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# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: AMBOIN

VOLUME No: 4

ACCESSION No: 496.

1964 - 1965

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT No. 5 - 1964/65

By



J. T. Stobert

AMBOIN

SEPIK DISTRICT

D.C.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of SEIK Report No. 5 of 1964/65 Amboin.

Patrol Conducted by John T. Stobart Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled KARAWARI Census Division.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr D.C. Willis A.O.

Natives Police 2, DASF 2

Duration—From 21/1/1965 to 27/2/1965

Number of Days 34

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/12/1964

DASf Current

Medical 9/1964 part only

Map Reference Angoram Fournil Army Strat Series

Objects of Patrol 1/ Increase economic activity 2/ General 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 .....

ulat

MIGRATI  
In  
F

24

67-8-106

14th September, 1965.

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

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NO. 5/1964-65:

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of an interesting patrol report by Mr. Stebart covered by your memo 67-2-4/166 of 6th August, 1965.

- 2. Your comments and Mr. McCabe's have been noted.
- 3. This is a good report and indicates that Mr. Stebart is a conscientious officer. It is a pity that this report has been submitted so late.

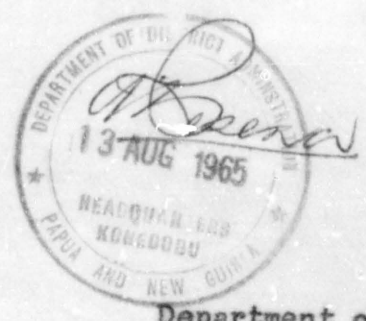
(T.G. Aitchison)  
A/DIRECTOR.

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26

67. 8. 106

67-2-4/166



Department of District Administration,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

6th August, 1965

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

AMBOIN PATROL NO. 5 of 6/65

Thank you for the report of the above numbered patrol conducted by Mr. J. T. Stobart, Patrol Officer, into the Karawari Census Division.

This is a good report and it indicates that Mr. Stobart has made a thoughtful approach to the problems of development in the area patrolled.

Its late submission is unfortunate as in many ways it negatives the good work done on the patrol.

The patrol maps accompanying the report should indicate the route taken by the patrol.

Your comments on this patrol are noted and adequately cover the patrol report in all respects.

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

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

67-1-2/71

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

29th July, 1965.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

Patrol No. 5 of 64/65 - Amboin.

A report by Mr. J.T. Stobart, Patrol Officer of a patrol of the Karawari Census Division in January/February has just been located in this office, and is forwarded herewith. It was apparently sent in during my absence on leave, and due to pressure of work remaining staff, was overlooked. This is to be regretted and guarded against in future.

The activities of the patrol were routine and require little special comment. The main purpose was to foster economic and general development of the area, a task in which Mr. Stobart and Mr. D. Willis, Agriculture Officer have shown energy and enthusiasm.

The principal crop being fostered is coconuts and it appears that the people here are the most active of the whole Sub-district, hence the Agricultural Officers enthusiasm. It is to be hoped that the interest is maintained.

A secondary project is proposed rubber scheme at INAMERI. I have pointed out to the officers that is is required to first clear new developments through District Head Quarters and the District Development Committee, and advice of approval of this scheme is to be awaited before I will actively support it. I have doubts whether it is sound, especially as the area is distant from this station, and in the abance of Mr. Willis who is especially interested, supervision might well fail.

The deaths resulting from influenza were part of the epidemic which swept the Oksapmin and other Highland areas, and apparently filtered down to this region and inflicted casualties before extra medical aid could be provided. Mr. Stobart omits to say whether he made special efforts to apprise the Medical Officer of the sickness and obtain extra drugs, but I feel sure he would have done so. The Medical Officer did visit the area himself in April. In fact, there was considerable incidence of the disease in the Angoram area, but not to an acute degree.

General. Mr. Stobart has provided useful information on the economy of the area, and his patrol and previous ones have laid a good basis for progress in cash cropping, especially coconuts. This emphasis is to be maintained.

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



Police Report.

6934	Const. JEGERU	17 days	Reliable and steady.
7852	Const. KALAT	9 days	A nervous unreliable member.
7891	Const. SAGI	20 days	Experienced and steady.
10729	Const. SAIPOI	34 days	A good showing for a strong, resourceful young constable.

Each constable conducted himself well.

*J. Stobart*

John T Stobart.  
Officer R.P. & N.G.C.

AGRICULTURE.

This section will be fully reported by Mr D.C.WILLIS A.O. who accompanied the patrol.

The work done on this patrol has once again popularized E.A.S.F. (See Amboin P.R.4 - 64/65), Mr WILLIS is to be commended.

Coconuts have now arrived at Angoram and assurances given to the people of an uninterrupted supply of seedlings were greeted with enthusiasm.

POLITICAL and SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

In the political field, development is at a standstill. Most people in the area can name their members for open and special electorates but that is as far as it goes. They do not know his functions nor are they interested. The local member has not as yet visited his constituents in this area.

The area maintains a steady rate of social development. Sport is still active in the area and although recovering from its Christmas trip to Angoram plans are underway to invite Angoram to Amboin for Soccer and Softball return matches over the coming Easter. The Womens Club at Amboin received a filip on the recent visit by the Assistant Welfare Officer KIM SINDUM. Regular visits of this nature will be most valuable.

CONCLUSION.

The area is mobile and active in almost every field of Administration endeavour.

The people are willing to listen and act on advice. Every effort should be made to decrease the 'talking stage' in the areas activities. Too much time and enthusiasm is lost with preliminary and unnecessary debate.

Although the people are not happy about a council in the area every support could be expected once explanations were given. The present attitude is based solely on a lack of understanding. There is no reason why a council should not be formed. However, any time allowed before implementation will only mean the people are in a better economic position to support a Council.

The area as a whole is undergoing a change to cash cropping. Emphasis is being placed on timber as a conjunctive and not on the unstable skin industry.

It is expected that the KAMINDIBITS, who are still at the 'talking stage' will soon apply for land on the KROSAHERI. Auple BUGUMUTE ground is available.

Whether the patrol aims were accomplished or not will not be known for several months when support or otherwise can be gauged.

*J. Stobart*  
John T Stobart. P.O.

Rice was distributed to individuals in the villages of SANGRIMAN, YESIMBIT, TUNGAMBIT, KABRIMAN, KRAIMBIT, KANINGARA, YAMONDINDEI, MEIKEROBI, KAIWARIA and KUNGRIAMBUN as a trial scheme for dry planting on regularly flooded ground in this area. Planting will begin in April at the beginning of the dry season. There are no market problems as the Angoram Native Society is only too willing to collect rice, also, at this early stage, if no backloading is available then the rice could be collected en route for sale to D.A.S.F. The latter applies mainly to the KANGRIMEI Canal villages.

The question of introducing rubber at IMANMERI was looked at and the results were excellent. This must receive official approval at district level before it can proceed. If sanction is given then a local project will be undertaken to produce rubber on 53 ten acre blocks. Unlike so many other Sepik River villages the project would have everything in its favour i.e. available ground bordering on a navigable waterway, sufficient capital for equipment (buckets etc) and above all a people with the will to make it succeed by their own labours. If a small factory was required then the land under title would enable the people to form a co-operative and apply for either a Government or bank loan.

It is thought that the question will be raised by D.A.S.F. at the next meeting of the District ~~Administration~~ *Development Committee*.

Finally, no co-operative can be formed in the area until such time as the area is a primary producer.

#### HEALTH and HYGIENE.

All villages have been struck by the influenza epidemic that began circulating in the new year. Many villages were hard hit and the patrol found almost the whole population confined to their houses in some villages.

7 deaths were reported and more are expected as the wog is still active in the headwater villages.

Villagers were not encouraged to attend the Aid Post at Amboin which was without medicines nor the Aid Post at KANINGARA which was unmanned. Half hearted encouragement was given for them to go to TIMSUNKE; a journey of some one hundred miles for headwater villages.

Health services in the area are at present undeniably sub standard with a Native Medical Orderly tending over 5,000 people in an area of 2,200 square miles.

#### EDUCATION.

There are now 104 students at the Amboin Primary School. Every encouragement has been given the students by their parents and the active Parents and Citizens Association formed last year is an indication of this.

Another 'prayer' school rivalling the one at KANINGARA has been opened at the Amboin Mission Station (SVD). As attendance at Amboin is limited, overflows are advised to attend either of these schools as it can only be to their benefit to do so.

4 ARTEFACTS.

No more than \$3-400 is earned from the sale of artefacts due to poor product and lack of skill.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT rests almost solely with cash cropping. For the past 3 years intensive efforts have been made to foster the planting of coconuts as a beginning of a copra industry, without a thought to other equally suitable crops. This patrol was to culminate the introductory, advisory stage and implement a set pattern of planting. Before this could be done a recheck was made in each village to enquire whether sufficient arable land was available. Verification of known facts resulted. MEIKEROBI does not have sufficient ground for coconuts but does have enough rice ground. Although they have barely sufficient dry land, both KUNGRIAMBUN and KONMEY wish to plant coconuts. INIAI has no land of its own near the village and are going to approach the CHIMBUT people for a grant. The BLACKWATER villages of YESIMBIT, TUNGAMBIT, KABRIMAN and KRAIMBIT are extremely short of ground but state that there is no real problem as they are inter married with groups owning large tracts. This was investigated and found to be the case as by custom relatives are obliged to allocate ground. MASANDENAI on the other hand has nearly exhausted its arable land. They were advised to consider the GAVIEN RESETTLEMENT scheme. All other villages were found to have ample land available for present and future planting.

In each village the community garden was split and individual allocation made. The names and number of coconuts, allocated are included in Mr WILLIS's report (reference number of which is not yet available). The breakup of the communal gardens was made with complete agreement of all members of the village and was achieved by popular selection of clan representatives to be land/garden holders. Where the garden was small the land owner was generally popularly chosen to take over the garden. In each case those receiving garden allocations were told that they were obligated to repay labour by aiding others in clearing new gardens. The difficulties that were expected to arise from the break up did not occur, due mainly to the attainment of popular approval of a breakup before any discussions were undertaken on allocation.

Having cleared the way for individual planting and after pep talks, each villager was asked whether he wanted to plant 100 seedlings this year. As an incentive they were told that cards would be compiled for each garden made. This is a strong selling point in this area as any ticket, receipt or certificate is a treasured possession and a status symbol. Further, it was impressed on them that it was not compulsory and that a truthful statement not influenced by neighbours, was being sought.

As a result 562 said that they wanted a total of 61,500 (Some requested more than 100) this year.

A fallout can be expected and 60% of this total was arrived at as a working figure and will be ordered by DASF at a rate of 10,000 per quarter. If more are required they can be procured. Names of those who requested seedlings are held by Mr WILLIS and will be used as a reference for distribution. Distribution from the Angoran nursery will be by the MV ONYX depositing at Amboin for the Karawari section and either MUMERI or KABRIMAN for the BLACKWATER/KOROAMERI section.

Even if the mills are retaining only 40-45% of the timber purchased there is little doubt that the purchase price could be improved upon considerably. How this could be negotiated I have no idea, although, it is probable that if pressure was applied through ~~taxation~~ Forestry results might be obtained.

Very little timber is being produced in the KOROSAMERI River area. No encouragement is being given by the NEA holders for the area as only LITTLE and LIVERSIDGE have been actively promoting the industry.

It will be interesting to compare the prices paid to these European suppliers and those paid to villagers.

The area is at present producing over 2,000,000 s.f. annually, of which IMANMERI accounts for about 30%. Production can be increased even though timber must be snigged over greater distances as the lumber jacks move further into the bush. No mechanization is at present being used and to this end technical aid for the introduction of winches or pulley systems might prove beneficial. At all times improvement in the size and quality of timber has been appealed for.

Unlike the crocodile industry the people of the area have been given every encouragement to produce timber. They have been advised to carry it further and completely clear sections of bush for agricultural enterprise. Emphasis has been placed on timber in the wet and agriculture in the dry and although it is not, as yet, being strictly adhered to, it has become the catchcry for the area.

It is felt at this time that it would be more suitable to concentrate on the agriculture area project rather than attempt re-forestation unless an economic tree that can endure regular water inundation is available. At present local sophistication is not sufficient to consider a full scale forestry project.

### 3 NATIVE FOODS.

This provides ready cash for villages with an accessible market. The BLACKWATER River villages sell mainly to TIMBUNKE MISSION and to the large middle Sepik villages of MINDIBIT, ANGRIMAN and TAMBANUM. MASANDENAI villagers also sell sago to main river villages and like the BLACKWATER villages also sell to Angoram. Prices seem to range from 1d to 4d a pound. The latter is paid at Angoram with fluctuations dependant on supply at the local market.

The people of KUNGRIAMBUN, KAIWARIA and MEIKEREBI were promised ready sale of their sago at Amboin. These people have no other outlet at present for any other money earning venture, except occasionally selling trees suitable for canoe making to main river villages. This 'protection' will enable these people to meet the cost of seedlings for cash cropping.

All villages in the area have good sago stands and only one report of a shortage in 18 months. This was the village of TURGAMBIT advising of a shortage of mature trees only.

Income estimates must rate about £1,000 per annum.

At the rate which they have been killed over the past decade the question has arisen whether the crocodile faces extinction. The Luluni at KABRIMAN states that he has not found a crocodile egg for at least five years. This is a select instance and shows the crocodile in short supply. Indirect protection may be applied to a degree, as manpower employed in agricultural projects will be drawn away from hunting. However, if ready cash is to be found before the trees are bearing the crocodile must be pursued. Certainly the recent price drop has made it a less attractive proposition. A point against extinction is that the people of the area believe that if the larger crocodiles are killed or crocodiles disappear from the lake or river they inhabit, then the water will dry up. This, they claim is a proven fact. When asked whether extermination would mean more arable land for cash cropping they maintained that a ready fish supply was worth the menace of the crocodile.

Finally, for the purposes of present development, it is felt that by not emphasizing the industry at the village level, a healthy balance can be established between the planting of economic crops and crocodile hunting.

#### TIMBER.

Timber production in the area is in direct ratio with river height. Timber is felled just before the wet and during the wet the logs are snigged into water channels. From here with the help of the higher water level they are pushed out into the main streams, here they are made into rafts. Little work is undertaken in the drier months as logs resting on dry land are subject to insect destruction.

The NTA holders in the area are; TAWAY for the KARAWARI River, BRIGGS MACLEAN for the Upper KOROSAMERI and MARIENBURG for part of the middle KOROSAMERI and SALUMEI River.

For the past few years the timber has been rafted down to the sawmills by the cutters themselves. At the mill they received payment and also were given petrol for the return trip. Recently TAWAY reverted to the original system of purchasing timber in the area and hiring outside labour to raft it to the mill. It is still too early to say whether this is to increase production for expected works sub-contracts in Wewak or whether it is a means to overcome the potential competition of a second sawmill (Mr J. MacKINNON - Angoram) between the area and the TAWAY sawmill. Regardless, the re-introduction has been received with mixed feelings. The villages with ~~many~~ out motors view it as an asset as they will be able to retain full profit, instead of having to hire transport to return to their village. Motor owners have voiced their opposition as it will mean that they will no longer have the steady income derived from carriage between TAWAY and Amboin. It was pointed out to them that until store purchasing facilities improve at Amboin many people will want to go to Angoram to shop. Also they were advised to use their motors for local travel and improved economic output in the home area instead of relying on others. This opposition has ~~caultered~~ and it is now not expected to hamper production by raising discontent.

Present price paid in the area is 8/- per hundred super foot. This is the price that has been paid at the mill itself.

are promoting timber activities in the region. Separate correspondence will be raised to ascertain whether they have the necessary permits to purchase timber in the area as they planned to purchase a week after the patrol's visit.

The YEMBI YEMBI people at SIKABIKA were advised of the Admin. attitude towards their movement. It was most beneficial that the Councillor from MENSUAT was there at the same time as the patrol. The people stated that they wanted to be part of the KARAWARI/KOROSAMERI area agricultural project. This will aid administration and effective supervision of work done, as, not only can officers reach the village more easily from the Amboin side, but also, now the people are moving timber past Angoram, greater contact can be made from that centre.

The MENSUAT Councillor was told that he will be advised of any visits to SIKABIKA by Amboin officers per Radio Wewak.

Once again the BLACKWATER River was found to have much intra village friction and many minor debts.

Very few young men are leaving the area for indentured service and the tendency over the past few years has been to favour casual work in MADANG with its Urban Cash Wage. However, there is a great deal of pressure being applied by the older men to restrain the younger bloods from leaving and a great deal of encouragement for them to engage in local development. There is also a feeling prevailing in the area that anyone leaving now could well miss out on a place in the scheme of things. The older men are to be encouraged on this issue.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The main income of the area is derived from:-

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1 | Crocodile Skins |
| 2 | Timber          |
| 3 | Native Foods    |
| 4 | Artefacts       |

#### 1 Crocodile Skins.

In the past this industry has supplied ready cash for the villagers of the BLACKWATER River and other prominent villages such as HASANDENAI and YIMAS. The sale of skins has enabled these people to improve their standard of living and purchase most of the outboard motors in use today. Two years ago a trader from Angoram payed out £2,000 in an afternoon on the BLACKWATER River, however, these days are long gone.

The present position is that the reptiles are in short supply and those caught are inevitably small. It is estimated that as little as £3,000 can be expected as the annual income.

Most of the hunting is done at night with hand spears and torches. Some hooks are set, but where once the crocodile would take flying fox it seems that this delicacy no longer meets with his gourmet fastidiousness, as now only baits of pig entrails and dog are being taken.

river only one male child has been born and one young woman has died. The luluai now feels that the move has not been successful and wants aid to make the people return to the original village site. He was told that it was not Administration policy to order anyone to settle where they did not want to.

The Seventh Day Adventist village of MASANDENAI is still in a period of transition between religious teachings and traditional custom. Several queries were raised as to which line they should follow especially concerning bigamy. They were told the law relating to the matter but it was stressed that it was something which they had to work out for themselves.

Two days were spent at IMANMERI investigating the planned project there. It is hoped that rubber will be approved by the District Development Committee for this project. (See Eco Devt.) The people of IMANMERI earn some £3,000 annually from timber, i.e. about 750,000 S.F., which is a good indication of their drive and energy considering it is accomplished in the wet months only. They plan to begin developing on the slopes of a 500' hill that rises off the KOMEI Creek containing an estimated area of some 1,000 acres. Preliminary enquiries reveal that the land for the initial stage of the project (about 500 acres) is composed of six individually owned tracts. West to East they are:- KRUMBARIMBUNK - KWASUM/ANGURUMEI, YENGUSMERI - KAURAM/BAMBUNG, EIMUNDUM - MANAUA/WAMUP, KAU'UNANG - MARAUT/MURINMERI, AIVAK - KAINAM/KASIKAMON, MURUIN - ANORA/ASUK. These 6 men stated that they wished to relinquish the ground, without payment, in favour of those villagers who wished to take part in the scheme. 53 men stated that they wanted to take part in the project. It is proposed that the land be surveyed after it is cleared and that individual title be given to the 53 per the 'LAND (TENURE CONVERSION) ORDINANCE 1963 - Administered by the Lands Titles Commission (No. 15/64). Separate correspondence will be initiated for instructions on procedure.

There is a note of urgency to get a project underway as soon as possible in this village as the headman and ex-luluai is the dominating factor in the village. Extremely pro-administration, he is also very old. The fact that there are two Luluais in the village could cause a split on the death of the old man. Luluai YENGUS appears the likely successor, however, Luluai KWOISAN, the son of KASAKAMON is young and headstrong into the bargain.

The YINAS people are settling down to a concentrated effort and an attempt to emulate this effort by the villages further up the ARAFUNDI River, has led to determination by YAMANDIM, AUWIN and IMBOIN to progress quickly. This impetus must be maintained as it requires little encouragement for these people to withdraw from the scene and take up semi nomadic wanderings.

The four villages of TARAFAI, SEVENBUK, ANGANAMEI and MARIAMAI have joined together to purchase an outboard motor. This has come at an opportune time for the people, who, for so long have been in the backwaters, to take part in the accelerated development of the area.

Total outboards in the area now number 36. A further two purchases by BUGUMUTE and MUMERI are imminent.

At WATAKATAUI it was learnt that Mr H. LIDDLE and Mr G. LIVERSIDGE



(3)

INTRODUCTION.

This is the report of a patrol conducted out of AMBOIN in conjunction with a D.A.S.F. patrol with Mr D.C.WILLIS A.O. accompanying extending over 34 days from the 21st January till the 23rd February, 1965. The aims of the patrol were to increase economic activity and also general administration.

At all times the patrol was able to either reach the villages or be deposited within close proximity by motor canoe.

Over the past 3 years intensive effort has been made to create interest in agricultural enterprise to range alongside timber and skins as major industry for the area. This has led to some 25,000 seedlings being planted in the area. This was done by encouraging a communal system of gardening. However, it was decided over the Christmas period, that sufficient interest had been created and that the time was now right to standardize planting on an individual basis. It was also decided that agreement be sought from the villagers to sub divide the present community gardens into individual holdings before the initial system became firmly entrenched and too large to handle.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

All villages except INARO, where all inhabitants had gone to ANGORAM with timber, were visited by the patrol. In each village the patrol was well received.

Some of the headwater villages were found to be depopulated as many villagers had gone into the bush to escape the influenza raging in the area (See HEALTH). This seems to be an effective method of avoiding epidemics, although it would appear that many did not leave until some people in the village were infected. 7 deaths were reported in the area and more can be expected from the headwater villages. Many people were treated with basic medicines by the patrol and were not encouraged to attend the Aid Post as medicines there were exhausted.

Enquiries into the land available for economic enterprise gave rise to only one land dispute concerning some 20 acres. It was hoped that an amicable arrangement could be arrived at when the two groups, KABRIMAN and YAMONDINDEI were brought together, but this failed. The land is on the nameless line of hills running E-W that bisects the BLACKWATER River between KANINGARA and KUVENMAS. The Western boundary is the KANINGARA coconut garden (YAMBINGAMBU), Eastern boundary is the ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ NUMERIMEI re-entrant, Southern boundary is the crest of the hill, whilst the Northern boundary is the swamp. Preliminary investigations showed it to be an unowned tract used mainly by the KABRIMANS but protected by the YAMONDINDEIS. The people were advised that it would be put to the Lands Commissioner for settlement.

At MANJANAI, the luluai PIUS re-opened the question of settlement of the village. The village is split into 3 small groups living within close proximity to one another. The reason for the split was that few children were being born and none of them female. Since the main breakaway 18 months ago when 80% of the village crossed to the other side of the

(12)

for his lawful orders.

CHA sitting, 9 convictions Reg 118.

Village dressed down.

Departed 1545 to arrive INIAI 1630. People found to be in the bush, word sent for them to group Tuesday.

Continued to arrive SIVAIUM 1800.

Village hard hit by influenza, medicines given.

Slept SIVAIUM.

Sunday 21st February, 1965.

Departed 0900 and arrived BARAPIDJIN 1000.

Village inspection - no complaints.

Meeting held with a surprisingly good response for this area.

This is due to the Luluaai having attended the A.E. Course at Angoran.

Slept BARAPIDJIN.

Monday 22nd February, 1965.

Departed BARAPIDJIN at 0800 and arrived at YENITABAK 0830.

Village inspected and meeting held. Little response nor can any be expected for a while.

Continued to arrive SUKARIUP 1215. All in bush to avoid sickness.

Returned to DANYIG 1500. Meeting held amongst much coughing and hawking. Village inspected. Complaints heard.

Slept DANYIG.

Tuesday 23rd February, 1965.

Departed DANYIG 0730 to arrive INIAI 0930.

Meeting held but people told that little could be achieved until the land position is rectified. If the CHIBUT people went give them ground the SIKAIUMS will.

Departed and arrived AMBOIH 1300.

PATROL STOOD DOWN.

(11)

Wednesday 17th February, 1965.

Departed YEMBI YEMBI (SIKABIXA) 0800 to arrive WATAKATAUI 1200.  
Preliminary meeting held. Quick agreement reached, garden divided.  
No complaints. Village inspection.  
Talks on timber.  
Economic development meeting held at night.  
Slept WATAKATAUI.

Thursday 18th February, 1965.

Departed WATAKATAUI 0830 and arrived BUGUMITE 1030.  
Meeting held, garden broken and queries heard.  
Departed 1330 and arrived NUMERI garden 1400. Garden divided.  
Continued to arrive NUMERI 1800. Refuelled and complaints from  
KAMIN... T heard.  
Moved on at 1845 with a full moon but ashore at MANJAMAI 2300 due  
weather.  
Slept MANJAMAI.

Friday 19th February, 1965.

Departed MANJAMAI 0800 and arrived at Amboin 0900.  
Work orders issued. Refuelled and provisioned.  
CHA sitting and several complaints heard.  
Mr O'SHANNESSEY for lunch with mail.  
Departed 1630 with Const KALAT and SAIPOI and arrived AMONGABI  
1715. Village inspected.  
Meeting held after evening meal.  
Slept AMONGABI.

Saturday 20th February, 1965.

Departed AMONGABI 1100 after several complaints heard and arrived  
MARAMBA 1115. AMONGABI garden broken by AFA.  
Village inspection and complaints heard.  
Meeting held.  
Departed 1315 and arrived CHINEUT 1335.  
Village in shocking condition. Lu'uai reported complete disregard

Complaints heard.

Returned to TARAKAI and inspected village.

General meeting of the two villages conducted.

Slept TARAKAI.

Saturday 13th February, 1965.

Const. SAGI departed 0730 for Anboin with prisoners.

Departed TARAKAI 0830 and arrived MARIAMEI 0930, village inspection.

Medicine administered as village hard hit by flu.

Meeting held amongst few people on their feet.

Slept MARIAMEI.

Sunday 14th February, 1965.

Departed MARIAMEI at 1000 after garden divided and arrived  
ANGANAMEI 1030.

Village inspected and complaints heard.

Meeting held with poor response.

Garden divided.

Slept MARIAMEI.

Monday 15th February, 1965.

Departed ANGANAMEI 0800 to arrive TUNGAMBIT after calling at  
KUVENIAS, KANINGARA and KABRIMAN en route.

Village inspected.

Meeting held and complaints heard after the evening meal.

Slept TUNGAMBIT.

Tuesday 16th February, 1965.

Departed TUNGAMBIT after rain at 0900 and arrived MIMERI 1000.  
Refuelled and continued to SANGRIMAN garden for division. Moved off to arrive  
YEMBI YEMBI 1600 after 3 hours travel.

Meeting held and area agriculture policy explained. Councillor  
from MENSUAT in attendance. People told that they must concentrate on  
timber and coconuts and forbidden to distribute coffee seeds in the area.

Slept YEMBI YEMBI.

(9)

Tuesday 9th February, 1965.

Departed KRAIMBIT 0900 after village <sup>housing</sup> inspection and arrived KANINGARA 1015. Preliminary talks held with KANINGARA.  
Inspected village and adjacent YAMONDINDEI.  
General meeting with people of KANINGARA, YAMONDINDEI, YESIMBIT, TUNGAMBIT, KRAIMBIT and KUVENMAS.  
Land boundaries pointed out, advice also given as to usufructuary rights.  
Dispute arose over one section. People told to reconsider the matter and meet again tomorrow.  
Returned to KANINGARA 1810. General meeting held until midnight.  
Slept KANINGARA.

Wednesday 10th February, 1965.

Departed KANINGARA 1100 after several complaints heard.  
Meeting resumed but negotiations fell down. People told it would be put to the Lands Commissioner for adjudication.  
Rice distributed and planting demonstrated.  
Departed to arrive KUVENMAS 1435.  
Self on preliminary talks and Mr WILLIS to break up gardens.  
Village addressed. Discussions continued until 2330. People here asked to plant 200 each, a number well within their capacity.  
Slept KUVENMAS.

Thursday 11th February, 1965.

Aided Mr WILLIS in breakup of community gardens of YESIMBIT, TUNGAMBIT, KANINGARA, YAMONDINDEI, KABRUAN and KUVENMAS.  
Returned to KUVENMAS 1645. Complaints heard.  
Slept KUVENMAS.

Friday 12th February, 1965.

Departed KUVENMAS 0630 and arrived TARAKAI 0920.  
Met the people of SEVENBUK and visited the village by paddle canoe.

who said that he was not being supported.

Sick woman from KANINGARA taken to TIMBUNKE hospital by speedboat being towed by the patrol.

Minor complaints heard.

Meeting held in the evening, concluding at 2250.

Slept SANGRIMAN.

Saturday 6th February, 1965.

CMA sitting, 12 convictions Reg.118, 3 convictions Reg.95(1).  
£5 collected for seedlings.

Departed 1130 and arrived YESIMBIT 1200. Inspected village.

In discussions with influentials. Land ownership in a bit of complicated mess. Told people that the position will be reviewed on the ground before breakup can take place.

General meeting held attended by TUNGAMBIT people. All were told the purpose of the patrol and were told to attend meeting at KAKA (on KANINGARA hill overlooking garden sites).

Slept YESIMBIT.

Sunday 7th February, 1965.

Departed YESIMBIT 0800 and arrived KABRIMAN 0845.

Village inspected and complaints heard.

General meeting held & concluding at 2030.

Slept KABRIMAN.

Monday 8th February, 1965.

Departed KABRIMAN at 0845 after advising villager TUMARI on store procedure for his newly acquired retail business. Arrived KRAINBIT 0950.

Village inspected and complaints heard.

Lively meeting held at night. Business concluded 2415.

Slept KRAINBIT.

7

Tuesday 2nd February, 1965.

Departed YAMANDIM at 0830 after brief stop at YIMAS arrived Amboin 1100.

Spoke with staff members of all departments and met people from KONMEI with a complaint.

Refuelled and rationed the patrol and moved off to arrive KONMEI at 1730. Constables JEGERU, SAGI and SAIPOI now accompanying the patrol.

Slept KONMEI.

Wednesday 3rd February, 1965.

GNA sitting and departed KONMEI after heavy rain at 1600. Arrived NUMERI 1320.

Informal talks, village and garden inspection.

Slept NUMERI.

Thursday 4th February, 1965.

Departed NUMERI 0830 to arrive MINDIBIT 0950. Viewed 263 bags of dry coconuts presumably dumped here for Amboin. No hope of getting them to Amboin as it would take 13 single canoe loads to do so.

Self and MR WILLES continued on to TIMBUNKE. Attempted to contact WEWAK or ANGORAM - unsuccessful. Note sent to ADC Angoram to arrange backloading to Angoram by the next trawler.

Advised Mr WAND of the collection of timber by Middle Sepik villagers. The timber is for the hospital.

Viewed indigenees cattle project and heard two complaints.

Departed TIMBUNKE and arrived ANGRIMAN where debt complaint settled.

Moved off to collect AFAs at MINDIBIT who told of 25% losses in coconuts.

Continued to arrive NUMERI 1900.

Formal meeting held and agreement reached on subdivision of communal garden. General Discussion followed concluding at 2440.

Slept NUMERI.

Friday 4th February, 1965.

Departed NUMERI 0800 and arrived SANGRIMAN 0845.

Village inspection - a poor condition. Harsh words to Luluai.

6

Friday 29th January, 1965.

Departed KONMEI 1000 after Agric meeting and after a short halt at KUNDIMAN arrived AMBOIN 1130. Patrol rationed and refueled.

Village canoe arrived from ANGORAM with mail and supplies.

Departed Amboin 1330 with Consts KALAT and SAIPOI and arrived at YINAS 1445.

Village inspected and canoeed into lakes to inspect gardens. An abundance of excellent ground here.

Meeting held 1930 to 2300.

Slept YINAS.

Saturday 30th January, 1965.

Departed YINAS 0800 and arrived WABLAMAS 0900.

Village in shocking condition - all houses bar one to be pulled down and rebuilt as per instructions in village book.

Moved off at 1030 and arrived AUWIM 1500.

Village and garden inspection.

Talks held at night with excellent response.

Slept AUWIM.

Sunday 31st January, 1965.

Departed AUWIM at 0830 and arrived YAMANDIM 1030.

Village inspected - no complaints.

Formal talks held at night after villagers had been given preliminary address by AFA in afternoon.

Slept YAMANDIM.

Monday 1st February, 1965.

Departed YAMANDIM 0900 and reached AMBOIN easily after heavy rain at 1005.

Influenza has just struck the village, few on their feet. Informal talks with those standing.

Departed 1400 and arrived YAMANDIM 1550.

Slept YAMANDIM.



Continued on to AMBONWARI arriving 1430.  
Village and garden inspection. Fierce storm in late afternoon.  
Slept AMBONWARI.

Monday 25th January, 1965.

Held meeting at AMBONWARI. Fairly unresponsive as their thoughts  
are geared only to timber.  
Departed 1000 and arrived MARINYAM 1230.  
Hamlets and gardens inspected. One house down in yesterday's storm.  
16 rafts ready to go downstream.  
People encouraged to plant and also to purchase a radio.  
Peanuts and cover crop seeds distributed.  
Slept MARINYAM.

Tuesday 26th January, 1965.

Departed MARINYAM 0800 and arrived IMANMERI 1145 after a brief  
inspection of project site.  
Meeting held in 3 sessions concluding at 1830.  
Informal talks with villagers after evening meal.  
Slept IMANMERI.

Wednesday 27th January, 1965.

Remained at IMANMERI. Self speaking with village elders and  
Mr WILLIS on the project site, soil samples etc.  
Meeting held to answer questions raised by villagers and re-iterate  
on significant points of the project.  
Slept IMANMERI.

Thursday 28th January, 1965.

Departed IMANMERI 0900 after waiting for a burial to take place.  
Arrived KONMEI 1100, talks held - no complaints.  
Slept KONMEI.

④

Thursday, 21st January, 1965.

Departed AMBOIN 0830 with Consts SAGI and SAIPOI, drivers TANKIT and TAKI (latter receiving instruction on 28h.p.). Turned into KANGRIMEI Creek and met Mr D.WILLIS A.O. who was accompanied by AFAs DOSI and REPC.

Continued in overloaded canoe 1130 as A.O.'s motor had caught fire and was burnt out.

Arrived at MASANDENAI at 1500 and inspected gardens and village. Obviously much work done only in the last few days including construction of a copra drier.

Complaints heard and address given to people.

Slept MASANDENAI.

Friday 22nd January, 1965.

Departed MASANDENAI 0830 and returned upstream to arrive KUNGRIAMBUN 1130.

Village inspected and talks given.

Departed 1230 and arrived KAIWARIA 1300.

Village and garden inspection, talks given.

Slept KAIWARIA.

Saturday 23rd January, 1965.

Continued talks on subdivision of coconut garden.

Journied to MEIKEROBI and inspected gardens and held talks.

People told to forget about coconuts and advised to concentrate on rice.

Returned to KAIWARIA where meeting held with people from KAIWARIA, KUNGRIAMBUN and MEIKEROBI.

A.O. demonstrated rice planting and distributed rice seeds to those interested. (about 6lbs each)

Slept KAIWARIA.

Sunday 24th January, 1965.

Departed KAIWARIA at 0830 and travelled to MANJAMLI. Spoke to villagers while canoes were doubled. No complaints. Village in mourning.

(1)  
(3)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT 5 of 1964/1965.

OFFICER COMPILING: John T Stobert, Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: KARAWARI Census Division.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: Mr D.C. Willis AO.  
Police 2+  
DASF 2.

DURATION OF PATROL: 21-1-65 to 23-2-65. 34 days.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:  
1. Increase economic activity.  
2. General administration.

LAST PATROL TO AREA:  
DDA December 1964  
PID October 1964 Blackwater only.  
DASF May 1964

MAP REFERENCE: Angoran Journal Army Strat Series.

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KARAWARI C/D.

AMBOIN P.R. 5-64/65

