrol to the East and West KWOMTARI Census Divisions as soon as your personal effects and supplies arrive. The patrol should take about 18 days.
2. Your duties will be
 - (a) Census Revision.
 - (b) Preparation of an area study in accordance with standing instructions.
 - (c) Check on reported illegal schools at KWOMTARI, GURIASO and possibly UTAI and ALAMINA, in accordance with my circular instructions.
 - (d) Carry out routine administration and check that earlier instructions on village cleanliness, housing, hygiene and tracks are being progressively implemented.
 - (e) Liaise with the Medical Assistant and the Agriculture Officer with the view to obtaining staff to accompany you for normal medical duties and for coconut and livestock census.
3. The following police will accompany you.

Sgt. KELEMBE.
Const. KALYO
Const JIMA
Const. RABIS.
4. If you are not clear on the methods to be used to achieve the objects of the patrol, I will be able to clear them up verbally before you leave.

[Signature]
A.M. Bottrill ADO.

(1)

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Amanab Sub-District Office,
AMANAB., NORTH SEPIK
NEW GUINEA.
1-3-1964.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
AMANAB.

AMANAB PATROL REPORT NO. 1 OF 1964/65 - KWOMTARI EAST AND WEST
CENSUS DIVISIONS.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: R.D.Knott (Cadet Patrol Officer)
AREA PATROLLED : Kwomtari East and West census Divisions.
OBJECT OF PATROL : (a.) Census Revision.
(b.) Area Study.
(c.) Check on reported illegal schools.
(d.) Routine Administration.
(e.) Liase with D.A.S.F. and P.H.D.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: 4 R.P.N.G.C. Members.
1 N.M.O.
DURATION OF PATROL : 8-7-1964 to 28-7-1964... 21 days.
LAST PATROL TO AREA : P.H.D. February, 1964
LAST D.N.A. PATROL : Electoral, February, 1964.
MAP REFERENCE : Amanab Sub-District, 1:4ml. = 1", and
sketch map attached.

""

- 8th. JULY, 1964. Departed Amanab 0830 and arrived Kwomtari village 1700. Fresh food bought for carrier line. Discussion with the N.M.O. at the new Aid Post re his food situation etc. Information sent to E.M.A. Amanab. Carrier time nine hrs.
- 9th. JULY, 1964. Kwomtari and Mango villages inspected and found clean, but the latter village has still made no effort to erect permanent houses here after its shift a year ago to this air-strip site. Luluai instructed to remedy situation. School at Kwomtari investigated. Census for the two villages revised, noted high incidence dysentery, investigated water supply. Prohibited continued use of certain water hole near Aid Post for drinking purposes, good water available 15 minute walk north or south from Kwomtari village.
- 10th. JULY, 1964. Very heavy rain. Court heard and parties concerned sent to Amanab. Hospital case dispatched Amanab on stretcher. Dispute re ownership of a child, settled amicably. Talk on Aid Post. Coconut census and animal count.
- 11th. JULY, 1964. Departed Kwomtari 0730 and arrived Baiberi 1200. During walk deviated in order to inspect old Mango village site and found it completely overgrown the coconut trees being neglected. Revised census at Baiberi and dispatched a yaws case to Amanab after N.M.O. had completed the medical inspection. Village found clean and housing replacements progressing satisfactorily. Agriculture count.
- 12th. JULY, 1964. Carrier time four hrs. Observed. Talk re health.
- 13th. JULY, 1964. Departed Baiberi 0830 and arrived Yau'uri at 1100. Village disorganised, census revision finally started at 1400. Approximately a third of available manpower employed outside District. Medical inspection. Carrier time two and a half hrs.
- 14th. JULY, 1964. Agriculture count completed and instructions given Luluai to improve the road in swamp areas. Departed Yau'uri at 1000 and arrived Guriaso at 1145. New houses being constructed here at a satisfactory level. Sanitation carried out here at a satisfactory level. Improvements made under supervision. School here investigated. Air-strip constructed by villagers under C.M.M.L. guidance operational as dry weather strip, approximately 130' by 1200' with drain system. Rest house for mission under construction as per mission directions villagers claim. Medical check. Carrier time two hrs.
- 15th. JULY, 1964. 0800 census revision, area report information, also coconut and animal count. Demonstration on what sort of road is required in swamper areas. Rice possibility discussed. Maintenance carried out on rest house, talks on health and housing. Request for nails to make furniture led to discussion on banking.
- 16th. JULY, 1964. Departed Guriaso 0800 and arrived Maragin 1000 hrs. Medical inspection; census revised. Agric. count. Single mens' house inadequate - to be replaced. Carrier time two hrs.
- 17th. JULY, 1964. Departed Maragin 0900 and arrived Wurabai at 1315 hrs. Maintenance rest house etc. Fleasant spot, the Luluai very co-operative. Census revised and N.M.O. conducted medical inspection. Heavy rain set in 1700. Village small (seven houses, three unoccupied) but clean. Agric. count completed. Carrier time six hrs.
- 18th. JULY, 1964. Departed Wurabai at 0800, road overgrown after first hour and half's walk. Arrived Alamina at 1230. Found house building progress unsatisfactory, far too many people "bush". Waited for these people and then revised census. Medical inspection carried out. One of the plea. constables taken ill, but able to walk.

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- 18th. JULY, 1964.
(cont.) Agricultural information gathered. Departed for Utai at 1630 and arrived 1315 hrs. Met Fr. Clement and the lay brother now staying with him at the newly established R.C. mission station here. Carrier time six hrs. Wurabai/Utai.
- 19th. JULY, 1964. Observed. Constable Callio recovered and well.
- 20th. JULY, 1964. Census revised and N.M.O. carried out medical check. Housing only temporary as this group have moved in now onto air-strip site. Helped Luluai to lay out the new village by demonstration and expect good job as this official most capable yet seen. Air-strip is 135' by 1500'. First plane landed today but this strip won't be operational for another month as not yet strong enough, towards southern end. Talk given on rice; and agric. count. Carrier time included above.
- 21st. JULY, 1964. Departed Utai at 0745, road good, arrived Ekas at 0815 and revised census. The N.M.O. conducted the medical inspection, Coconut and animal count. Village inspection, single quarters to be rebuilt as inadequate. Departed Ekas at 1000, arrived at Mufuara at 1145. Census revised and medical check. Agriculture information gathered. Report. All ok. Carrier time two and quarter hrs. Utai/Mufuara.
- 22nd. JULY, 1964. Departed Mufuara at 0800 hrs. Arrived Yenabi at 1100. Revised census and the N.M.O. carried out medical inspection. Agricultural count. Village clean and these villagers are replacing old houses on own initiative. Carrier time three hrs.
- 23rd. JULY, 1964. Departed Yenabi 0800 and arrived Piemi 1100. Road very swampy after last night's rain. No road from Yenabi to Finamoi so have to double back to this village from Piemi. Departed Piemi 1115 for Finamoi and arrived at 1345. Village deserted. Eventually sufficient numbers to revise census. Couple of the houses very primitive, road overgrown. Luluai told to rectify situation. N.M.O. conducted the medical check. Villagers obviously not domiciled here very often. Agricultural count taken, departed for Itomi late afternoon. Carrier time six hrs. Yenabi/Finamoi.
- 24th. JULY, 1964. Inspected the Piemi and Itomi villages, housing unimpressive but the latter is converting to the "stilt" type house, which will be improvement. The census revised for both villages and medical check. Itomi far too many cases child sores - sent Amanab. Agricultural count and Report.
- 25th. JULY, 1964. Departed Piemi 0800 and arrived the new site for Yebdibi village at 1045. Good location on bank of Yasi River but the temporary accommodation to be replaced. eight 9' by 29' lean-to's with neither wall or floor. Census revision carried out, N.M.O. med. check. Agricultural information gathered. Carrier time two and three quarter hrs. Observed.
- 26th. JULY, 1964. Two police returned Amanab. New site Baibai village visited, housing same as Yebdibi - also to be rebuilt. Also situated by the Yasi River. Census revised.
- 27th. JULY, 1964. N.M.O. carried out medical inspection. Agric. count. Carrier time hour and half return journey back to Yebdibi. The N.M.O. left for Aid Fost, Kwomtari.
- 28th. JULY, 1964. Departed Yebdibi at 0600 and arrived Amanab at 1515 hrs. Patrol stood down.

... PATROL FINISHED...

(A.) INTRODUCTION.(a.) Geographical Description.

The Kwomtari East and West census divisions comprise an area of seven hundred and ninety five square miles. The area is drained by many small rivers which flow into the Sepik River via the North and Horden Rivers. These rivers are subject to periodic flooding. Unfortunately, none of these rivers are of any economic consequence and it is unlikely that they ever will be. Most of the villages are situated nearby these waterways.

This is a flat plain country, the northern extension of the Sepik Plain. It is a lowland rain forest area, with stretches of sago swamp and occasional patches of grass-land. Altitude is probably about five hundred feet, average temperature of area would be in the 80's with slight variation.

There is no weather station in the Kwomtari, the nearest stations being Amanab and Green River. Rainfall figures averaged over the last eleven years at Green River read as follows:-

JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1522	1252	1715	1503	830	651	547	731	909	899	1228	1306
Rainfall figures as read Amanab - average last three years:-											
JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY.	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
595	630	721	809	691	662	549	993	839	904	949	723

(b.) General Access and Location.

The Kwomtari census divisions are located due east of Amanab and due west of Lumi. Bambi census division lies to the north and the Nagu census division to the south. Amanab subdistrict station is situated six minutes flying time from Kwomtari airstrip flying in a westerly direction. It is situated eighty-five flying time from Wewak in a westerly direction.

Access to Kwomtari may be gained either by flying or on foot. There are two operational "D" category C.M.M.L. mission strips within the area, one at Kwomtari village and the other at Guriaso. The new R.C. "D" category mission strip at Utai village should be operational within a month.

(c.) Degree of Administration Influence, general attitude etc.

This area was initially penetrated by patrols pre-war from the Vanimo patrol post, and later by patrols from Green River patrol post. This patrol to the Kwomtari area was the seventh from Amanab subdistrict station.

Due to the topography and isolation of the area, together with the lack of any opportunities to better themselves economically - except by sale of labour to foreign plantations - these people are rather primitive and exist in a semi-nomadic state. In this respect the D.A.S.F. intention of introducing rice into the area in hopes that it may prove a small scale cash crop for the people would be a big step towards settling them down should rice in the Kwomtari area ever prove remunerative. In any case it would provide them with another staple besides sago.

And large, the general characteristic of the people here is one of apathy. There is an element of inpatient with the old way of life on the part of the newly returned indentured labourers, who having seen better ways of life are now impatient with their lot. This group is the one which is most easily won over to new ways of thinking and are the easiest to communicate with. Many aspects of their way of life seem to be in the process of change and there is a fairly general desire to improve their standard of living.

This will perhaps become apparent in such things as improved housing within the next year or so. As Administration contact is limited to patrols (due to the distances of various villages from Amanab) this area needs constant penetration and checking. Medically, these people are not as badly off as they were before, now that they have an aid post at Kwomtari and the

mission at Utai. However the walking distances involved result in a careless attitude towards seeking medical aid. It is only by constant administrative influence that this attitude will be eradicated. However now that the Kwomtari is regularly patrolled and the Government has established an aid post in this area, the situation should improve.

To all outward appearances there is no cargo cult activity at all in the Kwomtari area, and no indication of any likely to occur in the near future. The only movement in the area is that on the part of several villages to move to a new location, a couple of these shifts being to mission airstrips.

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

- (a) See Appendix A for Village Population Registers.
See Appendix B for Neo-Natal Mortality Rate.

(b) All places are linked by tracks with the exception of Finamoi which is partially isolated. The Wurabai / Alamina stretch is nearly overgrown, there being a shortage of available manpower, in the two villages concerned. These tracks are generally negotiable. Swamp areas present the greatest difficulty. There are no bridges in the area.

Population density of 1.6 persons to the square mile. The '63 '64 increase and decrease rates as compared to '64, '65 figures are as follows. The Kwomtari East Census Division on last year's figures show a Natural Decrease of 0.42; this year's figure shows a Natural Increase of 1.74. The West Census Division for '63, '64 shows a Natural Increase of 2.34; this year's figure shows a Natural Decrease of 0.42.

- (c) Outward Flow of Labour.

The only way adult males can earn money at the moment, apart from carrying cargo within the area, is by sale of labour outside the census divisions concerned. Thus, 13% of the fit adult male population in the West Kwomtari are employed outside the census division, and 15% of the fit adult male population in the East Kwomtari. Recruiting that has been carried out has not been excessively heavy in any one village.

(C.) SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

- (a) Number of Social Groups.

There are seventeen villages in the area and each would appear to be a distinct, individual unit. However all of these villages are inter-related to a certain extent within small parochial boundaries, due to the marriage system prevalent in the area, which is that of sister exchange, often conducted between village and village. To use an example, such a group would be the Alamina, Utai and Ekas villages. The determining factor in these marriage "boundary" groups would appear to be only the walking distance. However the author was not able to get a clear picture of how many of these groups there actually are.

- (b) Operational or Functional Social Unit.

This is a patrilineal society. The operational unit would appear to vary according to the size of the task. On small everyday tasks such as gardening and hunting the unit would be on an individual basis only. On larger tasks such as working a new piece of land the extended family will operate as the unit. On very large projects, such as building an air strip, the village will operate as a unit under the headman, often in conjunction with other villages in the immediate vicinity. It is apparently the custom in this area among the villages for the headman, in last mentioned case, to enlist the aid of villages in close proximity to his village, thru the headmen of these villages - this, of course, being reciprocal.

Generally it would appear the Kwomtari groups are exogamous. For example the following holds good on the Baibai village; this village is composed of two exogamous groups, one of which is further divided into two groups. Dibi is the common

ancestor in one group, and Warapo and Samuri are common ancestors in each of the sub divisions of the other group. All three common ancestors appear in the 5th. ascending generations, and as the relationship is known and remembered these three groups are patrilineages. There is some evidence of vague descent about these three common ancestors (Warapo and Samuri are alleged to be brothers-father unknown) so the structure of the village is possible. two patrilineages

(c) Language Pattern.

The following has been extracted from the report compiled on the subject by the Summer Institute of Linguistics.

1. In the Kwomtari West census division, the two villages of Mango and Kwomtari speak the Kwomtari language as do most of the villages in the Kwomtari East census Division.
2. In the Kwomtari East census division the three villages of Utai, Finamoi, and Alamina speak the Fas language and not the Kwomtari language.
3. The remaining four villages of Baibai, Itomi, Piemi, and Yebtibe speak the Baibai language, which is mutually unintelligible with the Kwomtari although it does belong to the same language phylum.

(d) Relationships between social groups within the area.

Relationships between groups are strongest where the villages concerned are of the same language group and are not separated by great distance. This is emphasised by the fact that marriage exchanges tend to take place within the language group rather than between linguistic groups.

The writer was not able to find any evidence of friction between groups, nor any excessive friendliness.

(e) Relationships with groups outside the area.

Wagroni village in the Nagu Census Division is of the same language group as Yau'uri and Gurlaso (Kwomtari) and has strong ties with these groups. Gurlaso and Yau'uri have strong marriage ties with Wagroni.

Utai, Finamoi, and Alamina are of the Fas language group and have stronger ties with the Fas villages in the Imonda Administrative Area than they do with the remaining villages in the Kwomtari East Census Division, with the possible exception of Ekas.

The Baibai language group has marriage ties with the neighbouring Amanab Local Census Division villages, especially Akraming. The Baibai group also intermarry with the Kwomtari language group (Baibai village and Mango Village have affinal ties.)

(D) LEADERSHIP.

(a) Leadership is limited to the luluai or Tultul of each village and his influence does not extend beyond his own village. There is one man who appears to have potential to become a leader with a wider sphere of influence than is traditionally held, this is luluai YUSI/KIRISA of Utai. YUSI has acquired his leadership through being appointed a village official, however his position as big man at Utai is also believed to be hereditary.

As indicated in the section on Group Structure (C)(b) there are usually more usually more than one descent group in each village, when this is so one village official is usually taken from one group and the other from another.

(b) Personal Details of Leaders.

See appendix C (Village Officials)

(c) Changes in Traditional Pattern of Leadership.

Traditional leadership is still in force in the Kwomtari area however the tendency is to rely more on the

younger and more informed men in matters such as housing, but this advice is only in advisory capacity.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) System of land tenure and inheritance.

This may be divided into three stages. Initially the village exercises ownership rights over a set area of ground. Then, this amount of land is divided into the number of clans within the village, be it two or more. Finally the clan areas are broken down into smaller divisions, these owned by the oldest male member of the families involved within the clan. The younger sons etc. exercising usufructory rights.

The eldest son will inherit from the father, if there is another son he may be apportioned some small area of ground, but any other sons will not inherit land. This system seems to be prevalent throughout the Kwomtari. Also nephews will inherit their uncles land if the said uncle has had no male issue. On no account does land pass into female hands, this is of course because of the sister exchange between villages. However women have the use of their father's and their husband's land.

Any villager may hunt anywhere on village land. (In the Kwomtari game is plentiful.) In cases of adoption of males full village rights are usually given to the party concerned.

(b) Land leased from the Administration.

The C.M.M.L. mission have the lease of the Kwomtari air-strip, and have applied for a lease at Aiamina. The R.C. mission has applied for the lease of the land used for the Utai air strip.

The above are the only leases taken out in the Kwomtari, as far as the Kwomtari people are concerned they still practice customary tenure. As far as the great majority is concerned there is no appreciation of tenure conversion.

(c) Not Applicable.

(F) LITERACY.

(a) No. of schools in the area being surveyed.

There is a C.M.M.L. mission school at the Kwomtari village with one teacher who claims he has a government permit to teach, permit not seen by the author. There is also a C.M.M.L. school at Guriaso but it is only operative on a temporary basis, the teacher being absent at Lami continuing his studies. It is generally understood this school is catechist type. The mission school at Utai is no longer in operation. A new catechist type school has opened at Itomi on behalf of the R.C. mission.

The Kwomtari school is the only one which professes to teach subjects other than religion. The teacher himself finished standard six. He teaches two classes, the preparatory and literacy classes. The teacher claims he teaches Ofal English, Religion Oral Composition, Poetry (English), Hygiene, Alphabet, drawing, P.T., clay modelling and numbers to his preparatory class. The curriculum of the literacy class consists of Pidgin, Arithmetic, Hygiene, alphabet, Poetry, (Pidgin), Religion... The religion period being one hour a day for four days a week. In the literacy class there are 24 older boys and 1 older girl. In the preparatory class there is 17 small boys and 7 small boys.

The enrollment at Guriaso is 5 boys of mission standard three, and 19 males and 6 females in an adult literacy class. At the Itomi school there are 16 small boys only, 10 from Itomi and 6 from Plemi.

There are no Administration schools within the area.

(b) No. of adults either literate or semi-literate.

Kutanau/Bovu, an ex agricultural employee, would be the only semi-literate in the area.

(7)

(6)

(c) Higher education.

Not applicable.

(d) Students absent receiving higher education.

Not applicable.

(e) Interest shown in radio or newspapers?

No radios owned in the area studied and no interest shown in news bulletins. Apparently no reading material whatever in the area, no-one literate enough to want newspapers.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) Housing and European artefacts.

Building material used is the sago palm, the housing style is changing throughout the Kwomtari area. Several villages have changed location and are to be completely re-built. Generally, the housing is fair at the moment and should improve. Maintenance is generally not carried out, badly damaged houses completely replaced. Some 65% of the male population wear cheaper clothing made of European cloth, and some 80% of the female pop. (Mainly laplaps.)

Steel axes, bush knives, spades, and a few eating utensils were seen. About 40% of the men wear shorts, about 20% of this group wear shirts. Only about 25% of the female pop. wear cotton dresses.

(b) Staple Diet.

Sago is the staple crop in the area, constituting about 50% of the diet. This is supplemented by meat (a higher proportion than in other parts of the Sub-District,) mainly pig, cassowary and wallaby, they also catch and eat 'mumut', a variety of rodent; also by yam and green leaf vegetables such as tulip and apica, coconuts, fruit and some fish in season, also breadfruit.

Canned foodstuffs were not seen in the area at all. The average family would not eat from cans.

(c) Community Centres.

Not applicable.

(H) MISSIONS.

(a) Missions operative in the area.

There are two missions operating in the area now, the C.M.M.L. mission and the R.C. mission. The former operate in the southern portion and the latter in the northern area.

The following villages are under C.M.M.L. influence, Kwomtari, Mango, Baiheri, Yau'uri, Guriaso, Maragin and Wurabai. Itomi, Piemi, Utai, Skas and possibly Mufuara and Finamoi could be said to be under R.C. influence.

The Yenabi village remains uncommitted but will possibly come under C.M.M.L. influence. The Alamina village will almost certainly come under R.C. influence due to this village's close proximity to the newly established R.C. mission at Utai. The Baihai and Yebtibi villages which are closest to Amanab on western side of the Kwomtari remain uncommitted.

There is no tension between the villages and no conflict is apparent at all.

(b) Services and location ..

The C.M.M.L. has mission air-strips at Kwomtari and Guriaso. The two strips mentioned are both category 'd', the former is 1306/135 and the latter is 1200. The mission also has a school at Kwomtari and catechist type schools at Guriaso. The R.C. mission has a strip at Utai which is 1500' by 135' and there is also a Catechist school operating at Itomi which is supervised now from Utai.

The C.M.M.L. employ a trained mission teacher at Kwomtari, and apparently the two trained teachers at Guriaso. All of these are indigenous. The R.C. mission have a priest at Utai with a lay brother and an indigenous catechist type teacher at Itomi.

(c) Attitude of indigenous population towards missions, most influential mission.

The people here tend to follow the teachings of whichever missionary is settled with them or close to them. The further away from the mission centers, the less the mission influence their lives. Generally the mission spheres of influence extend over whole villages, if they penetrate at all, not over individuals scattered throughout the area.

Both of these missions are just getting established in the area and the author feels a judgement delivered now as to which is the most influential mission in the Kwomtari would be premature. Generally it would be true to say neither mission has impressed itself deeply on the people.

(I) NON-INDIGENES.

Not applicable.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS.(a) Roads.

Tracks only, no transport could be used in the area. At the moment these bridle paths are quite adequate for the people as long as they are well maintained.

(b) Sea.

Not applicable.

(c) Air.

There are three air-strips in the area; Kwomtari, Guriaso and Utai. They are all category 'D'. The Kwomtari strip is 1860' by 135', the Guriaso strip is 1200' by 135', and the Utai strip is 1500' by 135' and should be operational within three months.

The Kwomtari and Guriaso strips are used by the C.M.M.L. whenever required.

The Guriaso and Utai strips could be greatly extended should the need arise.

There is no real need for more strips in the area now. The author saw no further areas that would lend themselves readily to air-strip development.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

Not applicable.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The degree of political development in the Kwomtari is only slight. The leadership and group patterns are still traditional. The people do not have any idea of the machinery of the recently elected House of Assembly.

The people's attitude towards the missions in the area is governed by self interest, not by any intrinsic understanding of religion. Mission and indigenous relations are cordial, there is no reason to anticipate a deterioration in this state of affairs. The mission sphere of influence generally decreases markedly in relation to the distance from mission centres.

These people are very co-operative and with the improved medical facilities in the area, together with the possibility of Administrative backing of a small scale cash crop such as rice, the Administrative influence in this area should be greatly consolidated. However, at the moment, the people of the Kwomtari, apart from the Aid Post, have contact with the Administration only by way of patrols, due to distance involved.

The village unit is the political unit. This results in a rather parochial outlook and attitude. There is no area identification, only traditional group identification. As previously indicated leadership is restricted to village groups.

There is no knowledge of the machinery of local government councils in the area, with the possible exception of some of the returning indentured labourers, who may have gained some slight knowledge or abstract idea of what a local government council is - but would have no formulated knowledge. The Kwomtari people's comprehension of the present form of government is extremely

limited. No persons have attended Local Government or Co-op. conferences etc.

One man in the area has attended an adult education course in Wewak for a period of two weeks.

(M) ECONOMY OF AREA.

(a) Number of economic trees.
Not applicable.

(b) Total production above trees.
Not applicable.

(c) What total prod. above trees should be.
Not applicable.

(d) Market garden enterprise.
The C.M.M.L. mission purchases 700 lbs. of vegetables from the Kwomtari and Mango village area, on an average of about every three weeks. This comprises approximately 50% coconuts, 25% of sago and 25% green vegetables.

(e) Total cash earnings by wage labour.
There is 18 men, or 13.9% absent from West Kwomtari; 41 men, or 15.4% from the East Kwomtari, totalling 59 men or 14.65% of the adult male population capable of working in the Kwomtari area. These 59 men would earn an average of 30/- per month.

Estimating from above figures, it would appear that £1,062 has been earned, or rather is in the process of being earned this year, by men who have gone to work on foreign plantations.

To this sum should be added the amount earned by the people within the Kwomtari area by the carrying of cargo. This has been estimated at £130/- per year.

In addition to this the C.M.M.L. at Amanab buys c. 700 lbs. of food from the Kwomtari village area at a 1.5 pence a lb. (50% coconuts, 25% sago, and 25% green vegetables). This amounts to £27-5, this every 3 weeks = £74-3-1.

To conclude the total estimated earning for the area is £1,266-3-1.

It is doubtful if very much of the wage earning of indentured labourers coming back from foreign plantation reaches the Kwomtari, a greater proportion would return in kind, clothing etc..

(f) Co-operatives Functioning?
Not applicable.

(g) Entrepreneurs.
Not applicable.

(h) Commonwealth Savings Accounts.
There are four bank accounts, as far as the author could ascertain by verbal enquiry, in the Kwomtari. One at the Mango, Piemi, Ekas and Kwomtari villages respectively. Total for two former accounts is £8-10-0. Other amounts not known as yet, but are very small.

(i) Tax.
Not applicable.

(j) Average per capita income.
The estimated income of the Kwomtari is £1,266/3/1. The total population for the area is 1,253. Average per capita income is therefore 26/3 based on this year's figures.

Most of this money is spent by a minority group, the adult males who go and work on foreign plantations, and spend the money earned outside the Kwomtari.

(k) Marketing facilities.
Not applicable.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.(a) Is there sufficient arable land for increased plantings?

With a population density of 1.6 persons per square mile there is more than sufficient arable land for increased plantings of permanent tree crops.

(b) Could market gardening be increased?

The C.M.M.L. mission purchase some garden produce from the Kwomtari and Mango villages, but this is a relatively stable amount, c. 700 lbs. every 3 weeks.

Tentative enquiries have been made by the R.C. mission based at Utai village re the introduction of market gardening in the Utai village area. The idea would be to send the produce to Varimo R.C. mission, using the mission plane and the strip (which should be operative in 3 months) at Utai. However the whole project would no doubt depend on the air shuttle frequency - the idea would fall if an avenue of sale for this produce could not be maintained.

Apart from these villages which are situated on mission strips or centres the distance involved in bringing in produce is the deciding factor.

In actual fact at the moment the Kwomtari and Mango villages are the only ones concerned with market gardening and they only to a very small degree.

(c) Could wage earnings in the Census Division be increased?

Perhaps more Kwomtari people could be employed on Amanab work projects but once again the distance from the station detracts from their availability. The area would stand more recruiting as the percentage of men employed outside the Division on plantations and the like is only 14.65 of the fit adult male population.

(d) New cash crops which may possibly be introduced.

Rice is the one cash crop the D.A.S.F. would like to see pushed in the Kwomtari area, as a further staple for the people, and the possibility of its becoming a cash crop in a small way. This rice could be sold to the station at Amanab. It would be flown from the Kwomtari air-strip. The other two air-strips also offer interesting possibilities in this regard.

It may be of interest to note that a rice plant at Kobararu village in the Green River area which has a similar climate and altitude to the Kwomtari area resulted in an 0.4 ton to the acre yield.

(e) Probable reaction to hard work.

Hard to assess as the people in this area have not attempted any cash cropping before, but their attitude at the moment any way, one of enthusiasm. These people will not understand if an initial rice plant does not yield anticipated results and would probably give up without much sustained effort. Because of this the author is of the opinion that the initial rice plant should be made under some sort of supervision, to ensure the maximum chance of success.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Knowledge of the machinery of local government in this area is virtually negligible.

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APPENDIX 'B'.

NRO = NATAL MORTALITY RATE.

KWONTARI EAST AND WEST CENSUS DIVISIONS.

In the Tax - Register 22 pregnancies were recorded in the 1963/64 census.

Village	Name of Women	Live Birth	Still Birth	Death 0-1 Month
Yanithi	Arsia/Kirike	Son		
Yau'uri	Duarei/Atoae	Son		
Curiaso	Bo/Yano	Son		
Maragin	Yano/Mabes	Daughter		
Maragin	Biki/Mai	Daughter		Daughter
Maragin	Mera/Kunio	Daughter		Daughter
Maragin	Sonu/Tamiau	Daughter		Daughter
Maragin	Kand/Bowa	Daughter		Daughter
Wurabai	Tivu/Sigunu		Miscarriage	
Finamoi	Fanwa/Tano	Son		Son
Utai	Wuno/Fawo	Son		Son
Aiamina	Wiewo/Wavei	Son		Son
Aiamina	Siviti/Wasia	Daughter		
Yebtibi	Wami/Tuia	Daughter		Daughter (2 mths.)
Baihai	Busai/Wimbo	Son		Son
Piemi	Gunini/Boni	Son		
Piemi	Wabsimbwa/Mariau	Son		
Piemi	Tomagu/Kabi	Son		
Kwontari	Dakarai/Yaiyai	Daughter		Daughter/Mother
Kwontari	Ningia/Omo	Daughter		
Kwontari	Ibani/Das	Son		
Kwontari	Awaga/Patara	Daughter		
		21	- 1	- 9

$$\text{Nec - Natal mortality Rate} = \frac{D/R}{B/R} \text{ by } 100$$

= 42.86 Deaths per hundred Births.....

APPENDIX 'C'.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.....LULUATS

KWONTARY EAST AND WEST CENSUS DIVISIONS.

VILLAGE	NAME	AGE	EMPLOYMENT HISTORY	COMMENT
KWONTARI	Nesbai/Waihe	31	Ex plantation	2yrs. Some language difficulty
MANGO	Malai/Kwombeloi	40	Nil	Probationary ;uninspired
BAIBERI	Mowei/Kwakro	35	Ex plantation	3yrs. Progressive
YAU'URI	Mukei/Yuei	42	" "	Co-operative
GURIASO	Siab/Weri	very old	" "	Senile; ill and tired
MARAGIN	Wofun/Awa	39	" "	Authoritive
WURABAI	Sowei/Kwesu	35	" "	2yrs. Very co-operative
AIAMINA	Wagir/Mui	50	" "	Not enough authority
UTAI	Yusi/Kirisa	41	" "	Best seen
EKAS	Suna/Ome	48	" "	Not fit enough to work
WAMAB				
MUFUARA	Waman/Pigono	39	" "	1yr. Average
YENABI	Egu/Kaian	51	" "	Enthusiatic
FINAMOI	Kroi/Waia	26	" "	7yrs. Great potential as leader
PIEMI	Afuago/Yabis	39	" "	2 " Language dif, but tries
ITOMI	Anisa/Yagusa	41	" "	" " Average
YEBDIBI	Tioga/Mofara	34	" "	" " Not impressive
BAIBAI	Yanba/Amene	31	" "	" " Potential yet to be used
			(Education and Convictions Not Applicable).....	
			TULTULS	
KWONTARI	Wurana/Trubtob	45	Ex plantation	1yr. Too tired to use authori
MANGO	Bosono/Panoi	40	" "	" " Average
BAIBERI	Timera/Saviram	34	" "	" " Average
YAU'URI	Yokrei/Liu	50	" "	3yrs. Average
GURIASO	Kwosu/Tibie	45	Nil	Not impressive
MARAGIN	Baiyan/Paito	45	Nil	Average, language diff..
WURARAI	None			Co-operative
AIAMINA	Amagi/Ufega	46	Ex plantation	1yr. Small village
UTAI	Kaba/Awala	36	" "	Respected
EKAS	Yaki/Wasi	34	" "	2yrs. Average
MUFUARA	Fugu/Waran	38	" "	" " Average
YENABI	Yenabu/Yarano	42	" "	1yr. Enthusiastic
FINAMOI	Aike/Wufi	28	" "	" " Functioning
PIEMI	Nugui/Sora	31	" "	4yrs. Average
ITOMI	Guru/Soage	34	" "	2yrs. Best available
YEBDIBI	Umbuga/Manpia	39	" "	1yr. Language difficulty
BAIBAI	Wata/Segere	36	" "	2yrs. Weak Educ. attended; O.K
				Average

THOSE OFFICIALS DESERVING COMMENT... RECOMMENDATIONS.

KWONTARI - Ex Amanab interpreter, ARIPLO/GOMANGI, is recommended as replacement for the present Tultul who should be retired as he has lost interest in the job. ARIPLO is 26, the real leader in the village, the most widely travelled and is co-operative and helpful.

MANGO - Recommended the probationary luluai be replaced by IBWI/TUPU, aged 28, this man has no language difficulty, previous plantation experience and a forceful character - this village urgently requires a strong leader.

YAU'URI - Tultul YOKREI/LIU has taken luluai's place with his own line which may result in a village split in the future.

GURIASO - Luluai SIAB/WERI is senile and it is urgently suggested that he be relieved of his position as he is no longer capable of functioning as a village official. His influence and authority is rapidly declining. Possible replacement for him would be KAULI/SANIE, aged 35, alert and reasonably co-operative. Has had previous plantation experience but still slight language barrier.

AIAMINA - Luluai WAGIR/MUI does not have sufficient authority for his position. The author recommends a stronger and more forceful character, MUFU/SEA. This man is aged 33, previously employed at plantations - a potential leader with strength enough to get this backward village moving.

FINAMOI - Luluai KROEI/WAIA/WUNINI, claims he is now too old for the job and his youngest son was elected by the villagers present. This man KROI/ aged 26, has already spent 7 years on plantations ;no language problem and has potential as a leader.

(3)

The Tultul of Pinamoi died, one Aike/Wufi, aged 28, is recommended as replacement for him. This man has previous plantation experience, no language difficulty and has a good attitude and is cooperative.

MURABAI - Lulua! PIKA resigned and the Tultul, SOWBI/KWESU aged 35 promoted to Lulua!. Awaiting confirmation.

A covering memo re recommendations will be directed to the appropriate authorities.....

APPENDIX 'D'

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

KWOMTARI EAST AND WEST CENSUS DIVISIONS.

VILLAGE	COCOANUT TREES	NO. of COCOANUTS	YOUNG TREES
KWOMTARI	73	565	36
MANGO	23	633	90
BAIBERI	145	2,281	362
YAU'URI	115	2,033	338
GURIASO	80	1,123	192
MARAGIN	108	967	320
WURABAI	41	258	64
AIAMINA	26	273	49
UTAI	16	157	97
EKAS	54	495	263
MUFUARA	39	250	286
YENABI	247	2,188	420
FINAMOI	7	64	77
PIEMI	54	581	143
ITOMI	49	580	182
YEBDIBI	37	400	80
BAIBAI	7	45	60

(many trees destr
-oyed during a
flood 3yrs. ago)

	FOWLS	DOGS	PIGS
KWOMTARI	34	21	-
MANGO	10	10	-
BAIBERI	22	27	-
YAU'URI	22	34	-
GURIASO	-	12	-
MARAGIN	-	39	-
WURABAI	-	11	1
AIAMINA	-	8	8
UTAI	16	26	-
EKAS	1	12	-
MUFUARA	7	37	1
YENABI	8	40	61
FINAMOI	-	10	4
PIEMI	23	21	7
ITOMI	6	16	-
YEBDIBI	8	12	12
BAIBAI	4	30	5

N.B.

1. PIGS - in many villages the pigs have been killed off or driven into the bush as they tend to destroy gardens etc.
2. DOGS. - in some villages a heavy concentration of scabies, or mange - awaiting recommendations from D.A.S.F.

10

67-8-25

18th February, 1965.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 2-54/65 - AMANAB:

Receipt of the abovementioned report, together with covering memorandum, is acknowledged with thanks.

2. Time and education will destroy repulsive customs. Has the mission been able to assist with information regarding the alleged infanticide?

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 8. 25



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephones 7-1
Our Reference 67-3-9
If calling ask for 40-5-3
Mr.



District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

3rd November, 1964

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

AMANAB PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1964-65

Attached hereto are appendices C and G - the former dealing with infanticide in the Amanab Local Census Division and the latter dealing with Rice.

I have already forwarded to you a report of the same custom in the Nagu Census Division.

The main report dealt with an area study of the Amanab Local and this, in conjunction with P.R. No. 8 of 1963-64 (Nai Faringai), are being held over pending the receipt of a similar report on the Dera Census Division when the complete papers comprising the Amanab Local Government survey will be forwarded to you.

R. R. Cole
(ROBT. R. COLE)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. Assistant District Officer, Amanab

BRAGGEL REP.

Patrol Diary - Amanab Patrol No 2 64/5

- 10th August 1964 Departed Amanab 1405 arrived Maineri 1610. Inspected village, prepared singing group for Radio Wewak to record. Slept Maineri.
- 11th August 1964 Rain all morning. Gathered information for area study on land tenure and social groups. Checked names in Tax Census Register. Prepared speakers for Radio Wewak. Slept Maineri.
- 12th August 1964 Marked road route for one mile over rough country for app one mile west of Maineri. Sgt JHBA sent to Amanab with infected leg. Departed Maineri 1455 arrived Kwofinau 1550. Checked names in Tax Census Register and recorded 60 new names. Slept Kwofinau.
- 13th August 1964 Inspected rice garden. Examined possible routes for road over the range between Kwofinau and Kamberatoro. Slept Kwofinau. Rest house caught fire at 1 am and burned to the ground in minutes bed sleeve shower bucket and several minor items lost. Fire apparently caused by coals falling from fireplace in kitchen onto dry grass under rest house.
- 14th August 1964 Local people commenced work on new rest house. Proceeded to Maineri, arriving 1030. A.D.O. and Mr Samuel Piniau arrived 1500 for recording session. Returned to Amanab with A.D.O.
- 15th August 1964 At Amanab.
to
- 19th August 1964
- 20th August 1964 Departed Amanab 0910 arrived Kwofinau 1310, inspected road works en route. New rest house almost completed separate kitchen well under way. Measured police for new uniforms. Talked with people about social structure Slept Kwofinau.
- 21st August 1964 Departed Kwofinau 0905 arrived Kabaineri 1032. Checked names in Tax Census Register. General discussion with people. Departed 1130, arrived Petaineri No 1 1200. Made list of names of children who attended Dutch school at Bambol. Inspected rice garden. General discussion. Slept Petaineri No 1.
- 22nd August 1964 Departed Petaineri No 1 0850 arrived Petaineri No 2 0945. Checked names in T/C register, general discussion. Departed Petaineri No 2 1130 arrived Iafar No 1 1225. Checked names in T/C register inspected rice. General discussions. Slept Iafar.
- 23rd August 1964 Departed Iafar No 1 0920 arrived Iafar No 2 1005 arrived Bambol 1322 in driving rain. Difficulty encountered in crossing swollen stream near Bambol. General discussion with Bambol people revealed that although they are of the same language group as the Amanab local people they have few ties with them, thus it will not be recommended that they be included in a N.L.G.C. electorate with Amanab Locals. Slept Bambol.
- 24th August 1964 Departed Bambol 0830 arrived Sowanda No 2 1220 and found it deserted. Arrived Sowanda No 1 1300. Heavy rain. Talked with people through Amanab interpreters until 1500. Departed Sowanda, arrived Umeda 1650 after difficult crossing of swollen stream. Inspected Aid Post Purchased large quantity fresh foods. Slept Umeda.

- 25th August 1964 Departed Umeda 0855 arrived Funda 0955 arrived Wamaru 1325. Checked names in T/C register. Purchased large quantity fresh food. General discussion with people Slept Wamaru.
- 26th August 1964 Departed Wamaru 0858 arrived Bipan 1120. Checked names in T/C register, general discussion with people, inspected village. Slept Bipan.
- 27th August 1964 Departed Bipan 0815 arrived Wogineri 0940. Checked names in T/C register. Talked with people. Departed Wogineri 1130 arrived Binokneri 1240. Checked names, general discussion. Slept Binokneri.
- 28th August 1964 Departed Binokneri 0810 arrived Muwaineri 0915. Checked names and talked with people. Departed Muwaineri 1110 arrived Aheri 1245. Talked with people and checked names. People found to be knowledgeable in L.G. due to attendance of discussions at Amanab. Departed Aheri 1455 arrived Waineri 1540. Met Mr A.D. Og Bottrill and Moorhouse who were inspecting road. Checked names at Waineri and talked with people. Slept Waineri.
- 29th August 1964 0600 departed Waineri after arranging for Waineri to maintain in their section of the road. Arrived Seraming 0823. Talked with people and checked names. Departed 1000 arrived Bahanag 1035. Talked with people and checked names. Departed Bahanag 1110 arrived Iframinag 1130. Talked with people and checked names. Heavy rain. C.P.O. Knott and Mr Hayes arrived from Amanab in pm. Returned to Amanab with them. Slept Amanab.
- 30th August 1964 Observed. Slept Amanab.
- 31st August 1964 Departed Amanab 0922 arrived Aurump 1002. Checked names and talked with people. Departed 1135 arrived Iviag 1207. Checked names talked with people. Slept Iviag.
- 1st September 1964 Departed Iviag 0822 arrived Masineri 1003 Checked names and talked with people. Departed 1120 arrived Nai No 2 1220 and found that Mouri people had also assembled there. Checked names and talked with people. Slept Nai No 2.
- 2nd September 1964 Departed Nai No 2 0838 arrived Oweniak 1005. Health of children in this group found to be poor, four patients sent hospital. General discussion with people and village inspection, followed by lecture on functions of Amanab hospital and duty of parents to provide medical care for children. One man charged. Slept Oweniak.
- 3rd September 1964 Departed Oweniak 0840 arrived Wofneri 0950. Talked with people and checked names, examined rice garden. Departed 1115 arrived Yumoro No 1 1205. Talked with people and checked names, examined rice garden. Slept Yumoro No 2
- 4th September 1964 Departed Yumoro No 1 0830 arrived Nambaineri 0947. Walking difficult due to infection on writer's foot, so word sent to Yumoro No 2 and Akraminag to send officials and representative to Nambaineri to discuss the proposed R.L.G.C. Checked Nambaineri names. Representatives arrived pm. General discussion. Slept Nambaineri.
- 5th September 1964 Departed Nambaineri 0745 arrived Amanab 0945, carriers arrived one hour later.
- 6th September 1964 Observed.



APPENDIX A 1
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(6)

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB, North Sepik District.

5th. August, 1964.

Mr. L. W. Bragge, P.O.,
AMANAB.

Patrol Instructions AMANAB Local C/D.

1. Please be prepared to depart on a patrol of the AMANAB Local Census Division on Monday, 10th August, 1964.
2. Your duties will be to
 - (i) Prepare an area study of this Census Division as a preparatory step to the installation of a Local Government Council for the DERA, AMANAB and NAI FARINGI Census Divisions.
 - (ii) Prepare a group at NAINERI on or about the 11th August for the recording of local music and talks for the officer from radio WENAK. (vide my 69-4 of 24th July, 1964).
 - (iii) Organize the cutting of grass on the vehicle road with special emphasis on the section AHERI-NAINERI. Peg road route from NAINERI for one mile towards KWO INAU.
 - (iv) Check on what has been done with rice seed issued to all village leaders at AMANAB on the 16th June.
 - (v) Endeavour to obtain a medical orderly to accompany you.
3. Sergeant JEMBA, two experienced constables and two fresh recruits will accompany you. The latter will require careful training and guidance.

A. M. Bottrill.
Assistant District Officer.

Sub District Office
 ANANAB
 North Sepik District
 7th September 1964

Assistant District Officer
ANANAB

CHILD KILLING ANANAB LOCAL G/D

1. The suspected custom of killing the first born child mentioned by the Officer in Charge of Green River (his 51-1-1 of 6th July 1964) appears to be operating in the Ananab Local.
2. Upon examination of the information collected for the Neo Natal Mortality Rate the following was noted. Seven of the fourteen children who failed to thrive were first pregnancies (recorded in the 1963/4 census)
 Six of the first births recorded in the 1963/4 census have died in the last nine months.
3. No clear statement can be gained from questioning local people because probably either they do not know, or they are mixed up in it themselves and will not say. In my opinion the interpreter Sabine is well aware of the existence of this custom. Upon questioning he was evasive, but did admit that some people used to kill children in the past, but now that they are under the influence of the Administration this has ceased. The Ananab ~~1st~~ ^{1st} Medical Orderlies at the hospital admit that child killing is practiced, but are unaware of the full reasons for this. Apparently the killing is done in private by the mothers, and the men thus have little knowledge of it. I found in my questioning of the parents of dead children that the child usually died fairly suddenly when only the mother was present.

4. Recommendations

The above is very inconclusive, but some evidence does exist and is strengthened by the very high Neo Natal Mortality rate. It has been recommended that an attempt to get a conviction be made. I think this would be next to impossible because of the privacy in which the killing is done, and the lack of a proved motive. I recommend that an attempt be made to have an Anthropologist to investigate the custom. This also has been previously recommended, but is re-recommended as the Ananab Local people have a rich supply of legends to justify the origins of their descent. It seems likely that there is strong justification or authorization provided by similar legends for the killing of children. The Ananab people seem to take their beliefs very seriously, and I think that only a strongly held religious belief could cause a woman to kill her own child. If the belief the people may hold could be isolated, education could probably successfully eradicate the custom.

5. For your consideration please. (Statements attached)

L. N. Briggs (Patrol Officer)

Statement of SIMINA/MI of IVING - Medical Orderly

"In the Amanab area some newly married people kill their first born child. The reason for killing the first born is that the husband considers himself to be old if he is a father. The children are killed by the women, upon the man's orders, immediately after the baby is born. People with a lot of children also often kill a child. I do not know of any legend about this custom, but our ancestors have always killed children and the Amanab people still do."

Statement of NAUS/TORWI OF IVING - Medical Orderly

"I know only the area immediately around Amanab. The people here often kill their first born child, especially if it is a girl because girls grow quickly and the parents of big children feel old. Sometimes male children are also killed, but not as often as female children. A man with a lot of children fears being criticised by other men about the size of his family and the amount of land he has to plant to maintain them, and he often kills his child because of this. I do not know how the children are killed, but it is usually done by the mother immediately after birth."

NB. Both of these medical orderlies are very young and neither are married.

Appendix G

Sub District Office
 AMANAB, North Sepik District
 10th September 1964.

Assistant District Officer
AMANAB

RICE - AMANAB LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION

1. In compliance with para (iv) of my Patrol Instructions (your memo of 5th August 1964) a check was made on what had been done with the rice seed issued to all village leaders at Amanab on the 16th June.
2. It was found in nearly ^{every} case that the establishment of rice gardens has failed. This was due to three main reasons.
 - a. Rats ate the seed after it had been planted, and ate off shoots as they came up. This was found to have happened through out the census division.
 - b. The people close to the station, eg west to Waineri, south to Iriag and east to Wofneri spend too much time in employment at the station or on the road to be able to plant rice gardens.
 - c. The rice was often planted on poor soil, often on the clay soils of the ridge tops near the villages. In some cases the soil appeared to be too wet or too hard.
3. It is difficult to beat rats, but the Agricultural officer suggests that planting the gardens farther away from the villages, and planting bigger gardens may be the answer. It will be noted that rats did not harm the rice plot on the Agricultural extension block where a large amount of rice was planted. Rats did not harm the rice garden planted by Wapto/Wapio of Wofinau. His garden is located twenty five minutes walk from the village.
4. Point C is mainly due to the fact that the people planted the rice close to the villages so that they could be close to it. If this rice was given normal garden land it should grow.
5. Point b will be difficult to overcome. It is likely that the Amanab people will find that they can earn as much money as they need directly from being employed at Amanab or on the road, without having to plant gardens and waiting for the return. Because of this it would probably be more profitable to concentrate on promoting rice as a cash crop in the villages farther away from Amanab, for instance in the area where roads could be expected to be constructed in the future.
6. If rice is to be continued to be promoted as a cash crop in this area more intensive promotion will be required. The people have reached the stage where they are saying our land is no good, the rice did not grow the first time we planted it why plant it again. It was noticed in several

cases that only a small amount of the rice issued had been planted. The explanation was that if that rice grew the ground was good and the rest would be planted. If it did not grow the rice would be planted elsewhere. I did not find any instance of where the rice had been planted elsewhere when the first crop failed.

7.

For your information please.



L. W. Bragg
Patrol Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTH SEPIK Report No. AMANAB No 4/1964-5

Patrol Conducted by L.W. Bragge Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Part AMANAB LOCAL and DERA CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans one part of time

Natives Varied from 6 to 16

Duration—From 1 / 12 / 19 64 to 12 / 12 / 19 64

Number of Days 13

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 10 / 19 64

Medical 9 / 19 64

Map Reference AITAPE FORMIL and AMANAB SUB-DISTRICT MAP

Objects of Patrol Investigate Murders and arrest Murderers, Commence road works, investigation of Timber lease General Administration

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

14, 1, 19 65

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

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.....

.....

67-8-43

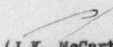
22nd February, 1965.

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

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

Receipt of the abovementioned report together with covering memorandum is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Bragge has written an interesting report indicative of a good patrol. He is to be congratulated for the prompt action taken in apprehending the alleged murderers.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-3-9/617



13th January, 1965

Assistant District Commissioner,

AMANAH

Amanah Patrol Report No.4 - 1964/65

I refer to the Patrol Report submitted by Mr L.W. Bragge. I congratulate you both on your prompt actions in apprehending the alleged murderers.


I am more than pleased with the general tone of the people, and, providing I can keep the staff up to you, I would ask you to keep to your intensive patrol programme. I also feel that future carriers should be, for the time being at any rate, accompanied by a policeman.

You will, I know, as soon as the Lower Court proceedings are finished, remand those concerned in custody at the Boram Corrective Institution.

Roads

Be wary on your attitude of voluntary work. I know that it is time that these people did something for themselves, but I feel it may be a little early. I do not want them to get the idea that the Administration leads them along with pay at first, but never had any intention of continuing. Keep the pay going for a while longer.

I am looking forward to reading the report on the continuation of this patrol.


J.E. WAKEFORD
A/District Commissioner

✓ cc. The Director,
Department of District
Administration,
Konedobu

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HORA

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67-1-5

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB.

24th December, 1964.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
NEWIR.

AMANAB PATROL NO. 4-1964/65.
PART DERA AND AMANAB LOCAL DIVISIONS.

Report of the above specified patrol is submitted herewith. The patrol was conducted by Mr. P.O. Bragge and its stated purposes were as outlined in the accompanying instructions. Most of these were successfully attained but the patrol was interrupted to enable its movement to the MONGOREVEI area to search for the killers of two carriers. I refer you to my letter 37-1-3 of 10th December, 1964, copy of which is attached. Seven men were arrested near YAMAMAINDA village and charged with wilful murder following investigation. Mr. Bragge is to be congratulated upon an excellent piece of police field work in apprehending the alleged murderers.

The native situation in the DERA is quiet but it is obvious that the rapidity and effectiveness of the action of the Administration in this instance has come as a great shock to all the DERA people. The attitude of the ORKUANDA and YAMAMAINDA people in aiding the patrol is most pleasing and the whole course of the incident may prove to these diffident groups that the Administration of law and order is one of our paramount interests and a very tangible thing.

The people of the Amanab local village from whence the murdered men came are naturally vengeful and it is not unlikely that they will brood over the killings. At this stage however I think it unlikely that any group retaliation will occur. Pains have been taken to impress on the village officials, relatives and menfolk of these places that retribution for the crime lies only in the hands of the government. I believe this has been accepted but as previously mentioned the nature of the people is to brood and erupt into singular retaliatory action. A close though subtle observation is being kept on the movements of these people and it is planned to step up patrol activity in the area.

Roadwork as described is proceeding at an excellent rate though naturally slow due to terrain and labour factors. The current spell of dry weather has allowed for good maintenance work to be carried out on the seven mile AMANAB-MAINERI section. The newly surveyed section west of MAINERI is well laid out and proper construction will commence upon the continuation of this patrol early in the New Year.

For you information, please. Claims for camping allowance are attached.

D.B. Moorhouse
D.B. MOORHOUSE.

ENCL.

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PREAMBLE.

: AMANAB
 : AMANAB SUB DISTRICT
 : NORTH SEPIK DISTRICT
Patrol Number : AMANAB 4/1964-5
Patrol Conducted By : L.W.Bragge Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled : Part AMANAB LOCAL and DERA Divisions.
Personnel Accompanying : Mr D.B.Moorhouse A.D.C. (3 days)
the Patrol : Medical Orderly (3 days)
 : 15 members R.P.&N.G.C.
Duration of Patrol : 13 days
Period : 1st December to 12th December 1964
Last Patrol to the Area

D.D.A.

AMANAB LOCAL : 22 days 10th Aug to 5th Sept 1964
 DERA : 12 days 19th Oct to 31st Oct 1964

P.H.D.

AMANAB LOCAL : 22 days 10th Aug to 5th Sept 1964
 DERA : 7 days September 1964

D.A.S.F.

AMANAB LOCAL : Not recorded
 DERA : 2³ days 19th Oct to 31st Oct 1964

Objects of Patrol : Investigate Murders
 : Arrest Murderers
 : Commence road works
 : Investigate Timber lease
 : General Administration
Map Reference : AITAPE FORMIL
 : AMANAB SUB DISTRICT MAP Copy attached
 to Amanab Patrol Report No 3 1964/5

End of Preamble.

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INTRODUCTION to AMANAB Patrol Report NO 4 of 1964/65.

As stated in the Preamble of this report the area patrolled was the AMANAB LOCAL and DERA divisions (both in part). The patrol left Amanab and moved west through the local census division into the Dera. The original objects of the patrol are set out in the patrol instructions, a copy of which has been included in this report as appendix A.

Much of the patrol's time was to be devoted to the surveying and pegging of the road to Kamberatoro, and the surveying and pegging of sections of the existing section of the road that present difficulty to wheeled traffic. A major bridge had also to be completed. The road has been and continues to be a difficult one to construct, due mainly to the broken nature of the country that it crossed.

This road is very important for several reasons; it will give access to the area of the International Border with West Irian, and thus enable increased contact with the Dera or Border people who need more intensive contact with the Administration, it presents a source of income in an area where cash cropping is almost nonexistent. Money earned from road labour is one of the few ways that the Amanab people can obtain money.

With the possible idea of increasing contact with the Dera people, a flat area of land near Kamberatoro was to be surveyed as an airstrip site.

As the patrol moved back towards Amanab an area of forest west of and adjoining the Amanab station was to be surveyed as a timber lease. There are two mills at Amanab (one Mission and one Administration)

The road work had commenced when a double murder was reported in the Mongorovei area of the DERA division, so the original patrol objects were abandoned and the murder investigation commenced. A large police party sent to investigate an assault on carriers returning from a supply patrol to the Aid Post at Tengirabu. The police found the bodies of two of the three carriers, the third escaped.

With the assistance of the people of Yansaminda village the offenders were located and arrested. Several offenders had gone different ways, so the patrol was split to round them up, this resulted with the capture of all suspects with the exception of one, who is still free. The prisoners were returned to Amanab and the police investigation continued. Thus the original objects of the patrol remain unfulfilled. It is intended to mount a patrol soon after Christmas to complete the original patrol.

This report will be fairly brief because due to the nature of the patrol only a small amount of contact with the people was achieved.

L. W. Bragge
Patrol Officer .

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PATROL DIARY AMANAB PATROL No 8/ 1964-5

- 1st December 1964 1020 departed Amanab on foot arrived Yup creek 1400 after starting two teams on road maintenance en route. Found place to re route bad section of road. Made out want list of materials to complete Yup bridge. Slept under canvas Yup creek.
- 2nd December 1964 41sted labourers seeking work. Marked reroute with aid of Abney level. School child sent to Amanab Mission for examinations. Slept Yup ck.
- 3rd December 1964 Marked labour roll. Departed Yup 0840 to check progress of road gangs. Arrived Amanab 1100 to check on distribution of tools for road work. Returned to Yup per motor cycle pm. Inspected and supervised road work. Slept Yup ck.
- 4th December 1964 Marked labour roll. Re routed half mile section of road pegged with aid of Abney level. Sgt LATOBU's police patrol met as they proceeded to MONGOROVEI to investigate alleged attack on Amanab carriers returning from supplying TENGIRABU aid post. Completed pegging. Slept Yup ck.
- 5th December 1964 Checked labour roll. Proceeded to Naineri to mark route of road. PW returned to Amanab per motor cycle. 2000 hrs called to A.D.C.'s house to examine note from police patrol, stating that two murders had been committed in Mongorovei area (One dead one missing). Slept Amanab.
- 6th December 1964 0805 departed Amanab with A.D.C. arrived LIHEN app 1400. Late PM group of armed IYIBG people arrived and requested to accompany patrol to see dead relatives. Read Standing instructions, A.R.O.P.A. notes and Crown law circulars Slept Lihen.
- 7th December 1964 Departed Lihen 0720 arrived Okwanda 1000. Departed Okwanda 1040 arrived Mongorovei 1125. 1230 departed Mongorovei arrived scene of crime 1305. Inspected area and bodies and made notes, returned to Mongorovei. Carriers and relatives buried the two bodies. Guards placed Slept Mongorovei.
- 8th December 1964 Made out police statement. Talked with village officials of TENGIRABU while A.D.C. commenced coronial inquiry into the deaths. V.Os advise that tukul of Mongorovei was seen at MONGO village two days after offence. Police under Const Kalyo sent to Mongo to bring him in for questioning. Three police sent to MAMAMBRA to watch for border crossings. Talked with Okwanda people on social structure etc of Mongorovei, they advise that Luluni and his clan are probably hiding in Yamamainda area on his brother in law's land. Slept Mongorovei.
- 9th December 1964 A.D.C. departed for Amanab 0630. 0825 received note from police sent to Mamambra, confirming that Mongorovei Luluni was in Yamamainda area. Departed for Yamamainda arriving 104. Talked with Yamamainda people who saw the offenders the day before. Departed Yamamainda with six police and some locals 1610 heading south over rough broken country. Arrived steep valley 1800 and saw smoke of fire. 1830 arrived rough bush house 500 yards below Luluni's camp. Settled for night.
- 10th December 1964 0430 departed bush house 0530 arrived 500 yards upstream. Three (self and two police) waited on track while four police and interpreter surrounded three sides of rough

self and two police moved in from front of house and with assistance of surrounding police arrested inhabitants of the house. 0655 after prisoners had eaten, departed for Yamamanda with prisoners, arriving at 0850. Departed Yamamanda 1300 arrived Mongorovei 1530. Sent two police to Oekwanda to arrest two suspects rumoured to be there. Purchased fresh food, issued village book to lului of Yamamanda. Slept Mongorovei.

11th December 1964 Sent five police to MONGO to arrest two suspects rumoured to be in that area. 0705 departed for Oekwanda arriving at 0755. Sent prisoners to Amanab under police guard. Inquired about uncaptured suspects. One of the two wanted gave himself up to the patrol before noon. Discussions with locals, other man seems to have joined other two at MONGO. Slept Oekwanda.

12th December 1964 Sent two police with majority of patrol gear and rations to Kamberatero. Self departed with two police for Amanab at 0717 arrived Amanab 1355. carriers and police arrived 1630. Slept Amanab.

End of Patrol

OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTS.Reception of Patrol

1. The patrol visited the villages of WAINERI AHERI NAINERI and IBAGUM in the Amanab Local Census Divisions and was given a friendly reception in all villages. One of the main objects of visiting these villages was to record the names of volunteers to work on the road, either to carry out maintenance or earth moving in road construction. The people are well aware that this type of work is the main opportunity offered to them to earn money, and they are generally keen to accept any work offered. As a result of this no difficulty was found in obtaining sixty labourers.

2. The villages of LIHEN, OEK/WANDA and YAMAMAINDA were visited in the Dera Census division. In all of these villages the patrol was well received. This was shown in the readiness to sell fresh foods to the patrol particularly by the YAMAMAINDA and OEK/WANDA people who managed to supply enough sago and bananas for the patrol which at times numbered forty people. Little trouble was found anywhere in obtaining carriers, and any trouble that was found was in the lack of numbers rather than people refusing to carry.

Outline of Political Situation

3. The Administration station at Amanab was established in 1960, the first contacts in the Amanab local area were made from Green River in About 1953 with people to the south east of the present station. The area west of the station had it's first road contact in 1956. The Dera area was controlled by the Dutch until 1962, and it is believed that the southern most villages (LIHEN and MONGOROVEI in particular) were only brought under Dutch influence in very recent times (possibly early 1960s). Therefore the whole area is relatively newly contacted. Due to political significance of Amanab as a Border station development in this area has been fairly rapid, especially around the station. For example the Border Development Programme has allowed much more money to go into the hands of the local people than works programmes in other areas usually do. The area is heavily staffed in comparison with other areas of similar population density. In short a good deal has been achieved in a short time.

4. A possible set back to what has been achieved to date may have occurred with the murder of two Amanab Local Natives in the Dera area earlier this month. The murders involve two traditionally unrelated groups. The MONGOROVEI people are of a language group which commences just north of Green River and is called there the HORENDA. The speakers of this language occupy a tract of land that swings north and north west into the NaiFaringi and Dera divisions, and across the international border. The villages of the deceased are both located south east of Amanab. The people of Nai No 2 and BAIBERI villages speak completely unrelated languages to the HORENDA, and traditionally had no relationships with the Dera people. A small group of relatives of the two dead men were permitted to accompany the patrol to see the bodies.

5. The deaths of these men could possibly be seen by the people as due to the fault of the Administration. The relatives of the deceased men mentioned that they were not even traditional enemies of the Mongorovei people. The realization that if the men had not been engaged on Administration work they would not have been in that area has no doubt also occurred to the people.

6. The reason for the murders is rather indirect,

and had nothing at all to do with the people killed. The Luluai of Mongorovei's son died in the Wewak hospital. The child had become sick after returning to the Administration Primary T school at Amanab after school holidays. The Luluai blamed the death on the Administration and demanded compensation which was not granted. In his statement the Luluai says that he watched the people walking through his area. He said that he would not touch accompanied natives, Medical Orderlies, Police or Europeans, but when he saw unaccompanied natives he decided to avenge the death of his son. This also could involve the Administration in the eyes of the native people who may see it as a pay back on the Administration.

7. The offenders were captured fairly quickly and sent to Amanab. The people of Nai No 2 and Baiberi were requested to send representatives to Amanab. These people came in readily and were shown that justice had been fast. The people were fairly unhappy and insisted that heavy sentences be given, they also said that they would not be happy working at Amanab in future.

8. On the other hand the attitude of the Dera people over the matter was pleasing. These people have generally shown indifference to the Australian Administration to date. This is no doubt due to the recent change over of Administrations in their area. The Oekwanda and Yamamainda people did their best to assist in the arresting of the offenders, in fact it was the Yamamainda people who told the patrol of the whereabouts of some of the Mongorovei people. When the writer asked for a few local men to accompany the patrol to arrest the men about twenty Yamamainda men stepped forward. The Oekwanda people who have fairly close ties with the Mongorovei people assisted the patrol to the best of their ability, and one man was arrested in their area. A sign of recognition of Australian authority even in the Mongorovei group was seen. When the murdering was being done. One of the Mongorovei men ran away saying something to the effect of "Don't you know about the law of the Government? if you want to go to prison, go to prison"

9. The political situation in the Amanab Local division was discussed in the Area Study (Ama Patrol Rep. No 2 1964/5)

FORESTS

10. There are two sawmills in the Amanab Local Census Division. The Mission Mill is located on the Mission's lease, and the Administration Mill is located near the Kamberatore road one mile west of Amanab. It was one of the objects of the patrol to survey a timber lease over an area including the mill site, this will now be done after Christmas. A variety of timber is available from the forest in this area. Timbers include Cedar, Kwila, New Guinea Walnut and several good quality milling types of which only the native names are known here. The area to be surveyed is fairly heavily forested, but there are a lot of small trees mixed in with the large ones, and concentrated stands of particular types of trees have not been seen as yet.

COMPLAINTS.

11. Little contact with native peoples was made during the patrol, and the only complaint received was that of the assault of the three Amanab carriers.

REST HOUSES.

12. Three rest houses only were seen during the patrol,

these were at NAINERI, OEKWANDA, LIHEN and YAMAMAINDA. The former is in poor condition, the latter three are all in good condition, both the OEKWANDA and YAMAMAINDA rest houses were constructed by the Administration.

HEALTH

13. The general health of the people appears to be good. These people are served by Aid Posts at TENGIRABU in the IURI division and KAMBERATORO in the Dera division. The E.M.A. states that the health of these people has been steadily improving over the past two years. The main diseases in the area are :- Malaria, respiratory tract infections, skin diseases, and tropical ulcers. Nutritional diseases are sometimes seen in infants and young children. (The Amanab Local people are treated at Amanab)

14. An anti yaws campaign covered the whole Dera in April 1964, and a triple antigen campaign was completed in the Dera in November 1964.

15. The aid post at Kamberatoro receives little co-operation from most villages in the area, and services mainly the two local villages, Kamberatoro and Minberatoro, and also the school at Kamberatoro. Two people were sent to Amanab by the patrol for treatment.

EDUCATION

16. The school at Kamberatoro was formerly run by the Administration, but is now run by the Catholic Mission at Kamberatoro. This school was not seen by the patrol. The Amanab Administration Primary Technical school serves mainly the Dera people. The Amanab local people who wish to go to school generally go to the Primary T school at the Christian Missions in Many Lands Mission station at Amanab. One boy from Naineri may sit for standard five examinations this year.

17. A certain amount of trouble in getting the Dera school children to return to school in 1965 may be encountered after the MONGOROVEI incident.

ROADS & BRIDGES

18. This aspect of the report has been covered in the Introduction. The main problem with the road section which has been constructed to date is that it tends to follow the ridge tops even where the ridges are too steep. As a result several slopes of 30% gradient exist. The rerouting of these sections of road has recommenced. The routing of the road from the present road's end to Kamberatoro will all be done with the aid of an Abney level. To date six miles of the road have been completed. The only major bridge so far necessary is the bridge over the Yup creek. This bridge has a deck of milled Kwila. The bridge is almost completed.

19. To date the Amanab people have been paid for nearly all work done on the road. This includes initial construction and major maintenance such as clearing of trees along the road. In the last month the first nonpaid maintenance was carried out, in the form of cutting grass. The attitude of the people to this work is not yet clear, but they will possibly request payment.

MISSIONS

20. The Christian Missions in Many Lands (C.M.M.L.) has a Mission station at Amanab. This ~~is~~ mission has influence with the people of the Amanab Local division in the immediate

area of the Mission. This includes the villages of IFIGERI, PRAKINAG, WOPNERI, AURUMP, IVIEG, IBAGUM, and to a certain extent ARERI. The Mission also has influence in several areas to the East and North east of Amanab where they have airstrips, for example KWONTARI. The C.M.M.L. have no influence in the Dera division. The C.M.M.L. have a staff of six Europeans at Amanab. Apart from the Mission's religious work, they do run a Primary T school which gives keen students the chance to be sent to the LUMI area to extend their education to a higher level.

21. The Dutch has a Catholic Mission station at Amgotro which is just over the Border from the Dera division, as a result the catholic Mission has influence in the division. The Dutch has several catechists stationed in the Dera area, and had schools at KAMBERATORO and MANGGAU. The Catholic Passionist Mission at Vanimo have stationed a priest at Kamberatoro since the Australian Administration has taken over the enclaves. The Catholic Mission seems to have little influence in the south end of the Dera (only area I visited). Several men at Yamamainda were seen to be wearing crucifixes, but there were no doubt left with the people by the Dutch, as the people seem to have no ties with the Mission at Kamberatoro.

AIRFIELDS

22. The only airfield in the area patrolled is the one at Amanab. This is a category z airfield open to category D aircraft. It was an object of the patrol to survey the flat land at Kamberatoro as an airstrip site, this will now be done after Christmas.


CENSUS

23. No census was done during the patrol. For details of census see Ama Report No 3 1964/5 for Dera figures, and No 2 1964/5 for the Amanab Local figures. Dera has a population of 999, and Amanab Local has a population 2706 people.

GEOGRAPHY/TOPOGRAPHY

24. The area is very broken. The geology of the area is of a sedimentary nature. Limestone, Mudstone and Conglomerate are the most common rocks seen in situ. River gravels in the Faringl river are mostly of igneous origin, whereas in local small streams the gravels are of sedimentary origin.

25. The area is forested in mid mountain forest.


L. W. Braggio
Patrol Officer.

Appendix A

67-1-5

Sub District Office
AMANAB
North Sepik District

24th November 1964

Mr. Bragge
Patrol Officer
AMANAB

Dear Mr Bragge,

AMANAB PATROL No 4-1964/5

As verbally discussed please prepare to mount a patrol to villages of the Dera and Amanab local census divisions, departing from Amanab on the 1st December. The main objectives of the patrol are.

- (1) To survey and peg portions of the Kamberatoro road.
- (2) To resume construction of the Yup river bridge
- (3) To conduct the preliminary investigation into the Ibagum Timber lease.
- (4) To carry out general Administration.

Road sections from Kamberatoro in should be surveyed and pegged for approximately two miles but the main task is to survey the adjoining ridges and ascertain if there is a preferable alternative to the route tentatively selected. To this end it may be necessary to divert, as the terrain allows in the direction of either Lihen or Kwofinai.

Whilst at Kamberatoro survey the dimensions of the flat area behind the village and report on its suitability for an airstrip.

Please arrange to have road maintenance carried out on the AHERI, WAINERI, NAINERI sections. In particular cut back the bush between Aheri and Waineri. At the Yup river tools and materials should be left with a labour foreman after work has been commenced, and checked at intervals during the patrol.

Please take with you your copy of departmental standing instructions and land investigation circulars and refer to D.N.A. C.I. 317 of 2nd Sept 1960 in relation to the preliminary survey of the timber lease at Ibagum.

There is a 5050kc crystal at Kamberatoro and you may contact Amanab at any time.

You may select Const 1/c KRUUGL and six police to accompany you. The patrol will be of approximately three weeks duration.

I wish you a successful patrol

yours faithfully

D. B. Moorhouse
D. B. Moorhouse
Assistant District Commissioner.

COMMITTEE ON PATROL POLICE

No.	Name	DATE	FROM	TO	CONDICION	COMMENTS	SIGNATURE
SOT							
6662	LACOBU	31/12/64	AMANAB	MORGORVET	V.GOOD	V.RELIABLE	L.W.BRAGGE P.O.
	G1/C						
3148	KINDUL	"	"	"	GOOD	RELIABLE	"
	CONST.						
	HOREBOPFA 7532	"	"	"	"	EFFICIENT	"
8305	KALZO	"	"	"	"	EXPERIENCED	"
8884	IATYALING	"	"	"	"	RECITABLE	"
9292	JINA	"	"	"	"	RELIABLE but SLOW	"
9601	NASA	"	"	"	"	STEADY	"
9636	GWANGEB	"	"	"	"	RELIABLE	"
10274	BAL-MUPS	"	"	"	"	"	"
10418	WARGH	"	"	"	"	SATISFACTORY	"
11228	PORKABUS	"	"	"	"	KEEN TO LEARN	"
11329	JENDE	"	"	"	"	FAIR	"
1032	MHAG	"	"	"	"	TRIES HARD	"
11333	HUMA	"	"	"	"	SATISFACTORY	"

(3)

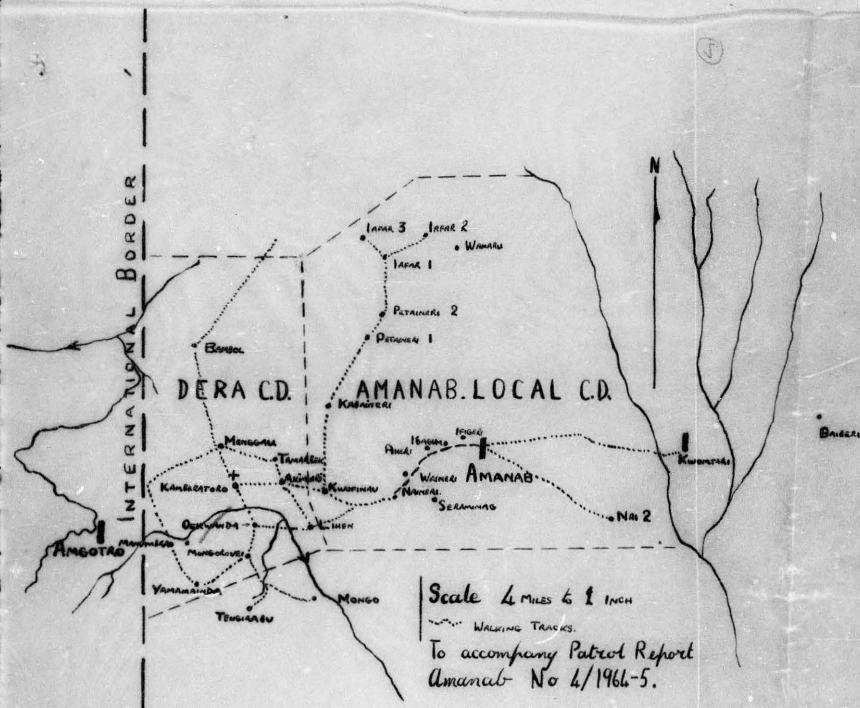
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Appendix B

COMMENTS ON PATROL POLICE

No.	Name	DATE	FROM	TO	CONDUCT	COMMENTS	SIGNATURE
80T							
6662	LATOBU	31/12/64	AMAHAB	HONGOROVET	V. GOOD	V. RELIABLE	L.W. BRADGE P.O.
61/C							
3140	KINUGL CONST.	"	"	"	GOOD	RELIABLE	"
HOREMBOFA	7532	"	"	"	"	EFFICIENT	"
8305	KALYO	"	"	"	"	EXPERIENCED	"
8884	IATYKANG	"	"	"	"	EXCITABLE	"
9292	JIMA	"	"	"	"	RELIABLE but SLOW	"
9601	NABA	"	"	"	"	STEADY	"
9636	GWANGEB	"	"	"	"	RELIABLE	"
10274	BAL-MUFE	"	"	"	"	"	"
10418	WAKON	"	"	"	"	SATISFACTORY	"
11228	FORKARBUS	"	"	"	"	KEEN TO LEARN	"
11329	JINDE	"	"	"	"	FAIR	"
11332	MEAS	"	"	"	"	TRIES HARD	"
11333	MUMA	"	"	"	"	SATISFACTORY	"





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTH SEPIK Report No. ANANAB No 5/64-5

Patrol Conducted by L.W. Deagge Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled DERA (BORDER) Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives 9

Duration—From 1 / 1 / 1965 to 13 / 1 / 1965

Number of Days 10

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12 / 1964

Medical / / 19

Map Reference AITAPE FORMIL

Objects of Patrol ROAD SURVEY, AIRSTRIP SURVEY, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

2 15/1965

L.W. Deagge
c/f District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

14

67-8-58

24th March, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AMANAB PATROL NO. 5-64/65

Your 67-3-9/917 of 19th February, 1965
refers.

2. Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report
is acknowledged with thanks.

3. It is pleasing to note that the MAMAMBRA
people are settling down and that early follow up
patrols are planned.

4. Mr. Bragge has submitted a good comprehen-
sive report.

T. G. Aitchison,
A/DIRECTOR. 21.

67.8.58(13)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
Wewak.

19th February, 1965.

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference... 67-3-9/917
If calling ask for
Mr.....

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

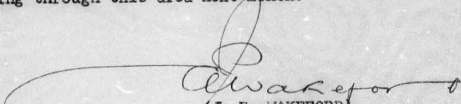
AMANAB PATROL NO. 5 1964/65

Attached please find Patrol Report No. 5 from
Amanab.

This Patrol was a continuance of one which was
interrupted by the alleged murder of two carriers.

The Assistant District Commissioner has adequately
covered the points made in the patrol.

The people have settled down and another patrol
will be going through this area next month.


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

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MIGRA
In
M
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

W 67-3-9 (17)

Telegrams
Telephone
Our References
If calling ask for
Mr.

67-1-5

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB.

23rd January, 1965.

668 833 4

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WENAK.

AMANAB PATROL NO. 5-1964/65
DERA (BORDER) DIVISION

Report of the above specified patrol, conducted by Mr. L. Bragge, Patrol Officer is submitted herewith. The patrol was in the main a continuation of number 4 of 1964/65 and was primarily directed at consolidating influence in the DERA region.

1. The native attitude has been adequately described and it is a fact that the MONGOROVEI murders have created a division between the Dera and local Amanab folk and fear of retribution exists. As staff allows I am hopeful of maintaining an officer in the Dera as much as possible, to provide a visual link with the Administration and have a general settling influence. This officer will be primarily concerned with road construction and political education. Local Government Assistant, BALDWIN, is currently at KAMBERATORO carrying out a series of meetings designed to explain the purposes of councils and electoral procedures. These are a continuation of the talks commenced by Mr. Bragge.

As reported, the attitude of the MAIWAMBERA people is heartening. The West Irian visitor, ARIE WAINBEA, has been fully reported upon. The apathy of the Kamberatoro people is typical of this area and despite intensive efforts over the past two years, little impression has been made. I believe that constant patrolling and interest in the area will eventually bear fruit. As you have said - just keep "plugging away".

The reference to WAGARINDA (para. 13) is slightly misleading. Some people of the hamlet moved into MENGGAN Village in November, 1963 as a result of a West Irian patrol burning three houses at a former hamlet of theirs at KOPAR (W.I.). This was reported by Confidential letter on 4th November, 1963. As most of the Wagarinda land lies within this Territory and also the old Wagarinda hamlet, the people were allowed to remain. An additional 16 persons were entered into the Menggan census register of Menggan on 3/11/64 and a further 15 by this patrol. I refer you to my letters C.13 and C.20 of 3/11/64 and 30/11/64 respectively.

2. Education.

The Catholic Mission school at Kamberatoro will re-open next week. A European teacher in addition to the one local teacher will be available and Preparatory and Standard 1 classes conducted.

The existence of the Menggan "school" has previously been reported to the Area Education Officer and the District Inspector. The local priest has promised that action will be taken to cease instruction in Malay and states he was unaware of the situation. The school is merely a catechism class but unfortunately the Menggan people do not realise the distinction. It is intended to concentrate recruitment for the Amanab Primary and Technical schools at Mainainira and an education patrol will visit the area early in February for this purpose.

3. Forwarded for your action, please.

D. B. Moorhouse
D. B. MOORHOUSE
Asst. Dist. Commissioner.

PREAMBLE.

Report No. 3 1964/5

: AMANAB
: AMANAB SUB DISTRICT
: NORTH SEPIK DISTRICT
Patrol Number : AMANAB No 5/64-5
Patrol Conducted By : L.W. Bragge Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled : DERA(BORDER) CENSUS DIVISION
Personnel Accompanying : AGRIC FIELD WORKER - PAUL
the Patrol : HEALTH EDUCATION (Medical Orderly)-LANG. rs
: 6 members R.P.& N.G.C.
Duration of Patrol : 10 days
Period : 4th January to 13th January 1965

In all villages visited the swift Administration was on
in the Mangrove incident was brought to the notice of the
people to try to bring to bring the fact home that these
Dutch Administered peoples are now completely under the control
of the Australian Administration.

Some attempts were made to give lectures on Native
Last Patrol to the area: - wells, as this area is usually to be included
in the Annual Council, but it is felt that the only way that
these people D.D.A. will be : 13 days 1st Dec to 12th Dec 1964.
Council will be by being included in the Annual Council
lecture: P.H.D. was : 7 days September 1964.
announced D.A.S.F. was : 12 days 19th Oct to 31st Oct 1964.
long from Amman.

Objects of the Patrol : Survey Airstrip
: Survey route for road.
: General Administration.

Map Reference : AITAPE FORMIL.

(10)

INTRODUCTION to AMANAB Patrol Report No 5 1964/5

This patrol was to the DERA Census Division. The aims of the patrol were to complete the objects of Patrol No 4 which was diverted to investigate the murders of two Amanab carriers at Mongorovei village.


The writer visited the villages of KAMBERATORO, MENGGAU, MAMAMBRA, YAMAMAINDA, MONGOROVEI and OEKWANDA. The medical orderly Lang also gave health education lectures in the villages of TANARBEX and AKIMARI. The only villages in the division not visited by members of the patrol were LIHEN and BAMBOL.

The two main objects of the patrol were to survey an airstrip site at Kamberatoro, and to survey a road route around a bluff at Kamberatoro. Two days were spent examining the airstrip site before it was decided that the site was not suitable. On three occasions during the patrol the bluff was examined from different angles, but no adequate site for a road route was found.

In all villages visited the swift Administration action in the Mongorovei incident was brought to the notice of the people to try to bring to bring the fact home that these formerly Dutch Administered peoples are now completely under the control of the Australian Administration.

Some attempts were made to give lectures on Native Local Government Councils, as this area is shortly to be included in the Amanab Council, but it is felt that the only way that these people will be able to grasp what a Native Local Government Council is, is by being included in one. Health Education lectures were given in all villages.

The survey of the timber lease at Amanab which was included in the Patrol Instructions for Patrol No 4 will be done from Amanab.


L. W. Bragge
Patrol Officer.

9

PATROL DIARY AMANAB No 5/64-5

- 4th January 1965 1225 departed Amanab per motor cycle arrived NAINERI 1340. Departed NAINERI 1355 arrived KAMBERATORO 1653. Purchased fresh foods. Slept KAMBERATORO.
- 5th January 1965 Inspected Aid Post and village then addressed assembled Kamberatoro people on the objects of the patrol, the need for a new Aid Post Building, and the speed of Administration in the MONGOROVEI murders last month and the pro Administration attitudes of the YAMAMAINDA MAMAMBRA, OEKWANDA and MONGO peoples. Inspected fish ponds with Agric Field worker. Proceeded to possible airstrip site to inspect it and commence survey. Slept KAMBERATORO.
- 6th January 1965 Inspected work on new Aid Post building. Completed survey of airstrip site. Radio skeds with Amanab. Took details of potential police recruits. Slept K'oro.
- 7th January 1965 Commenced looking for route for road around the bad bluff at Kamberatoro. Noon radio sked. Departed for MENGGAU 1430 arriving 1640. Purchased food. Slept MENGGAU.
- 8th January 1965 Recorded names of 15 WAGARINDA people not previously recorded. Interviewed the KORANO of WAGARINDA who has recently been at OEEROEB in West Irian. Investigated report that Lulual of Menggau threatened the Aid Post Orderly with a bow and arrow. 1315 departed for Kamberatoro arriving 1440. Radio sked. Wrote note to ADC with details of above mentioned interview. Slept Kamberatoro.
- 9th January 1965 0925 departed for MAMAMBRA arriving 1145. Attempted to give Council education lecture. Talked with school children. Departed for Yamamainda 1345 arriving 1500. Council education and general talk given to assembled people. Slept YAMAMAINDA.
- 10th January 1965 AM Observed. 1225 departed Yamamainda arrived Oekwanda via MONGOROVEI 1520. Short talk with the Mongorovei people en route. Took compass bearings on surrounding villages. General discussion with local people. Slept Oekwanda.
- 11th ~~January~~ January 1965 Departed Oekwanda 0830 arrived Kamberatoro 1045 after inspecting possible road site en route. A native of Mamambra who is employed at AMGOTIRO in West Irian arrived at noon, and was interviewed in the afternoon and escorted back to Mamambra in the evening. Slept KAMBERATORO.
- 12th January 1965 Information from above interview sent to ADC. Rain all day. PM examined two possible routes for the road, both inadequate. Radio skeds with Amanab. Slept KAMBERATORO.
- 13th January 1965 Departed Kamberatoro 0825 arrived Amanab 1340. Slept Amanab. Patrol stood down.

OBSERVATIONS & COMMENTSReception of Patrol

1. The patrol visited the Amanab Local village of Naineri and the Dera villages of Kamberatoro, Masamba, Mongrovei Menggau, Yamsainda and Oekwanda, and was well met in all villages. In all villages the people were quite willing to sell fresh foods and to carry for the patrol.

Village Officials

2. The Dera division was formerly controlled by the Dutch, and as a result the present luluais in the census division are made up mainly of the Dutch Officials (Koranos). Generally these men hold a lot of sway in their own villages, being the natural leaders. Australian influence is still being established in the Dera division, and in some villages, especially Kamberatoro (and the hamlet of Nimberatoro) and Menggau the village officials seem to far more engaged in their traditional task of being village leader than officials of the Australian Administration.

3. The position of tultul is still rather vague in the Dera division as up until recently there were practically no pidgin speakers. As a result of this the position of 'Bosboi' has evolved. These men speak poor pidgin and generally fill the position of a tultul. There are bosbois at Yamsainda and Oekwanda and possibly other villages also. No move was taken to clear this situation up as the whole area will be included in the Amanab Native Local Government Council area in the near future.

4. Luluai Nungwiano/Bagubu of Mongrovei is at present in custody at Amanab where he has been committed for trial in the Supreme Court on a charge of Wilful Murder of one Wasako of Nai No 2 village in the Amanab Local Census Division on the third of December 1964. It is recommended that his appointment as a village official be terminated.

Political Situation.

5. On the third of December 1964 three Amanab Local carriers were returning through the Mongrovei area of the Dera division from carrying supplies to the Tengirabu Aid Post in the Luri division when they were attacked. Two of the three men were killed the third escaped. The offending natives of the Mongrovei village were captured soon after the offence and committed for trial. (See Amanab Patrol Report No 4/64-5). The reason given for the attack was that the Luluai of Mongrovei wanted recompense for the death of his son *Mb* in the Wewak hospital.

6. The two groups involved were not even close enough to each other geographically to be traditional enemies, and this may have resulted in some ill feeling towards the Administration in the Amanab local area as the men were engaged on Administration work.

7. The position in the Dera census division at present is that there is a fear of going into the Amanab Local area for fear of a pay back. This was seen in the fact that the Kamberatoro people would not go to Amanab for their road payments until Fr Gregory of the Catholic Mission at Kamberatoro could accompany them to Amanab. It is also seen in the fact that the school children of the Dera who usually board at the Amanab Primary

Technical school and who are now on holidays, are keen to return to school at Amanab this year but will not go until their teacher comes to collect them and escort them through the Amanab Local to Amanab. The reverse was seen when the Amanab Local carriers with my patrol arrived at Kamberatoro late in the afternoon and prepared to leave to walk back the same night rather than spend the night in the area. They only agreed to stay when a police escort was promised for them the following morning to see them safely into the Amanab Local.

8. Unlike the Amanab Local people the Kamberatoro people and the rest of the Dera people see the incident as involving the Mongorovei people only. The Amanab Local people seem to be thinking more in terms of the language group as a whole, thus the whole Dera has to go in fear of a pay back.

9. Generally there is an improvement in the attitude of the Dera people from what I have seen and heard of them in the past. The Kamberatoro people upon my suggestion have put a solid effort into the construction of a new Aid Post building at Kamberatoro. This work is being done voluntarily and quickly. In all areas over the past month of so the people have been cutting the bush along the walking tracks, as has been suggested by previous patrols. Kamberatoro is the slowest village in this regard.

10. The two villages (of the villages seen on this patrol) that require the most contact are Kamberatoro and Menggau. Kamberatoro, Menggau and Mamambra all had Catholic Mission schools run by Catechists. Of these Mamambra show the most pro Australian Administration attitudes. A man from this village was educated and now works at Angotro in West Irian. He happened to be in his village when the patrol was in the area, he was happy to be interviewed by the patrol. But after he had gone another Mamambra native indicated that he was upset by the fact that people from the other side of the border were coming into his village even though the native who came over was born in the village.

11. On the other hand the attitudes of the Menggau and Kamberatoro people are not so favourable. At Kamberatoro there is an atmosphere of "We do what we like when we like" finding examples to show this is difficult, but it may be shown in the slowness to cut the bush on the tracks and the sluggishness of the Kamberatoro men to come forward to carry cargo for a patrol, when compared with other Dera groups. These Kamberatoro people have had more contact than any other Dera people, with the Australian Administration, but it is hoped that still further contact will bring their attitudes to the Administration up to the level of the attitudes of the people of Mamambra, Yamamanda and Oekwanda.

12. Menggau appears to be a different situation than that of Kamberatoro. For a start Kamberatoro have had a catholic Priest stationed in their village, who runs a school which should make up at least for part of the loss of the Dutch Catholic Mission school, and as previously stated Kamberatoro has had much more contact with the Australian Administration than Menggau has. Menggau appears to be almost unchanged from the time that the Dutch left it. Almost no one speaks any pidgin at all, this is perpetuated by the fact that the catholic mission native teacher who runs a poor quality illegal school teaches written Malay, and lessons are given in Malay. Practically no pidgin is taught, and that which is is only oral. See appendix D re this school.

13. Further non Australian influence comes from the fact that one of the Menggau hamlets, WAGARINDA until the last few months lived in West Irian near KOMANDO, and have just moved. Their reason for moving is that their land is in the Menggau area, and their women had long distances to walk to collect food, so they moved to the source of their food.

14. No anti Australian attitudes are evident at Menggau, the people have cut all the tracks in their area and readily provide food and carriers for patrols. The situation can be readily improved by increased contact, and the stopping of the illegal school, or better by replacing it by a recognised school which teaches in English.

25. An encouraging fact is that several men came to the writer during the patrol and requested to be made police recruits. Their educational qualifications in all cases and physical qualifications in most made them ineligible. The A.D.C. at Amanab has requested that the educational standards be lowered in this special case to allow some Kamberatoro men to be recruited.

Forests.

16. It was one of the objects of the patrol to survey a timber lease immediately west of and adjoining the Amanab station. This will now be done from Amanab. See Amanab report 4/64-5 for details of timber available.

Complaints

17. The only complaint investigated by the patrol was that of the Aid Post Orderly at Kamberatoro who had heard indirectly that the Laluai of Menggau had attempted to shoot him with an arrow. No such attempt was made and the ill feeling was as much the A.P.O.'s fault as the Laluai's. No court action was taken.

Rest Houses

18. There are rest houses in the following villages (of the villages visited by the patrol). Oekwunda, Yamaminda, Mamabra, Menggau and an Administration owned house at Kamberatoro. Naineri in the Amanab Local has a rest house.

Carriers.

19. See earlier. Up until recently it was necessary to take permanent carrier lines. The Dera people will now carry for patrols, but generally like to carry no further than the next village. Money is the most acceptable form of payment to the Dera people.

Health.

20. The health of the Dera people is generally good. A Medical Orderly accompanied the patrol and gave health education lectures in all villages visited by the patrol and also at Tamarbek and Akimari.

21. There is an Aid Post at Kamberatoro, and although the local people all helped with the construction of a new Aid Post Building during the patrol, they make very little use of the medical facilities provided. The people of the other Dera villages do not attend the Aid Post unless ordered to.

Education

22. There is a Primary T school at Kamberatoro which is run by Fr Gregory of the Catholic (Passionist) Mission at Kamberatoro. Unfortunately Fr Gregory was absent when the patrol visited Kamberatoro so no details of the school were available.

23. See appendix D.

Roads and Bridges


24. See appendix G.

Missions.

25. The Catholic (Passionist) is the only Mission with any influence in the Dera Census Division. Prior to 1962 the Dutch Catholic Mission at Amgotro in West New Guinea had Mission schools at Memambra, Menggau and Kamberatoro. After the Australian take over of the Dera enclave the Catholic Mission at Vanimo posted a Priest to the area, to be stationed at Kamberatoro. The influence of the Mission in the area seems to have been considerably reduced since the Australian take over. The priest has little activity outside Kamberatoro and Nimberatoro hamlets and Menggau where he has a native school teacher. (appendix D)

Airfields.

26. See appendix B. There are no airstrips in the Census Division, and no adequate sites for airstrips were seen by the patrol. There are helicopter landing pads at Kamberatoro, Menggau and Okwanda.


L. W. Bragge
Patrol Officer

2

Appendix A
COMMENTS ON PATROL POLICE- AMANAB Patrol No 5/54-5

No	Name	Date	From	To	Conduct	Comments
7582	HOREMBOFA	14/1/65	AMANAB	KAMBERATORO	Good	Experienced.
9292	JIMA	"	"	"	"	Effective
9636	GWANGEB	"	"	"	"	Reliable
	WINIAS	"	"	"	"	Effective
11329	JINDE	"	"	"	"	Immature
11332	MEAS	"	"	"	"	Keen to learn

L. W. Bragge
Patrol Officer

Appendix B

Sub District Office
AMANAB
North Sepik District

14th January 1965

The Assistant District Commissioner
AMANAB

KAMBERATORO AIRSTRIP SURVEY.

As instructed, during Amanab Patrol No 5/64/5 I surveyed the flat area of land near Kamberatoro village as a potential airstrip site, details of the survey are set out below.

Two days were spent at the site and the survey was done with the aid of an Abney level, a prismatic Compass and a measuring chain.

The area cleared by Fr Gregory as an airstrip site is only 800 feet long with bad approaches at both ends. A second site was also examined in the same area. The second site crosses the first nearly at right angles, and is on a bearing of 95°. It is possible to get 1400 feet here with a good approach to the West. From the approach the strip would run over nearly level land then at about one third of its length it would start to rise evenly to a slope of 6° at the far east end which ends in a steep valley. This strip was found to have several large outcrops of limestone on it and as these are too large to move I concluded that there is no airstrip site in the area. The outcrops prevent the widening of the strip to much above 50 feet.

For your information please.

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

2

Appendix C

Sub District Office
AMANAB
North Sepik District

14th January 1965

Assistant District Commissioner
AMANAB

KAMBERATORO ROAD SURVEY.


As instructed, during Amanab Patrol No 5/64-5 I examined the bluff near Kamberatoro with the idea of finding a route for a road around it. The bluff was examined on three separate occasions from different angles, without a suitable route being found.

The main problem associated with putting the road close to the bluff is found in the deep gulleys in that area, and also in the limestone outcrops.

A line was cut through the forest on the eastern side of the bluff twenty minutes walk from Kamberatoro. This line as far as it went (about 500 yds) back towards Kamberatoro met with no difficulties except for a small limestone out crop. The line was descending on an 8% gradient. If continued this line would come out somewhere in the area of the Oekwanda/Kamberatoro track which is also fairly good road building country. Time was insufficient to allow a full examination of this area, but it is suggested that this is the most likely route.

After clearing the bluff the road would meet little difficulty for another two miles or so, where the walking track begins to climb again then eventually drops to a creek. It is suggested the best route in this area for the road would be to follow the ridge which is crossed before you drop to the creek, south east towards LHEH, and descend to the flats that way. This area has not been fully examined either.

For your information please.


L. W. Bragge
Patrol Officer/

①

Appendix D

Sub District Office
AMANAB
North Sepik District
18th January 1965

The Assistant District Commissioner
AMANAB

ILLEGAL SCHOOL - MENGGAU.

I wish to advise that at Menggau there is a school operating, which does not appear to be a recognized school. The teacher is the teacher that was in charge of the Dutch Catholic Mission school at Menggau before and during 1962.

The teacher advises that he is supervised from Kombaratere by the Priest. Twenty three young children who call the institution a school learn written Malay there. Pidgin is taught only as an oral subject of little importance. No English what ever is used.

I feel that this school is doing more harm than good, as it tends to create a unity with the other Malay speakers on the other side of the border, instead of breaking this unity by teaching the language of the Australian Administration.

It is noticed that there are very few pidgin speakers in the village, and due to contacts with West Irian through the Wagarinda hamlet of the Menggau group, this area requires continued intensive patrolling.

For your information please.

L.W. Bragg
Patrol Officer

at

RATIO

M



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... SEPIK Report No. 6 - 1964/5 AWAYAR.

Patrol Conducted by... S. B. WRIGHT (WARDEN PATROL OFFICER).

Area Patrolled... KIOMTARI EAST AND WEST AND BEMBI CENSUS DIVISIONS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... NO.

Natives... SIX MEMBERS C.F.P. & C.O.

TWO N.M.C.'s

Duration—From... 25/1/1965... to... 10/2/1965...

Number of Days... 26

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?... NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... JULY.../19... 64

Medical... JANUARY.../19... 65

Map Reference... AWAYAR SUB DISTRICT, M. 11. TO INCH.

Objects of Patrol... Investigate C.N.M.L. mission lease at ATAMIVA (KIOMTARI),

Especially mission lease at PASO (KIOMTARI), above mentioned District

Director of Native Affairs, Administration, Amend electoral roll.
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 £.....

.....
.....
.....

67-8-62

15th March, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6-1964/65 -
AMANAB:

Your memorandum 67-3-9/1011 of 5th March
and attached Patrol Report, refer.

2. Matters raised in this report have been
adequately covered by the Assistant District
Commissioner and yourself, in the memoranda
accompanying the report. Mr. Knott has demon-
strated a commendable interest in the area patrolled,
has observed well and submitted an interesting
report.

(T.G.Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.

67. 8. 62
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67-3-9/1017

Dept. of District Administration,
Sepik District,
MEWAK.

5th March, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,

AMANAB.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 - 1964/65 - AMANAB.

Thank you for the above patrol report and your more than adequate covering comments.

Mr. Knott appears to have carried out his duties on patrol in a competent manner. However, please draw his attention to para 8, page 28 of Volume 1 of Departmental Standing Instructions. He has erred in several respects here, particularly with the use of Pidgin English words and colloquialisms.

The results of continued contact appear to be making themselves felt throughout the area, but due to locale and sparseness of population progress will always be slow. Improvement of and the introduction of new types of food is a worthy object but one that cannot be forced on the people wily-nilly.

The growing restlessness of young males is due more to continued Administration contact rather than plantation contact. Talks with members of visiting patrols are generally far more stimulating than that of a plantation labour group segregated by a language barrier, its sole outside contact the group's interpreter.

Desire for permanent European interest in local areas is prevalent even in more contacted areas and it behoves both missions to behave warily in this regard if they wish to maintain their "spheres of influence".

The health and education of these people will always be a problem while our resources are what they are now. It was indeed wise of Mr. Knott not to promise Administration developmental projects in the area, and it is a pity many other officers in the past have not followed the same policy.

R.A. Webb
(R. A. WEBB)
A/District Commissioner.

See memo by APC - 1st comm. re: ...

→ c.c. The Director, Department of District Administration,
KORHEBU.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

57

Sub-District Office,

AMANAB

Sepik District.

25th. February, 1965.

The District Commissioner,

Sepik District,

WEWAK.

AMANAB PATROL No. 6-1964/5....

PART KWOMTARI AND BEMBI AREAS.

Report of the above specified patrol conducted by Mr. R. Knott, C.P.O. is submitted herewith. The patrol was of twenty - six days duration and travelled east through the Kwomtari area thence north to the Bembli and completed the loop through Imonda back to Amanab. The following comments are offered:-
Political Situation - The overall situation is good and gives no cause for concern. The Kwomtari people have had a much longer period of administration than the peoples west of Amanab and as a result are more tractable. Physiologically they are the most robust people in this area. Unfortunately they live in small villages and hamlets scattered over an immense tract of ground which severely limits many of our aims. Ample work is available to them at Amanab but few take advantage of the opportunity. Most young men at some stage work as copra cutters on island plantation.

The people appear eager to accept any form of European interest in their area but they wish it to be permanent. Mr. Knott was wise not to promise Administration developmental projects in the area- it is a pity that the Christian Missions could not follow this example. Within the area patrolled there is a great deal of "soul snatching" being carried out by the missions' principals but to date this had had no deleterious effects upon the populace.

The land investigation at AIAMINA and FAS will be dealt with by separate correspondence. At this stage however the granting of the AIAMINA lease is not likely to be recommended

as the people agree only to a conditioned sale of the ground.

Health. - The influenza epidemic described did not in fact come from Teleomin but occurred at much the same time. The disease which caused the deaths occurs seasonally with the coming of the 'wet' and is an upper respiratory tract infection (U.R.T.I.) closely akin to bronchial pneumonia. These people living as they do in swampy lowlands and on unprotected ridges are particularly susceptible to such outbreaks. The Medical Assistant at Amanab was flown to Kilifas to investigate this sickness there.

The situation of the A.P.O.'s house at KILIFAS is most unsatisfactory. The Aid Post Orderly is doing a good job of work. As you may recall the old Aid Post and A.P.O.'s house were pulled down together with eight village houses to make way for a small airstrip belonging to the Christian Mission in Many Lands without any authority or title to ~~grant~~ the land. I believe compensation as an improvement has been approved by the Lands Department in this case. I have requested the Officer-in-Charge, Imonda to make every effort to persuade the people to build a replacement house.

Education. - There are no recognised schools in this area patrolled but some twenty students attend the Administration Primary T school at Amanab and Imonda. The District Inspector desires the closure of such 'illegal' schools, as he terms them, but the Missions consider them as only centres for religious instruction. The point of difference is that the Missions desire some representation in as many villages as possible whilst the Education Department considers these institutions offer only bad training and that the efforts in maintaining them could be better directed at raising the standards of their provisionally recognised schools on Mission stations. The situation is likely to remain at such an impasse due to the chronic lack of certificated teachers.

General. - Patrol map and layout of tribal divisions of ground are attached hereto. The livestock and dog census has been carried out for the Department of Agriculture to enable them to stockpile rabies serum. The matter of transferring FAS No.3 village to the Kwomtari Division will be taken up with Imonda in the first instance and

PAGE THREE.

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subsequent recommendations will be submitted.

Mr. Knott has performed a most satisfactory job of work.

Claims for camping allowance is submitted.

D.B. Moorhouse
.....

D.B. Moorhouse
Assistant District Commissioner

Encl.

69-1-15

Sub-District Office

AMANAB

Senik District.

5th. January, 1965.

Mr. R. Knott, C.P.O.

AMANAB.

Dear Mr. Knott,

AMANAB PATROL No. 6 - 1964/5.

KWONTARI and BE-BI AREAS.

Please prepare to mount a patrol to the above areas leaving Amanab on the 13th. January. The objects of the patrol will be:-

- (1). To investigate the C.M.M.L. Mission lease at AIAMINA;
- (2). to investigate the Passionist Mission lease application at FAS No. 3
- (3). to survey tribal land in the area; and
- (4). to carry out general administration.

Ensure you carry your Departmental Standing Instructions, land investigation procedural documents with you and obtain such specific information as is required.

Please liaise with the Medical Assistant and the Agricultural Officer for staff to accompany you to carry out medical duties and a crop and livestock census. Check that village housing and hygiene is satisfactory and that the sick are sent in for treatment. Any cases of blatant neglect of children should be prepared and sent in to Amanab for hearing.

You should amend the electoral roll as you progress. At this stage another census is not required as both areas were censused comparatively recently.

Carry the spare 5050 kc crystal in order that you may call Amanab from Utai mission on arrival.

It is estimated that the patrol should last three weeks but you may take longer if required. Please return via Inonda and inform the officer-in-charge of your progress in the Bembé.

You may select Constable 1/c. KIWIGI and five police to accompany you.

I wish you a successful patrol.

Yours faithfully,

D. B. Moorhouse
.....

D. B. Moorhouse
Assistant District Commissioner.

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB
Senik District.
22nd. February, 1965.

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

AMANAB PATROL No. 6- 1964/5.
KWOMTARI and BEMBI AREAS.

- PATROL CONDUCTED BY .. R.D.KNOTT (CADET PATROL OFFICER)
- AREA PATROLLED .. KWOMTARI EAST & WEST census divisions and BEMBI areas.
- OBJECTS OF PATROL .. 1. To investigate the C.M.M.L. Mission lease at ALAMINA;
2. to investigate the Passionist Mission lease application at FAS 2;
3. survey tribal land in area; and
4. carry out general administration.
- PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.. 6 R.F.N.G.C. members.
2 N.M.O.'s
- DURATION OF PATROL .. 25/1/65 to 19/2/1965, a total of 26 days.
- LAST PATROL TO AREA .. KWOMTARI (D.D.A. JULY, 1964).
BEMBI (P.H.D. JANUARY, 1965).
- MAP REFERENCE .. Amanab Sub-District, 1/4 mile to the inch, and sketch map attached.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was mounted with the primary aim of investigating land lease applications submitted by both the Passionist and Christian Mission Many Lands. The former had applied for an area of ground in the BEMBI area, the latter for land in the KWONTARI.

The patrol was also a "follow-up" from the KWONTARI patrol No. 1 of 64/64, conducted in JULY last year. The results of previous patrol's instructions had been carried out in most cases. A pleasing advance in housing and track work was apparent.

Matters of interest observed by this patrol in the BEMBI area were verbally reported to the O.I.C. IMONDA on arrival at the IMONDA post.

Generally the area gave the author no cause to consider anything to be radically wrong. A few deaths were reported to the patrol as result of the recent influenza epidemic which originated in the TELEFOMIN area. The illness seemed to be very much on the wane when the patrol was passing through, severe colds seemed to be the worst ailment being generally suffered.

Geographically the KWONTARI east and west census divisions comprise an area of some 795 sq. mls., being generally flat plain country, an extension of the Sepik Plain. It is cut by many rivers and streams which are subject to flash flooding. Vegetation is mainly lowland rain forest with stretches of sago swamp and occasional grasslands. Altitude is about 500' average temperature is probably in the 30's with but slight variation.

To the north of the KWONTARI lies the BEMBI census division, a more mountainous tract of land with same features basically.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS.

Reception of Patrol:-

The patrol was well received in all three census divisions, found the locals friendly and co-operative.

Village Officials. . . . ENEI . . . Luluai AFINA/WAZI was of those who died during the 1945 epidemic. Patrol found that his brother had taken over the duties. QURIASO . . . KWONTARI . . . Luluai SIAB/WERI not at home when the patrol visited his village. He is reported to be very ill and is possibly dying. He was carried back to his old place. It is recommended, as in previous report, that he be relieved of duties as he is too old. KAULI/SANIE, aged 35, plantation experience and no convictions, is recommended for the position (as in Patrol Report No. 1 of 6/4/65.) There is also another Luluai in the village, EVAGA/SEA, previously ALAMINA . . . KWONTARI . . . Luluai WAGIR/MUI was found to have deputised ENEI/KUPO, his nephew, due to his recent illness and his advancing years. ENEI was functioning for him when the patrol passed through and seemed to be the popular choice. On the strength of this and the fact that the village has improved out of sight in last six months it is recommended the appointment be confirmed. Tultul AMAGI/UFEGA reported to me that he could no longer function effectively and asked for release from duties as well. He recommended his relative FUEFU/SEA (see Report 1's recommendation-) as the most likely replacement. This seemed a very popular choice, the author also being impressed with the capabilities of the man, gave him the job of probationary Tultul. The improved housing could, it is felt, be directly attributable to SEA's determined efforts. Both men have had plantation experience, both speak Pidgin, have energy to maintain their new positions. SEA and FUEFU are converting to Christianity. WURABAI . . . KWONTARI . . . As reported No. 1 of 6/4/5 Luluai PIKA has resigned some months ago due to some "cross" over his brother's death in LUMI. He has not been resident in the village since far as the author can ascertain. Tultul SOWEI/KWESU was promoted to Luluai, and the tultul's cap taken back to AMANAB. This promotion has yet to be confirmed. As the village seems very restive, appointed one ATABO/KWASI as probationary tultul to help SOWEI. ATABO has had two years plantation experience, has had no convictions recorded against him and speaks fluent Pidgin. Impressed as a most co-operative individual.

OUTLINE OF AFRICAN SITUATION.

FAS 3 .. BEMBI .. Lulua! AFIMA/WAITI one of these who died during the 'flu epidemic. Patrol found that his brother had taken over the job, seemed to be the popular choice so told him to continue in present capacity as probationary Lulua! until further advised. MAVUKA/WAITI has had four years on plantations and has no convictions recorded against him. However the most suitable men for the position seemed to the author to be one WAINI/WAI who's also had employment experience, but generally seems to be a rather more intelligent person. At the moment there is also another Lulua! in the village, KWACHA/KUMA, previously of TAMINA No.2, has been resident at this village with some of his line for some six years now. Why he still retains the Lulua!'s hat is not clear, but he gave the impression of actually being the power in the village. It is felt however that at this stage one Lulua! would be quite sufficient for this small village.

At SUBIANG as at KWONTARI the G.M.S.L. mission have selected Lulua!s who impressed as being outstanding, and deserving of comment were these from UTAI (KWONTARI), YUSI/KIRISA; TAMINA No.1 (BEMBI), IMO/OVI; and FAS No. 2 (BEMBI), AFAU/SAWO; these have the necessary intelligence and command to be future leaders should councils become a reality in the area.

In the KWONTARI has a Protestant R.C. station established their work and has increased its staff from one priest to two, recently stationed, Fr. Closson; he includes a nursing sister, Sister Betty Southard. They appear to be gradually extending their influence.

The KWONTARI and BEMBI areas are converting to stilt-type homes now, a vast improvement to the old ground dwellings. The rate of change-over varies seemingly with the ability or lack of ability on the part of the V.O.'s to set the pace and the example. Some villages show pre-planning in their neat lay-out, whilst others do not.

Amongst the younger males of the area. Many queries were made of the patrol. Most of the villages are set next to rivers and so water supply is no problem in the area. Generally, most villages were very clean and tidy.

As the older generation, and they perhaps feel that there is not much for them in the village. Most of them had some service on plantations previously; the desire for self advancement and improvement was felt by the author to be becoming more urgent in this group.

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION.

A deal of talk about the possibility of a government station being set-up at KWOMTARI village. Reasons given were the "fact" that the air-strip at KWOMTARI is at least as good as the AMANAB one. Land has been set aside should the government require it, and was pointed out to the patrol. There was also some talk that after the MONGOROVEI murders they were not anxious to visit AMANAB. They were advised that their wishes were not likely to be complied with as the station at AMANAB was so close.

MARAGIN villagers told the patrol they intended to move down onto the air-strip site at GURIASO and work a new village. This seemed to be OK with all concerned. WURABAI village also advised the patrol they intended moving, but were told to have the V.O.'s report in to the A.D.C. AMANAB before they took any concrete action.

At GURIASO as at KWOMTARI the C.M.M.L. mission have catechist type schools, although the "teachers" had not as yet returned from the vacation. At GURIASO the villagers had built a house for the catechist and a store was included in the building, which, it was reported would be opened sometime this year.

UTAI village in the KWOMTARI has a Passionist R.C. station established their ~~work~~ and has increased its staff from one priest permanently stationed, Fr. Clement; to include a nursing sister, Sister Betty Bouchard. They appear to be gradually extending their influence and building up the station.

The villagers throughout the area seem to be generally content with the mission situation, no friction on account of differing religious ideas were observed.

As before a general undercurrent of unrest was noticed amongst the younger males of the area. Many queries were made of the patrol concerning positions in the R.P.N.G.C., and some stated their intentions of going back to work on the plantations. This group are not as apathetic as the older generation, and they perhaps feel that there is not much for them in the village. Most of them had seen service on plantations previously; the desire for self advancement and improvement was felt by the author to be becoming more urgent in this group.

Perhaps in the future some could be placed in some of the developmental works going on at the moment at AMANAB and IMONDA. However it was felt by the author that much of the desire to join the police force in preference to more menial yet probably more suitable positions stemmed from the desire evident amongst some of these young men to upgrade their social status in life.

Overall the political situation in these three census divisions remains fairly static.

AGRICULTURE.

No plant disease was reported to the patrol. However many complaints were received about the destruction caused to gardens by the domesticated and the wild pigs. Many villages rid themselves altogether of the domesticated pigs they had, but are still troubled by the wild ones.

Upon inspection of some of these gardens it was found in most cases that no real effort had been made to fence the plants, but only the most token and forlorn structures had been erected which had no chance of withstanding marauding game. This seemed to be a continual problem but the fact that no real attempt had been made to enclose the land, coupled with the obvious fact that very little weeding etc was ever done strengthened the author's conclusion that food was easy to find and game is plentiful, things come too easily and no change in the haphazard system of agriculture is necessary.

Some good beans were seen in parts of the BEMBI and have been included in the local diet.

This remains a sago eating area, the diet being greatly helped by wild birds, pigs and other game. As far as surplus foods for sale is concerned the BEMBI area is better off than the KWOMTARI. This could be partially due to a greater garden "industry" - if so it could be called. The KWOMTARI on the other hand seems to be better endowed with coconut trees than the BEMBI area.

LIVESTOCK.

Pigs are the only animals domesticated here apart from dogs. These are not enclosed but wander and forage freely. Fowls are kept in most villages also.

Please refer Appendix 4 for statistics on the above.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The C.M.M.I. operates a trade store at KWOMTARI, and exchange salt for, or buy, dry coconuts from this area. They are presumably also opening another store at GURIASO, also in the KWOM. division. At UTAI the R.C. mission have opened a store.

This is the extent of the economic activities in the area, profits accruing would not be large. The people in the BEMBI area are at the moment engaged in bringing in the raw material for construction purposes at IMONDA station, but this will not be a permanent form of economic advance for them. However at the moment they are in a lucrative position.

LAND.

The application for a land lease made by the Passionist Mission at the FAS 2 village has been investigated and processed and submitted separately.

The Christian Mission Many Lands' application was also investigated at the ALAMINA village in the KWOMTARI Census Division. It was discovered during the course of the investigation that the area of land was intended for a school and chapel site, but it had also to be big enough for a cargo air drop area. The piece of ground concerned is located on a mountain south-east of the village, about three quarters of an hours walk away. The land is virgin bush and would require some days work to clear, should it ever be leased. This particular site is the one which a previous V.O. decided would make a new village site. However this move never eventuated partly

.. due to insufficient labour at the time, and partly because a visiting patrol officer pointed out the rather obvious fact that water carrying would become a major problem. However, during the time the villagers were still undecided about the move a C.M.M.L. representative one Mr. Wunsch, had visited the new site and praised it; stating that he'd like to put in a school afterwards.

At the moment the former idea of a move has been completely scrubbed; the villagers have partially completed re-b'lding their village at the old site by the river. It was also pointed out that there is no sago on the hill top. But the V.O.'s said they may use the area to work some gardens as no pigs would climb up to disturb them. Four frameworks of houses stand on the summit, they will be used when the gardens are being worked.

During the course of the investigation it became quite apparent that the locals are not prepared to lease ground at all if the mission concerned only intends putting in a "token" school i.e., a catechist type. They require that Mr. Wunsch himself or some other European station himself there. They were quite explicit, no ground if anybody else but an experienced missionary is foisted upon them. They do not want a catechist teacher, and they are most adamant about this.

It would appear the people in this area are tiring of vague promises and empty gestures. They want concrete and resolute action from this mission which unfortunately seems to have a propensity for grandiose type schemes which it cannot keep up with.

In view of the above the author conducted the survey but did not process the usual investigation report as there seems to be somewhat less than 100% willingness to sell the ground, unless the mission make more clear just what exactly is intended in the way of establishment.

COMPLAINTS.

None at all directed to this patrol. Law and order good throughout the area. However the MONGOROVEI murders may well have ramifications in the area in that a certain reluctance to visit AMANAB on the part of the BAIBERI villagers may become noticeable. Villagers here were re-assured that the murderers were being dealt with appropriately.

HEALTH.

AIDPOSTS. KWOMTARI .. The aid post here is progressing well, the locals have helped the medic to cultivate some gardens which are starting to bear now. A.P.O. BAKARA reports that the people are co-operating as well as can be expected and that they are coming in for treatment.

KILIFAS .. This aid post in the BEMBI area is not faring as well as far as local co-operation is concerned. The villagers have yet to help in constructing a house for the AP.O., PETRUS, who is still living in the aid post building. A.P.O. PETRUS is doing a good job, and accompanied the patrol through the BEMBI area. The laxity of the KILIFAS people is explicable however. They are at the moment engaged upon two mission building projects for the C.M.M.L., a school and a store. It was pointed out to them which should take the priority.

The Passionist Mission now has a nursing sister stationed on establishment at UTAI in the KWOMTARI area bordering the BEMBI. This is a great improvement on the past as the area is now as well covered as could reasonably be expected. Medical patrols may be conducted in UTAI area in the future, but at the moment it provides a centre point for area devoid of medical help before. The UTAI strip will also be used for mercy flights to VANIMO when warranted.

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PAGE NINE.

The influenza epidemic from the TELEFOMIN area was found to have hit the KWONTARI and BEMBI divisions; but not so badly as the patrol had been led to believe. It caused a village to flee into the bush to escape the "big sick" reported from the FAS area in the BEMBI. The patrol gave medical aid but found most serious thing to be only severe colds now, the sickness has gone. No new cases were reported to the patrol. It is estimated possibly twelve men and women died from an advanced form of 'flu probably complicated by pneumonia. Some cases of whooping cough found close to AIAMINA and sent from UTAI to VANIMO for medical treatment.

EDUCATION.

The KWONTARI, GURIASO villages have C.M.M.L. catechist type schools operating. UTAI village has no school as yet, but the Passionist Mission will probably open one in the future. The KILIFAS villagers in the BEMBI have been promised a single European female to teach school by the C.M.M.L. Mission.

With the establishment and consolidation of government schools at the AMANAB and IMONDA patrol posts the idea that education is a desirable thing is procreating through the area.

Its doubtful if the catechist type school is of much academic benefit, but it at least provides a means of creating extra-parochial interest in these back block areas.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The three census divisions patrolled have only the most fundamental tracks and fallen logs are used in lieu of more substantial bridges. Communication is therefore limited, in times of flood some of the rivers are impassible.

It is felt that in some areas these walking tracks could be improved and widened in order to allow the sun to dry the ground. The "track" which used to connect IMONDA to WARUMP on the way to AMANAB is now overgrown, lost in parts and impassible. It is recommended that if this track is to be kept open steps be taken at once to rectify the matter.

The area does not lend itself to road making, comprising as it does many swamps and rugged hills. Yet communication relies on these paths and administration itself could be effected if for example a medical patrol was needed urgently. It is in the interest of the local people themselves to maintain these tracks. There is of course the question of manpower, but the author felt that most of the tracks seen could have been better maintained. A general attempt to widen the paths would facilitate a minimizing of the swamper areas also.

MISSIONS.

The C.M.M.L. and the R.C. missions are both operating in the area and there is some evidence of competition between them. However this has not resulted in the local people becoming confused. No evidence as yet of friction between villages as to differences in religious ideas.

Both missions have pioneered air-strips and established "schools" throughout the area. The R.C. mission has jumped ahead in the medical field by placing a medical sister at UTAI.

The C.M.M.L. application at AIAMINA seemed to the author to be a holding tactic; as did the R.C. application for FAS 2. The area is dotted with small catechist "token" type establishments; which the author feels are also merely holding tactics, the type where untrained staff are put merely it seems so that the mission concerned can "claim" the area. Certainly if these "teachers" ever attempted to teach other than religious subjects, the result would be unfortunate.

Generally speaking however the people are happy enough with the status quo and mission personnel, of whatever capabilities, provide some sort of prestige to a village, and sometimes benefits more tangible.

AIRSTRIPS.

The map attached to this report shows air-strips in the area.

Within the three census divisions there are now four air-strips, a fifth was investigated by this patrol. It is an adequate coverage of this area, any further installations in the opinion of the author could precipitate an ambition on the part of every village in the area to own a strip of their own, which could have unfortunate consequences.

LABOUR.

The patrol received many queries from locals regarding positions in the R.P.N.G.C.. Other work did not seem to appeal to them but some said they would visit the station nearest them and query D.A.S.F. and P.H.D. as well. Labour is not plentiful here but there is a growing tendency amongst younger males to be out seeking work. Many are away on plantations, many of those who have returned are talking of making another working tour of the "outside". There is little for them at home if the traditional way of life no longer suffices.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

Stands of copal gum were seen in the higher regions of the BEMBI area but due to the extreme ruggedness of the terrain and its inaccessibility it is doubted if these trees could ever be used to the economic gain of the local inhabitants.

Much of this area remains unchanged from time immemorial, great rain forest virtually untouched by humanhand.

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DIARY - AMANAB PATROL No. 6, 1964/1.

Monday, 25th. Jan., 1965 Departed Amanab at 8.15. Arrived KWONTARI at 1600 hrs. Carrier time 8½ hrs.

Tuesday, 26th. Jan., '65 Inspected the KWONTARI and MANGO villages. Discussed local topics with the V.O.'s and the medical orderly posted here.

Wednesday, 27th. Departed KWONTARI and MANGO villages at 7.30 and arrived BAIBERI at 11.15 to find the SUKARA River at chest height and flowing strongly. Carrier line went further up-stream to arrive at YENABI village at 1600 hrs. The N.M.O. conducted medical inspection at BAIBERI, author compiled information and discussed situation with the V.O. Assured the people here that the murderers of the late Tultul of this village were being suitably dealt with at AMANAB. Departed BAIBERI for YENABI and arrived at 1545 hrs.

Thursday, 28th. Departed YENABI at 80'clock, arrived YAU'URI at 10 o'clock where the medical orderly carried out medical inspection. Discussion with people and information compiled. Left YAU'URI at 11.30 and after heavy going over swampy track arrived at 1430 hrs at GURIASO. Medical inspection and general administration.

Friday, 29th. Further medical aid given, ill health is too prevalent in this village. The fact that it is in a swampy area could have some bearing on this. Departed at 1315 for MARAGIN and arrived after quick 1½ hr walk over good paths.

Saturday, 30th. MARAGIN intend moving village to site north east of GURIASO air strip. In mourning when patrol arrived for dead villager. Flash flood carried a lot of cocconut trees away, this also helped sway their decision to move. The village was found to be partially uncleared

..but this was attributed to the fact that they are in the process of moving. Were instructed to ensure adequate accomadation is erected before the married people start shifting. Health here also poor. Departed for WURABAI at 9o'clock and arrived 1415 hrs. En route the WURO Niver of WURABAI flooded, but the patrol crossed by working makeshift bridge and rope. WURABAI deserted.

Sunday, 31st.

As village deserted had to hold and scale the MARAGIN cargo line. Decided to push on to next village rather than deplete stores. Left for AIAMINA at 9.30. Met the WURABAI Lulual en route and instructed him to line his villagers at AIAMINA on Tuesday. He reported they had fled into the bush from the "big sickness"; presumably the 'flu; also vague talk that the FAS 3 Lulual had been murdered by magic. Arrived at AIAMINA at 1210. A good walk over well cut tracks, great improvement on last time.

Monday, 1st. Feb.

Gave police the Australia Day Holiday. Had talks with the people here at AIAMINA re the C.M.M.L. application for ground. Tried to discover what they actually thought they were going to get out of the deal. The N.M.O. conducted the medical investigation, health here not as bad as patrol had feared; the 'flu had come and gone. As per patrol instructions waiting for the C.M.M.L. representative, a Mr. Wunsch.

Tuesday, 2nd Feb.

Took the N.M.O. and medical gear and departed on trip to UTAL village. Arrived after 1 1/2 hrs. Met Fr. Clements once aga'n and also the nursing sister the R.C. mission now have on strength at UTAL, Sister Betty Boutchard. Discussed the situation with them. Some of the sickness which had been prevalent in the area may have been whooping cough; most was bronchial, fatal cases

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worsened into pneumonia. Inspected the air-strip with Fr. Clement, its fully operational to mission flights. Pleased with tangible progress of the village housing etc. Departed UTAI at 10 o'clock and arrived at EKAS at 1030. N.M.O. carried out medical and routine administration. Village not progressing. Departed EKAS at 11 o'clock and arrived MUFUARA at 1245 after hard walk. This village is progressing slowly, but was hit by the sickness and work on housing was therefore delayed. Medical inspection. Routine administration, Common Roll revised. Left MUFUARA at 2 o'clock and arrived back at UTAI at 1/2 past 4. Made radio contact with A.D.C. at AMANAB and requested medical supplies etc. Received instructions not to delay patrol unduly for Mr. Wunsch. Departed UTAI for AIAMINA and arrived 1/2 past nine after night march.

Wednesday, 3rd.

As C.M.M.L. representative did not turn up went ahead and completed lease application investigation. Illuminating discussion re this lease with locals. Afternoon completed genealogy.

Thursday, 4th.

Departed AIAMINA for FAS 3, arriving after an hour's walk. Investigated Lulua's death with the aid of Sgt. JIMBA. Decided that it was as result of the 'flu as was the two other deaths in this village. However ~~fraternalism~~ not nearly as many deaths as patrol had been led to believe there would be, fortunately. Medical inspection and enquiries as to location of land they wished to lease to the Passionist Mission elicited the information that it was not FAS 3, but FAS 2 that had land to be investigated. Gardens were looked at etc. Common Roll up-dated.

Friday, 5th.

A.P.O. JARMUNGA who had accompanied the patrol thus far departed for AMANAB as the A.P.O. from KILIFAS had arrived. A.P.O. PETRUS conducted a

further medical inspection. Balance of the cargo arrived from UTAI. Rice seed was distributed here. Demonstration was given here as at ADMINA to all interested on how to plant it. The local sickness, although now somewhat abated, still makes it difficult to muster sufficient carriers; combined effort on the part of several villages.

Saturday, 6th.

Departed FAS ~~2~~ 3 at 8 o'clock for TAMINA No. 2. Arrived at 1430 after arduous walking. Found this first BEMBI village clean, in pleasant situation on the mountain's slope. N.M.O. carried out medical inspection. Fresh food purchased for the cargo line. Salt in demand observed.

Sunday, 7th.

Monday, 8th.

Departed TAMINA No. 2 at 8.30, and arrived at TAMINA 1 at 12.30. Medical inspection was carried out. V.O.'s, especially the Luluai, most impressive. Village very clean, well planned. Departed TAMINA No. 1 after lunch for the new village of NIBIKE in company with the N.M.O. Medical inspection, village inspection, common roll completely revised here due to confusion arising from these villagers shift from the AITAPE sub-district. Returned TAMINA 1 after 1/2 hr walk at 1730 hrs.

Tuesday, 9th.

Departed TAMINA 1 after distributing some seeds, and some discussion on gardening techniques. Arrived FAS 2 at 11 o'clock after a 1 1/2 hr walk. Medical inspection. Common Roll revised and talks with the V.O.'s. Village clean.

Wednesday, 10th.

Rest house here extremely well built, the man responsible, the Luluai, was warmly praised. He is setting the example in the matter of erecting new houses as well, and is planning the lay-out of the new village. Departed for the proposed air-strip site at 7.45, arrived 8.15. Found to be very heavy going. More trouble with a variety of fly that leaves bitten area very swollen, forearm still heavily swollen from yesterday. Cut three of the tracks, returned to village 10

Thursday, 11th.

Heavy rain last night. FINI River which runs to the S.W. of FAS 2 flooded but not severely. Completed survey but have doubts if the 1700 lks. would be adequate. Unable to increase length as come up to steep slope. Returned to village where the Investigation Report was completed. (17)

Friday, 12th.

Friday, 12th.

Departed FAS 2 at 8 o'clock and arrived at FIGURI at 8.35. Departed FIGURI 8.45 and arrived FIGUMUI at 1215. Found that the Luluai had taken the village book to KILIFAS where he was reported to be helping on C.M.M.L. mission projects. Instructed the Tultul to bring his people to KILIFAS for inspection tomorrow. Departed for KILIFAS at 1230, and arrived at 1330. Village clean, cargo arrived at 1430. Food for the carrier line purchased. Talks with the V.O.s. KILIFAS villagers gathered for the medical inspect. Common roll revised. Talk given re need for A.P.O.'s house. Awaited the FIGUMUI people who lined at 1400. Too many were found to have absented themselves and the Luluai, WAT, reported his people are not heeding his instructions - in any case he is busy working at KILIFAS. Pointed out to the FIGUMUI's that this was just not good enough. Med. inspect. carried out. Discussions. Mission store and school buildings have framework up. Talk is that single European female teacher will be established here by C.M.M.L. in the future.

Saturday, 13th.

Sunday, 14th.

Monday, 15th.

Observed.
Due to landslide some 200 yards up-stream from the police rest house the SAGURA River ran dry. However the big banking up of the water on the far side. points to an early break, already some water is flowing steadily around the pile. People were warned of dangers of large logs and other jabbes when the waters break. Despite attempts to explain this event (erosion) by logical argument the locals insisted on believing the phenomena was attributable

an old man's recent death: He was angry about something. Departed for WATAPE at 8.30, after 6 hr. walk found the village to be deserted. Cargo line came up at 1500. Camped.

Tuesday, 16th.

WATAPE people apparently working on IMONDA projects so left for SIMOG. Couple of escapees from VANIMO hospital that joined the patrol last night accompanied us. SIMOG also found to be deserted so walked on to IMONDA and arrived at 1300 after a 6 hr. walk. Cargo line arrived at 1500. Discussion with the IMONDA O.I.C. followed. Radio contact with A.D.C. AMANAB.

Wednesday, 17th.

Wearing borrowed pair shoes departed IMONDA P.P. at 10 o' clock. Found the track completely overgrown, had not been used for some time. Arrived at WAMARU at 1830, an 8 1/2 hr walk, the cargo line took nine hrs. Sore on foot and tiredness resulted in fever.

Thursday, 18th.

Departed WAMURU at 9 o'clock and took three hrs. to do the hrs. walk to WOKNERI. Gave it up for the day. Const. JIMEANOU dispatched to AMANAB to report sickness. Slept.

Friday, 19th.

Arrived AMANAB via IRAGUM after a 4 1/2 hr walk. Reported to the A.D.C. and the patrol stood down.

PATROL FINISHED.

④

APPENDIX 1.

LIVESTOCK

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>DOGS</u>	<u>PIGS</u>	<u>FOWLS</u>
KWONTARI	26	-	39
MANGO	13	-	12
BAIBERI	16	-	11
YEWABI	36	3	12
YAU'URI	36	-	10
GURIASO	16	-	13
MARAGIN	10	14	10
WURABAI	Not counted as this village was "bush".		
AIAMINA	19	6	-
UTAI	19	2	-
EKAS	12	-	-
MUFUARA	13	2	6
FAS 3	22	3	14
TAMINA 2	16	16	-
TAMINA 1	9	6	11
NIBIKE	12	5	2
FAS 2	23	16	3
FUGARI	21	8	3
FIGUMJI	18	10	2
KILIFAS	28	9	5 & 6 ducks
WATAPE	Villagers w'king IMONDA; village deserted.		
SIMOG	Villagers w'king IMONDA; village deserted.		

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APPENDIX 2.

SUBJECT OF TRIBAL LAND SURVEY.....

From investigation and enquiries made by this patrol it would seem that there are five language groups. They are all mutually unintelligible to each other.

The language group known as the "MUNIARIBU" language includes the following villages; UTAI, (KWONTARI) AIAMINA, FINAMOI also in the KWONTARI census division, and KILIFAS, PAS 2 and 3, TAMINA 1 and 2, FUGUMUI and FUGERI, all in the BEMBI census division.

The second language group comprises the ITOMI, PIEHI, YESTIBE, BAIBAI villages in the KWONTARI. It is known as the "BISANYA" language.

The third "tokpleis" apparently has no common name. It includes the GURIASO, MARAGIN, WURABAI, EKAS and MUFUARA villages, all of the KWONTARI.

Fourth language generally known as the "GUSO" language includes the KWONTARI, MANGO, BAIBERI, YAU'URI and YENABI villages - all of the KWONTARI census division. The BAIBERI and YENABI villages know this language as the "GIRIVA" language.

RECOMMENDATION ..

It is recommended by the author that the PAS 3 village now included in the BEMBI census division which comes under MONDA Patrol Post administration be transferred to AMANAB jurisdiction and included in the KWONTARI census division as it is of the same language group and by reason of distance (1 hr. from AIAMINA..KWONTARI - 6hrs. from TAMINA 2..BEMBI) has more contact with the villages along the KWONTARI border.

APPENDIX 3.

(2)

VILLAGE	NAME	SEX	STATUS	DETAILS
BAIBERI	TIMERA/BAIRAM	M.	F.	D./R. D./R.
IKAS	MIRN/WYASO	M.	M.	D./R. D./R.
WAI	WED/WAP	M.	M.	D./R. D./R.
FAS 2	SIVE/WO	F.	M.	D./R. D./R.
FAS 3	APUMA/WAN'SI	M.	(Lulusi)	D./R. D./R.
	YEPRAU/SESEBU	M.		D./R.
FUGARI	AU/SILINA	F.		D./R.
KILIFAS	MENSIEPA/AESO	F.		D./R. were working on projects for the control post.
	SAKI/KAL	M.		D./R.
	YI/KUKASI, BAIKAI	F.		D./R. were not visited this post.
	YUAI/WORUT	F.		D./R.
KWOMTARI	DAKARAI/YAYA	F.		D./R.
	WOBERI/WAGHAI	M.		D./R.
MANGO	KWOBLEI/MASIA	M.	(Lulusi)	D./R.
	WONGIA/YAUWO	M.		D./R.
MARAGIN	AIWAI/YANIAP	F.		D./R.
	BAIKESI/PATIO	M.		D./R.
	KWEIN/MOFUGA	M.		D./R.
	PEGINA/YANIAP	M.		D./R.
	YURA/WAURA	F.		D./R.
TAMINA 1	ANIMO/KWAN	F.		M./O. NEBIKE
	BWON/KOT	M.		M./O. "
	PCNI/KEMEGI	M.		M./O. "
	KOUWI/YEKIFIS	F.		M./O. "
	SEWOI/KEMBOI	M.		M./O. "
	SOPI/WANU	F.		M./O. "
	WAMIWA/TIENWA	M.		M./O. "
	YEFIA/SASA	M.		M./O. "

①

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>DETAILS</u>
TAMINA 2	ATTE/MAIWAFU	M.	D./R.
	EWOIA/WAKWE	F.	D./R.
	KHEI/MUHAVO	M.	D./R.
	MIRU/PATE	F.	D./R.
	MWIBO/AGEFA	M.	D./R.
UTAI	FOINFI/MAKINABO	M.	D./R.
	YEFIA/MAKINABO	M.	D./R.
YAU'URI	ATUA/WASAU	M.	D./R.

The WATAPE and SIMOG villages were not seen as they were working on projects for the IMONDA patrol post.

The ITOMI, PIEMI, FINAMOI, BAIBAI and YIEDISE villages were not visited this patrol.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Nth SEPIK Report No. AMANAB No 7/64-5

Patrol Conducted by L.W. Bragge Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Iuri and Green River Local C.D.s and part Nagu C.D.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives 5

Duration—From 2/3/1965 to 24/3/1965

Number of Days 24

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/1964

Medical 5/1964

Map Reference AITAPE FORMIL

Objects of Patrol Local Government Council Elections

Normal 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

.....

.....

.....

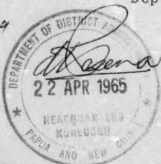


TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 8. 69/14

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference... 67-3-9/1329
If calling ask for
Mr.....

Dept. of District Administration,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.



14th April, 1965.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

AMANAB - PATROL REPORT NO. 7 OF
1964/65

This patrol was conducted for the purposes of the initial elections for the Green River Local Government and was well carried out. There were no incidents.

A copy of the election report and material has been made and is the subject of a separate memorandum.

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

c.c. Assistant District Commissioner, Amanab.

42-2-12

Sub-District Office,
~~AMANAB~~
Sepik District.

27th February, 1965.

Mr. L. Bragge,
Patrol Officer,
~~AMANAB~~.

Dear Mr. Bragge,

AMANAB PATROL NO. 6 1964/5.
GREEN RIVER COUNCIL AREA.

As verbally discussed please be prepared to patrol portions of the Green River Local, Nagu, and Iuri Census Divisions as specified hereunder. The purpose of this patrol will be to conduct initial elections for the new Green River Local Government Council, to bring the newly elected Councillors back to Green River for the first meeting, and to compile the initial Council Electoral Roll.

2. You will be accompanied by Local Government Assistant, Baldwin Paikara who has approval to act as Second Officer in these elections. You should make arrangements to leave Green River Station on 2nd March and commence elections at BUSA village on the 4th March. The elections will cover the electorates of BUSA-RAWEL-AUYA, IBURU MINIABURU-SIMIA, KAMERIAP-TERAUMI, OGRU, DIERU-SUGUMURU, AUIA-USARI, SAMUNAI, IURI NO.1-IURI NO.2, PANANGGAN-PONGWINAM, TENGIKABU, and MOWOO.
 3. The elections must not take longer than twenty one days excluding Sundays and Public Holidays from the date of commencement. Unless otherwise advised electoral procedures and returns will be the same as before. The form of election shall be by secret ballot on a preferential system. Counting will be commenced at the close of ballot in each ward.
 4. Ensure you carry with you copies of the Local Government Ordinance and Regulations and your Departmental Standing Instructions Vol.11. Please acquaint yourself with C/I 315 of 27/6/60 and Local Government Bulletin No.1 and provide the necessary information during the patrol. Compile the statistical data in respect to each ward before moving on to the next.
 5. The Initial Council Electoral roll should be compiled from the Common Roll and Tax Census register and list.
 6. You may select four police to accompany you.
- I wish you a successful patrol.

D. H. STEPHENSON
D. H. STEPHENSON
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Supervising Officer,
GREEN RIVER L.G.C.

c.c. The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

REPORT ON PATROL - NORTH SEPILANG 1965

PREAMBLE

1st March 1965 Flaw to Green River. Slept Green River.

2nd March 1965 Tractor to Biara village. Slept Biara. Station : Amanab
 arrived Ogra 1330 at Ogra. Slept Ogra. Sub District: Amanab
 Slept Ogra. District : North Sepik

3rd March 1965 Departed Ogra 0835 arrived Biara 1335. Slept Biara.

4th March 1965 Patrol conducted by L.W. Brage Patrol Officer

5th March 1965 Area patrolled Iuri and Green River Local census divisions and part of the Nagu census division

6th March 1965 Personnel accompanying the patrol Mr Baldwin Pairaka Local Govt Asst.
 4 members of the R.P.&N.G.C.

7th March 1965 Duration of the patrol 2nd March 1965 to 24th March 1965 (incl)

8th March 1965 Last Patrol to the area

9th March 1965 D.D.A. December 1964
 P.H.D. May 1964

10th March 1965 D.A.S.F. March 1964
 P.I.R. March 1965

11th March 1965 Objects of the patrol Local Government Council elections
 Routine Administration.

12th March 1965 Map reference Aitape Form 1
 Green River Patrol Map No 6/63-4

13th March 1965 Slept Ania.

14th March 1965 Departed Ania 0835 arrived Iuri No 1 1030. Slept Iuri No 1.

15th March 1965 Departed Iuri No 1 0830 arrived Iuri No 2 0930. Slept Iuri No 2.

16th March 1965 Slept Iuri No 2 until 1000. Slept Iuri No 2 1000 arrived Tengirabu via Fongvina 1445. Slept Tengirabu.

17th March 1965 Slept Tengirabu 0830 arrived Henge 0830. Slept Henge.

18th March 1965 Slept Henge 0835 arrived Tengirabu 0930. Slept Tengirabu.

19th March 1965 Slept Tengirabu 0827 arrived Fongvina 1030. Slept Fongvina.

20th March 1965 Slept Fongvina 0949 arrived Fongvina 1141. Slept Fongvina.

(6)

PATROL DIARY - AMANAB Patrol 7/64-5

- 1st March 1965 Flew to Green River. Slept Green River.
- 2nd March 1965 Tractor to Dieru village. Departed Dieru on foot 1020 arrived Ogru 1330 after being ferried across Faringi River. Pre election talk given by self and L.G. asst. Slept Ogru.
- 3rd March 1965 Departed Ogru 0835 arrived Rawei 1055. Pre election talk. Departed Rawei 1230 arrived Busa 1335. Inspected village Slept Busa.
- 4th March 1965 Population of Auya, Busa and Rawei villages assembled. Council tax sheets compiled and electoral roll amended (this was done in all villages throughout the patrol) Pre election talk. Polling carried out. Compiled statistics (also done in each village throughout the patrol after the elections) Slept Busa.
- 5th March 1965 Departed Busa 0900 arrived Ogru 1305 after much walking through waist deep swamp. Last of patrol arrived late PM People addressed. Slept Ogru
- 6th March 1965 Polling. heavy rain PM. Slept Ogru.
- 7th March 1965 Departed Ogru 0820 arrived Dieru 1200 after being ferried across the Faringi river in canoes. People addressed. Rest of day observed. Slept Dieru.
- 8th March 1965 Pre election talk. Polling. Proceeded to Green River by tractor arriving at noon. Organized rations etc for second leg of patrol. Man with severed wrist artery sent with Dr to Vanimo on a merc. flight. Slept Green River.
- 9th March 1965 Rain until PM. Departed Green River 1320 arrived Samanai 1510 Pre election talk. Slept Samanai.
- 10th March 1965 Polling. Proceeded to Auia (1 1/2 hrs) arriving 1530. Retired early with a dose of flu. Slept Auia.
- 11th March 1965 Rain until 0900. People assembled and polling carried out. Slept Auia.
- 12th March 1965 Departed Auia 0815 arrived Iuri No 1 1120, carriers arrived 1300. Pre election talk. Slept Iuri No 1.
- 13th March 1965 Departed Iuri No 1 0820 arrived Iuri No 2 0930, carriers 0950. Met Const KOMOGUI and Aid Post Orderly returning from Tengirabu. Polling carried out after pre election talk. Slept Iuri No 2
- 14th March 1965 Electrical storm until 1000. Departed Iuri No 2 1020 arrived Tengirabu via Fongwinam 1425, carriers 1540 Discussion with people. Slept Tengirabu.
- 15th March 1965 Departed Tengirabu 0830 arrived Mongo 0930. Pre election talk given. Polling. Slept Mongo.
- 16th March 1965 Departed Mongo 0835 arrived Tengirabu 0940. Pre election talk given and polling carried out. Slept Tengirabu.
- 17th March 1965 Settled a minor dispute and heard details of another. Departed Tengirabu 0825 arrived Fongwinam 1030, carriers 1150. Settled a minor dispute. Pre election talk Slept Fongwinam.
- 18th March 1965 Departed Fongwinam 0920 arrived Pananggan 1105, carriers 1200. Polling. Listened to details of a complaint 5 yrs old.

- Viewed the body of a man who died that morning evidently of T.B. Slept Pananggan
- 19th March 1965 P.I.R. patrol arrived 0900. Talked with officer. Departed Pananggan 1020 arrived Kambriap 1440 after spending a good deal of time trying to cross the flooded Green river. Pre election talk. Slept Kambriap.
- 20th March 1965 Departed Kambriap 0800 arrived Terauwi 0940. Polling carried out after pre election talk. Slept Terauwi.
- 21st March 1965 Track to Iburu blocked by flooded stream. Sunday observed Slept Terauwi.
- 22nd March 1965 Departed Terauwi 0820 arrived Iburu 1350. Pre election talk given to the few present. Slept Iburu.
- 23rd March 1965 Heavy rain until noon. Departed Iburu 1200 arrived Miniaburu 1330 after very wet trip (chest deep water on the track before we even reached the canoes on the Green River) Pre election talk followed by polling. Returned to Iburu. Slept Iburu.
- 24th March 1965 People assembled early. Polling completed by 0845. Departed Iburu 0855 arrived Green River 1115. Returned to Amanab by plane 1610. Slept Amanab

Mode of election

After the pre election talk had been given the people were asked to nominate candidates. The voters were usually gathered in front of the table and twenty yards away while the candidates stood a similar distance from and to the side of the table. Voters would come forward one at a time and state their names which would then be found in the Council tax register which was compiled at the patrol arrived in each village. When the name had been ticked the voter called the names and the candidate in the order of preference he wanted. The voters then took the name down on a piece of paper which was then placed in a hat on the table. When the voting was completed the pieces of paper were sorted into groups of first preference. If no candidate had an absolute majority second preferences of the persons who received the least votes were counted and one of the candidates had an absolute majority. This use of second preferences was only necessary in one ward (Iburu). The above system allows for an almost secret ballot with a preferential system.

Female interest in the election

It was a noticeable feature of the election that all candidates nominated were male. Female interest in the election was evident however in the numbers of voters that voted (see statistics).

To do next

No incidents occurred except that a Captain's five sheep village visited the Latah village and remained to be included in the Ward boundaries until because their land buildings

INTRODUCTION

1. Due to the size of the Green River Local Government Council area it was found necessary to mount two patrols to complete the initial council elections in the set three weeks. Amanab Patrol No. 7/64/5 covered the area of the council area inland from the Sepik (Busa, Auya, Rawei, Ogru, Dieru, Sugamuru, Samanai, Aulia, Usari, Iuri No. 1 & No. 2, Tengirabu, Mongo, Pananggan, Pongwinam, Kamriap, Terawui, Iburu, Miniaburu, Simia wards).

Electoral Information (D.D.A. C.I. 315)

Type and duration of Pre election campaign.

2. At various time since the council survey in May 1964 meetings and discussions have been held with the people about the council generally and for two weeks immediately before the elections started Local Government Assistant Mr. Baldwin Pairaka conducted Council education meetings in which the elections were the main feature discussed.

3. Mr. Pairaka accompanied the writer's patrol as the second officer for the elections. In every village before the election itself was commenced Mr. Pairaka gave a pre election talk mainly dealing with electoral procedure and what characteristics people should look for when choosing their candidates and also the functions the councillor would have to perform.

4. No evidence of any pre election campaigning by candidates was found.

Mode of election

5. After the pre election talk had been given the people were asked to nominate candidates. The voters were usually gathered in front of the table and twenty yards away while the candidates stood a similar distance away and to the side of the table. Voters would come forward one at a time and state their names which would then be found in the Council tax register which was compiled as the patrol arrived in each village. When the name had been ticked the voter called the names of the candidates in the order of preference he wanted. The first officer then took the names down on a piece of paper which was then placed in a hat on the table. When the voting was completed the pieces of paper were sorted into groups of first preferences. If no candidate had an absolute majority second preferences of the person who received the least votes were counted until one of the candidates had an absolute majority. This use of second preferences was only necessary in one ward (Iburu). The above system allows for an almost secret ballot with a preferential system.

Female Interest in the election.

6. It was a noticeable feature of the election that all candidates nominated were male. Female interest in the election was evident however in the numbers of women that voted (see statistics).

Incidents

7. No incidents occurred except that a deputation from Abaru village visited the patrol at Dieru and requested to be included in the Dieru Sugamuru ward because their land holdings

8

are in that area, and they feel that they would rather be grouped with these people than the Iaburu people of the Sepik river. It was explained to the people that the council would not affect land holdings and that if they wished to become part of the Dieru Sugamuru ward they would have to bring the matter up in the council meetings.

8. It was originally recommended that Iaburu and Abaru form the one ward as the Iaburu people claimed that the Abaru people were a breakaway group of Iaburu and that strong ties were still held. It is to be noted also that the people who wished to join the Dieru Sugamuru ward were people from that area who moved to Abaru but retained land rights. The matter should be easily settled.

Absenteeism

9. One of the few forms of economic activity available to the Green River people is work on coastal plantations. As a result of this a large number of the fit adult males were absent, at work. This was particularly true of Mongo village which appears to be over recruited. Several men were also absent at Imonda (employed as labourers) and some were at Green River, but most of the latter returned to their villages for the period of the election in their ward. There was a number of people from villages close to the Patrol Post who were in the hospital and therefore unable to attend polling.

10. Apart from these people the largest absenteeism was caused when there was more than one village in a ward. The older people from the village where the election was not held often did not attend due to the travelling involved. For example several old people from Kambrap did not go to the election at Teraawi because the walk between the two places entailed crossing the Green River which was running high at the time. A small absenteeism was caused by people being in prison at both Amanab and Green River.

11. Absenteeism due to lack of interest was very slight and even less than is indicated in the statistics as some of these people were probably held up by rivers, age and pregnancy.

12. Absenteeism due to ignorance was probably nil as the whole area had been alerted through the Electoral campaign, and as well as the patrol spending at least one night in nearly every village, word was sent ahead either one or two days before the patrol was due to arrive.

13. Samanai village had the worst absenteeism. This is due to the fact that the Samanai people live in two widely separate hamlets and although word was sent to the smaller hamlet that the election would be at the larger, bad weather conditions and the flooded Faringi river (and possibly lack of interest) kept absenteeism fairly high.

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS

14. The area covered by the patrol had a population of 2233 of whom 1275 (689 males and 586 females) have their names on the Council tax register which is used as the electoral roll. Of these 1275 people 190 were absent at election time, leaving 1085 persons eligible to vote in the election, of these 947 actually voted (492 males and 455 females.)

15. Of the males eligible to vote 93% actually voted and 80% of the females eligible to vote actually voted. This gives an overall figure of 87% of all persons eligible to vote who actually voted.

16. See appendix A.

Summary.

17. The patrol successfully accomplished its aims, and found a pleasing attitude to local Government in all villages. At Samanai for instance the people had nominated candidates for the Council policeman and a Committee as well as the councillor.

18. Equally as evident however was the practice of nominating as candidates young men who do not appear to be leaders in the villages. This probably indicates that the traditionally conservative village leaders want to watch from a distance and work through the younger councillors until they understand local government more fully. It may also indicate that the older people will leave local government to the younger people and occupy themselves mainly with traditional activities such as sago making to a greater extent than they did under the Lulua tultul system.

19. Of the thirty odd candidates that stood for election only two were village officials, of these one was elected as the councillor for Mongo. The reason being that he was the only man in the village who could speak pidgin.

20. There was more than one candidate for the election in every ward except Mongo. But the winner on first preferences had an absolute majority in all cases except in the Iburu ward where second preferences had to be counted to establish an absolute majority.

L. W. BRAGGE
Patrol Officer.

Appendix B

Comments on patrol police

Member	Date	Duration	From	To	Conduct	Comments	Officers Signature
0636 Const GWAHNER	25/3/65	2 1/2 days	Amanab	Great River area	Good	Experienced	L.W. Bragg
0510 Const TIRIHO	"	6 days	"	"	"	Useful	L.W. Bragg
10452 Const AHUALI	"	2 1/2 days	"	"	"	Keen	"
10168 Const KANI	"	"	"	"	"	Efficient	"

L. W. Bragg

GREEN RIVER LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

Appendix A

Officers supervising election: L.W. Bragge Patrol Officer
B. Pairaka Local Govt. Asst.

Date election due : March 1965
Date elections held : March 1965.

(1) Village	(2) Total popn.	(3) No persons on roll		(4) No persons on roll ab- sent at el- ection time		(5) No persons eligible to vote		(6) No eligi- ble persons who voted		(7) No eligi- ble persons failing to vote		(8) % eligible persons who voted		(9) Overall%
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
RAWEI	66	27	18	4	-	23	18	21	14	2	4	91	78	85)
APIYA	50	21	12	1	-	20	12	16	8	4	4	80	67	75)
BUSA	111	36	29	1	-	35	29	31	24	4	5	89	83	86)
Ward total	227	84	59	6	-	78	59	88	46	10	13	87	78	83)
OGRU	157	57	41	7	-	50	41	46	39	4	2	92	95	93)
DIERI	140	37	38	9	3	28	35	28	29	-	6	100	83	90)
SUGAMURU	47	14	11	5	-	9	11	7	10	2	1	78	91	85)
Ward total	187	51	49	14	3	37	46	35	39	2	7	95	85	89)
SAMANAI	166	56	41	26	3	30	38	22	18	8	20	73	47	60)
USARI	61	12	15	4	3	8	12	8	8	8	4	100	67	80)
AUIA	107	29	28	10	6	19	22	18	19	1	3	95	86	90)
IURI NO.1	111	23	24	8	2	15	22	15	18	0	4	100	82	89)
IURI NO.2	96	28	26	6	2	22	26	22	26	0	0	100	100	100)
Ward total	207	51	50	14	2	37	48	37	44	0	4	100	92	95)
MONGO	96	35	21	16	-	19	21	18	18	1	3	95	86	90)
TENGIRAEU	122	38	29	6	-	32	27	35	27	0	0	100	100	100)
PONGWINAM	118	37	43	7	2	30	41	26	36	1	2	97	95	96)
PANANGGAN	136	46	31	11	1	35	30	35	28	-	2	100	93	97)
Ward total	254	83	74	18	3	65	71	64	67	1	4	98	94	96)

GREEN RIVER LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

(1) Village	(2) Total popn.	(3) No persons on roll		(4) No persons on roll ab- sent at elec- tions time		(5) No persons eligible to vote		(6) No eligible persons who voted		(7) No eligible persons fail- ing to vote		(8) %eligible persons who voted		(9) Overall %
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
FONGWINAM	118	37	43	7	2	39	41	29	39	1	2	97	95	96
BANANGGAN	136	46	31	11	1	35	30	35	28	-	2	100	93	97
Ward Total	254	83	74	18	3	65	71	64	67	1	4	98	94	96
KAMBRIAP	172	55	46	8	5	47	41	43	28	4	13	91	68	81
TERAUWI	110	34	33	8	1	26	32	24	22	2	10	92	69	79
Ward Total	282	89	79	16	6	73	73	67	50	6	23	92	68	80
IBURU	181	50	51	14	4	36	47	35	39	1	8	97	83	89
MINIABURU	147	37	39	8	-	29	39	28	35	1	4	97	90	93
SIMIA	39	17	12	1	-	16	12	14	6	2	6	88	50	71
Ward Total	186	54	51	9	-	45	51	42	41	3	10	93	80	86
Grand Total:	2233	689	586	160	30	529	556	492	455	37	101	93	80	87
		1275		190		1085		947		138				

*Sub.
Frank
11/6*

4

GREEN RIVER LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILElections March, 1965

PANANGGAN PANANGGAN PONGWINAM	WUWI/ORDIMHABAL (Pananggan) PITAFU/KALILU (Pongwinam) IOGOETA/MASIA (Pongwinam)	1	31 69 28	PITIFO/KALILU
KAMBRIAP TERATWI	ARIMAI/DUMABIA NAU/NUMIANO	1	64 53	ARIMAI/DUMABIA
IBURU	ANIPU/MOI KIMIO/AUGU SEKIANA/IEIEIF	1	30+10=40 29+5=34 15	ANIPU/MOI
MINIABURU SIMIA	BUKUME/NOWESIA (Miniaburu) MERAL/AUMASI (Simia) IABURU/KUKOMA (Miniaburu) WASISIN/NUMBOIHA (Simia) BEIKURU/BINUAR (Miniaburu)	1	76 1 1 0 3	BUKUME/NOWESIA
Totals:	34	12	936	12

Informaal votes: 11

GREEN RIVER LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL

Appendix A 1

Elections March 1965

Villages	Names of Candidates	No. of Seats	Final count	Successful Candidates
RAWEI	MARAPI/WARU (Rawei)	1	109	MARAPI/WARU
BUSA	NEINIRI/KO (Busa)		2	
AUYA	ORU/POPORE (Busa)		2	
	TAIYAU/POKABU (Auya)		1	
OGRU	TOGORO/ISU	1	50	TOGORO/ISU
	SEBAIYA/BIO		35	
DIERU	YAGU/KANIKA	1	52	YAGU/KANIKA
SUGAMURU	NUMBAWANMI/WAMUR		22	
SAMANAI	BAKINAWIA/FARIA	1	38	BAKINAWIA/FARIA
	YAU/NOAN		2	
	UBOWIN/MIAU		0	
USARI	NOHICWINO/WABEN (Usari)	1	4	AUINO/TRUBUGAM
ANIA	YATINO/KHSOK (Usari)		14	
	AUINO/MARAMIA (Ania)		33	
IURI No 1	ANOAP/NINGWIAN	1	35	NINHU/TRUBUGAM
IURI No 2	NURU/TRUBUGAM		45	
MONGO	FAMINA/GOVENA	1	36	FAMINA/GOVENA
TENGIRABU	MORENHI/POGWENU	1	53	MORENHI/POGWENU
	GURINABAL/YOVEN		1	
	NOWIAP/YAMANAI		2	
	SUSI/TANABAL		0	



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTH SERRIK Report No. AMANAB No 8/64-5
 Patrol Conducted by L.W. Bragg Patrol Officer CPO GELA/DM accompanying
 Area Patrolled DERA C.D. and part AMANAB LOCAL C.D.
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No
 Natives 7
 Duration—From 5/4/1965 to 30/4/1965
 Number of Days 23
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? 2 Medical Orderlies
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/1965
 Medical 9/1965
 Map Reference FORMIL OF AITAPE
 Objects of Patrol Small Pox vaccinations, General Administration, Road Survey, Local Government Education.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

of 15/1965

[Signature]
 District Commissioner

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

67-8-76

June 2nd, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
BRWAK.

AMANAB PATROL REPORT No. 8/64-65

Receipt of the above report forwarded by your
memorandum 67-3-2/1620 of 21st May, 1965, is acknowledged.

2. The comments by the Assistant District Commissioner
and yourself are quite comprehensive. Mr. Bragg has submitted
an interesting report and has obviously conducted a quite
effective patrol in a not very encouraging area.

R. Aitchison
(R.G. AITCHISON)
Director

67. 8. 76
(4)

2.

Census

I suggest that the next patrol does a census. This will enable us to see where we stand after all this movement.

Border Crossings

All I can say on this is that it should be discouraged, but we should be foolish to try and stop it. Let that move come from the other side.

J. E. Wakeford
J. E. WAKEFORD
A/District Commissioner

→ cc. The Director,
Department of District
Administration,
Konedobu

*Can
be done by yourself, A/D
had done well in past days*

67-3-9 // 16.20



21st M.Y, 1965

Assistant District Commissioner,
~~AMARAP~~

Amanab Patrol No. 8/64-65

Please thank Mr L.W. Bragge for his interesting report. I also thank you for your comments.

Reception of Patrol

I am going to suggest to you that a Rest House be built at Kaibaineri. Such a lot of our trouble has been caused by patrols passing through. There will no doubt be some at Kaibaineri who will object to a Rest House, but I feel that you will be able to overcome the objectors, and that the Rest House will pay dividends.

Political Situation

I fully agree with the remarks in Para.9 but I am having some misgivings over the new Local Government set up. I want to find out if all this business of polling booths, papers, boxes, secret ballots and the like apply to these primitive people. I feel that unless there is provision for simplification then it will be chaos. We seem to be drifting away from practical application, into the realms of theory.

Para.13 - Get on to those stores please, and if necessary engage carriers and pay them. We cannot afford to have a situation such as this.

Health

This chapter will be extracted and passed to the District Medical Officer. I suggest that a patrol return and clean up the vaccination misses.

Education

✓ The Director of Education is due to visit the district next month. I suggest that you take up with him the matter of schooling at Kamberatoro.

Roads

I will see what I can get you in the way of funds in the new financial year. Did you ever get your stone crusher? If not, I suggest you write to me and I will take it up with Headquarters.

The section in Anthropological is interesting. Have you any idea why these people are not now continuing with this practice.

67-1-5

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB,
Sepik District.

8th May, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

AMANAB PATROL NUMBER 8 64-65
DERA AND PART AMANAB LOCAL DIVISIONS.

Report of the above specified patrol is forwarded herewith. The patrol was generally of a routine nature designed to consolidate governmental influence amongst the independently minded people of this region. Specific aims were to engage in Council electoral education, survey portion of the Amanab-Kamberatoro road, and carry out smallpox injections. These objects were all satisfactorily attained.

1. Political Situation.

The favourable reception afforded the patrol throughout the DERA is heartening. Over the past few months there has been a slight, but noticeable improvement in the attitude of the people. Apathy and listlessness still prevails but there is a tendency to visit the Amanab station to see schoolchildren and a much friendlier atmosphere exists. As staff allow, one officer is being kept almost permanently in the DERA.

The attitude of the Kamberatoro people to the Passionist Mission has been previously described. Since the Mission takeover of the school from the Administration there has not been money available to the people in the same amounts as previously. Then too Mission staff has been sporadic. At present the European teacher appears to be doing a good job but an energetic priest is required if the Mission is to be accepted at all.

The new village of MANOHAR has been visited and the leaders told that they must obey our laws etc. The new village site has been accepted and a check that proper house construction commences, will be made in the early future. A locality sketch of the area was despatched to you under confidential cover on 5th May.

2. Health.

The situation is as described. P.H.D. patrol activity is restricted at the present time due to staff difficulties and there is urgent need for a second Medical Assistant in this sub-district.

3. Roads and Bridges.

The route described in para. 20 of the report was surveyed and examined by helicopter yesterday. It will be difficult to construct but appears to be the only feasible route. Mr. Knott, C.P.O. commenced work from the Kamberatoro end today. Some 9 miles of the section to the existing road head at WAINHRI remains.

Forwarded for your information and action, please.

D.B. Moorhouse
D.B. MOORHOUSE. A.D.C.

PREAMBLE.

INTERVIEW to AMANAB Patrol Report No. 8 1964/3

Amanab Patrol : Amanab
 Amanab Sub District : Amanab Sub District
 North Sepik District : North Sepik District
 Patrol No : Amanab No 8/64-5
 Patrol Conducted by : L.W. Bragge Patrol Officer
 Arsa Patrolled : Dera C.D. & part Amanab Local C.D.
 Personnel Accompanying : Trainee C.P.O. GELA/DQM
 Villages visited : 4 members R.P.&N.G.C.
 Interpreter : Interpreter
 2 Medical Orderlies : 2 Medical Orderlies
 Duration of Patrol : 23 days
 Period : 5th April to 30th April 1965
 (ANZAC weekend at Amanab)

Last Patrol to the area :-

- D.D.A. : 10 days January 1965
- P.H.F. : 7 days September 1964
- P.A.S.F. : 12 days October 1964
- P.L.R. : 6 days April 1965

Objects of the Patrol : Small pox vaccination campaign
 : Local Government Education
 : General Routine Administration
 : Survey road route
 : Bora Surveillance

Map Reference : AITAPE FORMIL

(11) 13

INTRODUCTION to AMANAB Patrol Report No 8 1964/5

Amanab Patrol No 8/64-5 visited the western most villages of the Amanab Local Census Division (MAINSRI, KWOFINAU, KABAINERI, PETAINERI No 1 & 2, IAFAR No 1, 2 & 3) and the villages of the Dera (border) census division. In the Dera the full patrol visited Bambol, Menggau, Kamberatoro, Nimberatoro, Mindabai, Mamaabra, Yammainda, Mongorovei and Oekwanda and members of the patrol visited the remaining villages and hamlets of Wagarinda, Mangwar, Akimari 1 & 2 Tamarabek and Lihen. Three of the Patrol police visited Tengirabu and Mongo villages in the Iuri Census Division.

In all Dera villages and the Amanab Local Villages visited the people were vaccinated against Small Pox. In all villages visited the writer gave talks and held discussions about Local Government, as this area will be included in the Amanab Local Government Council.

At Kamberatoro a section of the Amanab /Kamberatoro road was pegged.

Due to information received at Kamberatoro from the Catechist Lucas the latter part of the patrol was spent trying to locate a group called MANGWAR who were reported to have crossed the border in the Menggau area. This group was located a quarter of a mile inside Australian Territory, living on their own land. Three of the men accompanied the patrol back to Amanab and were taken on a tour of the station which appeared to impress them greatly.

The patrol successfully achieved it's aims.



L. W. Baege
Patrol Officer .

(6)

PATROL DIARY
AMANAB PATROL No 8/64-5.

- 5th APRIL 1965 Departed Amanab per tractor 1000 arrived MAINERI 1245. Showed Const JMA where road route to go. Sent word to Kwofinau of patrol's ETA. Slept MAINERI.
- 6th APRIL 1965 Departed Maineri 0915 arrived Kwofinau 1005. Waited for people to assemble. Talked with people. Slept Kwofinau.
- 7th APRIL 1965 Vaccinations given. 0940 departed Kwofinau arrived Kabaineri 1110. People not assembled although given 24 hours warning. Talked with Kabaineri and Petaineri people. Settled in rough shelter in village. Slept Kabaineri.
- 8th APRIL 1965 Vaccinations given. Departed Kabaineri 0945 arrived Petaineri 1015. Petaineri No 1 & 2 people assembled and vaccinated. General discussion with people. One man attempted to conceal two sick children - all three sent to Amanab. Slept Petaineri. No 1.
- 9th APRIL 1965 Departed Petaineri No1 0815 arrived Iafar No 1 1010. Vaccinations given to Iafar No 1, 2 & 3 people. A very pleasing turn up. General discussion in PM. Slept Iafar 4.
- 10th APRIL 1965 Luluai accompanied three sick children to Amanab. 0745 departed IAFAR NO 1 arrived Bambol 1150. Few people present. Luluai advised that remainder were at a singsing at IVERA village in West Irian. Slept Bambol.
- 11th APRIL 1965 People still absent. Slept Bambol after observing Sunday.
- 12th APRIL 1965 PEOPLE present vaccinated. 0845 departed Bambol arrived Menggau 1115. Wagarinda and Menggau people vaccinated and addressed re local government. CPO Gela/Dom arrived with note and confidential letter from ADC. 1400 departed Menggau arrived Kamberatoro 1530 as confidential directed. Interviewed Catachist and Teacher. Radioed to Amanab. Slept Kamberatoro.
- 13th APRIL 1965 Akimari, Tamarabek, Nimberatoro and Kamberatoro people vaccinated (plus school hospital and mission people). Further interviews with Catachist, and school children from Wagarinda re a group called Mangwar who are believed to have crossed the border. CPO Teacher and self visited limestone ledges 20 minutes south of Kamberatoro to view bones in traditional burial ground. Coded message radioed to Amanab. Slept Kamberatoro.
- 14th APRIL 1965 Medical Orderly sent to Akimari to vaccinate some people missed yesterday. CPO and self surveyed road route towards Amanab, around a difficult bluff, and also back towards Nimberatoro. Slept Kamberatoro.
- 15th APRIL 1965 Police and carriers sent to Menggau. CPO and self pegged a further section of road. Departed Kamberatoro 1200 arrived Menggau 1330. Talked with people about the location of the Mangwar group, which now appears to be in West Irian. Slept Menggau.
- 16th APRIL 1965 Checked details of the Mangwar group with Wagarinda people and the Catachist Lucedius. Remaining Wagarinda people vaccinated. Remainder of Good Friday observed. Slept Menggau
- 17th APRIL 1965 Departed Menggau 0830 arrived Kamberatoro 1000. Departed Kamberatoro 1110 caught up with P.I.R. patrol 1230 arrived Nindabal 1315 arrived Mamamba 1345.

- P.I.R. arrived 1435, carriers 1430. Vaccinations given to Hindabai and Mamabra people. Talked with locals Slept Mamabra.
- 18th APRIL 1965 Easter Sunday observed. Slept Mamabra.
- 19th APRIL 1965 Breakfast and self parted company violently over rest house rail. Departed Mamabra 0830 arrived Yamamainda 0930, carriers 1000. Left CPO and MOs to vaccinate locals. Sent police to Tengirabu and Mongo to look for Green River suspected murderers and jail escapes. Still feeling poorly so spent rest of the day in bed Slept Yamamainda.
- 20th APRIL 1965 Departed Yamamainda 0815 arrived Mongorovei 1015 carriers 1045. People assembled and vaccinated. Departed Mongorovei 1110 arrived Oakwanda 1145, carriers 1220. A510 radio set up. Amanab contacted. Made sketches of the Kamberatoro Lihen area and marked apparent best road route. People vaccinated and addressed. Slept Oakwanda.
- 21st APRIL 1965 Police arrived from Tengirabu at noon. Settled dispute between Aid Post orderly and the Tengirabu people, over a promised bride price payment. Discussion between self, Oakwanda people and the councillors of Tengirabu and Mongo. Radio asked, ADC advised me to meet Police man at Kamberatoro. Slept Oakwanda.
- 22nd APRIL 1965 CPO, Police, Medical Orderlies and patrol gear sent to Lihen to give vaccinations. Departed Oakwanda 0806 arrived Kamberatoro 1000. PB arrived at Noon. Interviewed Catechist again. Inspected road works. Slept Kamberatoro.
- 23rd APRIL 1965 Departed Kamberatoro 0850 met CPO at Naineri and left him and patrol to collect the few Kwofinau people missed for vaccination, arrived Amanab 1430. Slept Amanab.
- 24th APRIL 1965 At Amanab.
- 25th APRIL 1965 ANZAC day observed.
- 26th APRIL 1965 At Amanab.
- 27th APRIL 1965 Departed Amanab 1010 arrived Kamberatoro 1600. Slept Kamberatoro.
- 28th APRIL 1965 Carriers not available until 1000. Departed Kamberatoro and arrived Menggau 1115. Talked with locals about the location of the Mangwar group again. Message arrived from Kamberatoro about an alleged border crossing. Departed Menggau 0940 arrived Kamberatoro 2100. Interviewed several Amgotro, Akarinda and Mamabra men. Slept Kamberatoro.
- 29th APRIL 1965 Departed Kamberatoro 0830 arrived Menggau 0950. Departed Menggau 1030 after taking bearings, arrived Menggau Stone 1120 took bearings, departed Menggau stone astronomical point 1140 arrived old Wagarinda 1220 took bearings. Departed Old Wagarinda 1300 arrived Mangwar 1330. Interviewed inhabitants and took bearings. 1430 departed Mangwar arrived Wahai 1535 (Menggau hamlet) Departed Menggau 1640 arrived Kamberatoro 1800. Slept Kamberatoro
- 30th APRIL 1965 Departed Kamberatoro 0845 arrived Amanab 1400 carriers 1830 patrol stood down.

by the teacher that the Kamberatoro people have been selling him sago, produced from palms which are located on the station and which were purchased by the Administration when the land was originally leased.

12. In the past when cargo was airdropped to Kamberatoro up to 80% losses were incurred due to the bags being hidden from the Missionaries after they landed in the bush. The school children now have the job of locating the bags of cargo and the village people are kept away from the drop site as much as possible. In recent months 100% recoveries have been made.

13. In short the Kamberatoro and Nimberatoro can be best described as of indifferent or independent attitude. This is further brought out by the fact that in April several bags of rice and some cases of meat were deposited at the road head at Naineri to be delivered to Kamberatoro. The food is for the school children, so the teacher suggested that the food be carried to Kamberatoro by the parents of the students. The food has now been at Naineri for two weeks and looks like remaining there.

14. The Nimberatoro, Kamberatoro and "enggau people have been working on the Amanab/Kamberatoro road at Kamberatoro. There is no shortage of labour available as this work is one of the few avenues open to these people to earn money. Monetary inducements are not so readily available from the Mission and this is probably their main difficulty in their dealings with the people.

Complaints:

15. Only one complaint was settled by the patrol (the only one presented). The complaint of the Tengirabu people of the Iuri division that the Aid Post orderly HORINGU/ABIMERI owed a bride price was made during the Green River Council Election patrol of March 1965. With the aim in mind of settling this dispute Horingu accompanied the patrol at my request. Horingu promised to pay £20 and some shell rings for a Tengirabu bride when he left Tengirabu after living with the woman for several months. As was his intention all along when he left he left the woman behind and paid no bride price or compensation. Compensation of £5 was granted to the girl's father, and was paid in my presence. The EMA advises that Horingu is generally a bad influence and will shortly be transferred out of the area.

Courts:

16. Two cases of child neglect were sent in to Amanab for C.N.A. action by the ADC.

Health:

17. A small pox vaccination campaign was carried out in conjunction with this patrol. See appendix A. The last small pox vaccination campaign in this area was carried out in late 1962.

18. The general health of the people in the area covered seems to be fairly good. By far the greatest number of people treated were small children with sores. Tropical ulcers were also fairly plentiful. There is an Aid Post at Kamberatoro and a hospital at Amanab, but neither of these facilities are used freely to any great extent by the people of the area visited. The EMA advises that a full medical patrol of the area will be

4.
carried out in the near future.

Education:

19. See Political situation.

Roads & Bridges

20. A section of the Amanab/Kamberatoro road was pegged during the patrol. This section provides a route around the difficult bluff immediately east of Kamberatoro. While at Oekwanda the writer examined the hill side and the bluff and noted the route which the road will probably take, and now has a clear idea of the situation. This route will be more fully examined from the helicopter in the second week of May, and if successful will link Kamberatoro with the present road head at Naineri village. Amanab patrol No 9/64-5 is due to leave Amanab on the 5th of May, and will also examine the proposed route.

Anthropological

21. While at Kamberatoro the writer inspected the traditional Kamberatoro and Namberatoro burial ground on the ledges of the limestone outcrop twenty minutes south of Kamberatoro village. The dead are now buried close to the villages, but up until fairly recently the ledges were used.

22. It was seen that the bodies of the dead were placed only on the ledges that over looked the village. My informant confirmed that the reason was so that they could 'see' their homes and look after them.

23. The most recent body placed on the ledges still had remnants of skin which held it upright where it had been rested on a rough framework of bush timber in a sitting position. Beside the framework was a rusted bush knife and the remains of a bundle of sago. The remains of another frame was seen and so were the remains of several offerings of food. The bones of a pig were also seen and the informant advised that this also was an offering to a dead person.

24. Not all of the skeletons seemed to have received the 'VIP' treatment of the above mentioned. Two were on ledges away from the rest and appeared to have been unceremoniously dumped and not even untied from the carrying poles.

25. One skeleton was in a coffin made of bush timber tied together with cane. The sticks of timber were a few inches apart, and ran lengthways along the body while the lashings of cane/tied the sticks ran around the body. A small skeleton near by appeared to have been wrapped in a sheath of liabum (the liabum used for water and sago vessels)

Census:

26. No census was revised during the patrol. Forty unconsented people appeared at Kwofinau for vaccinations, their names were recorded on a sheet of paper which was left in the tax census register for the next census revision. These are the same people mentioned in Amanab Patrol No 2/64-5.

27. Three new Wagarinda names, nine Mangwar names and twenty three new Hindabal names were recorded in the same way. Hindabal have two hamlets, one each side of the border. The

new names were those of the people of the West ⁴rian hamlet (just over the border by a few hundred yards) who have moved to the bush and the hamlet on the Australian. Nindabai own land on both sides of the border and have their strongest ties with the Mamabra people.

Personnel:

28. See appendix B for comments on Patrol police.



L.W. Bragge
Patrol Officer.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTSReceipts of Patrol:

1. The patrol was well received in all the villages visited. Word was sent to all villages one day in advance of the patrol's expected arrival for the people to assemble for small pox vaccinations. The over all percentage of 93% coverage by the vaccination campaign indicates the response of the people. This percentage would have been closer to 77% if the people of Bambol and Kabaineri villages had attended in full.
2. Kabaineri village is part of the Komar federation of villages which includes the villages of Petaineri No 1 & 2, Kawaineri and Minkneri. In 1960 the Petaineri people threatened a patrol, but since then have been more co-operative. When the writer arrived at Kwofinau a rumour that a Kabaineri man had threatened to cut the next patrol officer or Policeman he saw with an axe was reported to the patrol. When the patrol arrived at Kabaineri the man who was alleged to have made the threat was located and questioned. He denied the report, and the original informant admitted that the threat was made two months ago and was probably only made in conversation. The reason given for the threat was that the man was tired of patrols coming and going through his area (a similar reason as that given for the 1960 threat which said that the patrols scared the game). Relations with the Kabaineri people during the patrol were friendly, but the attendance even after a warning of the patrol's ETA was poor. Patrols do not stop over night in this village as a rule because there is no rest house. Due to the reported rumour which amounted to nothing and the poor attendance the patrol spent one night in the village in a rough shelter which the people no longer use. Relations improved as did the attendance to a certain extent.
3. The Dera (Border Census Division) receives a good deal of attention by patrols due to it's political importance. Generally however patrols concentrate their activity in the Horenda language group area (Kamberatoro area) which includes all villages in the division with the exception of Bambol ~~XXX~~ which is of the same language group as the Amanab Local People. Bambol is the most northerly, and the most isolated of the Dera villages. This group had a full day's warning of the patrol's arrival, and the patrol spent two days in the village, the vaccinations being given on the third morning yet only 61% of the people were vaccinated. Most of the absentees were reported to be at IYERA village in West Irian (also of the same language group) for a singsing. The Lulusi of Bambol reported however that one man had expressed a desire not to see the patrol and had left after notice of the patrol's arrival was given.
4. Later in the patrol the European teacher at Kamberatoro reported that when he had visited the Bambol village the previous day in search of possible school children there had been very few people present and they denied even having any children.
5. It is felt that the Bambol people and the people of the more western Amanab local villages require more intensive contact. The large numbers of people indicated as missed from Manggau and Kamberatoro are misleading because a tax census list which was out of date was used.

Villages:

6. The village of MANGWAR (See Political Situation) was visited by the patrol. The village consists of three houses which are located on top of a limestone outcrop. There are no more sites for houses on the outcrop and the people have agreed to build their village on a perfect village site located one hundred yards east of the outcrop when the village is extended. At the present time the only access to the village is via two log ladders and up a steep rock face.

Outline of Political Situation:

7. The Mangwar group moved from their own lands to the KOMANDO area in West Irian in 1959 (according to Lucas the Catachist at Kamberatoro) to be near the Catholic Mission school there. A small group of these people have returned to their own lands and have built the above mentioned village. The village is located approximately a quarter of a mile inside Australian Territory. The remaining Mangwar people are expected to move to the new village site in the near future. The total population of the group is believed to be about sixty.

8. In March these people requested that their children be allowed to attend the Mission Primary T school at Kamberatoro. The writer established the actual location of the village during the patrol and three of the men agreed to accompany the patrol back to Amanab where they were shown the Agricultural Extension centre, the School, the Amanab Buyer's Club etc. The people are now very keen to have their children attend school at Amanab. This group have been the subject of confidential correspondence from the ADC.

9. During the patrol informal discussions about Local Government were held with the people. At Oekwanda the patrol was visited by the newly elected Councillors from Mongo and Tengirabu in the Green River Council area. These men talked with the Oekwanda people and showed off their new badges which probably brought a little realism into the thinking of the people about Local Government. Generally speaking however I feel that the only way that these people will understand Local Government fully will be when they are involved in a council themselves. The Dera people have had only limited opportunity to go to work outside the district, or to other parts of the district, so their contact with established councils is negligible.


10. Until 1962 the Dutch Catholic Mission had influence at Kamberatoro. After the take over of the Dera Enclave the Passionist Mission at Vaniao stationed a priest at Kamberatoro. Between 1962 and the present time both Administration and Mission teachers have run a Primary T school there at various times. Fr Gregory left Kamberatoro early in 1965 and was replaced by a priest who has since left and a Mission school teacher who arrived in March 1965 and who has restarted the school. The teacher has recruited pupils from Mamberato and Kamberatoro as day students and has also 34 borders who are mainly from Menggau, Wagarinda and Hindabal.

11. It is perhaps a little early to decide what the local attitude to the school and Mission is, however the teacher reports that the Kamberatoro people have volunteered to build a church free of charge, and the writer saw the first signs of this building being constructed. It was also reported

Appendix A

SMALL POX VACCINATION COVERAGE.

<u>Village</u>	<u>No Vaccinated</u>	<u>No Missed</u>	<u>% Vaccinated</u>
KWOPINAU	155	7	96
KABAINERI	54	11	83
PETAINERI No 1	137	13	91
PETAINERI No 2	58	0	100
IAPAR No 1	98	1	99
IAPAR No 2	39	2	93
IAPAR No 3	49	0	100
WAGARINDA	36	0	100
MENGGAU	141	13	92
BARBOL	44	28	61
KAMBERATORO	160	15	91
AKINARI	80	4	95
TAMARABEK	35	1	97
MAMAMBRA	120	0	100
NINDABAI	68	2	97
YAMANAINDA	103	0	100
DEKWANDA	56	4	93
LIHEN	40	7	85
NAINERI	216	6	97
TOTALS	1689	114	93


L.W. Bragge
Patrol Officer

2

Appendix B

COMMENTS ON PATROL POLICE - Amanab Patrol No 8/64-5

<u>No</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>From</u>	<u>to</u>	<u>Conduct</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Comments</u>
8510	TIRIHO	3/5/65	Amanab	Dera C.D.	Good	23	Effective
8564	MORIS	"	"	" "	Satisfactory	19	Independant
10418	WAKON	"	"	" "	Good	19	Satisfactory
11333	NUWA	"	"	" "	Good	23	Useful

L.W. Bragge
Patrol Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. 10/1964-5 AMANAB

Patrol Conducted by R.D. KNOTT (CADET PATROL OFFICER)

Area Patrolled PART DERA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives 2 Members R.P.N.G.C. 1 Interpreter

Duration—From 5/5/1965 to 12/5/1965

Number of Days 8

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 30/4b/1965

Medical 9/1964

Map Reference BORDER SPECIAL SHEET 2 (1:100,000)

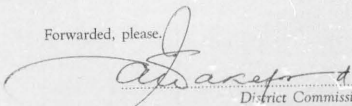
Objects of Patrol SURVEY ROAD ROUTE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

31.15/1965


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

.....
.....
.....

67-8-81

17th June, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WERAK.

AMANAB PATROL REPORT NO. 10/64-65

Your memorandum 67-3-9 of 1st June, 1965
refers.

2. Thank you for the interesting report sub-
mitted by Mr. (G.P.O.) Knott.

3. I agree with your covering remarks. Ad-
ministration Officers on patrol should repeatedly im-
press on the people that it is a good thing to help
carry a patrol through their area, if they want law,
order and development.

T. G. Aitchison,
A/DIRECTOR.



67. 8. 21

67-3-9/184

Department of District
Administration,
Sepik District,
WEHAK

1st June, 1965

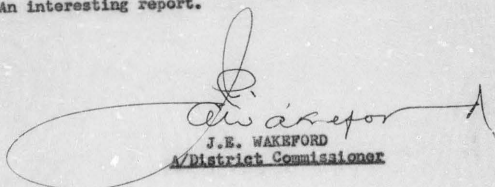
Assistant District Commissioner,
~~AMARAB~~

Amanab Patrol Report No. 10-64/65

Please thank Mr Knott for his report. I feel that he may be right in his statements about carriers and over patrolling, but we cannot think of letting up at present.

The Mission and the School at Kamberatore are causing me some concern. I have spoken to the Monsignor and he assures me that they have the matter in hand, but as he points out lack of staff is one of their greatest problems.

An interesting report.


J.E. WAKEFORD
District Commissioner

→ cc. The Director,
Department of District
Administration,
Konedobu

*Amara
New Commission, per
P 16/65*

67-1-5

7
8
Sub-District Office,
AMANAB,
Santik District.

17th May 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
NEWARK.

AMANAB PATROL NUMBER 10-64/65.

PART DERA DIVISION.

This report is a straightforward one and calls for little comment. The main objective was to survey and peg portion of the road between Kamberatoro and Amanab. To date several ground patrols had failed to locate an obvious route, however a possible means of access ~~was~~ through the high limestone bluffs in the area was examined and reported upon by Mr. P.C. Bragge (refer Patrol No. 8). This area was aeriually examined, decided upon and work commenced.

The officer's comments regarding village officials are pertinent. The nature of the people is to reject any authority and the few officials that show promise receive absolutely no support from the people. As I have previously written engaging carriers is most difficult and only the continued presence of an officer in the area over a long period will change basic attitudes.

Forwarded for your action and onward movement please.

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

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MIGRAT

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PREAMBLE.

.. AMANAB

.. AMANAB SUB-DISTRICT

.. SEPIK DISTRICT

PATROL NUMBER .. AMANAB No. 19/64-5

PATROL CONDUCTED BY .. R.D. KNOTT (C.P.O.)

AREA PATROLLED .. DERA (part of the division)

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.. 2 members R.P.N.G.C.

.. 1 Interpreter

DURATION OF PATROL .. 8 days

PERIOD .. 5/5/65 to 12/5/65

LAST PATROL TO AREA .. D.D.A. 23 days, April 65.

.. P.H.D. 7 days, September, 65.

.. D.A.S.F. 12 days, October 64.

.. P.I.R. 6 days, April 65.

OBJECTS OF PATROL .. SURVEY ROAD ROUTE

.. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

MAP REFERENCE .. AITAPE FORMIL

PATROL DIARY.

(7)

AMANAB PATROL No. 10/64-5.

- May 5th, 1965. Cargo line departed Amanab for Kamberatoro at 8 O'clock. Self awaited arrival of A.D.C. and helicopter. On arrival of helicopter the A.D.C. and P.O. conducted aerial survey of proposed road route. Then flew to Kamberatoro myself and was shown proposed route by P.O..
- May 6th, 1965. Walked over proposed route with Luluai APWI of Kamberatoro and showed him where the road would probably go. On reaching objective set by the A.D.C. (a garden site) returned to Kamberatoro. Terrain will present difficulties. Discussion held with above mentioned V.O. re various matters of interest. Word sent out to the gardens for labour to help cut the track.
- May 7th, 1965. Began pegging out the road.
- May 8th, 1965. Continued with road surveying.
- May 9th, 1965. Visited the burial grounds used by these people before the coming of the Europeans. Conversation with A.D.C. at 1600.
- May 10th, 1965. Spent pegging out more road. Word sent out to local luluais that they were to come in and see me at Kamberatoro in order to compile labour rolls for road work.
- May 11th, 1965. Pegged out more road. So far have crossed eight places where bridges will have to be built.
- May 12th, 1965. Stretch of country before set objective reached now fairly easy going, handed over, APWI is a great help and understands fairly well what is required. Departed for Amanab at 8.15 and arrived at 14.15.

PATROL STOOD DOWN.

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MIGRAT

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1.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS.

1. The author arrived at Kamberatoro by helicopter, one of several trips made that day. Previously the Assistant District Commissioner and Patrol Officer had made the trip to conduct an aerial survey of the new road route proposed by the latter. The Medical Assistant stationed at Amanab also visited Kamberatoro in this way to familiarise with the area. This phenomenon of the helicopter caused a deal of interest to the local indigenes; the Luluai of Kamberatoro, APWI, was shown over the helicopter and as he was the only adult venturesome enough to go right up to the 'chopper gained quite a deal of prestige. The word 'helicopter' has been added to the vernacular.

2. The main object of the patrol was to peg out a section of new road which will eventually link this politically important area to Amanab. This is quite a formidable task and will in all probability take some considerable time. The topography of this area does not lend itself to the task, the land is characterised by rugged, rolling hills, limestone outcrops and is thickly vegetated with timber and jungle undergrowth. The land is cut by many small streams which will necessitate numerous bridges.

3. The people of the Kamberatoro area (Horenia language group) were found to be a basically friendly group, though inclined to be introvert and independent in attitude. They are deeply immersed in their own way of life and though they must be aware of the Administration and its activities in the area it is felt by the author that they do not associate themselves with these activities as much as the Administration may wish them to. There are exceptions, Luluai APWI among them. The author left Kamberatoro feeling sure that if this particular V.O. was given more tangible backing by the Administration he would prove to be a valuable asset in the projects being carried out in the area now, such as road development. The situation at the moment is that he receives co-operation from some of the people, but by no means all. This situation was discussed verbally with the A.D.C. upon the patrol's return to Amanab.

la

MIGRAT
In
F

VILLAGES.

4. Kamberatoro and Nimberatoro were the only two villages seen and were found clean. Both are situated upon hill-tops, Kamberatoro station lies in the depression between these two villages. The water supply is adequate, however the hygiene habits of these people leave something to be desired.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

5. Kamberatoro Lulua was found to be a most co-operative official by the patrol. Nimberatoro Lulua was absent in Amanab during the patrol's visit. Although word was sent out to other Village Officials to come in to Kamberatoro in order to help the author compile work lists, several did not turn up as they could not be located, this being the gardening season. However representatives of all the local villages were advised that they would be required to help work on the road for a week in a rotation system.

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION.

6. The Passionist Mission have a lay teacher stationed at Kamberatoro who is running the school. There is no priest stationed at Kamberatoro at the moment but this would appear to be due to the present shortage of staff caused by this mission's attendance of a seminary in Australia. The local people seem to be supporting this Mission, a church is under construction at the moment. Native foods are being made available to the Mission for purchase also. The school children are helping to work gardens and a generally friendly atmosphere was apparent to the author.

LIVESTOCK.

7. No livestock at the moment. The missionary intends trying to build up a poultry yard importing chickens from Vanimo if permission granted by Mission H.Q.'s at Vanimo.

CARRIERS.

8. This could well develop into a problem as there is a marked reluctance to engage in carrying cargo, this is especially applicable to the Kamberatoro and Nimberatoro groups. The prevalent attitude seems to be that if there is any likelihood of their being asked to carry the majority of them migrate into the surrounding gardens.

8. (cont.) The missionary advised that this reluctance on the part of the locals to carry made his problems of supplying the school greater (this situation was alleviated for some time with the arrival of the helicopter which delivered supplies sufficient for some time). However the fact remains that this issue of carrying cargo may develop into a problem-it could be partially the result of 'over-patrolling', this area has had many patrols recently due to the political factor. The matter was discussed verbally with the Assistant District Commissioner when the patrol returned to Amanab.

HEALTH.

9. The Aid Post Orderly stationed at Kamberatoro reported that some of the people were making use of the post. He also seemed rather dismayed at the sanitation habits of the people. However overall the general health seemed fair, no blatant cases of neglect re tropical ulcers etc were observed. Lulusi APWI reported the most common illness to be characterised by head pains, the remedy for which was to sleep by the fire according to him.

AGRICULTURE.

10. Sago and sweet potatoe are the staple diet, grown by a four month progression cycle, that is the proposed site is cleared and burnt off initially, planting is carried out and in the fourth month the produce eaten. It was reported that there is no shortage of fresh food, the gardens are planted individually. These vegetables are supplemented by hunting of wild fowl which are plentiful. A pig is killed quite frequently and occasions a social gathering.

EDUCATION.

11. The school consists of a preparatory and grade one standards, the former is taught by a native teacher and the latter by the European lay teacher. The average age is about six or seven. Supposedly the pupils deserving higher education will be channelled on through either the Vanimo Mission school or the Administration Technical school at Amanab.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

12. Primary purpose for the mounting of this patrol was road work. Author was taken over the route proposed by the A.D.C. by helicopter and given an objective to try and reach. Lulusi APWI was taken ov

on Register

12. (cont.) the route and possible alternatives were investigated. Route was then cut out. When patrol departed only about half a days work was required to finish this section.

CEMETRIES.

13. Traditional burial site of the local people was visited. This aspect has already been covered by Amanab Patrol Report No.8/6-5. The place is still regarded with some awe by the locals. It is quite an impressive spot, thickly covered jungle slopes giving way to massive outcrops of limestone, the silence only broken by the constant dripping of water down the stones.

LABOUR.

14. A small percentage of these people go into Amanab in order to procure casual labouring work. Due to the nature of the way of life of these people, large amounts of time are spent in gardens etc., and to the general scarcity of population, labour may be said to be scarce.

..... " "



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of NORTH SEPIK Report No. AMANAB 41/64-5

Patrol Conducted by L.W. BRAGGE PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled Part AUGUST RIVER C.D. (IDAMARU)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives 1

Duration—From 5/6/1965 to 7/6/1965

Number of Days 3

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11/1965

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

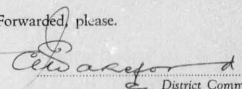
Map Reference FORMIL MAY RIVER

Objects of Patrol COMPLETE LAND TRANSFER AT IDAMANU (PAYMENTS FOR LAND AND TREES)

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1. 19/1965


District Commissioner

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

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

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

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M.	F.

67-8-90

15th July, 1965.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AMANAB PATROL REPORT NO. 11/64-65

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of
a patrol report by Mr. Bragge covered by your memo-
randum 67-3-9 of 1st July, 1965.

2. A very short patrol in which the task
set was accomplished. No further comment is necessary.

T. G. Aitchison,
A/DIRECTOR.

67-8-904 (7)

MICRO

F



67-3-9/1872

Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

1st July, 1965

Assistant District Commissioner,
AMANAB

Patrol Report No. 11

Please thank Mr Bragge for his patrol report.

It is pleasing to note that these people gave the patrol a good reception and that they were satisfied with the price paid for the land.

It is no use worrying about "Mission ways" on getting work out of the people without pay. To all Missions the end justifies the means. One of these days the people will wake up.

A very neat report. There were no contingencies attached for camping allowance.

J. E. Wakeford
 J. E. WAKEFORD
 A/District Commissioner

cc. The Director,
Department of District Administration,
Konedobu

D.S. RUMBUDD
Assistant District Commissioner

Popula⁺

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②

MIGRAT

In
F

67-1-10

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB,
Sepik District.

21st June 1965.

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

AMANAB PATROL NUMBER 11 - 1964/5
IDAM AREA - AUGUST RIVER DIV.

The attached report is forwarded for your action please. Mr. P.O. Bragge carried out a brief field trip to the above area to complete the "Anaeifian" land purchase - my letter 35-3-9 of 16th June 1965 refers.

The establishment of a Mission and a light aircraft on the South side of the Sepik River should do much to improve contact with villages and scattered peoples of the area. Some social and economic progress (with sale of foods) is expected to result.

I feel however that the Administration should also improve its contacts "across the river" and during the forthcoming year ~~renewing~~ our effort in the Green River Patrol Post area will be directed towards two basic objectives :-

- a) concentration on local government activity and consolidation of the Green River Council; and
- b) survey and location of a Patrol Post in the August River area and establishment of a base camp and communications. Provision has already been made for this in the Estimates but it will be dependent on availability of staff, transport, funds and other factors.

Forwarded, please.

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

MICRAT

In

L. P.


INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this patrol was to complete the purchase of a piece of land at Idamaru, known as Analefian. The Christian Missions in Many Lands (C.M.M.L.) have an airstrip under construction on this land, and have applied for the lease.

The patrol took two days to reach Idamaru from Green River Patrol Post, and one day to return. Idamaru is located on the Idam river on the southern side of the Sepik river. The patrol travelled by paddle canoe down the Sepik from Iaburu village to the Idam river, thence up the Idam to Idamaru. The Idam river which in high water is navigable to powered canoes as far as Idamaru, was running very low and difficulty was found in manoeuvring the canoe past snags and through shallow, swift water.

Idamaru village is located on the alluvial plain of the Idam river. The soil in this area seems to be unusually fertile, and garden produce is abundant. The people seem to rely more on taro as a source of food than they do on sago. The soil's ability to produce quick growing dense undergrowth came under the special notice of the patrol when the writer walked around the land boundaries with the owners. This area was cut when the survey was done six months ago, but the patrol found difficulty cutting a track through the undergrowth, let alone finding the Kwila posts marking the corners.

When the payment was made to the land owners and the owners of the economic trees, these people and independent witnesses expressed satisfaction at the price (£11-6-0 for the land and £35 for the trees.)


L.W. Bragge
Patrol Officer.

Population Register

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MIGRATION

In	
Out	
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PATROL DIARY - ANCHAB PATROL No 11/64-5

- 5th June 1965 Departed Green River Patrol Post 0915 on foot, arrived Green River 1125, thence by paddle canoe to IABURU. Departed IABURU per two paddle canoes 1445, arrived Sepik/Idam river junction 1445, arrived SERERIAN 1830. Slept SERERIAN
- 6th June 1965 Departed SERERIAN per single paddle canoe 0810. River shallow and swift. Arrived IDAMARU 1253. Advised owners to be present next morning for payments to be made. Rest of Sunday observed. Slept Idamaru.
- 7th June 1965 0730 owners assembled. Walked around land boundaries with owners. Read and explained transfer agreement made payments to land and tree owners. 0745 departed Idamaru per single paddle canoe. Arrived Sererian 1150 changed into double paddle canoe. Arrived Sepik 1445 arrived Iaburu 1550. 1555 departed Iaburu on foot arrived Green River Patrol Post 1830.

Patrol Stood Down

[Signature]
L. Bragg
Patrol Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEPIK.....Report No.....13-1964/65.....

Patrol Conducted by.....E.B.BOROK (PATROL OFFICER).....

Area Patrolled.....PART DERA C/D & PART AMAMAB LOCAL C/D.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....A.D.C. (6 days).....

Natives.....3 Members R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 23/6/1965 to 30/7/1965.

Number of Days.....38.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....5/5/1965 & 23/6/65

Medical/9/1964 P.I.R. PATROL- 14/7/65.

Map Reference.....Border Special Sheet 2, Oct. '64 series and attached rough Sketch of the area.

Objects of Patrol.....Road Supervision & General Administration.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MÖRESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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67-8-111

(14)

67-3-9 / 3-2/

Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

25th August, 1965

~~The Assistant District Commissioner,
Subdistrict Office,
AMANAB.~~

AMANAB PATROL NO. 13 of 1964/65

Receipt of the report of the above numbered patrol by Mr. Bernard Borok into part of the Dera and Amanab Local Census Divisions is acknowledged with thanks.

Regarding the Adult Education Course it is hoped to hold such course early in October here in Wewak and in view of Mr. Borok's observations and your recommendation, I will ensure that people from this area are at least included in the Course.

Your comments are noted and adequately cover the report. Mr. Borok has submitted a satisfactory report.

E. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS) *th*
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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



67-8-11

24th September, 1965.

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

AMANAB PATROL REPORT NO. 13/1964-65:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a patrol report by Mr. Borok, covered by your memo 67-3-9/321 of 25th August, 1965.

2. The comments of Mr. Moorhouse and yourself were noted.

3. Although Mr. Borok's main task was to supervise the building of a road, yet he apparently has spent quite a lot of time preparing notes in the field and giving a lot of thought to the problems of these people. He has written a fairly good, readable report and with more application he should become adept at this sort of work. He has certainly carried out his first solo patrol with energy and initiative. I am sure these young men are doing a good day to day job in the field, but the real difficulty arises in transferring to paper the various thoughts that are formed on the subject matter.

(T.G. Aitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.

(3)

AMANAB PATROL REPORT NO. 13-64/65.

1. INTRODUCTION.

Amanab Patrol No. 13-64/65 was conducted into Kamberatoro and Nimberatoro villages, in the Dera Enclave of the Dera Census Division and into Naineri village in the Amanab Local Census Division. The two villages, KAMBERATORO and NIMBERATORO, lie west of Amanab Station and east of the International Border neighbouring them.

The village of NAINERI is one of the furthest villages of the Amanab Local C/D lying west of Amanab. These villages had been visited by the various Patrols in the past and again two patrols were conducted into the area by D.D.A officers- one led by A.D.C. Mr. O'Donnell (Ref. Amanab Report No. 12-64/65) and this patrol led by the writer.

The main objects of this Patrol were Road Supervision and General Administration. The proposed Amanab-Naineri-Kamberatoro road had been partly done in the past. The part which the Patrol mainly concentrated on, is the section between NAINERI and KAMBERATORO villages. This section was surveyed as reference Patrol Reports Nos. 8/64-65 & 10-64/65. There had been some work done at both ends of this section. However the aim of this Patrol was only a continuation of supervision at these ends.

There had been a very good turn up of village people who came and worked. This was shown by the turn up of village men and women from villages near the border. Also there were more people working on the road during this Patrol than those working in the past. The large number working at Kamberatoro's end had come from these border villages, namely, NINDEBAI, MANAMBRA, WAGAI, WAGARINDA and MANGWAR. These villagers had come to work for the first time on the road.

The Patrol's aims had been successfully established, regardless of people's reluctance to provide carriers to carry Patrol cargoes and other minor oppositions that the patrol encountered.

2. PATROL DIARY.

Wed. 23/6/65. Made final preparations for patrol. 1130hrs departed for NAINERI village by tractor with patrol cargoes from AMANAB. Mr. O'Donnell and other members of the patrols followed later on foot. Arrived NAINERI 1350hrs. Road was slippery owing to the night's rainfall. The reception held with the village people that afternoon was good. Slept at Naineri village.

Thurs. 24/6/65. 0845hrs villagers assembled; census revised after the council talks given by Mr. O'Donnell. Four new names were recorded and treatment of sores were carried out by the two Aid-Post orderlies who accompanied Mr. O'Donnell's patrol. 1330hrs inspected the village. Nine new latrines were marked and dug. Camped Naineri.

Frid. 25/6/65. 0835hrs left NAINERI for KAMBERATORO. Passed KMOFINAU village- 30 minutes' walk from NAINERI. The track was very swampy in some parts this was due to shaded trees near the track. Shouts and the sounds of drums could be heard as the patrol proceeded through to KAMBERATORO. As it was told that there is a village singing going on at LIHEN. Arrived KAMBERATORO at 1145hrs. Met Iuluai APMAI of Kamberatoro but the villagers were presented at the singing at LIHEN. Also met the European lay Mission teacher at Kamberatoro. Slept at Kamberatoro.

Sat. 26/6/65. Very heavy shower in the morning. Waited in vain village people to turn up from the singing at LIHEN. Received word that the people will return from the singing at nightfall. Camped Kamberatoro.

Sund. 27/6/65. Self observed. Mr. O'Donnell led his Patrol to the border villages for Small Pox Vaccination and to settle disputes of these villages. Camped Kamberatoro.

(A)

Mond. 23/6/65. 0800hrs waited in vain for people to assemble for instructions on road work. Went into the village and took 28 men and 2 women who volunteered to work. There wasn't any opposition from any of them in refusing to work. Supervised the work that day. The other patrol returned from border villages that afternoon. Camped Kamberatoro.

Tues. 29/6/65. 0835hrs work resumed with more people from nearby villages (Namberatoro and Akimari) wanting to do road work. However the day's work had been very slow, this had been the result of the night's singsing, which started off from 1930hrs the previous evening to 0730 the following morning. Consequently people turned up very tired. Supervised the work whole day. Camped Kamberatoro.

Wed. 30/6/65. 0800hrs villagers assembled for work. Carriers were required to carry cargoes for the other patrol. Short of work-men- only 4 old men and 4 women left for work. They refused to work unless the full crowd is present, so no work was done on the road that day. Self made out roll-calls for those people working on the road. Camped.

Thurs. 1/7/65. 0800hrs people turned up for work. 28 men and women from MAMAMBRA came up for work. Sections of the road were divided for each village to do. Some men were sent to cut down trees and to clear the bush while the rest kept on digging the already cleared site. Camped.

Frid. 2/7/65. Work resumed at 0800hrs. Supervised the work whole day. Although the turn out of workers had been good during the week, but the people's attitude towards hard work is rather lacking, because it was seen that some of them preferred others to work for them while they could sit around and tell tales the whole day. This also showed that there isn't much co-operation among the people themselves. Camped.

Sat. 3/7/65. The people were told to visit their villages to get food for their need during the working days, as some of them were from far away villages. There wasn't any work done that day. Camped.

Sund. 4/7/65.

Observed.

Mond. 5/7/65. 0800hrs village assembly, work resumed. The number on road work was up to 75. Sent Constable 1st Class- Pelika to look for Sapien of Akimari village. He was thought to have stole a girl from Naineri village during the singsing at Lihen about ten days ago. He returned with both Sapien and the girl. Kal and Yakop were told to have helped the man - Sapien. This case was later reported to ADC, Amanab and it be heard and dealt with by the officer hearing the case. Self supervised the work and camped at Kamberatoro.

Tues. 6/7/65. Had Constable GUMA/TANDI sent in from Naineri. He and Pelika were sent out to look for the two patients who fled from the Amanab Hospital. They (patients) were living at Mengau village as told by the people. Work resumed and self supervised the work. The policemen returned with one of the patients by name of Markus. The other fled into the bush, but later turned up for work and was then caught. Camped.

Wed. 7/7/65. 0800hrs people turned up for work. There were 30 people from Mindebai, Wagai, Mangwar and Wagurinda villages came to work on the road. Some carriers were required to carry patrol's cargoes to Naineri village on road inspection. Departed Kamberatoro at 0915 and arrived Naineri at 1225hrs. Inspection was carried out on the new toilets and the road work at that end. The toilets were all roofed and the work had been going on very steadily. The stony part on the steep climb had been a main factor in slowing the progress of the work on this end. The village of Naineri looked very tidy. Camped at Naineri.

Thurs. 8/7/65. Recorded names of workers at Naineri and those at Waineri section. Walked the site where it had been surveyed. There were about a dozen women working on the road at Waineri section, where an area of the road had to be altered because of the present steep climb by the tractor. Camped at Naineri.

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Fri. 9/7/65. Supervised the road work at Naineri thence walked to Waineri (30 minutes' walk from Naineri) to see the work. Most people working on this end of the road were from Naineri, Kwofinau, Haheri, Waineri and Sarrrnag villages. People here only work harder when there is any constant watch or when they are told to. Camped Waineri.

Sat. 10/7/65. Village people went to their villages to look for food, self returned to the station. Slept at Amanab.

Sund. 11/7/65. Had discussion with the ADC about the road and asked for more road supplies for the area patrolled. No carriers were available so slept at the station.

Mon. 12/7/65. 0815hrs departed Amanab by tractor with some road supplies for Naineri. Inspected the work and camped at Naineri.

Tues. 13/7/65. #3 Counted spades, shovels and other tools used at Naineri and Waineri sections. Returned to Naineri and arranged carriers to accompany the patrol to Kamberatoro. 7 more carries were required to carry road supplies for Kamberatoro. Departed at 1100hrs for Kamberatoro and arrived at 1420hrs. Went to inspect the road work and then returned to pay off the carriers. Camped at Kamberatoro.

Wed. 14/7/65. 0730 people gathered for roll-call and work resumed. Supervised work whole morning then returned to the rest house for lunch. Met P.I.R. Patrol which came through from PAGEI. Had discussion with the Lieutenant, who is a Panuan, about the area. He stated that this was his first time to lead the P.I.R. Patrol alone. Their patrol left at 1425hrs for the Amanab Station via Naineri village. Camped.

Thurs. 15/7/65. 0730hrs crowd assembled and work resumed, self stayed at the rest house for some correspondence, then went to inspect work in the afternoon. Camped Kamberatoro.

Wed. 16/7/65. Work resumed at 0800hrs. Walked part of the surveyed track accompanied by two men who knew where the survey was made. Returned to supervise the work. Sections divided for each village to do had been creating some signs of competition among the villages and had helped to increase the distance of road completed by each village each day. This was so, because each village tried to finish first before the others. Camped at Kamberatoro.

Sat. 17/7/65. Villagers returned to their villages for food, self observed. Camped at Kamberatoro.

Sund. 18/7/65. Observed.

Mon. 19/7/65. All villages with exception of Kamberatoro and majority from Nimberatoro villages appeared for work. There was a man dying in the village so that the people from these two villages refused to work. There were oppositions made by other villages refusing to work because they too wanted to see the man. However they finally turned up after they were told that they were told that they would not get any money for the day's work if they refuse to work that day. Supervised work and camped at Kamberatoro.

Tues. 20/7/65. All villagers turned up for work the close relatives of the dead man were told to attend his funeral. The corpse was buried in a grave at his village, instead of their usual custom of leaving their dead lying unburied on the side of the hill. Self being accompanied by two villagers to walk the surveyed track to where it links the main track. The area walked had been heavily covered by thick forest and it is estimated that it took 90 minutes walk from where the work is being done to the junction of the trucks. Camped Kamberatoro.

Wed. 21/7/65. 0800hrs usual attendance and resumed work. Supervised work thence returned to rest house for some correspondence. Camped.

Thurs. 22/7/65 Very heavy shower in the morning delayed village attendance for the roll-call. At 08:15 people turned up. Work resumed and supervised work in the morning and afternoon spent doing some correspondence. The turn out of workers during the week had been quite good and the number of people working had reached more than a hundred. The rate of work done by each village was about 25yards a day but sometimes where the going is easy ~~25~~ each village would complete 50yards a day. Camped.

Fri. 23/7/65. Not full attendance of workers that morning owing to 6 people absent from work, but said to be sick. This was so because there was a flu spreading throughout the area.

Left Kamberatoro at 0930 hrs on road inspection visit to Waineri. Carriers were very reluctant at first to carry Patrol cargoes but then volunteered. New supplies were brought in from the station by the tractor to Waineri. Spent the afternoon in bed with the flu. Camped Waineri.

Sat. 24/7/65. Kept one patient who just fled from the Amanab Hospital and sent words to the Medical Officer at Amanab for his return. Spent the day in bed with the flu. Camped Waineri.

Sund. 25/7/65. An Aid-Post orderly together with four carriers arrived to carry the patient to the station as he was really in very bad shape with the swollen knees. Self camped at Waineri.

Mond. 26/7/65. Words were received of Patrol's return to the station this coming Friday. Provided carriers to carry shovels, spades and mattocks to Kamberatoro. People assembled for roll-call and work resumed. Still had the flu so returned to bed. Camped Waineri.

Tues. 28/7/65. 0830 people turned up for roll-call. Inspected work done at Waineri. Clearing and digging had been going considerably. The work now had passed the steep part to the level ground. Work completed at 1700hrs. Camped.

Wed. 28/7/65. Walked to Waineri section to inspect the work. There was full attendance working there, when checked through the roll-call. Returned to Waineri at 1400hrs and marked out new parts to be cleared and dug. Work ended at 1700hrs. Slept at Waineri.

Thurs. 29/7/65. Sent words to people working at Kamberatoro to leave for the station the following day. Supervised work at Waineri and told the people to walk to the station for their pay. Then walked to Waineri area to inspect the work and informed people there to leave for the station also.

The road at Waineri had extended to more than 100yards during the patrol's stay in the area. The section altered at Waineri had partly been completed. Slept at Waineri.

Frid. 30/7/65. All road tools at Waineri and Waineri were being collected. The tools at Kamberatoro were put in the rest house there as told. Self and patrol members left Waineri 0915 for the station. Workers from Waineri and Waineri were paid. Some of the Kamberatoro crowd arrived in the late afternoon and others arrived at nightfall. Slept at the station.

The Patrol came to end.

67-1-5

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB,
Sepik District.

13th August 1965

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AMANAB PATROL NUMBER 13-1964/5

PART DERA AND AMANAB LOCAL DIVS.

Forwarded herewith is a report by Mr. Bernard Borok, Patrol Officer, of his recent patrol to the above specified areas. The patrol was of a routine nature primarily designed to consolidate administration influence in the Dera by keeping an officer there. It had the secondary object of extending work on the pioneer road between Kamberatoro and Amanab.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The general situation in the area has been well described in past reports. My attitude is that constant patrolling over a long period is the best available means to overcome the apathy that prevails. Mr. Borok's suggestion of an Adult Education Course for the area is recommended. One held in 1963 came to a catastrophic conclusion when several men were drowned at Aitape on their way home. It is felt that another such Course would now be acceptable to the people and have much administrative advantage.

The matter of the woman Wilhemina GUANI crossing to this Territory was a normal social event and calls for no special comment. It is pleasing to note however the villagers awareness of the border as such and their willingness to comply with our laws.

Mr. Borok does not mention that some talks were held with groups regarding the formation of the Council. Elections have been set down for October 12th and plans are in hand. No specific details were introduced at this stage in order to avoid complication and confusion. The whole proposed Amanab Council area has now been covered by electoral education patrols.

VILLAGES.

One of the aims of the road is to encourage peoples voluntary resettlement where they have land adjacent to it. The people of the MAINERI hamlet have apparently decided that their best social and economic interests will be served by moving to the road - this is a most encouraging sign.

HEALTH.

It is almost a year since the DERA was fully patrolled by an officer of the Dept. of Public Health and I feel this time lag is excessive. The Aid Post at Kamberatoro has ~~been~~ not as yet been re-staffed. It is recommended that some progressive action be taken by P.H.D. in this sphere.

ROADWORK.

This is progressing well and the money (£1250) allocated for the project under the Border Development Programme

(16)

has been fully expended. Additional project money had been applied for. Approximately 6-7 miles of road over difficult terrain has yet to be constructed Before the road link to Amanab is complete and this is expected to take another 12 - 18 months. Its completion however will be the most significant factor in opening up this isolated region.

GENERAL.

This was Mr. Borok's first solo patrol and it is apparent that he carried it out with energy and initiative. The report is informative and I am confident that his expression and spelling will improve with experience.

Forwarded for your action, please. Claim for camping Allowance is attached.

D. B. Moorhouse

D.B. MOORHOUSE,
Assistant District Commissioner.

[Faint, mostly illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. Some words like "patrol" and "cargoes" are visible at the bottom.]

PATROL CARGOES.

... WAGHOUT MEN TO CARRY ...

①

Observations and Comments.

3. NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The patrol was well received in the villages visited. Words were sent out to the villages prior to patrol's arrival. During few occasions, receptions held with the people had been quite good. Many people could hardly understand or speak pidgin, but those who could understand it were quite helpful in translating what had been said to the others. I feel that if an Adult Education Course is carried out here or conducted out here for these people's benefits, it will certainly bring some good results. The adult men and women could be taught how to speak pidgin and learn more of outside surroundings from that of their village environment, which they had been adapted to.

Their understanding of what the Administration is trying to help them is rather acute. For example, the people don't fully understand the reason why a road has to be built through their area. Most of these people haven't or never seen a car before in their life, consequently, people incline to build the road following the foot tracks up the steep hills.

Their reluctance to provide carriers to carry cargoes was also encountered on this patrol. Some reasons they gave for their refusing to carry patrol cargoes, were found to be immaterial, namely, frightened of leeches and were hungry. For they know very well that their villages are being swarmed by the swarm of leeches and if they are not as lazy as they appeared to be, they could make gardens from which they can obtain food. It is not that many patrols visited the area in the past they made people tired of carrying cargoes, I incline to think that the people just don't like to be disturbed by the unwelcome visitors.

Minor complaints had been brought up to the patrol and settled accordingly with great satisfaction by the both parties. These complaints could be referred to as being family complaints mostly over food and other home duties.

A rumour went out that a woman from West Irian by the name of WILHELMINA GUANI of Kwingorobu village crossed the border to Mamambra village on this side of the Territory. Inquired on the matter and I was later informed that the husband had taken her back to her village in West Irian. It was told that the same woman had crossed the border once before in the past. Her reason for crossing the border was to look for LUKAS/MAI, a catechist at Kamberatoro. The people of Mamambra weren't so helpful in showing her the track which leads to Kamberatoro, so that she could find Lukas there.

Discussed the matter with Lukas, who informed me that he had helped the girl's parents in the past during the Dutch Administration of West New Guinea. The parents had promised him their daughter to marry him. However, because of long absence from the girl's village, on mission work, she had been forced to marry one of her village men. Lukas had been married to one of his village girl. Since the Indonesian's take-over of West Irian, Lukas had been prohibited to visit his wife, who is now living in her village, which is being under the Indonesian Government. The girl still ~~keeping~~ thinking of the promise made, decided to cross the border in look for Lukas. He and his brother Peter, also a catechist at Imonda, had been separated from their family since the take-over of West Irian by Indonesia. He had been with the Passionist Mission (R.C.) for about 13 years, and had not visited his village ever since. However he was told that if such case appears again in future he should report the matter to the Assistant District Commissioner at Amanab.

(a)
(b)

4. VILLAGES.

The villages visited by the Patrol seemed to be in very satisfactory conditions. At NAINERI village, people were told to build nine latrines as there hasn't been any built seen in the village. These latrines had been built and completed when the patrol visited the area on road inspection to the village.

However, in all the villages, pigs were left wandering freely in the village. The rest houses and the police houses were built by D.D.A. Patrols in the past. The houses built in the villages are only used when there is a social gathering, namely, a village singing and when there is a patrol visiting the village, but mostly the people live in their gardens.

The third hamlets of Naineri village is to be removed to the new site which is neighbouring the main road. The people of that hamlet wanted to leave their old hamlet because of the reason that it's being below the hill and it is hard for them to travel to the main village, when there is a large gathering or if they have to be called upon to work on the road. However the patrol did not try to encourage them to leave their old site, which is about 45 minutes' walk from the main village and thought to be quite satisfactory for the people to get food and water. But the majority in the hamlet preferred moving to the new site to living in the old hamlet. This was shown by the clearing and the cutting of bush material for housing, made before the patrol's visit to the area.

The houses in the area patrolled were poorly ventilated, this had been the result of lack of extra openings. The narrow holes, estimated to be 3" in height by 2" in width have been the only openings in the house beside the main entrance to the house. The houses which were seen contained one main room for sleeping with a fire-place placed in the middle.

Certainly these village conditions will gradually be improved when some of their village men visit other areas and see the improvement made there. However it will take along time yet before any improvement or progress could be carried out in the village. Their knowledge of their local surroundings is very obtuse, this is so, because some men who had attended the Adult Education Course in Wewak or had visited or employed to work in a more progressive area had done very little or nothing at all for their village men, when they returned to their villages. They don't like to be made exceptioners or be left out from any village usual activities and hence follow up with the crowd.

5. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Regardless of their misunderstanding of pidgin, their lack of knowledge of their roles to play as village headmen and the background in which they had been brought up in, the lulais appeared to be very friendly in welcoming the patrol. All the lulais with exception of Lulai APWAI of Kamberatoro, hadn't seen any other large centres beside their own village.

Lulai Apwai of Kamberatoro appears to be quite active and understands very little of pidgin. He helped the patrol only by getting his crowd ready to work, but he doesn't seem to be having very much influence over his village people. As it was remarked by some of his village men that they don't trust him and also he inclines to follow with the crowd on any activities that arisen in the village.

Tirinatus/Wagoi of Namberatoro village, lacks the understanding of pidgin but very active in his outlook. He was imprisoned in Hollandia during the Dutch Administration of West New Guinea, and had spent all his time in the village after his sentence.

Lulai Masawe of Naineri looks old in his appearance and lacks the understanding of pidgin. He seems rather conservative in his own thoughts and has no influence in his village. He doesn't seem to care of what is going on in the village.

Kim the lulai of Kwofinau is active, understands little of pidgin, appears to be helpful sometimes and has very little influence.

Generally speaking, the headmen incline to follow more with the crowd in their ideas. They assisted the patrol only if they want to or when they are told to, otherwise they look on what's the patrol's next move. They would certainly be present at the time when the patrol is ready to move to the next village, but quite often turn up without man to carry patrol cargoes.

6. HEALTH & SANITATION.

The villages inspected by the patrol were NAINERI, KAMBERATORO and NIMBERATORO. The former village had nine latrines built in the village. In others there were latrines built and found to be satisfactory.

Treatment of sores was carried out by the two Aid-Post orderlies, who accompanied the other patrol led by Mr. O'Donnell. It was seen at Kamberatoro that during the orderlies' presence at the Aid-Post at Kamberatoro, some people had turned up to have their sores treated. The sick also were attended to by the orderlies. Unfortunately, there wasn't any Aid-Post orderly present at the aid-post at Kamberatoro, when the other patrol left. The one stationed there had left about three months ago to bring his sick child to Amanab hospital and there hasn't been any replacement made since.

Quite a number of people in the area patrolled had very nasty sores. These sores occurred from small cuts and bruises, which hadn't been well cared for. Tropical ulcers had been a common sore to be found in the area. Many people who had the sores were sent to Amanab hospital for treatment. Undoubtedly, people often refuse to have their sores treated by the orderlies and it had happened in few cases that the patients were used to run away from the Amanab hospital and had to be returned. Nevertheless few requests had been made to the patrol for medicine to cure their sickness or treatment for their sores but there wasn't any medicine to give.

The Aid-Post at Kamberatoro contained some medical supplies, which were left there unconsidered. That was the only aid-post seen in the area. The people use to visit the Mission for treatment of their sores by the European lay Missionary teaching at the village. He informed the writer that their order for the Mission medical supplies to the area had been delayed because of the Mission plane which had to go to Wawak for some repair work. It is still uncertain when an aid-post orderly is to be sent to the area, even so, medical services to this area seem to be either ignored or forgotten.

A flu swept throughout the area and it was estimated that a dozen men, women and children caught it. There was an urgent request made by the people for an aid-post orderly to be sent to their area to attend to the sick. This matter was reported to the Medical Officer and the Assistant District Commissioner at Amanab. The aid-post orderly was immediately sent to the area. His stay however was short, and it is felt that the sickness had eventually slowed down. Many people on road work caught the sickness too as well as the writer. The flu caused head-aches, stomach-aches with a bad cold. People who caught the flu, warmed themselves near the fire as observed by the patrol. The work force was interrupted as result of this, for the rate could be estimated as being two people felt sick a day.

There were two patients who fled from the Amanab hospital and were finally caught by the patrol and were sent back to the hospital. There was also an attempt made by another by name of Yaumina/Burn, who had the swollen knees but was caught by the patrol at Naineri before he could make a further escape to his village of Yamaminda. After the patrol, those people who have sores were sent to Amanab hospital for treatment.

I suggest that there should be an aid-post orderly sent to look after the Aid-Post at Kamberatoro and to put those medical supplies at the aid-post into some use. His presence in the Aid-Post will gradually encourage the people to come for treatment, as it had been said, village people voluntarily came to ask the patrol for medicine. If there is any continuation of supervision on the people's health in the area, it will certainly win the people's confidence in the Administration for their health. As it had been stated that the people themselves appealed to the patrol on a request to send an aid-post orderly to the area. It showed that the people are now confident of taking the "white-man's medicine" instead of their usual appeals to the sorcerer who would use his charms on the sick-man. Anyway, the aid-post at Kamberatoro was cleared by the people when the orderly visited the area and it might seem that the people were very grateful to have the aid-post orderly sent to the area on their request.

cont'd. HEALTH & SANITATION.

The skin disease, called girrili, is also found in the area. The cause of this disease, is unknown to the writer but presumably it occurred as results of people refusing to wash themselves and of living only on one type of food, in this case sago had been their staple food and other edible leaves.

7. MISSION.

The only Mission station in the area visited, is the Passionist Mission (R.C.) at Kamberatoro. It had been under the supervision of a priest, Fr. Gregory, who left the station about four months ago, without any replacement made by the Mission. At present there is a European lay Missionary teacher and a teacher on loan to the Mission from Kavieng. These teachers are teaching at the Mission school at Kamberatoro.

The Mission school at Kamberatoro consisted of 65 students, out of whom four are girls. The school has 34 boarders and the rest are day students. The attendance at the school had been very remarkable as it was told by the teachers. No escapees had been made during the past three months. The standards were Prep and standard 2. There seems to be no definite decision made by the Mission in sending the students to Catholic Mission at Vanimo, when students complete standard 2 at Kamberatoro. But usually the Mission sends their students to the Administration school at Amanab.

The school was visited by the Mission Education inspector. He stated that his work is mainly to assist the teachers in their work and to inspect the students conditions in that area. The students don't seem to be bright at school, this probably due to the background that they had been brought up in. However, their interest of school work will certainly be widened when they reach high ~~school~~ standards in school.

Other villagers have their children sent to school at the Mission at Amanab, called the Christian Mission of Many Lands, with its base established at Amanab. This Mission had served the education for children of the local villages.

There is a European man with his wife, from the Summer Institute of Linguistic, establishing their camp at Baineri village. It is probably a branch of the Christian Mission of Many Lands. It was told to the writer that the members in this Institute is about 200 throughout the Territory. Its head-quarters is being based at KUNDIAMA, in the Eastern Highlands District. Their main aim is to study the local language and customs.

The Mission at Kamberatoro also set up a trade store. Supplies for this store had either come by air-drops (two drops during the patrol's stay in the village) or carried from the station of Amanab. However, there was very little stock in the store as seen by the patrol. The goods obtained by the store are mostly requirements for the local people. It always happened that the store runs out of stock.

There is also a catechist at the Mission at Kamberatoro, by the name of Lukas/Mai. He had lived in the area for more than thirteen years. He is quite helpful to issue information about the area.

The mission work at Kamberatoro had seemed to be very helpful to this people. This could be shown by the encouragement and advice which they gave to their students. The students had been brought to some controls by the teachers, namely full attendance at the school and not running away from the school as they did in the past. The trade store, in some ways has proved to be a good tactic, in which people could be taught how to trade in the form of indirect exchange, instead of barter, which they had been adopting. It also encourages them to work for cash, which could make them to work a bit harder and obtain cash ~~extra~~ earnings that can be used to satisfy some of their wants.

8. AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

Subsistence crops consisting of taro, yam, banana, kaukau (native sweet potatoes), sago, breadfruit and sugarcane are very commonly grown in the area. There seems to be no cash crops to be found in the area patrolled. However, it had been suggested that an Agricultural Officer would visit the area in the near future. His visit will mainly concern on seeking a suitable area for the introduction of cash crops. His visits to Imonda, Green River and Vanimo, which are under his supervision, have more or less postponed his proposed visit to the area.

Coconut is grown in the villages visited. This is being grown in a very small scale and is mostly used for home consumption. It is the writer's guess that probably coconut will grow well in this area. However, these people will feel very discontented if they have to wait for 7 to 15 years for the tree to bear any nuts. Any cash crops which will yield in a very short period, will certainly encourage the people to work harder and will tend to these crops for they know they will get money more quickly from them.

Apart from the wild fowls, dogs and pigs, which are being left wandering freely in the village, there is no livestock raising in the area. Other constituents of fresh meat area namely, lizards, snakes, hunted wild birds and pigs and other edible insects.

The people look more or less weak in their muscular built, this probably is due of lack of nutrition in the village. Banana and sago are their daily food, although gardens are made but unattended. Usually very few people own or make gardens, others find gardening as being a hard task for them and refer to sago-making as being the women's work.

Considering on their attitudes towards hard work the writer feels that, one day the people will certainly wake up to themselves that they need extra food for their future requirements, thus, their adopted attitudes will gradually change. I am sure to think that when an Agricultural Officer tells them to make up gardens for growing cash crops, the people will think that these are extra work for them to do, when considering on their present attitude. It is very certain that more advice and encouragement forwarded by the Administration officers to these people, will gradually persuade them to make some progress and a mutual understanding will be created between them and the Administration officers in this area.

9. TRADE.

There is no great extension of trade nor any existence of market carried out in the area. This is due mainly of villagers, who grow similar types of food and also their understanding of trade is very limited, owing to the geographical factor, which had been their main disadvantages.

The only time when there is any sign of trade undertaken in the village, is when an Administration's patrol visits the villages. Usually the people would exchange their goods for salt, tobacco, money, tambus and girigiri (very tiny sea shells, which villagers use for bride price or decorations for a singing). Now and then people would visit the Mission trade stores and the Amanab Buyer's Society to buy some of their requirements, when they have sufficient cash on hand to purchase the goods. It had been observed that many of these people spent much of their earnings in buying tins of fish or meat, as there is lack of meat diet in these areas. The proposed road, Amanab-Naineri-Kamberatoro, will certainly be an advantage to the village people of that area, because it will be used to supply their goods to the station people.

10. ROADS & BRIDGES.

Road work had been one of the main objects of this patrol. There is no other road existing in the area, apart from the vehicular road which links Naineri village to the station. The section, which the patrol mainly concentrated, is between Naineri village and Kamberatoro. It is only the extension of the already existing road, which joined Naineri village to Amanab.

Continuous work has been put on this section. The patrol started off by supervising the work at both ends, of this section. The worst Kamberatoro's end is estimated to be more than a mile done by the patrol. This had been the result of the good turn up of village people, numbered more than a hundred on road-work. Nevertheless, the people of that area are either too lazy or have no interest of doing any hard work as felt by this patrol and even so it was reported by the patrols

cont'd 10. ROADS & BRIDGES.

in the past. The work at Haineri's end is estimated to have more than 150 yards completed. The slowness of work shown here had been the result of the steep and stony part which the road had to be cut through. The parts which have to be altered at Yup River section had been partly completed.

Beside this road, there are numbers of foot tracks. These tracks are often used by the people and in most parts very swampy. The over-shaded trees and grass lying on the tracks have caused the paths very muddy after the rain.

There is no steel bridge seen in the area. However, the bridges, which were being built on the creeks crossing the main road, were made out of bush materials. The largest and longest of these bridges is the one built over Yup River, estimated to be about ninety feet long and eighteen feet wide. Couple of small bridges there need replacements, otherwise, all seemed very satisfactory.

11. CONCLUSION.

The area, patrolled, had been contacted and visited by the various patrols in the past. These patrols were mostly carried out by the Administration Departments, namely D.D.A and P.H.D, although occasionally officers from the Education Department visit the area. Several P.I.R. patrols were conducted and visited the area - one recently visited the area when this patrol was present at Kamberatoro. Regardless of their misunderstanding about the aims of the Administration, the people certainly know whose side they are on.

The village conditions will gradually improve and probably village people will be more co-operative, in years to come, when they are given time to fully understand what is really existed outside from the local surroundings. I feel that some changes will take place, when the school children now, complete their schooling and return to their villages. Their stories told to their people about the visits they made to other developed areas, will be more convincing than by people from outside.

Borok
F.B. Borok
Patrol Officer.

12. APPENDIX "A". Members of R.P.N.G.C. (see following page)
13. APPENDIX "B". Map-rough Sketch (final page) attached.

12. APPENDIX "A".

The patrol was accompanied by the three members of the R.P.N.G.C. from the Police Detachment at Amanab. They had visited the area in the past and their knowledge about the area had been very helpful to the patrol.

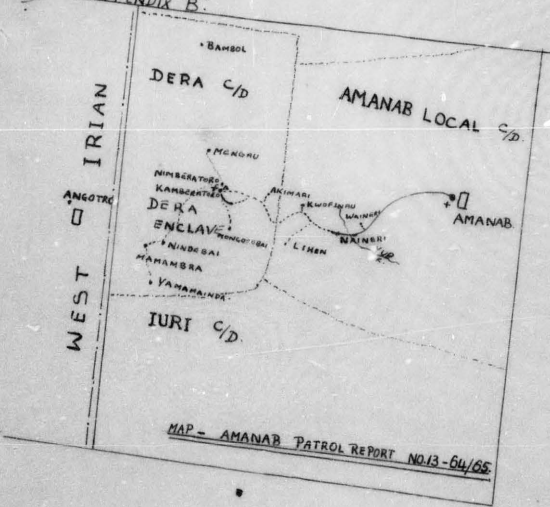
CONST.1/C KIWUGAL- Experienced, reliable and very co-operative on patrol.

CONST.1/C PELIKA- He was energetic in his duties, helpful and could be relied upon in managing the work as instructed.

CONST. GUMA/KANDI- May appear to be drowned with his own thoughts, but very active. His conduct on patrol had been very good and very helpful on patrol.

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

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MAP - AMANAB PATROL REPORT NO. 13-64/65

LEGEND.

- Village.
- Boundary Lines
- ▲ Air. Pass.
- Air Strip.
- Road.
- Tracks
- Road done by the Patrol.
- ~ Rivers

Scale: 1 INCH = 4 MILES.