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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: MAY RIVER

VOLUME No: 3

ACCESSION No: 496.

1964 - 1965

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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SEPIK DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1964/1965

MAY RIVER

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
2- 1964/1965	A.D. Pitt	Part May River Census Div. Mianmin Area
3- 1964/1965	A.D. Pitt	Part May River Census Div -Owiniga Area (Mamiap & Saniap Cks
4 - 1964/1965	A.D. Pitt	Lower Mianmin (May River Census Div.)
6 - 1964/1965	A. ^C . Plummer	Naukwi- Amsu of Owiniga

67-8-77



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. MAY RIVER No. 2 of 1964/65

Patrol Conducted by A. D. Pitt, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Part May River Census Division - MIANMIN area.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 4 Members R.P. & N.G.C. 1 A.P.O.

Duration—From 19/8/1964 to 27/8/1964.

Number of Days 9 days (8 nights camped out)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by District Services / 3 / 1963..

Medical / / 19.....

Map Reference MAY RIVER ARMY SERIES, 1/4 miles : 1 inch.

- Objects of Patrol 1. Investigation of reported murder Usage Village.
- 2. 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

Pop

13	Females in Child Birth	M
F		

15

67-8-18

19th February, 1965.

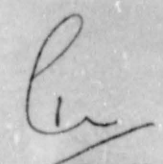
The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 1964/65 - HAY RIVER

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

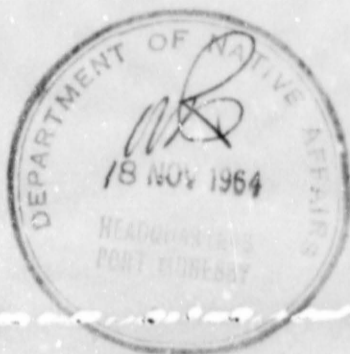
Your accompanying memorandum fully covers all aspects of the patrol. Administration influence in these areas can only be consolidated by regular patrolling.

A good patrol in a most difficult area well reported.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67. 8. 19 (14)

67-2-2/33



District Office,
Sepik District,
MEWAK

4th November, 1964

The Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.

PATROL REPORT MAY RIVER NO. 2 of 1964/65

Your detailed comments have covered most matters arising out of the report.

We have discussed the Mianmin Patrol, to be conducted by Mr. Pitt in company with Mr. Plummer, which is now in course of preparation, and you are aware that staff shortages prevent a simultaneous patrol being conducted from Telefomin at this time to link up with the May River patrol.

There is no purpose served in de-restricting one village - USAGE; it is a case of de-restricting areas, and I wish Mr. Pitt to report on the area which he considers may be de-restricted upon the completion of his patrol.

Mr. Pitt has made an excellent renewed contact with USAGE village and the bringing of the labourers from there to May River was a very good move.

I agree with his actions and decision in respect of GUBIRI.

You do not comment on Mr. Pitt's suggestion concerning the training of someone from USAGE village to give simple treatments in the village. Please discuss this with the E.M.A., at Ambunti and let me know the outcome.

Incidentally, since USAGE Creek flows into the May River from the east, it enters it on the right, not the left, side.

A detailed and informative report.

RRC

(ROBT. R. COLE)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

(12)

Subdistrict Office,
AMBUNTI, Sepik District.

10th October, 1964.

67-1-4.

The District Officer,
South Sepik District,
Wewak.

May River Patrol No. 2 of 1964-65.

Enclosed is report by Mr. A.D. Pitt, Patrol Officer of a nine-day visit to part of the May River census Division and USAGE village in the lower Mianmin area.

The report clearly shows a cordial attitude on the part of the USAGE village people, a number of whom were prisoners following the 1958 SUWANA massacre. It would have been desirable of course for the patrol to have been more extensive and to have visited the other Mianmin settlements within reach, especially in view of Mr. McIntyre's remarks in May River Patrol No. 5 of 1962/63 and earlier ones indicating the need for such a visit to USALI and the other settlements. However, Mr. Pitt was faced with other commitments - a preliminary enquiry had to be held about the WASUAI murder on my return from Lae - and this journey proved to be mostly a reconnaissance for a forthcoming patrol, when he was unable to apprehend the alleged killer of an USAGE man.

Some useful information has been gained for this future patrol, which I refer to below.

It would seem that at present there may be some danger involved in the movement of USAGE people to and from May River station, due to their lack of canoes, and the O.I.C. will be asked to take any steps necessary to avoid a possible unfortunate accident. The BUREMAI people could be requested to facilitate their movement, as the extension of control, to all the Mianmin will remove a present risk of attack to them.

Murder investigation.

The report was originally made to Mr. Conrad of the Summer Institute of Linguistics at ARAI village by a man KHANTUO of USAGE, and Mr. Conrad relayed it in a private letter to Mr. Patrol Officer Cochran about August last year. The details were conveyed to you in our memo 1-3-2 dated 19th October, 1963, and were drawn to the attention of the O.I.C. on his posting to the area. However, the election programme and a series of local killings near the station have fully occupied him hitherto, and I know this trip was made to fulfil an earlier promise ~~that~~ of a visit.

The alleged culprit GUBIRI no doubt refused to come to USAGE because he suspected a trick by USAGE. I understand Mr. Pitt had been informed that he would give himself up to a patrol Officer at USAGE, but probably he became suspicious of USAGE intentions.

The O.I.C. will be asked to renew the investigation as soon as possible.

Health. The suggestion under this heading will be passed to the Officer-in-Charge, Public Health for his consideration.

Village Officials. The O.I.C. will be advised that these submissions should be made separately.

Restricted area.

I agree that USAGE village could certainly be de-restricted at this stage. However, I consider it likely that USALI, AMAROMIN and URAPMIN are also now well-disposed toward the Administration as a consequence of several previous patrols plus additional influence which filters back over a period, and would suggest that this should be tested by an early patrol to the upper May and Right May Rivers, before a submission is made.

The Mianmin group of course extend over the Telefomin Subdistrict boundary, in fact most of the groups are there to be found. Perhaps you might consider it worth-while for an extensive joint patrol by an Ambunti officer (O.I.C. May) and a Telefomin officer to be mounted throughout the whole Mianmin area so as to contact thoroughly all groups and assess the present situation pertaining to the whole restricted area, which co-incides with the Mianmin territory?

Although this was a limited patrol, and was unsuccessful in its primary aim, the apprehension of an alleged killer, some useful information was gained in preparation for a more extensive follow-up patrol.

Please find attached the original and two copies of the Patrol Report of
 Patrol No. 2, of 1964/65.

B.A. McCabe

(B.A. McCabe)
 Asst. District Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: Usage Village, Lower Mianmin.

Dates of Patrol: 19/3/65 to 22/3/65

No. of Days: 9 days (8 nights camped out)

OFFICERS CONDUCTING: A. B. PITT, Patrol Officer.

European Accompanying: Nil.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: 4 members of the B.P. & O.C. & A.P.O.

REFERENCE: May River Army Series.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: To investigate a reported killing killing at USAG Village. Routine Administration.

(A. B. Pitt)
 Officer in Charge.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

67-1-1

Patrol Post,
Ambunti Sub-District,
MAY RIVER.

28th August, 1964.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.

MAY RIVER PATROL No. 2. of 1964-65.

Please find enclosed the original and
two copies of the Patrol Report covering the May River
Patrol No. 2. of 1964/65.

AREA PATROLLED	May River Census Division. Usage Village, Lower Mianmin.
Dates of Patrol.	19/8/64 to 27/8/64
No. of Days.	9 days (8 nights camped out)
OFFICER CONDUCTING.	A. D. PITT, Patrol Officer.
Europeans Accompanying.	Nil.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.	4 Members of the R.P. & N.G.C. 1 A.P.O.
MAP REFERENCE.	May River Army Series. 4 miles : 1 inch.
OBJECTS OF PATROL	To investigate a reported killing killing at USAGE Village. Routine Administration.

Anthony Pitt
(A. D. Pitt)
Officer in Charge.

MAY RIVER PATROL REPORT No 2. of 1964/65.

PATROL DIARY.

Wednesday, 19th August, 1964.

Patrol equipment loaded onto single canoe. Departed station 9 am arrived ARAI 1.30 pm. Discussions with village officials and recruited four carriers. Departed for BUREMAI and arrived that village 4.30 pm. Discussions with village officials and arrangements made for canoes etc. Heavy rain in night.

Thursday, 20th August, 1964.

Broke camp 8.30 am. Trouble with outboard, finally departed BUREMAI 9.30 am. Broke sheer pin at 10 am, replaced but motor would not start. Finally got it going 11.15 am. Broke second sheer pin 11.30 am and a third pin at noon. Paddled canoe to Buremai garden hamlet and sent word for canoes which had proceeded patrol to Gwimi Island. Departed hamlet at 3 p.m. and paddled until 5 p.m. Made camp on river bank.

Friday, 21 st August, 1964.

Broke camp at 8 am and reached mouth of URINA River 12.30 pm. Some equipment sent to Mouth of Usage River in charge of Const. MEGOBAIN and WANDU. Self with Sgt WAPI and Const. FORBAIUK and remainder of patrol equipment proceeded on foot. Road reasonable but hampered by heavy rain. Three carriers fainted and had to be relieved of their loads. Arrived USAGE Village 6 pm. in heavy rain. Most of male population at Mouth of Usage River waiting arrival there of patrol. Remainder willing helped set up camp and brought cooked food for the carriers and police.

Saturday, 22nd August, 1964.

Heavy rain most of morning. Patrol equipment sent on up river arrived village 11.45 p.m. General discussions with villagers. Large ~~quantity~~ quantity of food brought in and purchased with trade goods. Visited gardens with some of the men in afternoon.

Sunday, 23rd August, 1964.

Discussions with TETEMOWA AND NANAKIAM on murders which took place at USAGE approximately 15 months ago. Three men involved but one only actually killed the man. This man, GUBIRI believed to be living at present in a hamlet approximately a days walk from Usage. Three men sent to contact GUBIRI and request him to come to the camp. Doubt that he will but would be impossible to apprehend him in any other way at this stage. Village people claim that he may be willing to come voluntarily. The threemen cold that they were not to use any force if GUBIRI UNwilling to come. Census of population carried out. Six births as against 4 deaths. Large quantity of food purchased.

Monday, 24th August, 1964.

General discussions with head men TETEMOWA and NANAKIAM. Two men, two women and a child arrived from AMAROMIN, approximately one days walk from Usage.

(a)

Tuesday, 25th August, 1964.

Further discussions with leaders. People suggested that TETEMOWA be appointed Luluai but could not agree on a Tultul. Will recommend TETEMOWA's appointment. The three men sent to request GUBIRI to visit the camp returned to village. They stated that GUBIRI had run away when he was told that the Patrol Officer wanted to see him. Discussions with assembled people that they were not to under any circumstances to attempt a pay-back. People prepared taro, kaukau and pig as a feast for the the Police and carriers.

Wednesday, 26th August, 1964.

Broke camp 8.30 am and followed the USAGE River to its junction with the May River. Thence arrived 12.15 p.m. Thence by canoe to the URIMA River where patrol equipment had been sent direct. Transferred to station canoe and departed for BUREMAI 1.10 pm. Paid off Buremai carriers and proceeded to ARAI. Outboard out of action. Arrived Arai 6.10 p.m.

Thursday, 27th August, 1964.

Discussions with ARAI officials reports of a murder at NIMONI which resulted in the pay-back killing at Wasuai (Patrol No. 1. fo 1964/65.) Departed ARAI 9 am. Motor started but kept stalling. Finally broke down altogether at AUNI. Paddled canoe down-stream arrived at station 5.10 p.m.

END OF DIARY.

MAY RIVER PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1964-65.

1. INTRODUCTION.

This patrol had two main aims, (i) to investigate a reported killing at USAGE Village during 1963 when the Patrol Post was unmanned and (ii) to consolidate the Administration's influence in this area, to discover as much as possible at Usage of other possible groups of Mianmin peoples in the vicinity and to conduct a census of the Usage.

The patrol was unsuccessfully in its first aim, although this was not disappointing as no great hopes were held that the man responsible for the killing would be apprehended. Full details are recorded in Section 3 (4) below.

The second object of the patrol was more successful. The people were pleased with the visit and I believe the patrol left behind it a good impression.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA. USAGE Village only was visited on this occasion. This village is located on the banks of the Usage River which is a tributary of the May. The Usage enters the May on the right left hand side opposite the entrance of the Right May River which in future will be referred to as the ABAI-U River, the local native name. ~~This river~~

In times of high water, from December through to March it is possible to reach the mouth of the Usage River by motor canoe, but at low water it is impossible to proceed past GWIMI Island and only there with difficulty. On this patrol, even though the outboard motor was giving trouble, we were not able to reach even Gwimi.

Two quite good walking tracks lead from the village to the May. One commenced at the mouth of the Urina River, which was followed by the patrol, which flows roughly parallel to the Usage and enters the May down-stream. The second track follows the Usage River. The former, though longer is recommended to future patrols as it would only be in times of very high water that a motor canoe can reach the Usage River without risk of damage to the motor.

The village is approximately four hours easy walking from the Urina River. It is surrounded by high and broken mountains although the settlement is in a valley which is well drained. It comprises some nine small dwellings with a central "Sing sing" house used also by some married couples.

3. NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Attitude of the People. The patrol arrived at the village at 6 p.m. after having walked through heavy rain for three hours. Word had been sent two days previously to the village to inform the people of the Patrol's expected arrival but they had gone to the mouth of the Usage River to wait. However those remaining in the village came forward quickly with cooked food for the carriers and police and assisted in setting up camp. Their reaction to the patrol during its entire stay was at all times extremely friendly. Odd jobs around the camp were carried out without request by myself and without request by the people for payment. (Unique behaviour in the

7

in the May River area). Presents however were given for any services carried out. During the Patrol's stay a large quantity of food was purchased with trade items, so much in fact that it was an embarrassment.

The police extended to this Patrol was not unique. Both Messrs Walters (P.R. No. 2 of 62-63) and McIntyre (P.R. No 5 of 62-63) have commented on the extremely friendly attitude of the Usage Villagers.

The people asked if they would be able to find employment at either May River or Ambunti for limited periods of say three to four months. They were told that this could probably be arranged. (Nine men have since come to the Post and are being employed on maintenance of buildings.)

Two children approximately 12 years of age asked to return to the Post for a short period. Permission was given by the parents and are at present being looked after by ~~the~~ two of the married police. They will return with the nine men.

Villages.

Little is known of Mianmin settlements in the May River area with the exception of Usage which has been visited by at least three patrols. USALI was visited for the first time by Mr. McIntyre in 1963 but was not visited on this patrol as I wished to make good "re-contact" with Usage and get a clear picture of the present situation and what was involved before commencing what will have to be a long, ~~patrol~~ and I believe an extremely difficult patrol.

From discussions with the Usage's the following information was gained. Please note that its accuracy is open to doubt but it does provide a basis for the next patrol.

It is believed that the MIANMIN reside in fifteen villages. Of these the Usage's claim that six have been visited at least once by a patrol officer from Telefomin. They are WAMEIMIN, SOGAMIN, KIMENMIN, TEMSEIMIN, BOBRIKMIN and MEFEMIBIP. Of the remaining nine villages, USAGE, USALI, MAWAIMIN and URAPMIN are situated on tributaries of the May River, AREIMIN, SOMEIMIN, IBIKMIN and KEMIASOMIN are situated in a south-westerly direction from USAGE in the general vicinity of the Sepik River, above Green River, and AMAROMIN which is situated in a south-easterly direction from USAGE approximately one and a half days walk distant.

Internal and External Contact. The Usage's appear to be able and Eliptimin areas with little fear of hostility. There seems to be no clashes between the ~~xxxxx~~ sub-groups or within them, and people from the various sub-groups visit one another fairly regularly. During the Patrol's stay two men, two women and a child visited Usage from AMAROMIN, approximately one and a half days walk away.

At the same time people move out of the group and during my visit four men were away at Telefomin, having gone there to trade. This is fairly common and the people look on Telefomin as their station rather than May River. This is not really surprizing as the people have had contact with that station for a longer period, the

majority of the Mianmin live in the Telefomin Sub-District and are closer to Telefomin than they are to May River and Telefomin is larger and therefore more attractive to them. One other factor is that although Telefomin is eight days walking from Usage the ~~journey~~ journey is preferred to the trip down the May by raft and the very difficult journey home. It has been practice to send visitors from May River by the station canoe to Buremai where they complete the journey themselves. As they are not river people and have no canoes this means that that must traverse the swamp which is virtually impassable during the Wet.

Relations between the IWAM and the MIANMIN at present appear to be fairly good although the latter are gardening further and further downstream towards BUREMAI and the IWAM at Buremai are moving further upstream. The Buremai people claim that all land upstream on the May from the village belongs to them including the land on which Usage is situated. This, perhaps twenty years ago, was probably true, but since then the Mianmin have penetrated the Iwam lands and claim them by right of conquest. I believe that had the Administration not arrived in the area when it did the Mianmin could have, had they wanted to, run the Iwam completely out of the May River valley. Now that fighting has been stopped the Iwam consider that the lands taken from them once again become their property.

The Mianmin are, I consider, a "highland" people. They are intelligent and vigorous and, I believe, in advance of the Iwam. They do not have much of a common meeting ground with the Iwam and probably only tolerate them because they have to.

however are different Their relations with their other neighbours on the Telefomin side, the ELIPTIMIN; they have much in common. They each speak dialects of the same or similar language and they inter-marry. They regard themselves as belonging to the Telefomin group rather than to the May River group.

It appears that there are only three or four Mianmin villages in the May River area and I believe that their only chance of political, social and economic advancement lies with the Telefomin section of the Mianmin "tribe". On their own, their numbers are against them as I doubt whether there would be more than four hundred at the very most living in May River territory, and I am sure that they would never ally themselves with either the AWAI or the IWAM.

Murder Investigation. A killing at Usage was reported during 1963 at the time when May River was unmanned. Unfortunately I cannot find any reference to it here at the station although it is recorded in the files at Ambunti. I do not know the details of the original report although I think that it was made either by the lului of Arai or Buremai to Mr. R. Conrad of the S.I.L. who was living at Arai at the time and who reported it to Ambunti.

Details of the killing are that an influential man, KASIKOVA of Usage became ill (probably with malaria) and went to a hamlet near the FIAK River where he subsequently died.. KASIKOVA's brother GUBIRI thought that socery had been used and believed that UTIP of Usage was responsible. UTIP had previously accused Kasikova of having relations with his wife.

6

UTIP went to plant some taro in the vicinity of the Usage Rest House and left his bow and arrows in the building. When he returned to collect them GUBIRI was waiting in the house and struck him with a tom-bone. ~~TRONIAF and~~ ~~TOPINEP of MERAMBIP~~ were with GUBIRI although they did not strike UTIP.

WARAMTU and NOGANSEP of Usage saw UTIP enter the Rest House and saw GUBIRI strike him. Gubiri and Topinep then ran away. WARAMTU and NOGANSEP then went to the house and found UTIP dead. They took the body and threw it in the river to be carried away, which is local practice when a person has not died from natural causes.

TRONIAF did not leave the village but went to house nearby. He was not molested by the people but later left the village to live with GUBIRI.

On my arrival at Usage I made enquiries and learned that the three men were living in a village approximately one and a half days walk from Usage. Three men were given presents and told to request the three to return to Usage so that I could talk to them. Local opinion was that they would come voluntarily. However the men doubted whether it was true that I was in the village and refused to come. The men sent from Usage had been instructed that they were not under any circumstance try to force them to come and so they returned to the camp.

The Usage's were told that further efforts would be made to interview the men responsible for the killing and that they were not to even think of an attempt of pay-back. I do not think now they are particularly interested. They are not being bothered by the men and I believe that now I have made a show of trying to apprehend the men their honour has been satisfied and they are no longer under an obligation to pay-back.

It has since been reported that by the nine men who are present on the post that the three men have left the area and are now living at a hamlet near the Fiak River which is occupied by the "small father" or close relative of KASIKOVA and GUBIRI. This river is south of the Four Corners Mountain.

4. HEALTH. The health of the people generally was good. There are ~~virtually~~ virtually no mosquitoes and the incidence of Malaria is low. The main complaint appears to be sores and occasional burns from their fires. An A.P.O. accompanied the patrol and treated any ailments twice a day.

It would be an advantage ~~to~~ if someone from the village could be trained to dress sores and burns. I believe the training of Aid Post Orderlies is no longer being continued, however I am thinking more along the lines of someone who had the rudiments of first aid who could bandage and treat simple cuts, sores and burns rather than a fully trained A.P.O. and properly equipped Aid Post. Perhaps this basic knowledge could be obtained by someone working at the hospital at Ambunti for a few months.

At present with the three day walk to the Air Post at May River rarely do the people seek treatment and then only when they wanted to visit the station anyway.

5. AGRICULTURE. The gardens of Usage are extensive and well cared for. Crops grown are Taro, kava, pumpkins, cucumber, melons, sugar cane, and bananas. A lemon tree and pineapple plants given to the people when they visited the station several months ago are well tended and are doing well.

The people supplement their diet with pigs, possums and fish. Of the three rosters and two hens that the people took back with ~~time~~ them, the two hens were killed by a snake. I will replace them before the men leave the station. Several young cassowaries are kept in the village and are killed when they are fully grown. Very little sago is eaten and then only when the people are away from the village on hunting expeditions.

6. VILLAGE OFFICIALS. At present there are no village officials at Usage. The people requested that a juluai be appointed and suggested that one TETEMAUA be appointed. I consider this to be an excellent choice, TETEMAUA is the ex-fight leader and the man with the most influence in the village. His appointment is recommended for the District Officer's consideration.

It was decided to delay the appointment of a tultu for the time being. The people did not agree amongst themselves and I think a little more time for them to think it over will be an advantage.

7. RESTRICTED AREA. Since the conclusion of this patrol I have received the Assistant District Officer's 1-6-1 of the 7th September, 1964 with attachments from the District Officer, 1-3-5 / 1-3-10 and the Director, 1-43-2, concerning the derestriction of the Mianmin area. At the present time there appears to be no reason why USAGE could not be immediately derestricted. It has had in fact more contact with the Administration than many of the AWAI, MAMIAP-ARIAP and WARUMOI villages (formerly referred to as "Birua") which are not restricted. This then leaves the villages of USALI, (one ~~vixit~~ previous visit only) AMAROMIN, (not yet visited) and possibly URAPMIN (not yet visited). I believe these to be the only villages lying within the May River boundaries although only more patrols to the area will prove this.

8. CENSUS. A census was carried out and revealed a total of 87 people. I believe that Mr. McIntyre carried out a census during his visit in 1963 but I am unable to find his figures. I do however have the figures for 1962 and a comparison between those and mine show an increase of 22 although many of those have been made up of newly recorded names and in one or two cases by migrations in. On the village population register I have recorded all new names as migrations in. During the period covered by this census there with 6 births against 4 deaths. I believe however that some children may have died before their names were recorded.

9. CONCLUSION.

The Patrol was unsuccessful in the murder investigation but the people have been shown that an initial effort has been made and that it has not been over-looked or forgotten.

Administration influence in the area is still strong and I have no doubt that it is felt in the surrounding villages not yet visited. Certainly these uncontacted village know of the existence of the Administration and at least some of its aims.

The Patrol was very well received by the people and I ~~have~~ believe that it has left a good impression behind it.

Further knowledge has been gained on the Mianmin people.

A. D. Pitt

17th September, 1964.

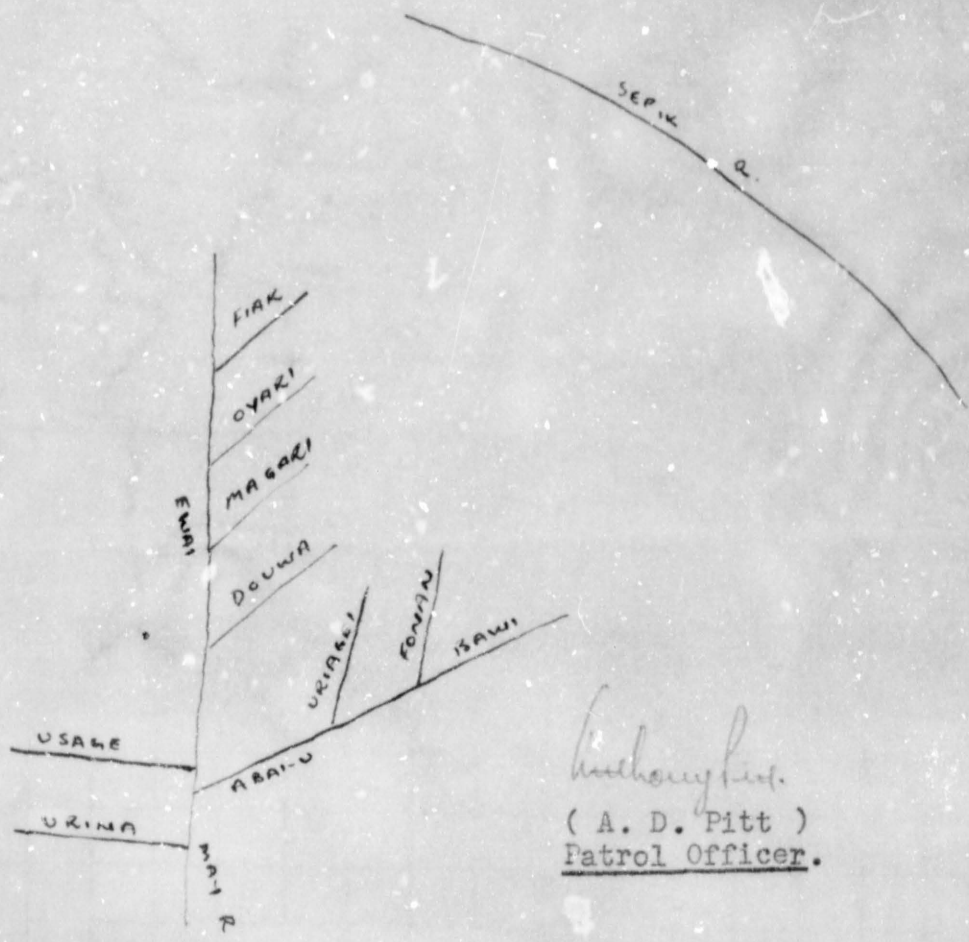
(A. D. Pitt)
Patrol Officer.

MAY RIVER PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1964/65.

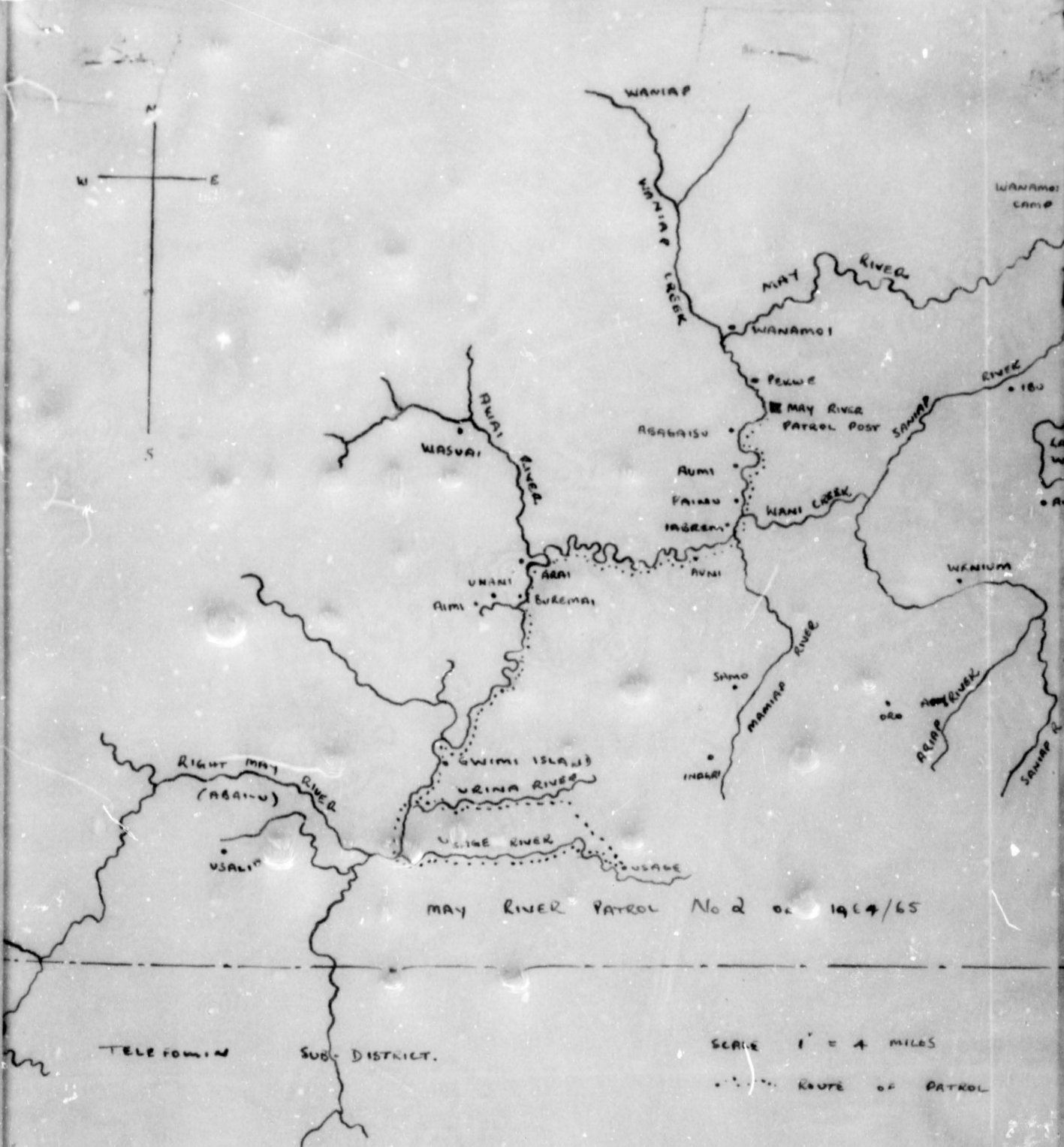
APPENDIX "A".

Location of Villages. The people of USAGE gave the following details of MIANMIN Villages which they have visited or know of, and their names for the various rivers and tributaries. Below is a diagrammatic map showing these rivers.

- USAGE. On the Usage River.
- AMAROMIN. One and a half days walk from Usage on a south-easterly direction.
- USALI. On the URIAGEI River, a tributary of the Right May. (ABAI-U).
- AREIMIN. Near the Sepik River, above Green River.
- IBIKMIN. Near the Sepik River, above Green River.
- KEMIASOMIN. Near IbiKmin and near the Sepik River.
- SOMEIMIN. Near Areimin at the junction of the TABU and AKI Rivers.
- URAPMIN. At the junction of the FOMAN and BAWI Rivers, tributaries of the ABAI-U River.
- MEFEMIBIP. Approximately two days walk from Usage and situated on the FIAK River, a tributary of the May. Is near MAWAIMIN which has been visited by an officer from Telefomin.
- MAWAIMIN. At the head waters of the Fiak River.

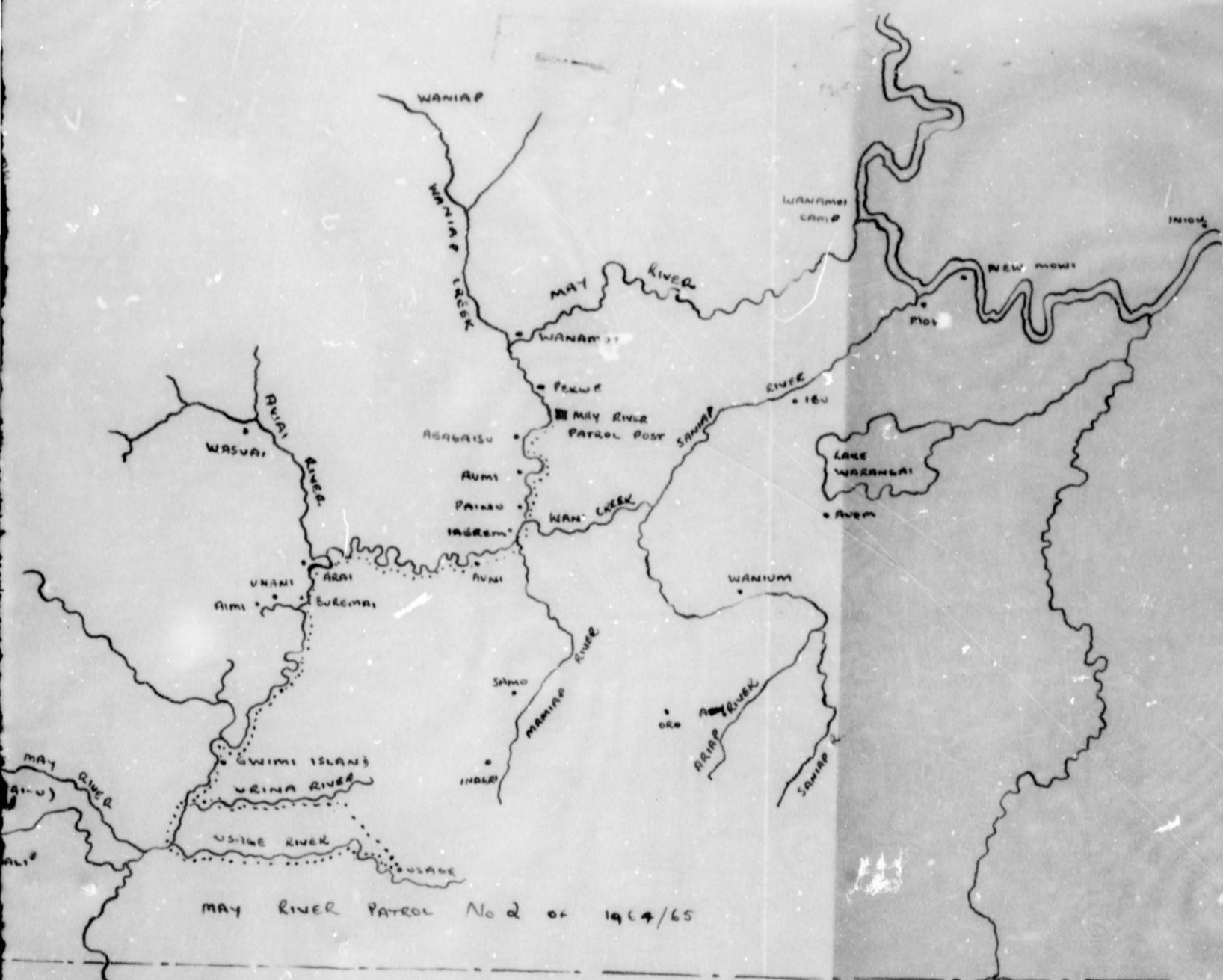


MAY RIVER
 APPENDIX "A"
 Location of
 they have
 rivers and
 these rivers
 BRIDGE
 ANAROMI
 UZALI
 ARKITH
 IRIMIA
 KEMAROTI
 BOMBINI
 UAFINIA
 MEFIVALE
 MIMIANAN



MAY RIVER PATROL No 2 of 1964/65

SCALE 1" = 4 MILES
 ROUTE OF PATROL



SUB-DISTRICT.

SCALE 1" = 4 MILES

..... ROUTE OF PATROL



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SERIK Report No. MAY RIVER No. 3 of 1964/65

Patrol Conducted by A. D. Pitt, Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Part May River Census Division - OWINIGA Area (Mamiap & Saniap Cks)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 3 Members B.P. & N.G.C. 1 A.P.O.

Duration—From 18/9/1964 to 24/9/1964.

Number of Days 7 days (6 nights camped out)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 8/3/1963

Medical Nil

Map Reference May River Army Series, 4 miles : 1 inch

Objects of Patrol Routine Administration and to locate possible new settlements.

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

RAW/bd



67. 8. 36

67-2-2 / 315

Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

4th December, 1964

The Assistant District Commissioner,
AMBUNTI.

PATROL REPORT MAY RIVER NO. 3 OF 1964/65

Your comments covering the Patrol Report
are noted and I concur with them.

It is a good idea to have these people known
as the OWINIGA and not as the BIRUA as this could be
mistaken for "pidgin" and we wish to have these people
brought together and not separated due to some mistaken
idea.

A good report marred by the lateness of its
submission.

Robt. R. Cole

(ROBT. R. COLE) *RC*
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

Subdistrict Office,
AMBUNTI, Sepik District.

67-1-4.

21st November, 1964.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
Wewak.

May River Patrol No. 3 of 1964-65: OWINIGA area.

Report of a patrol by Mr. A.D. Pitt, covering the above-mentioned newly-named area south of May River Patrol Post, is forwarded herewith, please.

This was the last remaining area of previous contact to be covered in a programme of re-contact after the absence of an officer at May River for the latter 7 months of 1963. The report indicates that it was thoroughly done, and that good relations were consolidated with the group. Useful information has been gained and recorded in the report.

Law and order. The NAUKWI (Awai area) arrests in June have apparently had a salutary effect throughout a wide area in showing that the Administration will not ~~condone~~ tolerate killing, and possibly this may have influenced the people in avoiding serious casualties in the INAGRI-SAMO affray reported. It is considered that the OIC pursued the wisest course in not being over-officious about this, in view of the recency of our influence in the area.

Settlements. I agree with the policy of the OIC in encouragement of the scattered tiny hamlets to form two or three main villages, so long as undue pressure is avoided and the decision is left to the people themselves. I do think, however, that pressure is justified in the improvement of tracks, so as to render the administration of law and justice alone practicable, apart from other benefits to the area, such as medical, agricultural and economic, etc.

The officer's action in arranging for canoe transport for sick people to the station was a practical one, which will no doubt have to be "oiled" by some sort of payment, probably in kind, from time to time. It is assumed that the OWINIGA do not have suitable canoes at present, and it is hoped that, if so, they will soon learn to make and use them.

Census. The estimate of 200-300 people in this group seems realistic. The next patrol should be able to conduct an initial census.

The absence of children between ages 8 and 15 is mysterious, but the boys might be accounted for by initiation proceedings. Otherwise, they were probably hiding out of nervousness.

Health. Relevant sections are being extracted for P.H.D.

The report is also being perused by the Agricultural Officer.

A useful patrol and report. The latter was submitted rather late, and the O.I.C. has been instructed to make every effort to forward promptly in future.

(B.A. McCabe)
Asst. District Commissioner

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

67-1-1

Patrol Report,
Ambunti Sub-District,
MAY RIVER.

28th October, 1964.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.

MAY RIVER PATROL No. 3 of 1964-65.

Please find enclosed the original
and two copies of a Patrol Report covering the May River
Patrol No. 3 of 1964-65.

AREA PATROLLED May River Census Division.
Owiniga Area - Mamiap - Saniap Creeks.

DATES OF PATROL 18/9/64 to 24/9/64

No. OF DAYS. 7 days (6 nights camped out)

OFFICER CONDUCTING. A. D. Pitt, Patrol Officer.

EUROPEANS ACCOMPANYING. Nil

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING 3 Members R.P. & N.G.C.
1 A.P.O.

MAP REFERENCE. May River Army Series.
4 miles : 1 inch.

OBJECTS OF PATROL. Routine Administration and to locate
possible new settlements.

A. D. Pitt

(A. D. Pitt)
Officer in Charge.

MAY RIVER PATROL REPORT No. 3. of 1964-65.

PATROL DIARY.

Friday, 18th September, 1964.

Departed Patrol Post 0900 per station canoe and proceeded to IABREM. Changed over to paddle canoes, collected carriers and proceeded to MAMIAP Creek. Paddled up-stream until 4.30 p.m. thence walked inland from the creek for 20 minutes to SAMO. Most of the population away in the bush. Made camp.

Saturday, 19th September, 1964.

Some people arrived at camp including a man ARONIGA, formerly of SUANA. This man has been away to work and can speak Pidgin. Majority of SAMO people however still absent. Broke camp at 0930 and proceeded to ARIORO, previously inhabited but uninhabited by Samo people. Short talk given and proceeded to INAGRI, arriving 1400. Made camp.

Reception not good, most people remained in house and offered no assistance to the patrol. Some Iwam carriers, who have had friendly relations with this area for some years entered the house and later reported that a fight had taken place some days previously between the Inagri and Samo people. The former were worried that Samo had reported the matter which was the reason for the patrol.

Meeting with the village officials and explained that the Patrol had not come to make trouble. Outlined the aims of the Administration.

Requests made for food which was purchased with trade items. People began coming in from bush hamlets.

Sunday, 20th September, 1964.

Sgt. Wapi sick. Decided to remain at Inagri for a further day as more people coming to the camp. Further discussions with the people. Visited MERABO and BASBRI both settlements previously un-visited.

Monday, 21st September, 1964.

Broke camp 0830 and proceeded across swamp to ORO. Journey of approximately four hours. Talks with leaders who decided to accompany patrol to AMU. Departed ORO 1330 arrived AMU 1500. People expecting patrol and great interest shown in setting up of camp.

Tuesday, 22nd September, 1964.

Heavy rain most of day. Initial census carried out for people of AMU. Discussions with leaders of AMU and nearby settlements of NAMAN AND YEI.

Wednesday, 23rd September, 1964.

Presents distributed to leaders of three villages. Broke camp 0930, walked to river and thence by paddle canoe to WANIAM, arriving 1430. Village inspected and discussions with Luluai and village people.

Thursday, 24th September, 1964.

Broke camp at 0900 and proceeded to Wani Creek, thence paddled to May River. Visited AUNI. and AUMI to inspect carriers.

Whilst at Aumi saw an airdrop take place over station and proceeded direct to Post. Recovered five bundles of police uniforms.

Friday, 25th September, 1964.

General office work.
Maintenance of outboard motor.

Saturday, 26th September, 1964.

Visited AUNI, IABREM, PAINU and AUMI per speed boat. Discussions with village officials re affording the people of the OWINIGA area transport to the Patrol Post should they wish to visit the station.

END OF DIARY.

MAY RIVER PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1964-65.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The OWINIGA area formerly referred to as "Birua" or the MAMIAP-ARIAP-SANIAP area lies to the south of the May River Patrol Post.

With the completion of this patrol all areas visited by Mr. P.O. McIntyre in the May River Census Division have been re-contacted. The purpose of this patrol was to achieve that end and it was accomplished. The good impression of the Administration left behind by Mr. McIntyre had not waned too considerably and the people appear to have retained a healthy respect for the Government. Much work remains to be done, the completion of the census commenced during this patrol, the appointment of village officials, the clearing of tracks between hamlets and the introduction of regular periodic visits but the initial task of contact has been completed.

The aims of the patrol were (i) above, to revisit all known areas, (ii) to show the people that the Administration has settled in the area, (iii) to explain the aims of the Administration and (iv) to locate if possible any previously un-contacted groups.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA.

The OWINIGA occupy a valley to the south of the Patrol Post, drained by the MAMIAP Creek, a tributary of the May, the ARIAP Creek, a tributary of the Saniap and the SANIAP, a tributary of the Sepik. The floor of the valley is permanent swamp and the settlements are built on the surrounding slopes or small "islands" in the swamp.

Access to the area can be made via the Mamiap Creek by paddle canoe and up the Saniap Creek by motor canoe as far as the junction of the Saniap and Ariap Creeks. Paddle canoes can be used past this point.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PEOPLE.

Until this patrol the inhabitants of this area have been referred to as "Birua" and have been grouped with all people living in the hills off the May River. A comparison of languages, however, showed that the "Birua" was divided into three distinct groups with the OWINIGA being completely different from the other two which do bear some similarities to each other. (See my 51-1-1 of the 29th August, 1964). This has now been further borne out by the actual appearance and habits of the people. The AWAI and WANIBU people live to the North-west of the May River and resemble each other in their habits, dress and living arrangements. The OWINIGA who live to the south-east of the May, however, do not resemble either group to any great extent.

I estimate that there would be from two to three hundred people living in the area. They appear to have regular contact with each other and external contact with the IWAM people through WANIUUM Village lower down the Saniap Creek and AUNI and IABREM on the May River.

At the head, or southern end of the valley are the foothills leading into the Telefomin area and which are inhabited according to the Owiniga by the Mianmin. The Mianmin have always been a threat to the Owiniga and none ever venture far afield in that direction.

Contact with the Iwam has always been to the Iwam's advantage. Women have been bought from the Owiniga as have foodstuffs and other small items. Payment at all times seems to have been extremely poor although some complaints were made.

VILLAGES.

Seven of the eleven hamlets in the area were visited. Of the remaining four, the inhabitants of each were seen either at INAGRI, ORO or AMU. Only the above mentioned hamlets could be classed as such; the remaining settlements consisted of one poorly constructed garden house.

It was interesting to note that at SAMO, INAGRI, ORO and AMU there were several mature coconut palms probably from 15 to 20 years old. This would indicate that the people do not move any great distance and that they have had contact for many years with the outside.

All settlements are situated on knolls or spurs and each with the exception of YBI can see and ~~see~~ be seen by at least one other settlement. ORO, situated on an "island" in the middle of the valley provides the best vantage point from where seven other settlements can be clearly seen.

Without exception all settlements were small, the biggest consisting of no more than four small houses. ~~Some~~ Others consisted of one large house containing three or four families. Surrounds were reasonably clean, although the actual village area are in all cases very small. Houses with the exception of the main house at Inagri and ORO were flimsy and badly in need of repair.

Narrow winding footpads across the swamp connected each settlement and although no actual cutting had to be carried out to allow passage to the patrol walking was difficult.

Each settlement had its own garden where limited amounts of taro, sugar cane and bananas were grown. Gardens were not extensive and the main staple of diet is sago.

5. HEALTH. The health of the people generally was quite good. The usual sores encountered all through the Division were seen and were treated by the A.P.O. accompanying. Worst village was AMU where three cases of yaws were seen and numerous sores among the adults. There was, as usual, the high percentage of Grille.

6. NATIVE AFFAIRS. As mentioned in the Diary, the patrol's reception at INAGRI was rather cool. The people remained in the house as the Patrol arrived and ~~not~~ did not appear for some time after the Camp had been set up. Several Iwam carriers from Auni who have fairly constant contact with the Owiniga entered the house and later reported that a fight between Samo and Inagri had taken place about one week previously. Later the number of cut heads that were seen indicated that the fight must have been quite a heated affair although no one was seriously injured.

The fight was brought about by the non-payment of bride price. The girl was taken from Samo back to Inagri and the Samo people went to claim her. After the fight which took place at Inagri, the Samo's exchanged a woman to settlement the dispute.

With the arrival of the Patrol, however, the Inagri's believed that Samo had reported the affair and the Patrol had come to make arrests. They had heard of the NAUKWI patrol. Later when the people did approach friendly contact had been established the people were told that although the Administration would not condone behaviour of this kind, on this occasion nothing would be done. The attitude of the people changed considerably.

Although the Inagri's have had only very limited contact (two patrols) they were not at all frightened. This was commented on also by Mr. P.O. McIntyre who described their behaviour as neither subdued nor cheeky, but "normal". Soon after the appearance of the people requests were made for food. Before it was brought bargaining began on the amount they would sell for. I think this attitude stems from their contact with the Iwam people who, as mentioned before, always got the best of any dealings. Secondly interpreting was carried out by an Owiniga man who has been away to work in the New Guinea Islands and has brought back advanced ideas.

Food was later brought to the camp. It was interesting to note that the vendors preferred say three boxes of matches rather than one mirror. In one case a man chose two boxes of matches, a stick of tobacco, two fish hooks and a spoonful of beads rather than a bush knife which I considered to be more in keeping with the value of the food offered for sale. I have frequently seen a native wanting quantity rather than quality but this is the first time I have seen him refuse a steel implement.

The above mentioned ex-plantation worker, ARONIGA met the patrol at Samo and accompanied it to AMU. He belonged to the now abandoned SUANA settlement attacked by the Mianmin. He has some relationship with the Iwam at Buremai and because of this was spared during the Suana massacre. He went to live at Buremai and was later recruited from there to work on a plantation. On his return he was informed of the Buremai's part in the massacre and went to live permanently at Samo. His Pidgin is fluent, for this area, and he was helpful to the Patrol. Unfortunately he is inclined to demand pay and conditions similar to those operating in Rabaul. Carefully handled he could be of much assistance to the Administration and of a benefit to his area.

At each village talks were had with the people and the usual matters were discussed. It was suggested that rather than live in scattered hamlets of one house sheltering six or seven people that the people form two or three main villages. Already they are tending to do this at the instigation of the young men who visit the Iwam regularly. It is hoped that this suggestion from me will speed up the move. Another suggestion was the ~~clearing~~ clearing of walking tracks between each hamlet. The people were agreeable and several knives and sarifs have been sent out to help make the task easier. It was suggested that a Rest House be constructed at some central point and again the people agreed.

The people were also told that they should bring any medical cases to the Aid Post and arrangements were made with the WANIAM, AUNI and IABREM people to transport any of the Owiniga people arriving at their villages to the Patrol Post. The people were also told that they could find work at the station for limited

periods if they wished. Two weeks after the completion of the patrol eight men arrived but because of the presence of a party of MIANMIN at the Post accommodation and rations were not available. However they will be advised when they may come.

7. CENSUS.

A rough census was carried out at AMU the biggest of the settlements. It revealed a total of 47 persons, 10 females, 14 males and 23 children. Future censuses will no doubt reveal more names. From the size of the houses I would estimate that the population would be more in the region of 60. Only rough notes could be taken at the other settlements as only a few people were seen at any one time, but I think an estimate of between two and three hundred people in the area will be fairly accurate.

No children were seen between the ages of 8 and 15 years of age although I could find no reason for this. The people were questioned on whether there had been a sickness at that time but they could or would not give any positive answer.

The largest family seen consisted of four children but the average size was two. I imagine that child mortality would be high but at this stage it is impossible to find out. Only one man admitted to having a child that had died shortly after birth. No one admitted having a wife who had died in childbirth.

8. ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE. This section has been fairly well covered under Section 6 Native Affairs. However apart from the incident at INAGRI the Patrol was well received at each hamlet. The people appeared interested in suggestions made to them and were agreeable to go ahead with proposed work, Rest House, clearing of tracks etc, without any persuasion on my part.

After the first two days, while the patrol was at Inagri, ample supplies were brought to the camp for sale. Assistance was given in setting up the camp at all villages with the exception of Inagri, who did however assist in breaking camp and provided several carriers for the next stage of the Patrol to AMU.

9. CONCLUSION.

(i) This group, previously referred to as "Birua" will in future be called "Owiniga."

(ii) With the completion of this patrol all known sections of the May River Census Division have been patrolled this year.

(iii) Good "re-contact" was made with the Owiniga, who were only contacted for the first time in 1963.

(iv) Commencement has been made on a census of the area.

(v) The Patrol was well received and I believe left behind a good impression even in the village where our reception was not good to start with.

29th October, 1964

Anthony Pitt
(A. D. Pitt)
Officer in Charge.

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7. RESULTS
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9. CONCLUSIONS
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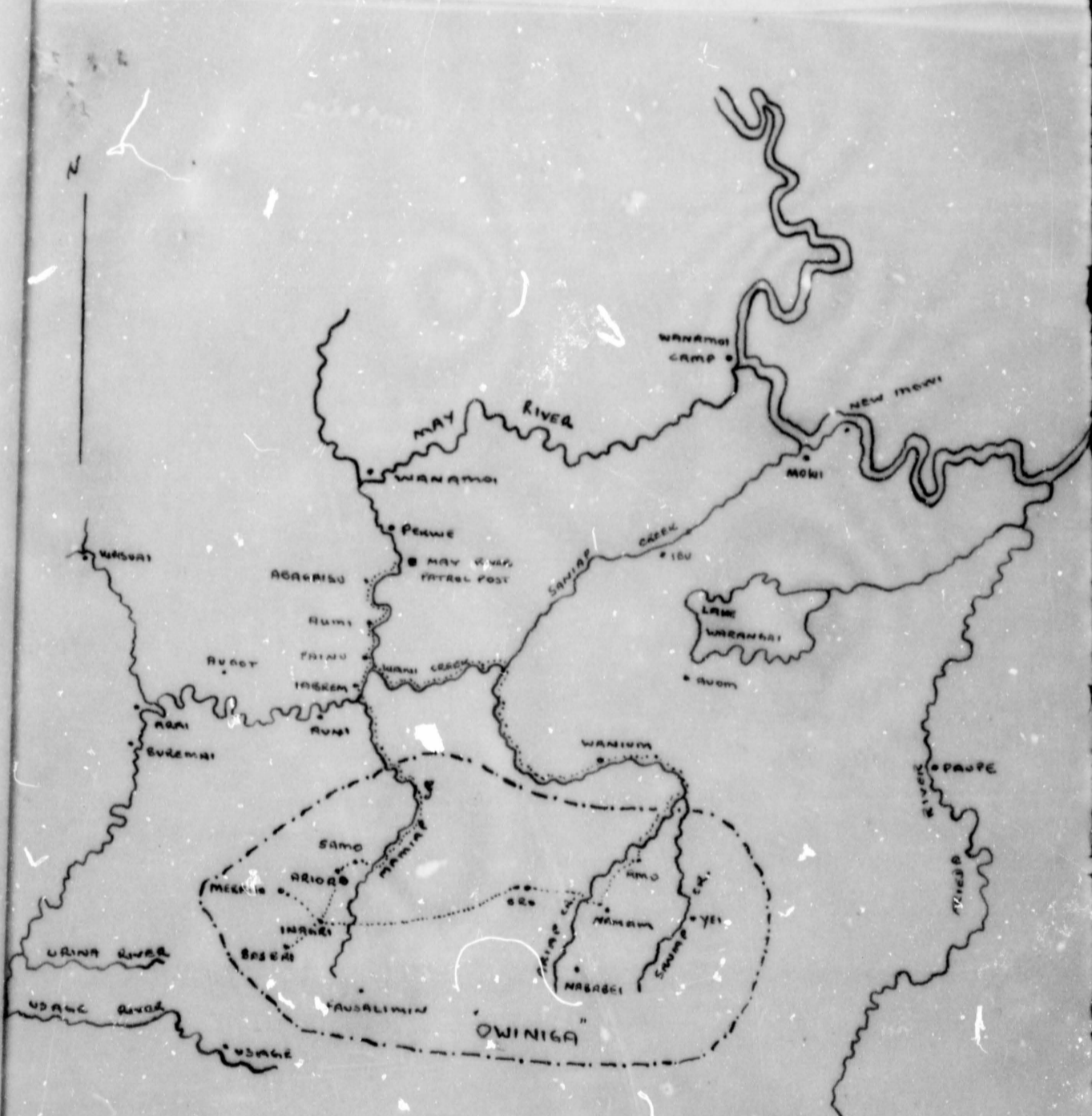
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PART MAY RIVER CENSUS DIVISION
 PATROL REPORT MAY RIVER No 3 of 1964-65
 SCALE 1" = 4 MILES
 ROUTE OF PATROL



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. MAY RIVER No. 4 of 1964/65

Patrol Conducted by A. D. PITT, Assistant District Officer.

Area Patrolled LOWER MIANMIN. (May River Census Division)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. A. C. PLUMMER, Patrol Officer.

Natives 10 members of R.P. & N.G.C. 1 A.P.O. 1 Interpreter

Duration—From 14 / 11 / 1964 to 9 / 12 / 1964

Number of Days 26 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 8 / 1964

Medical - / - / 19-

Map Reference May River Army Series, 4 miles : 1 inch

- Objects of Patrol.
- (1) Establish friendly relations with the Mianmin people
 - (2) Contact any Mianmin people not yet seen by the Admin.
 - (3) Investigate a report of an alleged attack in the area.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
FORT MORLESBY.

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 £.....

Village Po

HS
-8 9-13 over 13

67-2-2/659



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18th January, 1965. V/S NR 4-64-64.

Assistant District Commissioner,
AMBUNTI.

Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.

21st December, 1964.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District MAY RIVER PATROL NO. 4 OF 1964-1965

The receipt of the above numbered Patrol report of a patrol conducted by Mr. Pitt is acknowledged with thanks.

The patrol has given us more knowledge of the Miamins area and people. A copy of the patrol report will be sent to the Assistant District Commissioner Telefomin for information in his forthcoming patrol from Telefomin.

Your remarks on derestriction are noted and will be taken into consideration when the report is received from the Telefomin Patrol.

I agree that for future patrols it would be better if they were carried out a little earlier in the year and this information should be noted both at Ambunti and May River.

The comments on the A510 have been noted and the set and aerials are to be checked by the Radio Technician before further use.

A good patrol and a informative report.

J. B. WAKEMAN
J. B. WAKEMAN

A/District Commissioner.

cc/ The Director, what it is worth there are...
Department of District Administration,
KONEBOBU.

illage Po

8	9-3	Over 13	males
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The report of the patrol by the MIAMINS in the area of the Mts. Kassa and Stele and northwards to the East of the May as far as USAGE is very sparsely populated with a scattered and seminomadic people.

P/R MR 4-64-64.

Sub-District Office,
AMBUNTI.

21st December, 1964.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

MAX RIVER PATROL No. 4 - 64/65.

Please find enclosed the above report by Mr A. Pitt, Assistant District Officer, together with Camping Out claims by Messers. Pitt and Plummer.

It is obvious that the Patrol struck very heavy going due to heavy rain. I agree that by the month of October all patrols in this area should be scheduled for return.

The recontact and initial census of only 143 people may seem by some standards a poor return for such a patrol but it must be remembered that the object was to ascertain the number of people in the area and this object was achieved. It may well be that a later census of AINU will reveal a slightly larger number of people but it is doubtful if any significant increase in the number of AMAROMIN will be revealed. In all then we may say that the area of Mts. Kassa and Stele and northwards to the East of the May as far as USAGE is very sparsely populated with a scattered and seminomadic people.

The trend Northward is neither marked nor permanent and as any hope of advancement of these people lies in them allying themselves with the bulk of their tribe. For this reason I would suggest that these people be patrolled from Telefelmin when the main body of MIAMINS are patrolled.

As the one hundred and forty three people cannot be regarded as a fair sample of the whole of the MIAMIN any derestriction should be subject to a recommendation from TELEFOLMIN. For what it is worth there could be no objection from this end to derestriction if the rest of the area were to be derestricted,

Assistant District Officer
-ITRUMMA

YAM

The receipt
patrol conducted by

The patrol
area and people
the Assistant District
in his district

Your remarks
taken into consider
Telefelin Patrol.

I agree that
they were carried
information should

The comm
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further use.

A good p

cc: The Director
Department
KOMBOBU

(7)

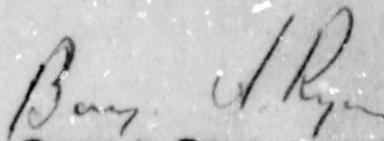
2.

The report of the attacks by the BOVARIPMIN on the so called SIVIAMIN were without foundation in so far as the SIVIAMIN are unknown. It may be that the vague reports received were incorrect in placing these people near the HIAK river.

The results of the portable wireless were disappointing. They can be of great help when they work but are a great waste of time if quick contact cannot be made. It may be that this particular model had been modified as better results were obtained when the dipole was used in position A rather than the instructed position B.

In all the report, which is well presented, reveals a quiet situation among a people who seem to have little prospect of advancement. There would seem to be little inducement for outsiders to enter the area if derestricted and the situation can be expected to remain static.

For your information, please.



Barry A. Ryan.
Assistant District Commissioner.

Village Po

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

(18)

74-1-2. 67-1-2.
Subdistrict Office,
AMBUNTI, Sepik District.

7th November, 1964.

Mr. A.D. Pitt,
The Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post.

MAX RIVER.

MIANMIN PATROL : Instructions.

As planned and discussed in recent weeks, please proceed to carry out a patrol of the area occupied by MIANMIN groups, taking Mt. Stolle and Mt. Kasa generally as the southern line of your patrol. My memorandum 67-1-4 dated 2nd November to the District Commissioner, copy attached, refers.

As you are aware, this is a restricted area, and the object of the patrol is to recontact the various groups which have been met by previous patrols, notably Telefomin Nos. 2 and 4 of 1956/57 (R.T. Neville), No. 1/58-59 (R. Aisbett), and No. 1 (Ambunti) of 1960/61 (C.A. Trollope), to endeavour to contact any remaining groups not previously met, and to generally consolidate our influence over the area. A specific task will be to assess the present attitude of the various groups, in reference to the Director's memorandum 1-43-2 dated 3rd August relating to the removal of restrictions, and to furnish advice in this regard.

A further task will be to investigate the report just received of an attack on a group whose name has been given as SIVIAMIN or FORAREI - see my memorandum 37-3-1 dated 4th November to the District Commissioner, copy to yourself. This may be the group shown as 'FOIYARIMIN' indicated in the map of Mr. Neville's report No. 4 of 56/57 as occupying the area at the head of the Left May River, but it seems more likely that they live in the upper Right May River, whose local name corresponds with that given by the Telefomin informants. Further, from our discussion today with the headman of USAGE village, it seems likely that the "Kusarenmin" are the group previously known to you as "Usali", who are reported to have made a new camp and garden on the Fiak, and appear to be avoiding the Administration.

If the report is confirmed, you should attempt to apprehend the perpetrators if feasible, and if you deem it advisable for the purpose, extra Police will be procured to reinforce your party in the field. These are not immediately available, but will be procured urgently if you advise that they are required.

As will be noted, a portable radio transceiver has been requested for the use of the patrol.

Mr. A. Flummer, Patrol Officer will accompany you, and the Police under Sergeant AUGWI will number not less than ten. A relief medical orderly from Ambunti has been arranged to allow your station orderly to accompany the patrol.

Fifty carriers have been recruited at Ambunti, and will be arriving next week per "Opal", with rations etc. for the patrol. A reserve supply of rations consisting of 8 bags of rice, 4 cases of meat and 100 pounds of biscuits will be held at Ambunti for air-drop to you. The site of this drop is set provisionally at the junction of the May R.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

67-1-1

Patrol Post,
Ambunti Sub-District,
MAY RIVER.

11th December, 1964.

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

MAY RIVER PATROL No. 4 of 1964/65.

Please find enclosed the original
and two copies of a Patrol Report covering the May River
Patrol No. 4 of 1964/65.

AREA PATROLLED	May River Census Division. Lower Mianmin.
DATES OF PATROL	14/11/64 to 9/12/64
No. OF DAYS	26 days.
OFFICER CONDUCTING	A. D. Pitt, Assistant District Officer.
EUROPEANS ACCOMPANYING	Mr. A. C. Plummer, Patrol Officer.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING	10 Members of the R.P. & N.G.C. 1 A.P.O. 1 Interpreters
MAP REFERENCE	May River Army Series. 4 miles : 1 inch. Map attached.
OBJECTS OF PATROL	(1) Establish friendly relations with the Mianmin people living in the area north of Mt Stolle and Mt Kasa. (2) Contact any Mianmin people not yet seen by the Administration. (3) Investigate a report of an alledged attack in the Mt. Kasa area.

A. D. Pitt

(A. D. Pitt)
Officer in Charge.

19

- 1 -

MAY RIVER PATROL REPORT No. 4 of 1964/65.

PATROL DIARY.

Saturday, 14th November, 1964.

Thirty carriers and some patrol equipment sent on two motor canoes to BUREMAI. Remaining equipment sorted out and packed in readiness for second trip of canoes. Canoes returned to station at 5 p.m.

Sunday, 15th November, 1964.

Two canoes sent to Buremai with carriers and remainder of patrol equipment.

Monday, 16th November, 1964.

One canoe sent to Buremai with Mianmin visitors. Some patrol stores sent. Conversation with Ambunti, extra police and interpreter not now due to arrive until the 18th November.

Tuesday, 17th November, 1964.

Station canoe sent to Buremai to begin transporting carriers and equipment to ~~base~~ base camp at Gwimi Island. Iwam carriers and remainder of stores sent.

Wednesday, 18th November, 1964.

Conversation with Ambunti. Police again delayed and not to arrive 19th.

Thursday, 19th November, 1964.

Word received from Sgt. Wapi at Gwimi that conditions in base camp very bad due to flooding. Sclp departed per speed boat but broke down near Arai and drifted back to station. Sgt Wapi arrived 4.30 p.m. ex Gwimi to report that camp flooded and impossible to reach Usage because of depth of water in swamps, chest deep in most places. Current too swift to proceed past Gwimi per canoe.

Friday, 20th November, 1964.

Attempted to contact Ambunti but Ambunti off the air. Wananoi canoe sent back to Gwimi to begin moving carriers back to Buremai if camp still flooded. Police, the interpreter and some further rations arrived at station in afternoon. River still rising.

Saturday, 21st November, 1964.

Still unable to contact Ambunti. River still rising.

Sunday, 22nd November, 1964.

River dropped slightly during night, if continues to drop will proceed Gwimi on 23rd.

Monday 23rd November, 1964.

Waited on 9.30 am sked but Ambunti still off the air. Departed for Gwimi leaving Mr. Plummer at station to advise the A.D.C of position when Ambunti came on. Departed 10.15 am, arrived Buremai 1.30 p.m. Police and majority of carriers still at Gwimi. River at this point has dropped more so than at station. Proceeded to Gwimi, arriving 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 24th November, 1964.

Radio set up, tried to contact Ambunti and May River but no success. Sent three police to look at swamp, later reported that water still waist deep but dropping. Dispatched canoe to collect Mr. Plummer and carriers still at Buremai. Mr. Plummer arrived ex May River 4 p.m. having been able to contact Ambunti in morning.

Wednesday, 25th November, 1964.

Self and Mr. Plummer to inspect swamp. Water ~~now~~ now only knee deep and still dropping. Decided to attempt to proceed to Usage 26th. Equipment prepared for to-morrow's departure.

Thursday, 26th November, 1964.

Broke camp 8.15 am. arrived mouth of Urina River 10.40 am. Proceeded upstream, rest at 11 am again at 1 pm and again at 4 pm. Arrived Usage ~~at~~ 4.45 pm. Travelling time 7½ hours plus one hour for spell periods. Camp set up.

Friday, 27th November, 1964.

Radio set up. Patrol equipment sorted out. Discussions with village people re whereabouts of other pockets of Miannin population. General discussions with village leaders on village activities.

Saturday, 28th November, 1964.

At Usage. Further discussions with the people on the patrol's movements.

Sunday, 29th November, 1964.

Broke camp 9.15 am and proceeded to mouth of Usage River on May. Proceeded upstream for approximately 1½ hours and made camp at 3.15 p.m. Actual travelling time 4½ hours.

Monday, 30th November, 1964.

Broke camp 7.20 am proceeded upstream and arrived Amaromin 1 pm. Actual travelling time 4 hours fifteen minutes. One sick woman in village. Men away in gardens. Beliap sent to speak to people who arrived shortly afterwards. All friendly. Quantity of food purchased. Camp set up on far side of river. Light guard posted.

Tuesday, 1st December, 1964.

General discussions with the people. Claim part of the Kusaimin

(B)

Clan are living on the banks of the Ainu Creek at the headwaters of the Abei River.
 Initial census of Amaromin carried out and names entered in village book. General talk given to assembled people on aims of Administration and firearms instruction given.
 Food purchased with trade goods.
 Radio contact with Telefomin relayed by Biarap.
 Light guard posted.

Wednesday, 2nd December, 1964.

Broke camp and departed 8.20 am. Proceeded downstream and then up the AISEK Creek. At 12.30 pm met up with party of Kusalimin from Ainu en-route to the Fiak River.
 Discussions with the people who agreed to accompany the Patrol back to the May River and spend night before proceeding to the Fiak.
 Arrived back at May and made camp at 2 p.m. Discussions with people, initial census recorded and village book issued.
 Presents to all people distributed.
 Light guard posted.

Thursday, 3rd December, 1964.

Broke camp 9 am and proceeded downstream, arrived mouth of the Usage River at 1.10 pm. Camp set up. Travelling time 4 hours 10 minutes including rest periods.

Friday, 4th December, 1964.

At Camp. Mianmin people visited camp for medical ~~xxxxxxx~~ treatment and to trade food.
 Approximately 30 carriers sent to clear track in direction of Urina River which is reported as impassable in places.
 Radio set up but failed to make contact with any station due to poor situation of camp in heavy timber.

Saturday, 5th December, 1964.

Broke camp 7.50 am. Arrived mouth of Urina Creek 11.30 am. Creek bridged, proceeded to Gwimi at 12 noon and arrived there 2.35 pm. Camp set up.
 Const. MEGOBAIN and one Iwan carrier sent per paddle canoe to collect motor canoe from station.

Sunday, 6th December, 1964.

At camp waiting on canoe to arrive. Carriers engaged in constructing a raft to transport some of the cargo line to the station.

Monday, 7th December, 1964.

At camp waiting on canoe to arrive from station.
 Raft completed.

Tuesday, 8th December, 1964.

Mr. Patrol Officer Plummer departed on raft at 7 am. with fifteen carriers.
 Motor canoe arrived Gwimi 9.30 am, thirty carriers sent to station.

11

May River Patrol Report No. 4 of 1964-65.

1. INTRODUCTION.

copy of which is attached hereto.

Patrol Instruction No. 67-1-2 of the 7th November, 1964,

The Patrol had two main objects, (i) the contacting of any groups of MIANMIN people living in the May River area and the making of a recommendation, or otherwise, as to whether the area should be de-restricted, and (ii) to investigate a report of an alleged attack by the BOVARIFMIN and KUSALIMIN on the SIVIAMIN or FOIYANMIN.

What the patrol actually achieved was disappointingly small, especially considering the amount of money that was spent. This was due to several unfortunate delays which could not have been anticipated. However the patrol did re-contact two groups, carried out an initial census for each group, and I believe left behind it a good impression.

The decision to use carriers from the WASKUK Hills Division, although in view of what subsequently happened proved to be the major expense, was I believe of benefit to the patrol and I would recommend that these people be used for future patrols to the Lower Mianmin. The expense was caused by the delay in the Patrol's departure from GWIMI Island for 12 days, firstly while awaiting the extra police and Interpreter from Telefomin and then by the flooding of the May River which made travel beyond Gwimi impossible.

The disappointing aspects of the Patrol were that instead of discovering several groups, which were believed to inhabit the area north of Mt. Stolle (native name "Makie") and Mt. Four Corners (native name "Kasa") only two groups, one numbering 25 and the other 31 were seen and no information concerning the attack by the BOVARIFMIN and KUSALIMIN was learned.

2. AREA PATROLLED.

The Patrol commenced without a clear picture of the area to be covered or that which could be covered. Some information is available on the MIANMIN but because of the migratory habits of the people it is difficult to know where they are likely to be at any particular time. Secondly because of the flooding of the May River it was not known whether the patrol would be able to cross from the east to the west bank and return at the completion of this section. Although it was known that the May is subject to flooding it was not expected to rise until January. As it had flooded once already a month early it was feared that it might do so again and cut the Patrol off on the west bank.

After my patrol No. 2 of 1964-65 I believed that there were three or possibly four MIANMIN Villages in the May River Division, USAGE, USALI, AMAROMIN and WAMEIMIN. However it now appears that only Usage actually lies within the present Sub-District boundary. This boundary has no distinguishing physical features and this patrol took as its southern boundary a line from Mt. Kasa to Mt. Stolle.

Moving upstream from the Usage River the Patrol visited AMAROMIN on the banks of the May River and at the mouth of the IETEMA Creek. From there the patrol intended visiting WAMEIMIN on the TEPIRAMU Creek a tributary of the WANAWU, itself a tributary of the May until it was learned that these people are part of the SOGAMIN living on the southern slopes of Mt. Stolle less than a days walk from

WAMEIMIN. The Wameimin visit Telefomin patrols at SGGAMIN and appear to have fairly regular contact with the Administration. As Wameimin was one and a half days walk from AMAROMIN it was decided to concentrate on the Right May (ABEI) River area which had not been visited by either Telefomin or May River. A second point which influenced the decision was that at this point the May could be crossed without difficulty.

The patrol was told of people living on the AINU Creek, one of the headwaters of the ABEI River and it appears that it can only be reached from the northern side of Mt Kasa.

The patrol intended proceeding to AINU by way of the AISEK Creek, crossing over to the AINU and then returning to the May River by way of the URIGEI and ABEI Rivers. This route would have taken the Patrol round in a circle from the Usage mouth and back. However as reported later, the Patrol met up with the AINU people while still on the AISEK Creek and as both their food and the Patrol's was running short, and there seemed little likelihood of purchasing native foodstuffs, the Abei detour was abandoned. This route however is recommended to future patrols.

3. NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Patrol visited Usage, one day by motor canoe from the Post to Gwimi and 7 hours walk from Gwimi to the village and Araromin, one and a half days walk from Usage. The Patrol intended visiting AINU which is reported as being approximately a two day walk from Amaromin, but met up with the AINU people four hours out of Amaromin while on their way to the FIAK River. The patrol returned to the May River and made camp in the vicinity of the KEMAI River with AINU people. The AINU's departed next morning for the Fiak and the Patrol began its return journey.

Discussions were had with each group regarding other groups but each claimed that apart from the above three, all other Mianmins inhabit the area south of Mt. Stolle and Mt. Kasa, although frequently people from these groups move into the northern area to hunt and occasionally garden.

(1) USAGE. Derives its name from the Usage River and is inhabited by two clans * , the TEMSAPMIN and the HOTMIN.

The TEMSAPMIN people originated on the FIAK River and their traditional lands are situated in that area. The group split about the time of the ATBALMIN attack in 1956, one section going to the Usage-Urina River area and who are now settled permanently ~~at~~ at Usage Village. The remainder of the clan have now settled on the SAN River downstream from the BOVARIPMIN.

The Hotmin traditional lands are located on the Abei River. The sickness wiped out many of their number and they removed to a site on the west bank of the May River in the vicinity of the KASAKIM River. Sickness again depleted their numbers and during the time (1958-1962) that the Usage men were in goal for their part in the SUANA massacre the HOTIMIN joined forces with Usage.

* The term "clan" throughout this report is used loosely. The Mianmin "tribe" is divided onto several groups, the Temsapmin, Kusalimin, Timelmin etc. These groups are referred to as clans although it may not be anthropologically correct.

(ii) Amaromin.

This group claim they are a separate clan within the Mianmin as are the Temsapmin, Kusalimin etc. As only 31 people were seen it seems likely that there are other groups of the clan not mentioned or seen, or the people seen are part of another clan, or they are the remnants of a clan that perhaps have been killed off or died as a result of sickness, such as the HOTMIN.

They claim their traditional lands are situated on the URAMB River. They have made several moves in the past ranging from the area to the south-east of Usage to their present location on the May at the mouth of the Ietema.

The people have met patrols before although this was the first time that their village has been visited. They young men have visited either Telefomin or May River and no doubt because of this the people were friendly and natural to-wards the patrol during its stay.

Food was requested and purchased with trade goods, medical treatment given where necessary, a firearms demonstration given and an initial census carried out. Names were entered into a village book and given to the headman to hold.

Discussions were had with the people on the usual subjects, gardening, law and order, health, aims of the Administration etc. The Headman and one other man accompanied the Patrol on its departure to lead it to the unvisited settlement at AINU and one man returned to the post with the Patrol to work for one or two months.

(iii) AINU, (Kusalimin).

The existence of this settlement was unknown until the patrol reached Amaromin. Then it was decided to proceed to the village and as mentioned above the Patrol met the people en route to the Fiak River.

was The Patrol/told of these people at Amaromin and that they are part of the Kusalimin Clan. Previously the Usage people had denied the existence of any settlements on the Abei River or vicinity and had in fact maintained that no Mianmins lived on the western side of the May north of Mt. Kasa. When questioned again at Amaromin they claimed that they had only learned of the settlement that day.

The meeting with these people, 25 men, women and children took place on the Aisek River. They were accompanied by the Tultul of Timelmin who had been hunting in the area. They explained that they had been living on the AINU for several months and had established gardens there. They were now proceeding to the parent clan on the Fiak River to wait until the gardens were bearing. The patrol returned to the May and spent the night with the AINU's.

These people are part of the KUSALIMIN Clan whose traditional lands are at the headwaters of the Fiak River. Part of the clan are at present living in the SAN River area downstream Between the lower reaches of the AKI and FIAK Rivers and the third section are those who have established the new settlement on the AINU.

This latter group was initially contacted by Mr. P.O. McIntyre in March 1963 (Patrol Report No. 5 of 1962-63) when they were living on the lower reaches of the Abei River. Mr. McIntyre referred to these people

as "Usali".

Approximately eight months ago the people removed from this site to the AINU Creek because wild pigs had destroyed their gardens and several people had become sick.

When the Patrol returned with the people, the young boys were at the head of the party. They turned and fled on sighting the Patrol. However contact was not difficult, the AINU's were accompanied by the Tultul of Timelmin and the Patrol had as interpreter BELIAP, luluai of Timelmin.

From the beginning the people were friendly towards the Patrol and willingly accompanied it back to the May to make camp although by so doing it took them out of their way. They would not stay more than the one night as they were carrying only a limited amount of food and still had a two day walk to the Fiak River.

A census was carried out and a village book issued. I doubt whether all people were seen but those names recorded will serve as a basis for the next patrol. The people expect to remain at the Fiak for at least four months before returning to AINU. They claim they will be settling there permanently although it seems to be more in the nature of these people to migrate from area to area fairly frequently.

Each man and woman was given a present and it was explained that the next patrol would not give outright gifts but that trade items could be bartered for for food. I believe they readily understood as they have traded in the past with Mr. McIntyre's patrol and have heard of the practice from the Usage and other Mianmin people.

4. NATIVE SITUATION. All groups visited were friendly towards the Patrol; Usage of course has had several patrols and, for this area, are quite sophisticated. Amaromin are well aware of the existence of the Administration and its aims and strength and were natural and friendly and pleased to see the Patrol. AINU were friendly and certainly gave no indication of any hostility. Again it was not as though this was an initial contact. Whether these people have sufficient respect for the Administration to be friendly towards a lone man or small party on the track is doubtful but I doubt very much that an Administration party would ever have anything to fear from them unless the people believed the Patrol was coming to make arrests. I doubt whether either AINU or AMAROMIN would stand quietly by and allow any of their number be taken away by a patrol no matter what the crime.

However I feel that the friendliness of the three groups was such as to recommend the lifting of the total restriction at present covering this area, but at the same time bearing in mind that it is still not positive that only the above groups three groups inhabit the area and that it is still unknown if there are any as yet uncontacted groups on the southern sides of Mounts Kasa and Stolle. There is nothing to stop people from this area from moving into the Ambunti Sub-District and because of this I feel that the restriction can only be lifted on a tribal basis, that is the entire Mianmin "tribe" and not on a geographical one.

It appeared that all Mianmin clans have their traditional roots well within the present Telefomin Sub-District. Small groups have been moving north for a number of years and probably would have eventually reached

the lower reaches of the May killing the indigenous inhabitants as they went, had it not been for the arrival of the Administration, or the swamps and malaria of this region become a natural barrier to them.

Two of the present three groups have decided to give up their migratory habits possibly more groups will move north or the present groups could return south.

The Patrol again encountered the common trait amongst all people of the May River Census Division of hiding or being vague on the whereabouts of uncontacted people. The headman of Usage claimed that there were no Mianmins in the Abei River area or for that matter any where on the western side of the May north of Kasa. He also claimed that Usali, visited by Mr. McIntyre had moved (which was true) and that they were frightened of the Administration and would be almost impossible to contact. Similar remarks had been made to Mr. McIntyre; that he would be attacked, that the people would run away, that they had boasted they would eat the Patrol Officer etc. However when contacted this time the people behaved in the "normal" manner of newly contacted people, wary certainly but not aggressive or hostile.

5. ALLEGED ATTACK. The Assistant District Commissioner's 37-3-1, of the 4th November, 1964 to the District Commissioner and the unreferenced memo of the 11th November, 1964 from Telefomin refers.

Enquiries were made during the course of the patrol but no hint of any attack was heard. It seems safe to assume that if the report is correct the KUSARENMIN or USALIMIN are the group known to me as the KUSALIMIN or Usalimin part of whom live on the AINU Creek at the headwaters of the Abei River.

No information what-so-ever was received on the existence or whereabouts of the SIVIAMIN or FORAREI. One man of AINU, spoken to casually said he thought these people might be a "Birua" (enemy of or foreign group to) the Mianmin that he had heard about in the past and believed to be living between the May River and the Sepik. This could be likely in view of Mr. A.D.O. Neville's Patrol Report No. 4 of 1956-57 map on which he has marked a group call FOIYARIMIN as living in the area at the headwaters of the Left May (Awei) River. This map however is not accurate and I believe the River referred to by Mr. Neville to be the Right May (Abei) and Mr. Neville's Right May to be the Aisek River. This would then place the Foyiarimin at the headwaters or inland of the Right May (Abei).

The AINU people spoke of a singsing held by the Kusalimin at the Fiak River approximately two months ago to celebrate the opening of a new singsing house. The parent clan had sent word for the AINU section to attend and they were on their way when they met the Patrol. Presumably the singsing was taking place over a period of time. Perhaps if the report is correct this singsing could have some significance, that it was being held to celebrate a successful attack, but if so I do not think that the AINU people knew about it.

6. HEALTH. A medical orderly accompanied the patrol. Comments, on his work appear later in this report.

Health of the people was good. Five cases of yaws were seen at Usage which were treated by the N.M.O. The usual number of sores were seen but apart from

that the people seem to suffer from no more than occasional colds and infrequent malaria.

Their diet is far superior to that of the Iwam and other river peoples. Their gardens are extensive and a wide variety of foodstuffs is grown. There are very few mosquitoes in the area and the incidence of malaria is very low. With a better diet and environment it is only natural that these people should be healthier than the people lower down the May in the swamps.

7. PATROL PERSONNEL

(i) Carriers. Fifty-six carriers from the Waskuk Hills Division of the Ambunti Sub-District were provided for the Patrol. Six additional IWAM (May River Census Division) were recruited and nine Usage (Mianmin) people at the time visiting the Patrol Post accompanied the patrol. As stated earlier, due to several unavoidable delays the carriers have proved expensive but because of their performance throughout the patrol I consider them well worth the added expense.

At the beginning the Patrol was obliged to wait at a base camp at Gwimi Island for the extra police and interpreter from Telefomin who had been delayed. While waiting the May River flooded and conditions at the camp became most unpleasant. The river broke its banks and the tents had to be erected over platforms. As the river continued to rise the platforms were raised three times until they were six feet above the ground. No unflooded land was available for several miles and as many of the carriers could not swim they could not even move around the camp. The river remained at this level for five days. No complaints about the conditions or food (uncooked because of the lack of fire) were made and when finally the patrol was able to move and it appeared likely that because of the delay it would be away over Christmas (all carriers come from areas where Christmas celebrations are held) again no complaints were received.

Although no really rugged country was encountered walking was not easy. Much of it consisted of swamp, stony river beds and narrow slippery foot-paths. Many sections of the route had to be cut and carrying must have been difficult and arduous.

To add to the discomfort, rain fell most nights.

I am quite sure that the area could not have been covered in the time and with the lack of trouble, if at all at this time of the year, by an IWAM carrier line.

(ii) Interpreters. BELIAP, Luluai of Timelmin was provided to act as Interpreter. When the Patrol was planned it was not known whether an interpreter could be obtained from Usage although subsequently one was engaged with no trouble. Also the Patrol was fortunate in having Constables KUSINOK and FORBAIUK, both Telefomin natives and who are able to converse with the Mianmin in a trade language.

Beliap was extremely useful to the Patrol, as he is well known throughout the area. His Tultul was with the Aimu people and his (Beliap's) presence with the Patrol, I am sure made the contact easier. However now that the Pidgin speaking Mianmins at Usage have shown a willingness to act as interpreters, and are capable, outside interpreters will not be necessary for future patrols.

The above mentioned police were extremely helpful, they are both aware of the points that an officer wishes to stress, such as cessation of fighting, etc. and their interpretations were probably fairly accurate as they were not struggling with new concepts. I believe the people too were impressed with the Police speaking in their own language, or at least one that they can readily understand. They could see that the police and other members of the patrol were not a complete race apart.

(iii) Medical Orderly. A Medical Orderly was provided for the patrol. This man Namiul was originally sent to the station as a relief for the May River Orderly. However on the suggestion of the Ambunti Medical Assistant Namiul accompanied the patrol. Although a fairly old man he had no difficulty in keeping up with the patrol and was one of the hardest worked members of the party. He performed his duties in an excellent manner. Apart from treating the carriers for the usual carrier-line complaints, skinned shoulders and cut feet etc., he attended to all people seen where necessary.

(iv) Police. Ten Police were provided, five from the May River Detachment, three from Ambunti and Telefomin and two from Ambunti. The conduct of all police was excellent and all carried out their duties in a satisfactory manner. Of special note are Sgt 3/C Reg. No. 7845 AUGWI, C onst 1/C Reg. No. 7403 KUSINOK and Const. Reg. No. 9102 FORBAIUK.

A report on each member on the patrol is attached as an appendix.

8. PORTABLE RADIO. An A510 portable transceiver was supplied for use on the patrol. This was set up at GWIMI, USAGE, AMAROMIN, Usage River Mouth, and again at GWIMI on the return trip.

Calls were made at 12.15 to 1230 and at 1615 to 1630. No contact was made with Ambunti but Telefomin was contacted twice. During the two conversations had with Telefomin it was sometimes necessary to relay through BIARAP whose assistance was appreciated.

Signals varied according to location, most times it was possible to hear most of the Sepik outstations and on one occasion contact was made with Green River, Amanab and Wutung.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS. The following could be of use to future patrols to this area.

(i) That patrols to the Lower Mianmin be conducted, where possible, between the months of April to November to avoid the flooding of the May River.

(ii) That Waskuk Carriers, if possible be used.

(iii) That future patrols cover generally the same area covered by this patrol instead of staying within the present Sub-District boundary.

(iv) That NANAKIAM of Usage be used as interpreter for future patrols.

(v) That the total restriction covering the area be lifted, if Telefomin recommend the lifting of the restriction covering the people in their Sub-District.

(3) 47

May River Patrol Report No. 4 of 1964/64.

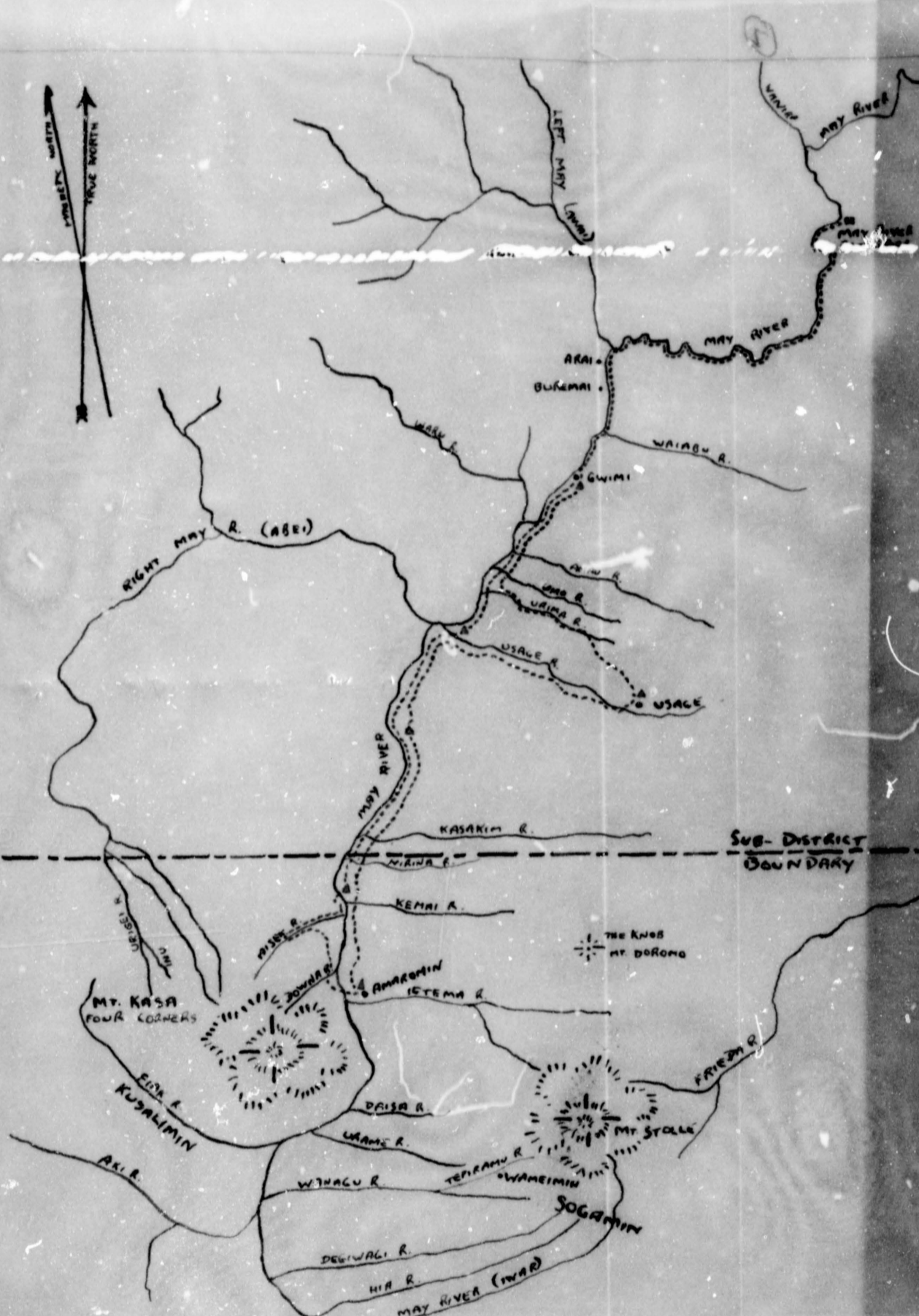
APPENDIX "A"

A report on members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary accompanying the Patrol.

- No. 7815 Sgt. 1/C ATCHEL. An excellent N.C.O. who performed his duties in the same able manner that has earned the praise of previous reporting officers. This man is an asset to a station and any patrol.
- No. 3121 Const. 1/C PANGORA. Useless on a patrol of this type. Lacks ~~the~~ authority and lacks an appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of an N.C.O.
- No. 7403 Const. 1/C KUSINOK. Performed his duties most asset to this Patrol because of his ability to converse with the Mainmin and for his knowledge of the area gained from previous patrols to the area.
- No. 7435 Const. NANIKAWA. Average policeman. Conduct good.
- No. 7872 Const. MEGOBAIN. Average, conduct good and is reliable.
- No. 7883 Const. EIMBOR. A well disciplined policeman. Is reliable and shows average initiative.
- No. 9102 Const. FORBAIUK. Performed his duties well. Is well disciplined and has the potential to be a good N.C.O. Can converse with the Mianmin and was an asset to this Patrol. Conduct very good.
- No. 6440 666st. SAGI. Average policeman. Is reliable Conduct good.
- No. 8249 Const. KAUPA. A good solid policeman who would be an asset to any patrol. Is quiet and well disciplined and trustworthy.
- No. 10230 Const. KASIAU. Average policeman and performed his duties well. Is inclined to behave in an immature manner but should improve with experience.

A. D. Pitt

(A. D. Pitt)
Assistant District Officer.



----- PATROL ROUTE
 O CAMPS
 1" = 4 miles - SCALE

MAP to ACCOMPANY MAY RIVER P.R. No. 4 64/65

A. PLUMMER, P.O.

e Popu

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67-8-93

2nd August, 1965.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
NEW

MAY RIVER PATROL REPORT No 6/64-65

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of Mr. Plummer's
brief Patrol Report covered by your memo 67-1-4/214 of
6th July, 1965.

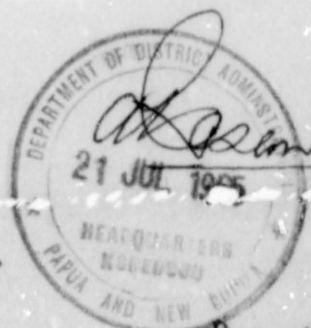
2. Mr. Ryan's comments cover the matter adequately and
have nothing further to add.

(S.G. Mitchison)
A/DIRECTOR.

e Popu

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67. 8. 93 (8)

67-2-2/1993

Department of District Administration,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

16th July, 1965

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Subdistrict Office,
AMBUNZI.

MAY RIVER PATROL NO. 6 of 1964/65

Thank you for the above numbered report
of a patrol by Mr. A. C. Plummer, Patrol Officer to
return 19 men who had been in the Corrective Institution
at Bram awaiting trial.

Your comments are noted and adequately
cover the report.

J. E. Wakeford

(J. E. WAKEFORD)
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

Population

⑦ ①

67-1-4/214

Sub-District Office,
Ambunti,
Sepik District.

6th July, 1965.

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

MAY RIVER PATROL No. 6 of 1964/65.

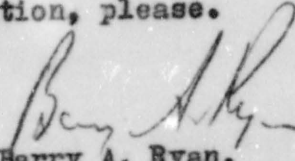
Please find enclosed a brief report covering the return of the nineteen men who were charged with murder but were released upon a nolle prosequi being entered by the Crown.

The men have been absent from their village some nine months and in all it is felt that they will be in a position to spread a favourable report on the activities of the Administration. The escort was not provided because the area was thought to be unsafe for them but so that the Administration could use the return of these men to regain contact with the remaining villagers. The arrest and removal of 20 men from such small villages must have made a deep impression on the people of the area and it was felt essential that their return should also be seen to be arranged by the Administration. It is a pity that one man died while in Wewak.

Perhaps the younger people did not meet the Patrol because of natural uncertainties still remaining. Further more leisurly Patrols should clarify this point.

In all then the people have been recontacted and relationships may be expected to be much more peaceful in the future.

For your information, please.



Barry A. Ryan.
Assistant District Commissioner.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

(6) (1)

67-1-1

Patrol Post,
Ambunti Sub District F
May River.

TOTAL

22nd June, 1965.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
Ambunti.

MAY RIVER PATROL No. 6 of 1964/65

Please find enclosed the original and two copies of a
Patrol Report covering the May River Patrol No 6 of 1964/65.

AREA PATROLLED	Naukwi - Amasu area of Owiniga.
DATES OF PATROL	12/6/65 to 15/6/65
No. OF DAYS ON PATROL	4 days.
OFFICER CONDUCTING	A.C.Plummer, Patrol Officer.
PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING	4 members of the R.P. & N.G.C. 1 A.P.O. 1 interpreter
MAP REFERENCE	May River Army Series. 4 miles : 1 inch Map attached
OBJECTS OF PATROL	Return of 19 men of area who had previously been under murder charge in Supreme Court. Initial Census.

(A.C.Plummer)
Officer in Charge

MAY RIVER PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 1964/65

PATROL DIARY.

- Saturday, 12/6/65 - Departed 1350 hrs by canoe. Arrived Arai at 1515 hrs. Slept.
- Sunday, 13/6/65 - Departed 0800 hrs with 19 men of Naukwi-Amasu and 8 from Arai as carriers. Arrived Wasuai 1310 hrs. Rested. 1330 hrs departed and arrived Naukwi at 1630 hrs. Made camp. Light guard posted.
- Monday, 14/6/65 - Initial census of Naukwi and Amasu. Talks with people. Trade given out and some foods purchased. Slept. Light guard posted.
- Tuesday, 15/6/65 - Broke camp. Departed 0715 hrs. Arrived Wasuai junction of Left May River at 1030 hrs. Cargo loaded in canoe. Naukwi - Amasu line given tobacco and allowed to return. Cargo by canoe to Arai. Rest of party walked arriving Arai 1515 hrs. Canoe from Patrol Post arrived 1750 hrs. Departed 1815 hrs arriving back at Patrol Post at 2030 hrs.

END OF PATROL

TOTAL
+ P

Introduction

The purpose of the patrol was to escort the 19 men of the Nauki and Amasu villages who had previously been charged with murder in the Supreme Court. Due to lack of interpreters a nolle prosequi had been entered. As only one patrol had been to the area before it was felt that this patrol was needed to escort the men back and prove to the people that the Administration patrols were not all like the previous one which had gone in only to apprehend the 19 men. An initial census was also carried out.

Native Affairs

Little can be said due to the nature and short duration of the patrol. Good relations were established with the people, who were not afraid to come and meet the patrol. Various trade goods were handed out and talks given trying to explain the aims of the Administration and the part they could play to help.

Two men were provisionally marked as Tultuls for the two villages and they are the subject of separate correspondence.

Village books were given to the two men with instruction also. The people were told that any of them could come to the Patrol Post and work for a limited period if any wished to do so.

As two interpreters had to be used it is hard to say whether the 'meat' of the talk got across to them, but it is felt that the members of the 19 who had been to Wewak had gained sufficient knowledge of the Administration and its immenseness as to be able to pass this on to the others.

Census Statistics

Populations of 35 for Nauki and 41 for Amasu were recorded. Later patrols should be able to add to this.

The lack of young men and women (teenagers) cannot be explained.

Health

Appears good. Two cases of Kaws were treated.

Conclusion

- (1) Favorable relations were established.
- (2) Future patrols to the area should have no difficulty in contact.
- (3) The next patrol to the area should be a protracted one carrying out initial censuses for the other villages in the Gwiniga area and establishing the Gwiniga Census Division.

A.C. Plummer
Patrol Officer

TOTAL
+ F

APPENDIX 'A'

Report on R.P. & N.G.C. members.

No. 3121 Const. [Name] - Carried out his duties ably. Fair N.C.O. Conduct good.

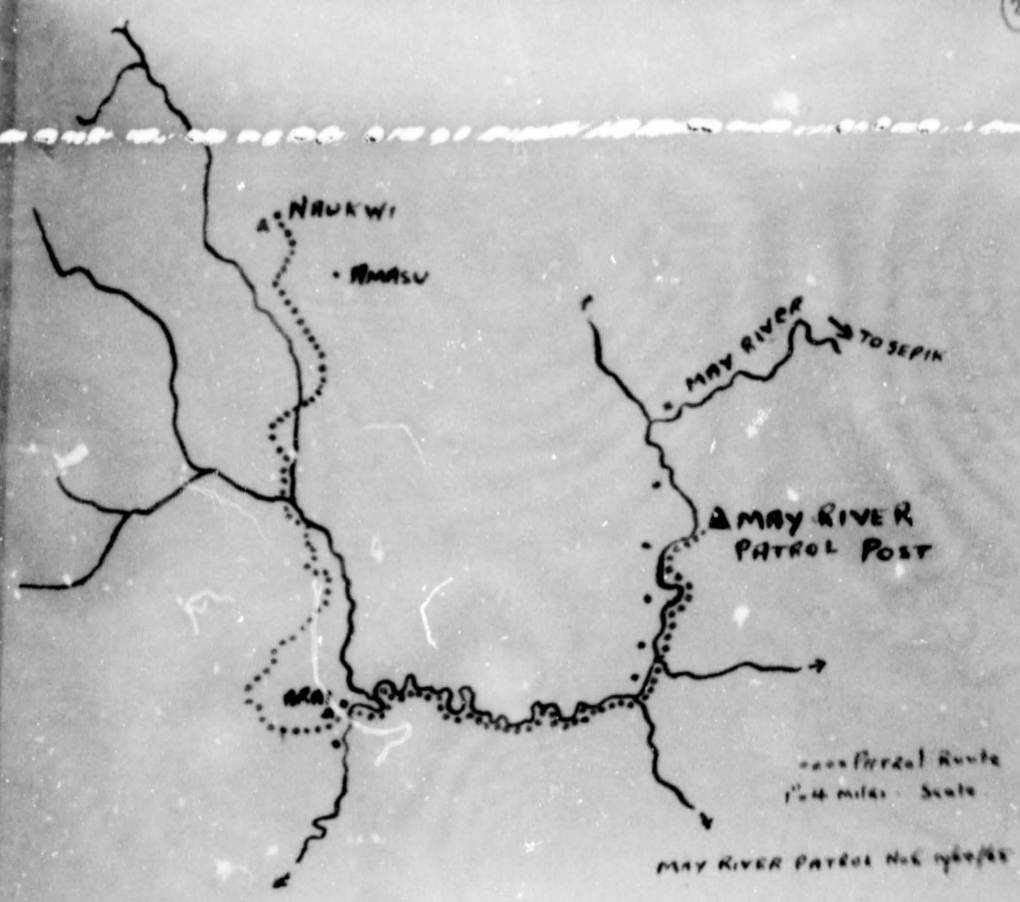
No. 7872 Const. Megobain - A reliable policeman without being conspicuous. Conduct good.

No. 7883 Const Eimbor - Average. Conduct good.

No. 10200 Const. Yanganmowe - Plenty of potential and performed well on the patrol. Conduct good.



A.C. Plummer
Patrol Officer



MAY RIVER PATROL ROUTE

A. C. [unclear] 1944

APPENDIX 'A'
 Report on R. F. S. R.
 No. 3121 Cont. 10
 No. 7825 Cont. 10
 No. 7887 Cont. 10
 No. 10500 Cont. 10

APPENDIX 'A'

Report on F. F. & N. N.

No. 3151 Cont. N.

No. 2923 Cont. N.

No. 2887 Cont. E.

No. 10200 Cont. N.

