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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: AMBOIN

VOLUME No: 5

ACCESSION No: 496.

1964 - 1965

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT NO. 8 - 64/65

By



P. L. Tatterson

AMBOIN

SEPIK DISTRICT



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. AMBOIN Patrol No. 8-64/65

Patrol Conducted by P. L. Tattersall Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled All populated tributaries of the KOROSAMERI river

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No.

Natives 222 Members R.P. & N.G.C. - Consts. JEGERU, KALAT and A.F.W Peter DOSI SAGI

Duration - From 8/6/1965 to 12/7/1965

Number of Days Thirty Five (35)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by District Services 1/1965

Medical 6/1965

Map Reference As per attached map

Objects of Patrol Investigation at BISORIO, Extention of influence over MOLI,

BUGIAUI, and BISORIO, Encourage economic development and Routine Administration

Director of Native Affairs, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

22/8/65

[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

opula

MIGRAT  
In  
M F

67-8-112

24th September, 1965.

District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEVAK.

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NO. 8-94/65:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of a Patrol Report by Mr. Tattersen, covered by your memorandum 67-2-4/323 of 26th August 1965.

2. The comments of Mr. McCabe and yourself have been read with interest. Mr. Tattersen will do well to heed the advice given in Chapters XIV and XV of the Standing Instructions handbook (choice of sites for homesteads etc.)

3. A good patrol was conducted by Mr. Tattersen and a comprehensive and interesting report submitted. This officer appears to be a conscientious man, very interested in his work. His comments on "Economic Development" and "Native Affairs" are lengthy and are indicative of a lot of time and thought spent over this report.

(T.G. Aitchison)  
A/DIRECTOR.

benefit will <sup>result</sup> accrue from increased experience in more developed areas. Nevertheless, the Officer in Charge does well to encourage local development.

Health. A copy of the comments will be passed to P.H.D. I understand the infant welfare service has been approved.

Matters of interest to other departments is being inferred.

Airstrips: The Kaningara people should be discouraged from building their strip until there is an assurance it would be used.

Economic Development. It appears that past reports of existing and expected increases of coconut plantings were too optimistic. Until the people show more sign of energy in this direction, I consider the supply of seedlings should be kept to the actual numbers needed. The nurseries should however, be established in the Amboin area, not at Angoram, and I understand this is to be done.

Advice on methods of dragging ~~water~~, such as winching, could be passed on by our officers, if ~~it~~ was supplied by Forestry Officers.

It is natural for the officers who are interested in the development to be disappointed at slow progress, but after all the people have had a few years brief and intermittent contact, and are steeped in their age old beliefs and thinking. It will take time for change to come about.

I commend the reporter for his dedication to the job in hand, and a clear and comprehensive report of a long patrol.

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

67-2-1/127

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

19th August, 1965.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

Amboin Patrol No. 8 - 64/65; Korosameri River.

The enclosed report in duplicate is submitted for your perusal please.

Timber. The matter of the Korosameri timber rights sought by Department of Forests was investigated and ownership has been established as stated on page 9 of Mr. Tatterson's report, being contrary to the conclusion of the Forestry Officer. However, the people still refuse to sell their rights, as they feel that it will be more profitable to sell the individual logs themselves. Possibly they may wish to exclude outsiders from entering their area. I consider that the people, encouraged and advised by the Officer in Charge, will be interested in providing the logs required, and the issue of native timber authorities to an interested miller would meet the situation.

Native Affairs. The Officer in Charge will be asked to obtain a specimen of the eel trap referred to in his notes (p.10), for the Territory Museum, which has advised that it is equally interested in items of everyday use to the people.

Enquiries regarding the alleged purchase of human skulls by a medical patrol will be made. I agree that we should not too hurriedly enforce all our prohibitions so as not to alienate the friendship of the people, but one should refrain from overtly approving any custom which is unsatisfactory - I refer to burial of skulls inside men's houses.

Settlements. It is rather natural to wish for orderly settlements in what we consider to be suitable locations, but until we know the people, and their areas, better, I feel we should beware of undue pressure in this regard. The Officer in Charge is referred to Chapters XIV and XV of the Standing Instructions (Vol I), and advised to rely on persuasion rather than instructions, some of which have no legal backing.

INARO VILLAGE. I will advise the Officer in Charge to endeavour to interest a few men including TANU's group to go to the Patrol Post, where to the aims of the Administration may be more fully explained. Such a visit should overcome any future misunderstanding.

Uncontacted Villages. Probably, as Mr. Tatterson surmises, these will be in the area of the Western Highlands, but if possible in the future, visits will be made. BIKARU is a name which occurred in Mr. Hunter's publicized patrol into the Hunstein Range area, and I think this is an Ambunti village.

Recruitment. Figures have not been supplied to show the degree of recruitment, and I assume it will not affect the basic welfare of the people. There are inevitable conflicts between the competing desires to develop the local scene and that of the young men to go away to work. The individuals are free to choose, and of course





67-8-112 (25)

APPENDIX "A"

67-2-4/323

Department of District Administration,  
Sepik District,

26th August, 1965

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Subdistrict Office,  
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN PATROL NO. 8 of 6/65

Receipt of the report of the above numbered patrol conducted by Mr. P. I. Tatterson, Patrol Officer, of the Korosameri River area, together with your comments, is acknowledged with thanks.

Re comments under Timber - it would appear that, in the circumstances appertaining at the present time, the issue of Native Timber Authorities to the interested millers would be the best solution.

With regard to recruitment - the supply of figures would have made for easy drawing of conclusions rather than on a general basis.

Your comments under all other headings are noted and adequately cover the remainder of the report.

Mr. Tatterson has conducted a good patrol and has submitted a very interesting and comprehensive report.

*E. G. Hicks*

(E. G. HICKS) <sup>SR</sup>

a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

APPENDIX "A".

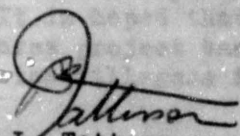
Report on patrolling police.

Constable 5th year 6934 JEGERU - A quiet but efficient constable. Reliable and experienced. Good appearance.

Constable 5th year 7852 KALAT - An experience constable, reliable. Of satisfactory appearance.

Constable 5th year 7891 SAGI - A slow but reliable. Good appearance

All three constables conducted themselves well.

  
P.L. Tatterson  
Patrol Officer.

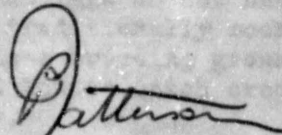
Conclusion.

The villages of BISORIO, MOLI and BUGIAUI are progressing quite well but are still in need of much more extended contact. This patrol was the second to MOLI and BUGIAUI and the third to BISORIO and it is expected that these villages will be visited again this year. Patrols to these villages will continue to bring villagers back to Amboin for short stays and the people have been encouraged to visit the station on their own accord.

INARO remains the problem in this area but with more contact and patient guidance these people should soon settle down. These people will be encouraged to plant coconuts and continue to cut timber. It is hoped that the young men of this village will soon become independent of the influence of the village elders.

This area has great potential for economic development, if only the people would realize that they have to work in order to develop an economy. The people of this area are lazy through force of habit, for years they have done nothing that has involved continual hard work. Some villages in this area have already planted some of their coconut gardens but the majority are only now starting work. Much effort has gone into getting this area project under way and coconuts have been obtained in plentiful supply but the people, who realize the need for economic development, are not co-operating by getting the gardens ready for the planting. It is hoped that in two or three months it can be said that the area project has been a success, and with an effort on the part of the villagers it will be.

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

  
P.L. Tatterson  
Patrol Officer.

timber from this area.

There could be more timber produced in this area if the people were prepared to drag the logs from the forest, but at the moment they always cut near water. People who cut a lot of timber, such as the WATAKATAUI people, need technical assistance. If for instance a Forestry Officer patrolled the area mainly to give assistance, the people could possibly be taught simple methods of dragging timber from the forest and thus improve their production.

When the Agriculture Officer, Angoram visited this area in February he issued rice to some men in the BLACKWATER river area. In keeping with the area policy of no hard work only a few men have as yet planted their rice. Those that have planted their rice have already harvested and have planted again with the harvested grain. The men who have planted are all from KABRIMAN. In other villages the men who had received rice claimed that they had not had the time to prepare gardens, this is rubbish as was proved at TUNGAMBIT. While the patrol was at TUNGAMBIT Agriculture Field Worker Peter DOSI planted all the rice for the villagers in a matter of a few hours, garden preparation included. One man at SANGRIMAN had planted his rice around his house to experiment, he wanted to make sure that it grew.

Rice is an ideal crop for this area as the soils are suitable for rapid growth and rice itself gives a quick return, but how does one get these people to work?

There does not seem to be many crocodile skins being produced from this area. Recently a group of men from MUMERI went up the SALUMEI river for three weeks to find skins and only found six crocodiles. Another man from MUMERI buys skins for Mr J. Mackinnon of Angoram but he too seems to be getting few skins. As prices have now dropped to 9/- an inch it may be that the people are not worrying about hunting them.

The people who live on the KUVENMAS lake do not hunt crocodiles as they do not know how, they are traditionally mountain dwellers. It is said that the KUVENMAS lake is a breeding ground for crocodiles so if these people were taught how to catch crocodiles they could possibly make quite a bit of money.

Perhaps the most progressive village in this area is MUMERI, all the men of the village are engaged in some form of enterprise. Many men from this village hunt crocodiles, some trade in the rivers of the area, some trade in the village and most have already planted their coconut gardens. Perhaps an indication of work is the fact that there are now six outboard motors in the village.

A trade store has been started in KRIAMBIT and in a village of that size (300 people) should make a profit and provide the villagers with the goods they desire. It was pleasing to note that the people running the store have stocked up with meat, fish and rice rather than shorts, shirts and other like goods.

As mentioned earlier there is coffee growing at YAMBI YAMBI but this was planted as part of an Agriculture project conducted in the Ambunti Sub-District. This coffee is now bearing.

being held by the Department of Agriculture which is waiting the advice of planters that the gardens are ready before forwarding them. At the moment there is no great demand for coconuts but it is expected that in the next few months the demand will increase to the extent where the M.V "ONYX" will not be able to move the coconuts from Angoram to the area quickly enough. And if the people find that when they have their gardens ready they can't get coconuts they are likely to loose interest. A village such as KRIAMBIT for example requires almost 9000 coconuts, which is three "ONYX" loads and would take at least two weeks to deliver.

The people of this area have been told that when their gardens are ready the coconuts will be delivered, but due to their laziness the coconuts are still at Angoram waiting for the gardens to be finished and it is likely now that when the gardens are finished there will be a delay, of up to one month in some cases, in delivery.

It is suggested that the coconuts be delivered without waiting until the gardens are ready, and once delivered to the villages the numerous farmer trainees in the area can establish nurseries and put the coconuts in them till the gardens are ready for planting. This would ensure that there would be no delay in having the coconuts planted after the gardens are ready. Also by establishing nurseries in the villages the people could be made to realize that they have to work on their coconuts, which they have purchased, will die in the nurseries.

The villages of BISORIO, MOLI and BUGIAUI are in no position to undertake economic ventures as yet but, as mentioned before, the BUGIAUI people have started to prepare ground for coconuts and the BISORIO people hope to be cutting timber in the near future. All of these newly contacted villages are eager to plant coconuts in the village and in the gardens. If the Department of Agriculture could see fit to give each of these villages a small number of coconuts they could be planted in the village for food and shade and in the gardens where they could form the basis of a future copra industry.

There are vast timber resources in this area but at the moment not a great deal of timber is being produced. This is partially because of the dry season and partially because the people are concentrating on their coconut gardens. Timber from the KOROSAMERI river is sold to N. Madsen, Angoram while that cut on the SALUMEI river is sold to the Catholic Mission sawmill at MARIENBURG. No production figures are available.

The WATAKATAUI people who seem to be the biggest producer of timber in this area have been told of the value of Kauri pine and now say that they will cut nothing else but Kauri. They are under the impression that other types are not worth cutting. As Kauri pine is not as easily accessible as other timbers a decrease in the amount of timber cut by these people can be expected. I am led to believe that Kauri has no greater commercial value in New Guinea than other timbers so I do not see the WATAKATAUI earning more money from their cutting of Kauri, in fact with a drop in production they will most likely earn less than before.

The people of ANGANAMEI have land on the KARAWARI river and they cut timber from this land and sell it to Sepik Timbers. The people in the BLACKWATER river area cut no timber as the Blackwater river does not flow fast enough to carry rafts downstream. The Luluai of KUVENMAS has land on the KOROSAMERI river and plans to cut

### Agriculture and Livestock.

Agriculture Field Worker Peter Dosi accompanied the patrol mainly to mark out coconut gardens - he was much underworked. Seven months ago these people were crying out for coconuts, now that there are thousands of coconuts at Angoram, they are not ready to plant them. Work on the area project will be discussed in the next section.

There was a shortage of native foods at BISORIO, MCLI, INARO and BUGIAUI. This shortage was due to the fact that the people have only just planted new gardens and crops are not being harvested yet. The BISORIO people are having difficulties with pigs, now that the food supply is short the people are noticing the amount of food that is taken from the gardens by pigs. As these people depend on root crops as their staple diet pigs can cause shortages of food if they continually attack the village gardens.

The only livestock in this area is pigs and poultry. Poultry seems to be in abundant supply but some villages claim that they are short of pigs.

This area is regularly patrolled by members of the Department of Agriculture and most villages have Farmer Trainees who have been trained at AITAPE, BAINYIK or ANGORAM. From the point of view of trained Agricultural staff this area is pretty well looked after.

### Economic Development.

The economic potential of this area is outstanding, the mountains are suitable for rubber and coffee, (coffee is already growing at YAMBI YAMBI), the lowlands suitable for rice, there are vast resources of natural timber, the swamps contain crocodiles and the whole area at the moment is engaged in planting coconuts for a future copra industry. Unfortunately for the people of this area economic development means hard work which is something that most are not prepared to do. In a recent work programme report by the Agriculture Officer, Angoram it is stated that the people of this area require 52 days a year for leisure, judging from the progress on the area project most people of this area have had almost two years quota already this year.

The people of this area are already talking about planting rubber and coffee even though they have not yet planted their coconut gardens. This appears to be typical of these people, they enjoy talking about what they plan to do but never seem to get around to doing it.

Work on the area project is proceeding very slowly. The people of this area have undertaken to plant some 30,000 coconuts this year and at the moment only 1500 have been planted and ground has been prepared for a further 2134. This means that during the next four or five months these people hope to plant over 26,000 coconuts.

Some villages, notably SANGRIMAN, have not as yet even cut the bush from their proposed gardens. Others have cut the bush but have not burnt the gardens. This is rather disappointing as it was five months ago that these people enthusiastically agreed to plant coconuts as an area project.

The fact that planting is progressing slowly presents a problem. Coconuts for the area project are already at Angoram

### Missions.

The only mission operating in this area is the Catholic Mission. Father JENSEN from KABRIMERI visits the area at least once a fortnight to conduct services in the villages. When the Catholic Mission station near Amboin is manned again the Father from this station will look after this area.

There is a Mission station near KANINGARA, situated on ground known as KARKA, but it is manned only by catechists. The people of KANINGARA planned to approach the Bishop when he visited KARKA last week about having a priest posted to this station. Some years ago this station was manned but when the priest left no replacement was made. It is not likely that another priest will be posted there in the near future.

The BLACKWATER area is pro-mission and the influence of the Catholic Mission in this area is quite strong. All villages have at least one catechist and many have churches.

### Airstrips.

There are no airstrips in the area at the moment. During the War KUVENMAS lake was used by flying boats and is still suitable for such aircraft.

The KANINGARA people hope to construct an airstrip on the ridge on which KARKA is situated. This ridge is rather stony and a fair amount of work would be required in order to construct a servicable airstrip. The villagers claimed that they would build the airstrip with Mission help but Father JENSEN stated that if the people wished to construct an airstrip they would do so without Mission assistance. Developments will be watched with interest.

Apart from KARKA ridge there seems to be no sites in this area suitable for airstrip construction.

### Village Officials.

All village officials in the area patrolled seem to be carrying out their duties quite capably, although some complain of lack of co-operation from the villagers.

Some of the village officials in this area are settling minor complaints in the village which, I feel, is quite acceptable as long as they don't exceed their legal authority. Laws relating to village officials were explained to village officials in this area.

The Tul-Tul of BUGUMUTE, BAKAIPA/MUNIPA, recently died. As BUGUMUTE is rather a small village no new appointment was made. The Tul tul's hat was brought back to Amboin and will be held until such time as a new Tul tul is appointed.

The Luluai of MOLI was issued with a village official's hat when he was at Amboin and was most impressed with it. When hats are available they will be issued to other village officials of these newly contacted villages. Village official hats, to these people, are somewhat of a status symbol and every endeavour will be made to issue all village officials with a hat as it will do much to further the Administration's aims.

The people of KABRIMAN village asked that a Government school be established in the BLACKWATER river area, preferably at KABRIMAN. There is a need for another school in the KARAWARI Census Division and the BLACKWATER river area would be the most suitable position for a second school. The Primary school at Amboin cannot take in all the children that wish to go to school from this area. I realize the position regarding the school situation but would recommend that when teachers are available and new schools are being established this area be considered.

#### Villages and Housing.

All villages in the area patrolled were inspected and generally found to be in a clean state. Housing was also satisfactory. There were one or two instances where it was necessary to have the villagers clean their village while the patrol was there but such cases were not usual.

The most outstanding village in this area is MUMERI. The village was very clean and the conditions of the houses both inside and outside was excellent. The village is a credit to the village officials and the women who supervise the work of the village women.

The SANGRIMAN people have made no attempt, when they are constructing new houses, to align the village, consequently the village houses are all over the place and as a result the village appears untidy. The people were told that in future they should build their new houses in relation to present houses thus improving the general appearance of the village.

The people of YAMBI YAMBI living at SIGABIKA have built quite a good village but unfortunately while the patrol was in the area an accident occurred and half the village was burnt to the ground.

#### Rivers and Waterways.

During the dry season many of the villages visited cannot be got to by canoe as the creeks in the area dry up, and in most cases there is no other way to visit these villages than by canoe. Fortunately when the patrol was in the area local rains kept the rivers and creeks running so no difficulty was experienced in trying to visit villages.

The YOKOPOS river, on which lies BISORIO, is subject to flash floods which usually occur at night. At this time of the year the water level is low and it is necessary to manhandle canoes up the river, when the river is in flood travel is much easier. As it is rather difficult to pull a 40 foot, well loaded canoe over sand banks it is suggested that future patrols attempt to visit this area only at times of high water.

The villagers of ANGANAMEI and KUVENMAS were instructed to keep the entrance to the KUVENMAS Lake open. The patrol, after leaving ANGANAMEI, could not get out of the lake as the grass on the edges had closed up blocking all exits. Local people had to guide the big canoe out of the lake by a roundabout route.

The people of SEVENBUK and TARAKAI were instructed to cut the grass in the creek that leads to these villages. The grass on the corners of the creek tends to grow into the stream and makes it difficult to negotiate the corners with a long canoe.



### Health and Hygiene.

A Medical Patrol from Angoram was in this area at the time of the District Administration patrol. The Medical Patrol was giving anti-yaw injections and smallpox inoculations. This patrol visited all villages including BISOARIO, MOI-I, BUGIAU and INARO.

Health, even in the newly contacted villages, was good and only three cases of yaws were seen, they being at BISOARIO. Those people who were not in the village when the Medical Patrol gave injections were given their injections by the D.D.A patrol. Thus most of the population was covered. The MANAKAIOU group of BISOARIO village will be given their injections by the next patrol to the area.

There is an Aid Post in this area, it is at KANINGARA. This Aid Post serves the BLACKWATER, KOROSAMERI and SALUMEI rivers area, but the villages on the upper reaches of the KOROSAMERI and SALUMEI rivers find it a bit far to come for treatment so usually go without. The Aid Post Orderly from KANINGARA recently went to Angoram to get medicines leaving the Aid Post unmanned. As this Aid Post serves a large area and an even larger population it is important that the Aid Post remains manned at all times. In the future it would be preferable if the Aid Post Orderly simply sent a letter to Angoram for his medicines.

At MUMERI the patrol met Father JENSEN of the Catholic Mission at KABRIMERI. Father JENSEN was accompanied by his sister, Miss JENSEN, who is a qualified nurse. Miss JENSEN runs the hospital at the Mission station. Miss JENSEN informed me that she would soon be starting an infant welfare service in the BLACKWATER river area. Miss JENSEN will visit the area once a month and hold clinics at central points in the area. This was the first I had heard of this matter and I assume that you too knew nothing of it. Miss JENSEN told me that the District Medical Officer had been informed of the planned service.

Nevertheless an infant welfare service in this area will do much to improve the health position regarding children. It may eventuate that Miss JENSEN will issue powdered milk to mothers of young children.

Village sanitation in most villages is satisfactory. Of course at BISOARIO, MOLI, BUGIAUI and INARO there is no such thing as sanitation. At BISOARIO a latrine has been built but the villagers don't use it. But in time these people will erect latrines, one can't expect too much at this stage. One improvement in the sanitation of these villages is that the platforms containing the dead are erected well away from the villages now.

### Education

Children from this area attend the Amboin Primary "T" school or local mission run village schools.

There is a Mission run school at KANINGARA but this caters mainly for the children from KANINGARA and YAMONDINDEI. This school is only a bible school. Most villages in the BLACKWATER river have a bible school with one of the villagers running it. These schools besides teaching religion do teach the children some reading and writing.

A recruiter recently visited the BLACKWATER area and met with some resistance. Village Officials and village elders attempted to stop the young men from going away to work. This however did not stop 40 of the young men from leaving the villages.

The Village Officials and the elders had their reasons for attempting to stop any further recruiting from the area. This area has been well recruited in the past and many of the men who were recruited in 1957 and 1958 have still not returned to their village. The village leaders fear that if more men go away to work they too may not return.

Also the villagers are feeling the effects of men being away working. With the area project well under way all available labour is needed to cut gardens for coconut planting. The villages needed the men who recently went to work to help with the village coconut gardens.

Many of the men who have recently gone to work had already undertaken to plant at least one hundred coconuts this year as part of the area project. This shows what the attitude is towards economic development. In fact three of the men who went away to work were Agriculture Farmer Trainees who were expected to assist the villages in the planting of the gardens. This shows a complete lack of responsibility on their part and after having been trained at considerable expense, a lack of appreciation.

Fortunately there are some responsible citizens in this area who attempted, and in cases succeeded, to stop men from leaving their work and their village. But the fact that 40 men did leave to go to work was somewhat of a disappointment to the village officials of the area.

Charges were laid that village officials had used force to stop men from leaving the village but on investigation no evidence of such incidents was found. Village officials were told that any man was free to go to work if he so desired and that they should not attempt to stop them but merely remind the men of their obligations and leave the decision to the man.

Numerous complaints, mostly concerning debt, were brought before the patrol in the BLACKWATER river area. Where possible ~~was~~ a settlement was reached in the debt cases. Many of the debts were usually of a minor nature and village officials in the area were told that in some cases they themselves could possibly solve the problem.

There were two cases of assault heard - one resulted in a CNA conviction and in the other, a man had attacked his wife with a crocodile hunting spear, the woman did not wish to lay a complaint.

A man at KABRIMAN asked about the establishment of a Local Government Council in the area, in his opinion the establishment of a Council would mean that the villagers would work on economic development projects rather than laze around as they do under the village official system. From my discussion with this man I gathered that he thought that a Local Government Council could enforce laws on the subject of economic development. The system and functions of a L.G.C were explained to this man. No other opinions on Local Government were expressed to the patrol.

There were two applications for Special Arms Permits made to the patrol from NUMERI and WATAKATAUI. The necessary forms have been submitted.

Luluai was told the number of houses that needed to be constructed to fully accommodate the village and the best positions for these houses were marked out.

The villagers were also told to prepare an area for coconut planting. The AFW accompanying the patrol marked an area of ground for this purpose.

This group have more or less avoided patrols over the last few years as their wanderings have made it difficult to keep track of them. It is considered that if these people do not now settle down at one site court action should be taken against offenders.

It is considered that when the abovementioned villages, BISORIO, BUGIAUI, MOLI and INARO, have established their permanent villages young men be taken from each and sent to work for two years on a plantation somewhere. This would help the men to learn pidgin and after being away from the village working these men could be expected to return and improve living conditions.

The patrol learnt of the existence of the following uncontacted villages:-

**SALIBA** - This group is of the same language group as BISORIO and live in the headwaters of the SALUMEI river. The BISORIO people have contact with this group.

**NEIKI** - The position of this village is not known for certain but it thought that they live at the head of the NEIKI creek which enters the Sepik river in the AMBUNTI Sub-District. The NEIKI creek rises near the headwaters of the SALUMEI, thus it is thought that they too are in the headwaters of the SALUMEI river.

**SIDI** - This group is also of the same language group as the BISORIO and are situated in the mountains between the headwaters of the KOROSAMERI and SALUMEI rivers.

**BIKARU** - The existence of this village is known but it was thought that the village was 4 days walk south of the old MOLI village, BINKASUA. The Luluai of MOLI stated that this village was 15 days south of MOLI. This would place this village in the Western Highlands. Possibly they have already been contacted.

Perhaps the SALIBA group could be contacted from BISORIO but the BISORIO people said that the other groups were well in the mountains, which would put them in the Western Highlands. More information will be gathered about these people by the next patrol to BISORIO. The size of these groups is not known.

The YAMBI YAMBI people are not quite sure of their position, some of the villagers are of the opinion that now that they have established themselves at SIGABIKA they would be administered from Amboin. The villagers were told that administration would still be carried out from Ambunti. The District Officer's 40-1-1 of the 6th March 1964 refers to this matter. One group in this village, the ex-Tul tul's, wish to leave the GAUI L.G.C. These people were told that they would remain in the Council as they were under the administration of Ambunti.

INARO village is a problem. These people, contacted in 1956, have not yet settled down. Recently the village left the KOROSAMERI river and moved across to the SALUMEI river. Actually the Luluai and some of the younger men did move to the SALUMEI, about 30 others established a camp in between the two rivers. The group living in the bush were brought to the village but not until after some token resistance. The older members of the group refused to come to the village unless the patrol gave them axes, knives and tobacco, but eventually they did come to the village - they did not receive the goods they demanded.

The problem at INARO is that there are two groups within the village. One group led by the Luluai consists of the younger men who have worked away from the village for some years and are prepared to settle, unfortunately this group is in the minority. The other group is led by TA'HU, one of the village elders, who keeps them in the bush, wandering from garden to garden and generally following a nomadic, subsistence form of living. TA'HU is easily the most powerful man in the village and, to most of the people, what he says goes. TA'HU's son, the Tul tul, does as his Father says and lives in the bush with him. TA'HU is old and may soon die, when he does we can expect the village to settle. TA'HU and the other village elders were approached and told of the benefits of remaining in the village and actually, for the sake of the village, asked to stay in the village. They all gave their assurance that they would now settle in the village and leave the bush camp. I expect they remained in the village until the patrol left the area and no longer.

The fact that this group is now resident on the SALUMEI river by no means means that patrols can expect to find them there all the time as at times they will return to the camp on the KOROSAMERI river to cut timber, the village's timber resources are all on the KOROSAMERI river.

One incident occurred at INARO that may <sup>have</sup> had disastrous results. A villager had rather viciously assaulted his wife and as he was one of the group in the bush, was sent for and eventually brought to the village. The man's wife did not wish to lay a complaint - she was told not to by the influential members of the village. The Luluai asked that no action be taken against the man because if he was gaoled the spirits would enter the village and kill the villagers. It was thought that if the man was gaoled the villagers would leave the present site and return to the bush thus ruining an attempt to get these people to settle down. Consequently it was decided to take no court action against the man but he was severely reprimanded over his action. The punishment for assault was explained to the man and the village in general. While this matter was being attended to TA'HU's group had armed themselves with spears and sticks in order to resist any attempt to move the man from the village. I did not observe these people arming themselves as they were inside a house and was not informed of it until the patrol had left the village. These villagers were obviously prepared to attack the patrol and if they had ~~of~~ done so they could have inflicted injuries to the members of the patrol as the patrol, not expecting trouble, was not armed.

The villagers of INARO were told to establish a village. At the moment the village consists of one house, no rest house or police barracks. Suitable house designs were shown to the Luluai. The

A head count was conducted at BUGIAUI and gave a total of 32 persons, this was an increase of 8 persons on the the figure obtained at the initial census conducted in September last year. Of this increase of 8 persons 4 were new born babies but the other 4 persons were new names. This seems to indicate that those people who have been contacted are bringing the people who have not had their names recorded to the village so that their names may be included in the census. It means that the villagers are not hiding any people from the patrols.

On arriving in the village a clearing was noticed on the river bank opposite the village. The people explained that it was to be the village coconut garden. As these people have only been contacted for ten months it must be said that they are keen. The villagers were told to leave the coconut garden for the present and concentrate on establishing their village.

It is customary at BUGIAUI for the skulls of the village elders to be buried in the village men's house. These skulls serve to protect the men from spirits. Recently when a Medical patrol visited the village a member of that patrol purchased three of the five skulls in the men's house, threw one away into the bush as the lower parts were rotten and told the people that if a patrol officer saw the skulls the people would be gaoled. The villagers were told that no action would be taken against them if they kept skulls in their men's house. The people being naturally superstitious are now worried over the selling of the skulls, they are convinced that the spirits will get them. As these people have only been contacted for 10 months I feel that to try and change their traditional ways at this stage may cause the people to leave the village.

The people of MOLI (earlier referred to as MULI) also seem to be settling down well. There are now three houses at the rest house site plus the rest house and a police barrack. All the young men of the village asked if they may go to work on the plantations. This is because of the Tul tul who had many years ago spent two years at Manus. The young men envy this pidgin speaking, clothed gentleman and themselves wish to go to a station.

The Luluai of MOLI and two village men were brought back to Amboin for a visit. The Luluai was issued with a hat and his son, at his request, placed into Amboin Primary "T" School.

Both BUGIAUI and MOLI are being contacted regularly by SAI of MUMERI who is assisting them in establishing their villages and trading with for bark, tobacco and betel nut. SAI is doing much to help these people and receiving little in return - this shows civil spirit.

BUGIAUI, MOLI and INARO are traditional enemies of the BISORIO people but a BISORIO boy who accompanied the patrol to BUGIAUI and MOLI was made welcome. With contact it is hoped that these people will forget their differences.

All of the abovementioned villages are in need of more contact. It is thought that a patrol to the area to assist the people in their house building etc would not be a waste of time. It is hoped that such a patrol will visit the area in the near future.

No further anthropological data was obtained from these villages as it is thought that previous patrols have sufficiently covered the matter.

based at their camp known as MANAKAI. This group is known as the MANAKAIU. These people lived at MANAKAI before moving the BISORIO to be contacted by Mr Stobart. The BISORIO people declined to go to MANAKAI and bring this group back to the village. The patrol was told that after they finish their hunting expedition the MANAKAI people would return to BISORIO and settle down. The MANAKAI camp is on the KROSAMERI river about a days canoe trip from the mouth of the YOKOPOS river. The MANAKAI people build their houses in trees for fear of an attack by the INARO people. If this group is not at BISORIO when the next patrol visits the area they will be visited at MANAKAI.

The BISORIO people seem to be settling down quite well but as their gardens are in the mountains south of the village, spend most of their time away from the village. Since the last visit by a patrol the people had not built any more houses but the patrol was assured that they would soon build up a village.

The attitude of the BISORIO people first appears to be one of indifference as they avoid the rest house area and tend to disappear from the village in the mornings to go to their gardens disregarding the presence of the patrol. I feel that this seemingly indifferent attitude is merely shyness. More regular and more extended contact would serve to give these people the confidence they lack.

With the aid of some men from WATAKATAUI the people have started to build two small canoes and cut timber. At the moment timber cutting activities are limited to helping the WATAKATAUI people to cut their timber and receiving a share of the profits. The BISORIO people hope to soon cut timber on their own account.

The village is situated on land belonging to WATAKATAUI but this is with the approval of the owners. The land owners have also indicated that if the BISORIO people wish to use this land for economic ventures, they may. When the BISORIO people commence timber cutting operations they will cut timber from this land.

The BISORIO people have no natural salt resources so in order to obtain supplies of salt the people trade with a village in the WABAG area - WINNEKA. The people also stated that they trade tobacco with a group known as MALIBA - in the headwaters of the KROSAMERI river. This group has apparently been contacted from the Highlands.

The following is an extract from my Geography and Land Use assignment No.3 and may be of interest to the Government Anthropologist. The assignment studies the land use techniques of the BISORIO people. "..... Eels are also trapped by the use of baskets. A funnel shaped basket is placed in shallow waters of a creek or river with a bait, usually a large insect, placed at the narrow end. The eel enters the basket to get the bait, eats the bait and in doing so releases a stick held down by a rattan rope tied to the bait. The stick has attached to it a barricade, also made of rattan, this barricade rests on the bottom of the basket until the stick is released, it then is pulled up by the stick and forms a barrier at the entrance of the basket making it impossible for the eel to get out. Once an eel is trapped the open end of the basket is tied and the eel carried back to the village. To my knowledge and to that of the Amboin Police this method is not used by other people in this District."

BUGIAVI villagers are now starting to build up their village, a rest house and a police barracks have been built. Both of these houses are used by the villagers when there is no patrol in the village. Other village houses have been built and others are being built.

Native Affairs.

The patrol was well received in all villages visited. The patrol, where possible, spent at least one night in each village visited, and in the less contacted villages at least two nights.

The main aim of the patrol, as mentioned earlier, was to investigate why the BISORIO people refused to sell land to the Administration, the District Commissioner's 33-1/A1-11/1494 of the 10th May refers. This matter was reported on in my 33-1/54 of the 16th June forwarded to you on the 17th per safe hand of the Medical Officer, Angoram. I have nothing further to add to this report.

It was unfortunate that Mr Southwell was misled about the ownership of the land, he states in his report on the matter (Ref: 87/8/2 and 90/8/1 of the 22nd June, 1965) "..... Information prior to the patrol was that the land was owned entirely by the Luluai and Tul-tul of WATAKATOWI village. The tul-tul, who was in Angoram and who travelled up river with the patrol re-affirmed the ownership. Both withdrew claims when the GADIO Luluai claimed ownership for his clan who actually live on the land...." Yet when I investigated the matter the owners proved to be YAGIO/BUDAGI, NANAGAUI/SAMGA, ONI/WIPAULI, all of WATAKATAUI and MARI/YOPRAMAL, Luluai of BUGUMUTE. The Luluai of BISORIO? referred to as GADIO in Mr Southwell's report, has usufructuary rights over the land, his mother was formerly from WATAKATAUI. The fault here lies with the Luluai of WATAKATAUI who neglected to inform Mr Southwell of the facts.

In an unreference report by Mr Southwell on a preliminary investigation of the land states "..... A patrol mounted from Angoram to do the investigation should be accompanied by an officer of the Native Affairs Department as the BISORIO people were first contacted by the patrol in September 1963. "The people were friendly at all times" according to the Patrol Report but I consider that a Patrol Officer would ensure friendly co-operation..." I believe that Mr Southwell was accompanied by a policeman from Angoram but this Constable was not familiar with the situation. I recommend that in cases of future investigations ~~my~~ patrols be accompanied by either an officer of this Department or a Constable from Amboin who is familiar with the area.

The land dispute heard at MUMERI was not settled due to the water levels in the creeks in the area. The dispute involved the villages of MINDIMBIT and YESIMBIT. The people of MINDIMBIT claimed that a man from YESIMBIT had burnt some kunai belonging to them, the YESIMBIT people claimed that the land belonged to them. The land in question could not be visited as it was impossible to enter the kunai as the creeks were all dry. As soon as there is enough water in the creeks to enable a visit to the kunai the matter will be settled. If the two villagers cannot decide who actually owns the land it looks as though the matter will have to go before the Lands Commission. In the past MINDIMBIT have been involved in several land disputes in the KARAWARI area as their own land consists mainly of swamp and they are out for any additional land that they can possibly lay their hands on. I believe that the land now being disputed was in dispute in 1956 or 57 and was settled by Mr Yoemans but there is no record of his decision in the village books. The matter will be investigated and reported on at a later date when the area can be visited.

At BISORIO the patrol only made contact with 43 of the villages 84 persons. This is the group contacted by Mr Patrol Officer Redmond in 1963, the other group, contacted by Mr Patrol Officer Stobart in 1964, were away hunting. The hunting group are at the present time

1240 Departed ANGANAMEI  
1315 Arrived TARAKAI

Exit from the KUVENMAS Lake blocked. At TARAKAI heard minor complaints. Talks with village officials and Farmer Trainees on work on the coconut gardens.

Spent night at TARAKAI

Saturday 10th July 1965.

Talks to assembled villagers on economic development.

1100 Departed TARAKAI  
1145 Arrived SEVENBUK

Village inspection. Talks to assembled villagers on economic development. Heard minor complaints concerning debt. Talks with village officials on village work. AFW DOSI visited some of the village coconut gardens.

Spent night at SEVENBUK

Sunday 11th July 1965.

Received word that AFW DOSI was required in Port Moresby on the 14th July so decided to move straight to MUMERI so that he could get to Angoram on the 12th.

1100 Departed SEVENBUK  
1600 Arrived MUMERI

En route stopped at KUVENMAS, KRIAMBIT and KABRIMAN for a few moments to finalize some matters. Heard one complaint on arrival at MUMERI.

Spent night at MUMERI

Monday 12th July 1965.

AFW DOSI sent to Angoram on a MUMERI canoe.

0830 Departed MUMERI  
1320 Arrived Amboin Patrol Post

Patrol stood down.

End of Diary

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Monday 5th July 1965.

Heard complaints from KRIAMBIT, resultant in one C.N.A conviction. Village inspection - satisfactory. Assembled villagers and gave talk on economic development.

1530 Departed KRIAMBIT  
1645 Arrived KANINGARA

Talks with Luluais of KANINGARA and YAMONDINDEI.  
Spent night at KANINGARA?

Tuesday 6th July 1965.

1030 Departed KANINGARA  
1045 Arrived YAMONDINDEI

Heard complaints. Village inspection. Talks on economic development.

1340 Departed YAMONDINDEI  
1355 Arrived KANINGARA

Men of the village sent to work in the gardens with AFW DOSI. Talks with village officials on their duties.  
Spent night at KANINGARA

Wednesday 7th July 1965.

Talks to assembled KANINGARA villagers on economic development.

0915 Departed KANINGARA  
At the Catholic Mission station at KARKA had talks with the C.M Father from KANDUANUM.  
1040 Arrived KUVENMAS

Heard complaints against people of KUVENMAS by YESIMBIT, KABRIMAN and TUNGANBIT villagers. All settled. Village inspection, all satisfactory. Talks with Farmer Trainees.  
Spent night at KUVENMAS

Thursday 8th July 1965.

Talks to assembled KUVENMAS ~~VILLAGERS~~ villagers on economic development, the work of the village official and village cleanliness.

1100 Departed KUVENMAS  
1210 Arrived MARIAMEI

Village inspection - housing satisfactory but village dirty. Villagers set to work cleaning it. Talks with village officials on village work and work in the coconut gardens. Minor complaints heard.

Spent night at MARIAMEI

Friday 9th July 1965.

0945 Departed MARIAMEI  
1025 Arrived ANGANAMEI

Village inspection. Instructions issued to destroy several houses, no people lived in these houses. Heard one complaint. Talks to villagers on economic development and village cleanliness.

Village inspection - village clean, housing excellent. Talks with village men about their business activities. Went to MINDIMBIT at about 2000 hours to get food from the "ONYX" which was reported in the area.

Spent night at MUMERI

Wednesday 30th June 1965.

M.V "ONYX" came to MUMERI to offload coconuts for planting in the KOROMAMERI and BLACKWATER areas.

1030 Departed MUMERI  
1110 Arrived SANGRIMAN

Village inspection - village in poor condition, villagers set to cleaning the village area. Talks with Farmer Trainees about their work.

Spent night at SANGRIMAN

Thursday 1st July 1965.

Talks to SANGRIMAN villagers on economic development and village cleanliness.

1030 Departed SANGRIMAN  
1055 Arrived YESIMBIT

Village men absent from the village working at their coconut gardens. Village inspection - all satisfactory. Talks to those in the village on work in the coconut gardens. No complaints.

1300 Departed YESIMBIT  
1410 Arrived TUNGAMBIT

Talks with village officials on village matters. Talks on progress on work in coconut gardens. Some minor complaints settled.

Spent night at TUNGAMBIT.

Friday 2nd July 1965.

Heard minor complaints. Village inspection - all satisfactory. Talks to villagers on economic development;

1200 Departed TUNGAMBIT  
1235 Arrived KABRIMAN

Heard complaints - settled. Two other complaints settled by village officials of MUMERI, BUGUMUTE and KABRIMAN. Talks with Farmer Trainees on rice planting.

Spent night at KABRIMAN

Saturday 3rd July 1965.

At KABRIMAN.

Heard minor complaints - mostly concerning debt. Village inspected - satisfactory. Inspected rice cut from village gardens. Talks with /Os of TUNGAMBIT, YESIMBIT and KABRIMAN about a house on YESIMBIT land built by KABRIMAN.

Spent night at KABRIMAN.

Sunday 4th July 1965.

1515 Departed KABRIMAN  
1615 Arrived KRIAMBIT  
Spent night at KRIAMBIT.

Wednesday 23rd June 1965.

Conducted head count in the village, census was not revised at BUGIAUI.

1000 Departed BUGIAUI  
1100 Arrived INARO

Most of the villagers away from the village, word was sent to get them to come to the village. Talks with the Luluai and Tul Tul on village housing and other matters.  
Spent night at INARO.

Thursday 24th June 1965.

At INARO

Talks with villagers on housing, economic development and sanitation. People told to build a village with rest house and police barracks. House designs shown to people. AFW DOSI inspected area for land suitable for coconut gardens. People told to establish coconut gardens. Most of the villagers returned from the bush in the afternoon. One man did not return to the village - word sent.  
Spent night at INARO.

Friday 25th June 1965.

Talks with village elders to try and convince them to remain in the village and not wander about.

1420 Departed INARO  
1500 Arrived MULI

Talks with villagers. Inspected village housing.  
Spent night at MULI.

Saturday 26th June 1965.

At MULI.

Talks with village officials. Most of the villagers went to the main village to get sago to trade with the patrol.  
Spent night at MULI.

Sunday 27th June 1965.

Observed at MULI.

Monday 28th June 1965.

0750 Departed MULI  
1330 Arrived SIGABIKA (YAMBI YAMBI)

En route stopped briefly at INARO.

1400 Departed SIGABIKA  
1600 Arrived MUMERI  
Spent night at MUMERI.

Tuesday 29th June 1965.

At MUMERI.

Sent canoe to get food from Amboin it returned empty.

Thursday 17th June 1965.

At BISORIO.

Medical patrol gave anti-yaw and smallpox injections to those villagers present. Medical patrol departed. Talks with the villagers on health, sanitation and village housing.

Spent night at BISORIO.

Friday 18th June 1965.

Gave anti-yaw injections to villagers who were not present on the 17th, tended to some sores and gave medicine to the sick. Final talks with the villagers.

1045 Departed BISORIO.

1800 Arrived BUGUMUTE

Travel down the YOKOPOS was easy as the river was in flood. En route stopped at MESKA for quite a while.

Spent night at BUGUMUTE.

Saturday 19th June 1965.

Heard complaints by Luluai of BUGUMUTE against villages in the KABRIMAN area - these will be settled when the patrol visits that area. Village inspection - all satisfactory.

0930 Departed BUGUMUTE

1055 Arrived SIGABIKA (YAMBI YAMBI)

Talks with villagers of YAMBI YAMBI. Village inspection, village clean and housing satisfactory.

Spent night at SIGABIKA.

Sunday 20th June 1965.

Observed at SIGABIKA

Monday 21st June 1965.

Councillor representing YAMBI YAMBI and MENSURAT in the GAUI L.G.C arrived, talks with him.

0810 Departed SIGABIKA

0930 Arrived MARI Hamlet

Brief stop at MARI, talks with ex-Luluai and Councillor representing MARI and CHANGRIMAN in the GAUI L.G.C.

0945 Departed MARI Hamlet

1515 Arrived BUGIAUI

Established camp and then had talks with the villagers. Spent night at BUGIAUI.

Tuesday 22nd June 1965.

At BUGIAUI.

Talks to villagers on various matters. Visited old mens house. Indicated to the villagers as to where the village houses should be constructed. Some men from INARO arrived - told of the intended date of arrival in that village and sent back to their village.

Spent night at BUGIAUI.

and on hearing that the BUGUMUTE Luluai had ownership rights in that area asked him to accompany the patrol to BISORIO.

1545 Departed BUGUMUTE  
1700 Arrived MESKA (WATAKATAUI Camp)

Spent night at MESKA

Friday the 11th June 1965.

0900 Departed MESKA  
1130 Arrived WATAKATAUI

Talks given to villagers by AFW DCI and myself on economic development. Talks with owners of land on the YOKOPOS river. Village inspection - housing reasonable, village clean. No complaints. Spent night at WATAKATAUI

Saturday 12th June 1965.

0730 Departed WATAKATAUI  
1605 Arrived BISORIO

Water level in YOKOPOS river low and it was necessary to man handle the canoe for most of the trip, near the village a flash flood reached the canoe and for the last 10 minutes of the ~~journey~~ journey it was possible to proceed by motor. Village almost deserted, word sent for Luluai to return to the village.

Spent night at BISORIO

Sunday 13th June 1965.

Observed at BISORIO

Monday 14th June 1965.

At BISORIO.

Some village men returned from the bush but left women behind. The majority of the villagers, some 86 persons, away hunting at the head of the KOROSAMERI river. Word sent for the women to return to the village.

Spent night at BISORIO

Tuesday 15th June 1965.

At BISORIO.

Villagers all went to the gardens in the early morning and did not return till late in the afternoon.

Spent night at BISORIO.

Wednesday 16th June 1965.

At BISORIO.

Talks with Luluai of BISORIO and owners of the land near the village to find out the reasons why the people did not wish to sell the land to the Administration. Typed report on the matter. Medical patrol from Angoram arrived, had further talks with the Medical Officer.

Spent night at BISORIO

### Introduction.

The patrol visited all villages on the KOROSAMERI river and its' tributaries, the BLACKWATER, SALUMEI and YOKOPOS rivers. These villages comprise the western half of the KARAWATI Census Division.

Geographically the area extends southward from the Sepik plains to the foothills of the Central Highlands. The main features of the area are the rivers which drain the northern slopes of these highlands. The BLACKWATER river has a wide flood plain which is covered by grass covered lakes, at times it is hard to distinguish between the river and the lakes. The YOKOPOS river is subject to flash flooding with rises in the level of up to 10 feet. At these times the river, which is usually a shallow, clear watered stream, becomes a raging muddy watered torrent carrying before it large trees. Although hazardous, navigation is easier when the river is in flood.

The main vegetation type throughout this area is tropical rain forest with areas of sago and grass swamp in the low lying areas. In the mountains south of BISORIO there are reasonably large stands of Kamri pine.

The peoples of the area patrolled vary in culture. On one hand we have the BISORIO and like people with two years or less contact, the INARO people with nine years of contact but no further advanced than the BISORIOS and on the other hand are the more developed villages such as MUMERI which are developing an economy and generally advancing rapidly.

The main object of the patrol was to investigate reasons why the BISORIO people had refused to sell land to the Administration, the District Commissioner's 33-1/A1-11/1494 of the 10th May refers. Also there was a land dispute to be investigated at MUMERI. Other objects were to encourage economic development and to familiarize myself with the area patrolled.

### Diary.

#### Tuesday 8th June 1965.

1030 Departed Amboin  
1610 Arrived MUMERI

Talks with Medical Officer, Angoram who arrived at MUMERI late in the afternoon.  
Spent night MUMERI.

#### Wednesday 9th June 1965.

At MUMERI.

Heard land dispute between MINDIMBIT and YESIMBIT. Talks with V/Os on patrol programme, arranged for canoe to accompany patrol to upper waters.  
Spent night MUMERI

#### Thursday 10th June 1965.

0930 Departed MUMERI  
1415 Arrived BUGUMUTE

Talks with villagers about land ownership on YOKOPOS river

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(3)

67-1

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

20th July 1965

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 8-64/65

Patrol Conducted by : P.L. Tatterson Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled : All populated tributaries of the KOROSAMERI river - KARAWARI Census Division.

Personnel Accompanying: Constable 5th year - 6934 JGERU  
Constable 5th year - 7891 SAGI  
Constable 5th year - 7852 KALAT  
Agriculture Field Worker, Peter DOSI

Duration of Patrol : 8/6/65 to 12/7/65

Number of days : Thirty Five (35)

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

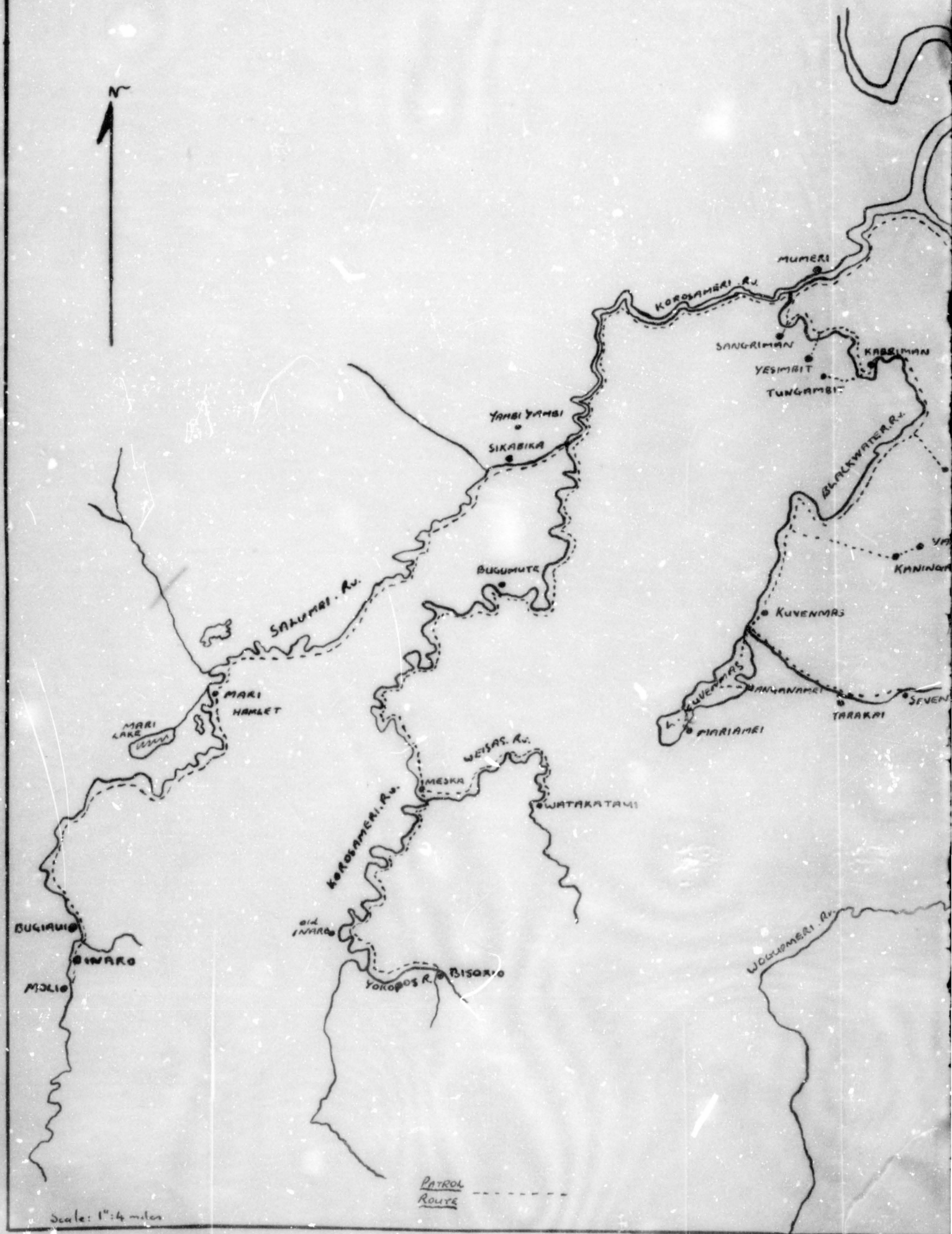
Map reference : As per attached map

Objects of patrol : Investigate why the BISORIO people refused to sell land to the Administration. Consolidation of influence over MULI, Bisorio and BUGIAUI. Encourage economic development. Investigate land dispute at MUMERI. Familiarization with the area.



P.L. Tatterson  
Patrol Officer.

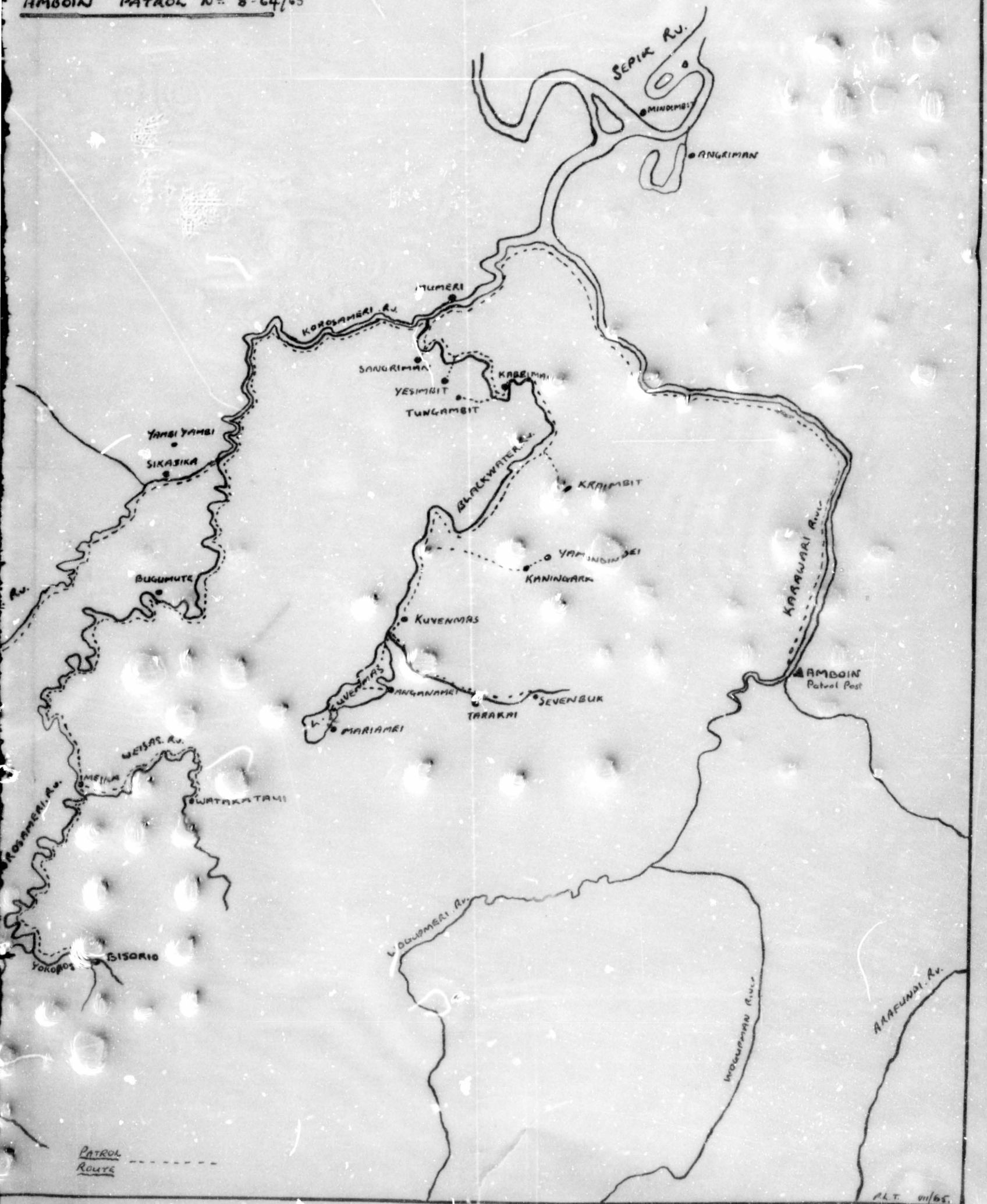
PATROL MAP  
AMBOIN PATROL NO. 8-64/65





PATROL MAP

AMBOIN PATROL NO. 8-64/65



PATROL  
ROUTE

A.L.T. vi/65