NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES

OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: IMONDA

VOLUME No: 7

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ACCESSION No: 496.

PERIOD: 1968 - 1969

# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF P.N.G. - WABAGNI.

PATROL REPORT OF: IMONDA WEST SEPIK ACC. No: 496.

Volume No: 7 1968/69 Number of Reports: 13

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CONFIDENTIAL

874-1964/70

# WEST SEPIK DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

## 1968-1969

## IMONDA

| Report no. | Officer conducting patrol | Area patrolled |
|---|---|---|
| 1-68-69 | M.J. Lowe | Part Imonda C.D. |
| 2-68-69 | M.J. Lowe | Imonda L.C.D. Walsa L.G.C. |
| 3-68-69 | M.J. Lowe | Kilifas, Bembi C.D. |
| 4-68-69 | M.A. Pryke | Waina-Sowanda C.D. part Bembi C.D. part Imonda L.C.D. |
| 5-68-69 | M.A. Pryke | Part of Imonda L.C.D. |
| 6-68-69 | M.J. Lowe | Bembi C.D. |
| 7-68-69 | M.A. Pryke | Part Imonda L.C.D. |
| 8-68-69 | M. Pryke | Imonda L. G.C. |
| 9-68-69 | M.A. Pryke | Part Imonda L. & Waina Sowanda (Walsa L.G.C.) |
| 9A-68-69 | M.A. Pryke | Kilifas village |
| 10-68-69 | F. Riley | Part Imonda L.C.D. |
| 12-68-69 | K.A. Brown | Part of Imonda L. |

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-16-2

Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. Papua.

23rd August, 1968.

District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO.

PATROL NO. IMONDA 1-68/69

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of ~~Memorandum of Patrol~~ Patrol Report covering patrol by. M.J. LOWE..... to..... PAT. IMONDA MODAA..... Census Division.

A situation report as laid down in my circular 67-1-0 of the 21st June, 1968 should have been submitted especially in view of the statement that the last DDA Patrol to this vital border area was made in May, 1967, some 14 months previously.

An explanation for the absence of the people from the villages visited would have been helpful.

T.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

* Delete as necessary.

cc. Mr. M.J. Lowe,
IMONDA Patrol Post,
West Sepik District.

67.62. (5)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of District Administration.

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

17th July, 1968.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
20 AUG 1968
HEADQUARTERS
KONEDOBU
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

IMONDA PATROL REPORT NO.1/68-69.

Attached please find copies of a special patrol report submitted by the Officer in Charge of Imonda Patrol Post.

Reports had been received from refugees that one of the border markers was in danger of being washed away. A patrol was sent to investigate.

As the report shows it was the old marker that is in danger of being washed away, the new one appears to be in a sound position.

J. E. Wakeford
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

CONFIDENTIAL.

(4)

67-1-1

Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
West Sepik District.

8th July, 1968.

IMONDA PATROL REPORT NO.1 of 68/69.

| | |
|---|---|
| Patrol Conducted by: | M.J.LOWE P.O. |
| Area patrolled: | Part Imonda Local C.D. |
| Personnel accompanying: | 1 Member R.P.N.G.C.<br>1 Interpreter. |
| Last patrol to area: | D.D.A. May 1967<br>P.H.D. February 1967<br>P.I.R. April 1967. |
| Duration of Patrol: | Three Days |
| Map reference: | Border special<br>1:100,000. |
| Object of patrol: | To investigate rumours to the effect that the Border marker had been destroyed by water. |

M. J. LOWE
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

IMONDA PATROL NO.1-68/69

Patrol Diary.

Monday 1st July 1968. Paraded police and lined labour.Passed strip report to Wewak.
At 0930 departed Imonda for Swack-Ketjil, arriving 1300. Spoke with the Councillor until 1600 on village problems.Arranged for tomorrows walk.Slept Swack-Ketjil.

Tuesday 2nd July 1968. Departed Swack-Ketjil 0800, hampered by muddy track;caused by heavy downpour last night.Arrived at Swack at 1025 and rested until 1040, proceeded to border monument arriving at 1120.Inspected monument and cleared bush back and found only two subsidiary markers.Departed border 1230 arriving back at Swack-Ketjil at 1700.Slept Swack-Ketjil.

Wednesday 3rd July 1968. Departed Swack-Ketjil at 0900 after experiencing trouble obtaining carriers. Waited at Namola II for thirty-five minutes until the Councillor arrived and I had talked with him.Arrived Imonda 1230.Paid carriers and patrol stood down.
Did border radio sechedule and general correspondence during the afternoon.

# TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

## Introduction and Summary.

As per verbal instructions from the Assistant District Commissioner, Amanab, I proceeded to the Border Monument near Waris Patrol Post to investigate rumours which had it that the Border. Monument had been washed away by the Keerom River.

On reaching the monument I had the surrounding bush cleared back, the monument stands approximately fifteen feet from the river and to the south of it. The marker is approximately five feet high and eighteen inches square. On the northern face itis marked 141 0'0"E
3 14'02"S
23-8-66.
The western face is marked TEAM SURVEY INDON AND the eastern face AUST SURVEY TEAM.

On searching in the scrub only two subsidiary markers could be found, these were Dept. of Lands Surveys and Mines, Permanent Survey Marks. Mark number 1 was found approximately fifteen feet to the east of the monument and number 2 fifteen feet to the south.

The border monument was in good condition and where it is situated it should be safe from water eroding the bank. The bank at this point is twenty feet high and has a six feet high layer of solid rock at the base.

I believe that the rumours started when the old border marker further upstream was washed away, I visited this site and found part of the old marker in the river.

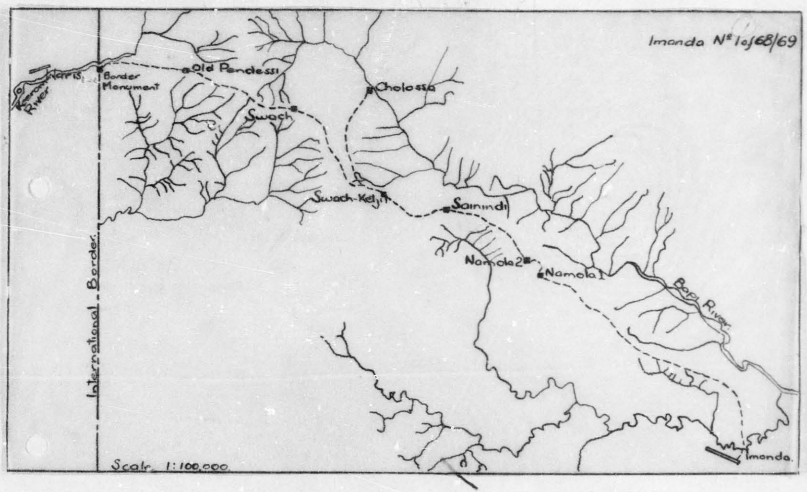
I also heard from the Swack-Ketjil Councillor who accompanied me to the border that the village of PENDESSI had moved to a new position near the WARIS Airstrip.

All the villages that I passed through on this patrol were deserted but were, on the whole, quite clean and tidy. But all tracks from SAINDI to the border were overgrown and in a bad state of disrepair.

No problems were encountered on this patrol.

Patrol maps and sketch map of the position of the marker are attached.

M. J . LOWE
Patrol Officer.


Imonda Nº 1 of 68/69
Napis
Border Monument
Old Pendessi
Cholossa
Swach
Swach-Kelji
Sainindi
Namola 2
Namola 1
Baga River
Imonda
International Border
Scale 1:100,000

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number IMONDA 2 of 68/69

Subdistrict AMANAB

District WEST SEPIK

Type of Patrol SPECIAL

Patrol Conducted by M.J.LOWE Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled (Council and/or Census Division/s.) Imonda Local Census Division
Walsa Local Government Council.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol 1 Member R.P.N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol—from 15 / 8 / 68 To 16 / 8 / 68

No. of Days 2 Days

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : Land investigation patrol.

Date 6th February 1968. Duration 2 Days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) To check a land investigation survey and submit corrected plan.

2. Check on rumours that the Mission were accepting native owned land from the local people.
3. To have discussions with the village people.

Total Population of Area Patrolled 1406 for the Imonda Local C/D.

---

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner.

67-16-4

26th September, 1968.

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO.

PATROL NO. IMONDA 2-68/69
YOUR REFERENCE 27-1-10 of 12/9/68

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by M.J. Lowe, Patrol Officer, to Part Imonda Census Divisions.

This report gives neither the information required by the patrol instructions nor by my 67-1-0 of the 21st June, 1968, particularly contained in Part III Paras 3 - 6 inclusive.

The sort of information required in relation to the use of land would relate to the names of the owners, the name of the land, the names of the missionaries who made the arrangements, the names of the natives with whom they negotiated and whether they acted with the authority of the owners, whether there were any improvements on the land, the full terms of the agreement, whether the agreement had the approval of the District Agricultural Officer or not and so on. Mr. Lowe should have discussed the matter with the Father in charge and recorded his views of the arrangements. Some indication why the Mission did not seek a lease in the usual way would also appear pertinent. The Officer in Charge should have given some indication how the subject was originally raised whether by complaint, public discussion or by parties seeking advice.

In the patrol instructions the Officer in Charge suggested that there was a need to gain the peoples' confidence and to establish lines of communication throughout the area. The report gave little indication of what had been achieved in this regard and no suggestions on how this could be achieved.

Mr. Lowe needs more training in reporting and would undoubtedly benefit from accompanying an experienced officer on a more extensive patrol.

The proposal that a few Imonda Councillors should visit Port Moresby during the sittings of the House is agreed with in principle but no provision has been made for such expenditure in the current year. Perhaps if there are military aircraft moving between Moresby and Vanimo during the next sittings, the Council might approach the military authorities for assistance under the civil action programme. Generally this would not be in the scope of such action. However in this vital border area where the Army desires frequent assistance to patrols from the people, an exception might be made if a good case was made out and the operation did not entail additional flights. The Council would have to meet the cost of accommodation and board in Port Moresby.

c.c. Mr. M.J. Lowe,
Imonda Patrol Post,
via VANIMO
West Sepik District.

(T.W. ELLIS)

67-16-4

(11)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference.....67-1-10

If calling ask for

Mr.....



Department of District Administration,
District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

12th September, 1968.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. Papua.

Subject:- Imonda Patrol 2 of 1968/69.

Attached please find the following documents relating to the above patrol conducted by Mr. M.J. Lowe, P.O. to part of the Imonda Census Divison, Amanab Sub-District:-

(i) Patrol Instructions, 67-1-13 of 15 August, 1968 by the A.D.O. in charge Imonda Patrol Post;

(ii) Copies of the Report in duplicate;

(iii) Copy of comments, 67-1-13 of 4 September, 1968 by the A.D.C. Amanab;

(iv) Copy of my comments, 67-1-10 of 12 September, 1968 to the A.D.C. Amanab.

2. I fully support the remarks by the A.D.C. Amanab in respect of men from the Amanab Sub-District visiting Port Moresby for political education purposes.

Provided membership is selective combining youth and age but all intelligent, progressive and influential I believe that administratively and politically a great deal of benefit would result from such a visit. No matter how thorough the explanation at field level there cannot be comprehension to any great degree unless there is sight of a practical demonstration of what is being taught.

3. Local Government Councils maybe able to assist to a limited extent in defraying costs should the visit be approved but I am afraid that the brunt would have to be borne by Departmental funds.

J. E. Wakeford
J. E. Wakeford (Mr.)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

(10)

67-1-10

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

12th September, 1968.

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

Subject:- Imonda Patrol No.2 of 1968/69.

Receipt of the Report on the above Patrol conducted by Mr. M.J. Lowe P.O. to the Imonda Census Division is acknowledged.

2. Some comments follow:-

(i) As a straight piece of reporting this report is good however it is noteworthy that only once did Mr. Lowe offer any comments or suggestions. He could well have:

(a) made some recommendations in respect of Councillor Franz's enquiries regarding the possibility of some Local Government Councillors visiting Port Moresby for the House of Assembly meetings;

(b) expressed his views on the proposed joint village/mission market garden venture at Epmi;

(c) supplied more facts on the mission school at Wasengla;

(d) made some attempt to ascertain the reasons for the non-attendance of the Wasengla Aid Post Orderly;

(e) given some reasons for his suggestions that hygiene classes and infant welfare services be introduced.

If these things had been done a more comprehensive picture of the area would have been given; the report itself would have been more than the too brief thing it is and there would have been some indication of Mr. Lowe's ability, not only to report facts but to analyse such facts and reach condusions from which recommendations could be made.

(ii) On receipt and subsequent processing of the Report I was dismayed to find:

(a) Only two copies of the Report despite the fact that in his Patrol Instructions the A.D.O. laid down that the Report must conform with the Director's Circular, 67-1-0 of 21 June, 1968.

As Headquarters require two copies I am forced to send both. This will necessitate the A.D.O. Imonda forwarding another copy for out records;

.../2

(b) No covering comments by the A.D.O. Imonda on the Report were received. I trust these were done and their forwarding overlooked.

(c) That you have some doubt as to whether the route shown on the Patrol map was that actually taken by the patrol.

Please have some enquiries made and advise me as soon as possible.

3. A copy of these comments have been forwarded direct to the A.D.O. Imonda. Please ensure that action requested in paragraph 2 above is undertaken without any undue delay.

J. E. Wakeford
J. E. Wakeford (Mr)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

67-1-13.

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB
West Sepik District

4th. September 1968.

District Commissioner
West Sepik District
VANIMO.

Comments Patrol No. 2/68-69 Imonda.

Please find attached copies of Mr. Lowe's report on his Special patrol to the Epmi area of the Imonda Local Census Division. I have the following comments.

The plan as submitted by Mr. Lowe was incomplete in its details and I have returned the same to Imonda for early correction and re-submission.

A map of Mr. Lowe's Patrol area has been submitted but the route he took was not marked clearly, although from the diary I feel he went direct to Epmi and returned by the same route.

Political.

Councillor FRANZ is probably the best Councillor in the Imonda area. He is interested keen and hard working. It is hoped that he is elected President or Vice President of the newly elected council if he retains office. I am pleased to hear him mention the fact that he has heard of other leaders from other areas visiting Port Moresby to observe the House of Assembly. This matter was raised by myself to the visiting Committee on Constitutional Development, several times through the Montaly Intelligence Summaries, and now to the Member for Upper Sepik, asking that some Local leaders from the Amanab Sub-district be shown Port Moresby and the House of Assembly to allow Political education in this border area to be assisted and promoted by the local people among themselves apart from the talks given by visiting Patrol officers. To this time nothing has come of these requests and this area remains politically extremely backward. I should like that some men from these areas go to Port Moresby as Political observers for political education.

Economic, and Mission.

I feel that the matter of the Mission and the people of the area co-operating in this market garden idea on village land, with the mission assisting is a good idea, and should be assisted if possible and supported. The Council may also be able to take some interest in this work with its piggery and the Council pigs when they are returned to Imonda after the Agriculture officer at Amanab feels the pigs are strong enough and food gardens are prepared for the pigs at Imonda. The mission school and the Imonda school and mission should be a market for some of the produce from this market garden enterprise. There is no other economic activity in the area. The Agriculture Dept. have no definite plans for this area at this time so I feel that this project should be encouraged.

Social.

From my knowledge of the area I think this school at Wasengla is only a mission catechist run operation teaching religion and literacy in pidgin. A few children from the villages in this area attend the school run by the Administration at Imonda. Here they are boarders or they board at the Catholic mission there at Imonda and attend the government school.

Health.

The Officer in charge at Imonda is requested to check up on the matter of the Aid-Post orderly based at Wasengla and his non-attendance. I have heard that he has a girl he is to marry in his home village Wainda a couple of hours walk away and I suspect this is the reason for his absences.

Mr. Prykes brief patrol instructions are enclosed.

For your information, please.

T.O'Donnell
Assistant District Commissioner.

cc:- Officer in Charge IMONDA,

For your information & action please.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

(6)

PATROL REPORT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Report Number. | IMONDA 2 of 68/69 |
| Subdistrict. | AMANAB |
| District, | WEST SEPIK |
| Type of Patrol. | SPECIAL |
| Patrol conducted by | M.J.LOWE Patrol Officer. |
| Area patrolled. | Part Imonda Local Census Division. Walsa Local Government Council. |
| Personnel accompanying. | 1 Member R.P.N.G.C. |
| Duration of patrol. Number of days. | 2 Days.15/8/68-16/8/68. |

Last D.D.A.Patrol to area. Land Investigation patrol.

Date. 6th.February 1968. Duration. 2 Days.

Objects of patrol.

1. To check land investigation survey and submit corrected plan.
2. To check on rumours that the Mission were accepting native owned land from the local people
3. To have discussions witg the village people.

Total population of Area patrolled. 1406 for the Imonda Local C/D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(3)

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-1-13
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of District Administration,
Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
Amanab Sub District.

15th.August 1968.

Mr.M.J.Lowe,
Patrol Officer,
IMONDA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS - IMONDA No.2 Of 1968/69.

You will proceed to WASENGLA on 15/8/68,camp overnight, and carry out the following duties:

1.Check the rumour that the Mossion is coming to an arrangement with the locals where they use locally owned native land to plant crops,part of the crops being given to the Catholic Mission school at WASENGLA,and part to feed their pigs:that they are to give some of the pigs to the locals.Check particularly the report that the Mission has already cleared a large tract of land.

2.Attend correction of plan attached to lease documents on file 35-3-13.

3.Try to encourage discussions at night with the local people;anything that you can think of to interest them and gain their confidence.Tell them stories, show them pictures out of magazines.We cannot achieve anything at all untilwe have the people's confidence and establish lines of communication throughout the area.

This is a special report and a report is to be submitted as outlined in the Director's 67-1-0 of 21/6/68.

A Pryke
(M.A.PRYKE)
Officer in Charge.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

(4)

IMONDA Patrol No. 2 - 68/69.

PATROL DIARY.

15th August 1968, Thursday.

Departed Imonda 1000 for Epmi, arriving 1200 stayed in the village for an hour talking with the villagers. Moved to the rest house, then to the Mission lease.
Resurveyed the block and checked all measurements.
Returned to Epmi 1730. Had informal talkx with the Councillor, Franz. Slept Epmi.

16th. August 1968, Friday.

Departed Epmi 0730 for Imonda arriving 0930, stood the patrol down.
Learnt that the District Commissioner was arriving shortly, typed up Intelligence report and submitted it to him on his arrival.
Spent day preparing report.

M.J.Lowe
Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

(3)

INTRODUCTION.

As per written instructions I proceeded to Wasengla to check all measurements and bearings of the Catholic Mission lease,as the plan which had been attached to the investigation report had been return as having a misclose greater than that allowable.

I checked all of the statistics of the block and corrected them.

The Catholic Mission have already built a school and church on the block which is 1.065 hectares in area.

The relevant correspondence is on file 35-3-13 dated the 29th.July 1968.

A seperate report and plan has been submitted with this report.

I have included the other two objects of my patrol in the main body of this report.

POLITICAL.

While on patrol I only saw two of the Councillors from this area as the others were away in their gardens or hunting.

I spoke to the Councillors from EPMI and MINDEPOKE at length about the coming council elections and the past House of Assembly elections,they showed a great deal of interest in the Council elections,although only one said that he had any intention of standing for election and had been doing some campaigning.

Councillor Franz of EPMI showed a lot of interest in the House of Assembly,he said that he had heard that some Councillors from other areas had been to Port Moresby and seen the House in session.Apparrently he heard this news over Radio WEWAK.He enquired to see if,after the elections, a group of the Imonda councillors could go to Port Moresby and witness the House in session.I told him that it would not be feasible to transport a great number of the councillors to Port Moresby,but if he liked to bring it up at a council meeting and have the council investigate the possibility of this being arranged.I also told him that I would speak to the Officer in Charge at Imonda about this subject.

An incident came up during the patrol and this is detailed in my Intelligence Report No.11 of 1968. dated the 16th. of August.

ECONOMIC.

In the area patrolled the people are all subsistence farmers,growing crops which do not require an excess of care or cultivation,their staple in this area is SAGO. The people from EPMI village are going to undertake a market garden venture in the future with the aid of the Catholic Mission at Imonda.This garden will be on a block of land adjoining the Mission lease.

SOCIAL.

Education.The Mission school at Wasengla has an attendance of approximately 25-30,this fluctuates from day to day,as the people feel that this is a waste of time sending their children to school when they could be learning the traditional ways of the villages and to them this is lost time when the child could be working in the village.

Health. The people of this area are serviced with an Aid-Post at ~~Wasengla~~ Wasengla,staffed by an Aid-Post Orderly.

Health.Continued.
There were complaints made to me while I was on patrol about the Aid-Post Orderly.

The people stated that the Orderly was very irregular in his hours of work,that some days he only worked for about an hour and this was not consistent.They said that they had to take a chance on finding the Orderly at work.The Aid-Post at Wasengla is adjacent to the Mission block and while there I inspected the Aid Post and found that the Orderly had gone back to his village the day before,all the medicines that he had were all out on the verandah where anyone could help themselves to the stock on display.

This subject has been brought up with the Officer in Charge of Imonda.

Law. No complaint of a criminal nature was brought to the notice of the patrol.I feel that alllcomplaints of the villagers are settled in the village by the Councillor and anything that he feelsout of depth with is brought in to the station for the Patrol Officer to mediate in or to take court action on.

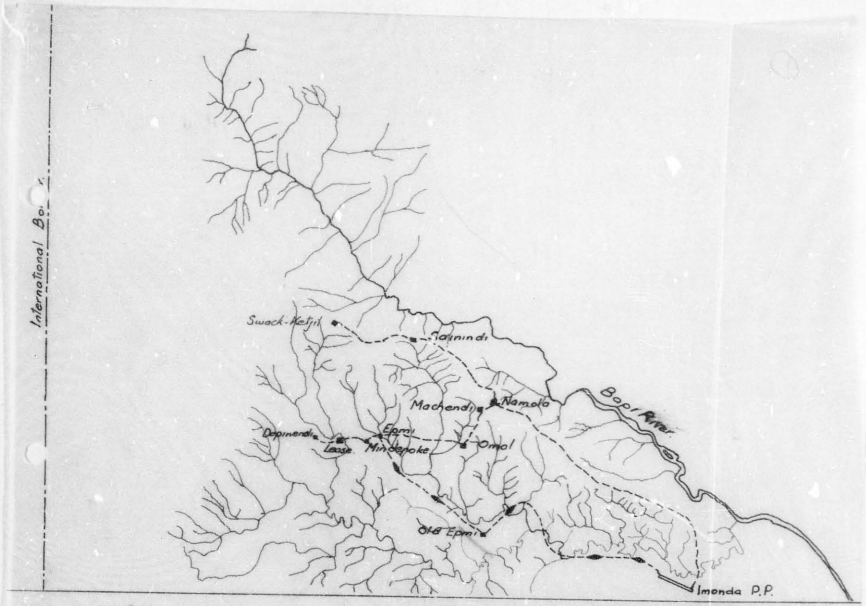
Missions. At the present there is only the Catholic Mission in this area which have a school and church at Wasengla. Part of my patrol instructions was to check on rumoursthat the Mission was accepting land from the local people withno payment involved.

On talking with the EPMI councillor I found that the Father in Charge at Imonda had asked the village people for a tract of land adjoining their lease.I have seen the land and it is of about the same area as the mission lease. The idea is that the villagers clear the land and cultivate it,while the Mission would provide the seeds.They have also been promised a sow and a boar,the boar for servicing the village pigs.Any offspring of this pair would be distributed amongst the villages.

The produce which is obtained from this block of land are to be divided between the school,the pigs and the remainder to go to the local people for sale at Imonda.

This area has no other activity than that which is carried on in their own village social state.But I feel some type of activity for the women in the way of hygene classes or infant care is required in this area.

M.J.Lowe
Patrol Officer.




Patrol Route.

Map to accompany Imonda patrol report 2-68/69.

Scale 1:100,000

To Wasenglo in the Imonda Local C/D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number: IMONDA 3/68-69

Subdistrict: AMANAB

District: WEST SEPIK

Type of Patrol: SPECIAL

Patrol Conducted by: M.J. LOWE

Area Patrolled (Council and/or Census Division/s.): KILIFAS; BEMBI CENSUS DIVISION

Personnel Accompanying Patrol: 1. R.P.E.N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol—from: 21/8/68 To: 27/8/68

No. of Days: 7

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area:

Date: 16-1-69 Duration: 7 DAYS

Objects of Patrol (Briefly): 1. To Re mark indigenous claims for Road and Creek claims

2. To have discussions with the people to increase their knowledge of the political scene as it stands in the Territory

Total Population of Area Patrolled: 772

---

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

2/10/1968

J. E. Wakeford
District Commissioner.

(11)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-16-7

Department of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. Papua.

6th December, 1968

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO.

PATROL NO. 3/1968 - 69

Your reference 67-1-10

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of

* ~~Special/Annual/Census - Area Study~~/Situation Report by .....MR. M.J. LOWE.....to .....BEMBI..... Census Divisions.

Please ensure that Mr. Lowe takes more care in the compilation of his patrol reports. This patrol has been carelessly reported.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

cc. Mr. M.J. Lowe,
~~TUMBUM~~.
West Sepik District.

* Delete as necessary.

67.67 (10)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-1-10
If calling ask for
Mr.



Department of District Administration,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO.

4th October, 1968.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. Papua

Subject:- IMONDA PATROL No.3 of 1968/69.

Attached please find the following documents arising out of the above patrol conducted by Mr. M.J.Lowe to the Kilifas area of the Bembi Census Division, Amonda Sub District.

(i) Patrol Report in duplicate.

(ii) Copy of comments, 67-1-15 of 11th September, 1968 from the A.D.C. Amanab.

2. The patrol was mounted for the specific purpose of assisting local Kilifas miners to re-mark their claims correctly. The matter was urgent and there was insufficient time to give written patrol instructions. There is no mention by the patrolling officer or the A.D.C. whether all the claims are now correctly marked. This aspect is being checked.

3. At this junction I do not intend making any recommendations for the incorporation of the Bembi Census Division into the Walsa L.G. Council. Distance, a sparse and scattered population, disinterest are factors which would effectively preclude successful participation of the Bembi people.

J E Wakeford
(J.E. Wakeford)
District Commissioner.

(9)

67-1-15.

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB
West Sepik District

11th. September 1968.

District Commissioner
West Sepik District
VANIMO.

Comments Patrol No. 3/68-69 Imonda.

Please find attached copies of MR. Lowe's report on his special patrol to the Kilifas area for the Mining Court and claim adjustment . No written patrol instructions were given as both he and myself were directed to go to the area the day prior to the court itself by District Office. As the claims had been incorrectly marked previously Mr. Lowe was given verbal instructions by myself to remain in the area till the claims were re-marked according to the Mining Warden's directions.

The warden rejected the claims made by the local people initially as they did not have L trenches at the base of the pegu. We were originally wrongly advised by the Mines assistant and the acting mining warden at the time of originally marking the claims that pegs would be sufficient. These have now been corrected and the Warden is being advised of the new blocks of claims.

I made alterations to the appendix of this report as it did not agree with the list of claims.

Political.

I find that attitude of the people to Local Government Councils and to the joining the Walsa council understandable.
(a) These people are 12 hours walk - hard walk - away from Imonda and this is one of the nearest villages of the Bembi area to Imonda. Their population is few and scattered over a wide area.
(b) This attitude was mentioned to me previously by visiting officials from this area when they visited Imonda and occasionally sat in as visitors at Council meetings.

These people xxx have been contacted much longer than the remaining people of the Imonda area and such are good pidgin speakers - a great number of them having been out to work. This means that wireless in this area is one means of Political education. They are not literate however for the most part. They have no interest in the House of assembly. It is too far away from them and village life which is their main interest.

Economic.

This gold was reported by a patrol officer Barry Ryan on patrol from Vanimo in 1956. It is written in the old village book. It is not known if this was reported in his patrol report at that time as we have no copies of his reports here.

These people will only work their claims in fits and xtax starts as their need for money occasions, I feel. They have been warned about not working their claims and the possibility of

other groups of interested miners lodging objections and asking to come in and work the area.

Social.

This village is well off. The CMML. mission has a teacher here although the school is only a literacy class in pidgin and teaches religion. The mission is assisting the local people in the running of a store and the cows provide some milk. The mission runs an aid post.

For your information, please.

T.O'Donnell
Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



PATROL REPORT.

Report Number IMONDA No.3 of 68/69.

Subdistrict. AMANAB

District. WEST SEPIK

Type of Patrol. SPECIAL.

Patrol conducted by M.J.LOWE Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled Part BEMBI Census Division.

Personnel accompanying patrol. 1 member R.P.N.G.C. (for 1 day)

Duration of patrol from 21/8/68 to 27/8/68

No of days 7 days

Last D.D.A. Patrol to area. Land investigation and purchase patrol.

Date. 16/1/68 Duration. 7 days.

Objects of the patrol. To remark indigenous claims for River and Creeks claims.

To have discussions with the people to increase their knowledge of the Political scene as it stands in the Territory.

Total population of area patrolled. 770 for Bembi Census Division.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

IMONDA Patrol No.3 - 68/69.

PATROL DAIRY.

21st August 1968 Wednesday.

Reported weather to Wewak.At 1000 Aerial Tours Cessna picked me up at Imonda and departed for Amanab Via Green River.Collected the A.D.C. from Amanab and proceeded to Kilifas.Wardens Court explained to the people by the A.D.C. The A.D.C. Mr.O'Donnell departed by aircraft for Amanab late after noon.

Slept at Kilifas.

22nd.August 1968 Thursday.

Departed Kilifas early morning and followed the Yenabu River upstream to the site of the new village where the people are working River and Creek claims.Stayed with the people while they panned for platinum and gold.Tried my hand at it with no sucess.

Mid-afternoon returned to Kilifas after looking at some of the claims on the Fak Creek.

Slept at Kilifas.

23rd.August 1968 Friday.

Waited for the Mining Warden to arrive,after he arrived I accompanied him to the junction of the Yenabu River and the Fak Creek from where he was able to ascertain positions of calims.

The party returned to Kilifas where the Mining Warden's Court was held,the court returned a discision that rejected claims by the native people on grounds that the claims were not marked according to instructions.Mining Warden and party departed late afternoon.

Slept at Kilifas.

24th.August 1968 Saturday.

At 0730 I proceeded to the junction of the Yenabu River and Fak Creek,from there I remarked the claims on the Fak Creek.Later I returned and remarked claims on the Yenabu River.Then returned to Kilifas.

Slept at Kilifas.

25th.August 1968 Sunday.

Observed at Kilifas.

26th.August 1968 Monday.

Expecting aircraft to arrive in the morning I stayed at Kilifas,towards mid-day the weather clouded in at ground level.I decided that there was no chance of an aircraft so proceeded back up the river to the Yenabu River claims where I worked with the villagers until late afternoon when I returned to Kilifas.

Slept at Kilifas.

27th.August 1968 Tuesday.

Aerial Tours Cessna picked me up at 1100 and returned me to Imonda Via Amanab.

Spent the afternoon on office duties.

# TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

## INTRODUCTION.

As no patrol instructions were given to me I did informal discussions with the people and checked on their work in panning for gold and platinum.

After the Mining Warden's Court I was given instructions to go back over all of the claims and remark them and set them out a little differently to the way they had been set out.

The reason that the claims for mining rights were rejected is that at each claim corner peg trenches should have been dug. These trenches are supposed to run in the direction of the claim boundary so that at a glance the direction of the claim can be discerned.

Some of the people had decided that they did not want to carry on with their claims, others wanted to change their claim sites so that now the plan of the claims differs slightly from the original.

## POLITICAL.

During the time that I was working on the claims I had the Luluai and the Tultul from Kilifas with me, this allowed me to have informal discussions with them both and find out all their troubles and get their opinions.

Both stated that they did not want to be admitted to the Waisa Local Government Council or any council forthat matter at the moment.

I told them of some of the functions of the council and described some of the projects and work that had been undertaken by the council. They, that this was very good but if admitted to the council would this be done for them as they felt that they were isolated from the rest of the Imonda area.

I discussed the House of Assembly with the people and they showed that they had some knowledge of it but only what they had heard over the radio which was supplied by The Department of Information and Extension Services.

## ECONOMIC.

In the main the people of this area are subsistence farmers and had little or no cash income. They preferred to cultivate gardens and live in the traditional way but with the discovery of gold and platinum they are starting to realise the new power of money and are willing to work to obtain some money but are not willing to exploit the potential of the minerals in the area. They prefer to work until they have enough money to carry them over a month or so and then do some more work to keep money coming in.

At the moment the people who are working claims are only working on one claim on the Yenabu River, which is the one where they have built their camp. This claim has as many as eight people panning for gold and platinum because the claim is handy to the camp.

The one Trade Store in the area is native owned but is supervised by the mission, the same person also has three cattle. This project is also supervised by the mission.

SOCIAL.

Education. The Christian Missions in Many Lands run the school at Kilifas, at the moment there is only one teacher and has an attendance of approximately 25 children. On talking with the adults of the village I found that they consider the school a worthwhile institution and do their utmost to help the teachers in any way they find possible.
Health. The government has an Aid-Post at Fas No.2 staffed by an Aid Post Orderly who treats the people from the immediate area. The people from the Kilifas area are catered for by the mission who have a daily service is treating minor sores and sicknesses, the missionary at Kilifas administers injections when needed. The missionary, Miss Thomson is also the teacher.
Missions. As stated in the last two paragraphs the mission run the school and medical services in Kilifas. This mission has built an airstrip of 1500 feet of useable runway, while not being a very good strip it serves their purpose. The mission is serviced once a week by the Missionary Aviation Fellowship which is based at Wewak. Miss Thomson is at the moment trying to get the village women interested is some type of activity.
Law. Law is treated the some as in villages near Imonda Station, cases are handled by the Luluai and if mediation does not work he escorts the party to Imonda where the case is heard by a Magistrate.

Appendix of people who have claims and location of claims is attached.

M.J.LOWE.

Patrol Officer.

# APPENDIX 1.

The claims are numberred as they run from the junction of the two rivers.

**YENABU RIVER.**

1.Weika Sasaiya
2.Fiauwo Esefendi
3.Famu Kolot
4.Imwo Yabe
5.Kumia Fogia
6.Pwa Sage
7.Yif Wasa
8.Wunak Anafa
9.Esefendi Amanie
10.Kwobi Anafa
11.Mesi Waiye
12.Mwoifa Saki
13.Sawi Saki
14.Yabi Fu
15.C.R.A.
16.Wiavu Pwuta
17.Kawo Putai
18Fu Brusuku
19.Fofote Saki
20.Ame Avandi.
21.Wuwu Abendi.

**FAK of PAK Creek.**

1.Anafa Aiya
2.Pwo Was
3.Aya Yabe
4.Anuwu Fu
5.Waie Wagino
6.Nou Yuo
7.Imati Anafa
8.Fada Kwobi
9.Amani Foga
10.Kwoip Karia
11.Mipa Fiauwo
12.Konef Karia
13.Ana Yabe
14.Wau Waiye
15.Kosi Yuo
16Abuai Anafa
17.Enisa Foga.
18.Yariman Was.

All claims were river and creek claims - 120 metres long by bank to bank up to 100 metres across.

M.J.Lowe

Not all claims had to be marked with L trenches,on the Mining Warden's advice I was able to mark the claims in blocks of ten or parts thereof.

On the Yenabu River I marked one block of ten,one of ~~three~~ FOUR, C.R.A. I marked seperately.The last block contained ~~seven~~ SIX.

On the Pak Creek I marked one block of ten and one of eight.

(2)

67-1-10

West Sepik District,
VANIMO
2nd October, 1968.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. Papua.

Subject-: IMONDA PATROL No.1 of 1968/69.

Attached please find the following documents arising out of the above patrol conducted by Mr. M.J.Lowe to the Kilifas area of the Bembi Census Division, Amonda Sub-District.

(i) Patrol Report in duplicate;

(ii) Copy of comments, 67-1-15 of 11th September, 1968 from the A.D.C. Amanab.

2. The patrol was mounted for the specific purpose of assisting local Kilifas miners to re-make their claims correctly. The matter was urgent and there was insufficient time to give written patrol instructions. There is no mention by the patrolling officer or the A.D.C. whether all the claims are now correctly marked. This aspect is being checked.

3. At this function I do not intend making any recommendations for the incorporation of the Bembi Census Division into the Walsa L.G. Council. Distance, a sparse and scattered population, disinterest are factors which would effectively preclude successful participation of the Bembi people.

.....
(J.E.Wakeford)
District Commissioner.

A.D.C. AMANAB
For your information, please.

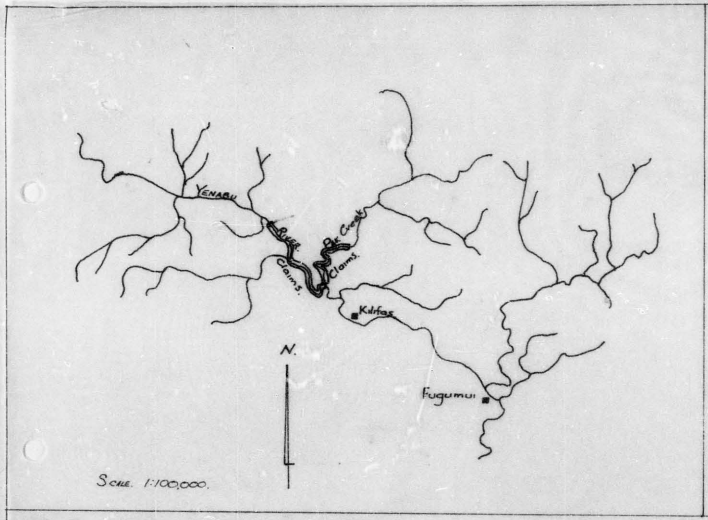
This is the second report submitted by Mr. Lowe in which

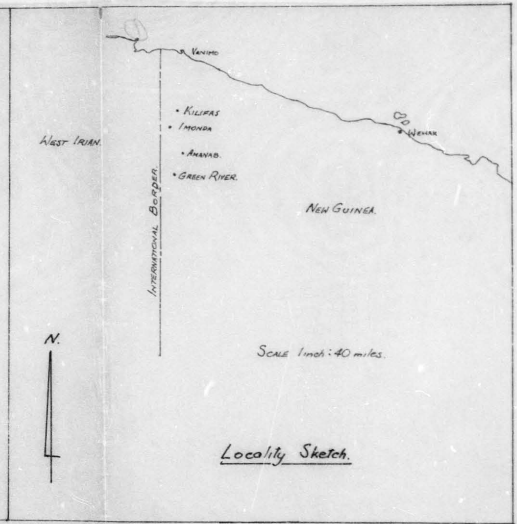
(i) only two copies of the report were received;

(ii) No covering comments by the O.I.C. Imonda were received . in addition no patrol report covers were forwarded.

2. I require (a) One copy of the report for our files.
(b) An explaination as to why no comments were made by the O.I.C. Imonda.
(c) An assurance from you that Mr. Lowe and all D.D.A. Officers in your Sub District will in future comply with Departmental Instructions;
(d) Advice as to whether or not Mr. Lowe completed the task of assisting the miners in remarking of their claims, and if not - why?

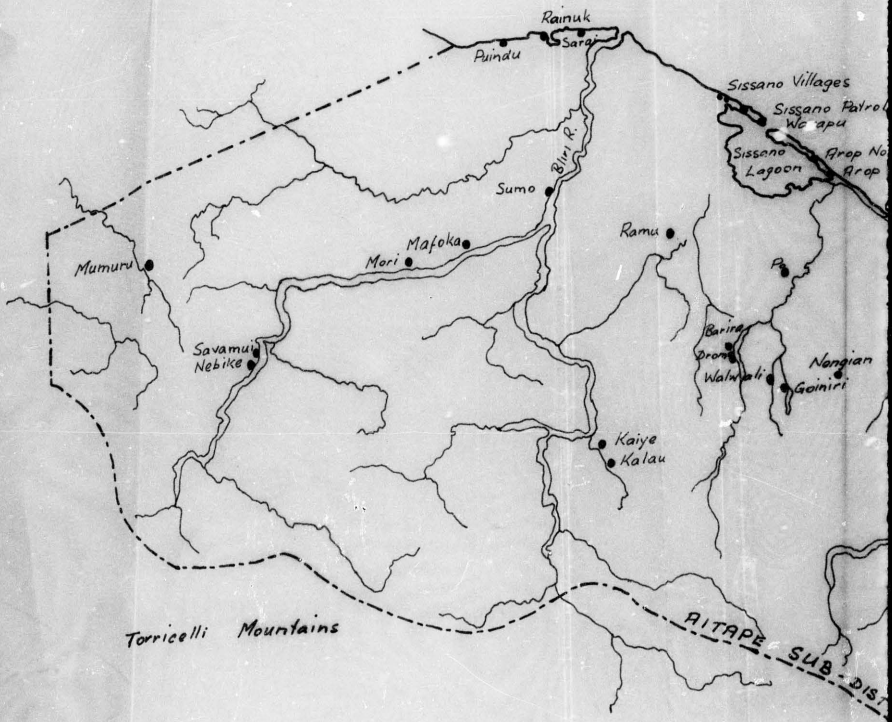
.....
(J.E.Wakeford)
District Commissioner.




Map to accompany Patrol Report 3 of 1968/69.

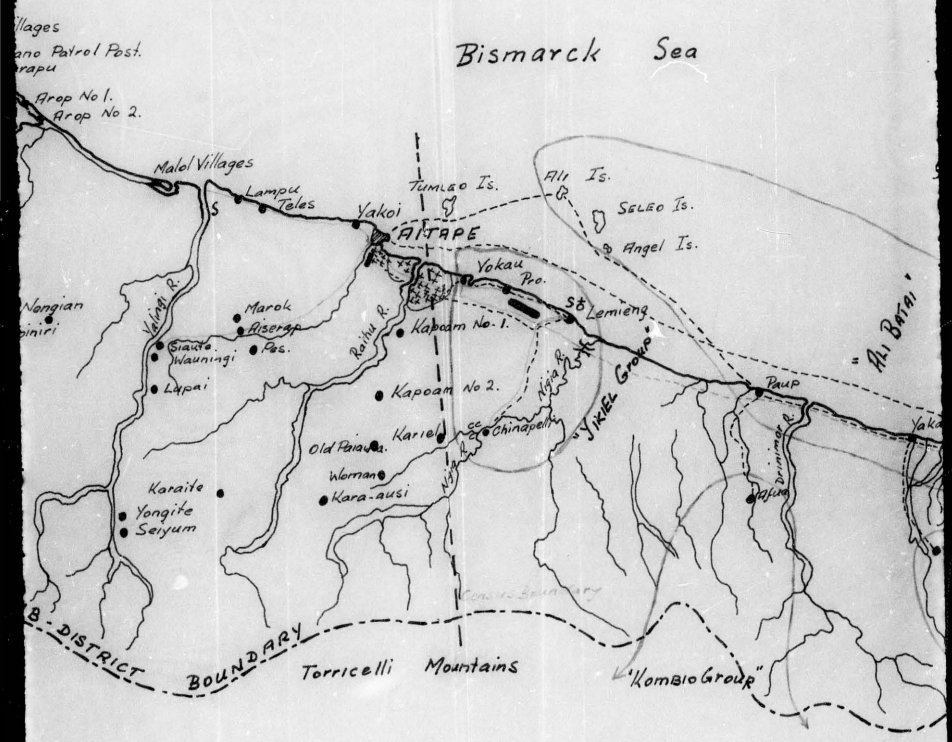
Port Bembi Census Division.




LUMI SUB-DISTRICT

# AITAPE SUB-DISTRICT

## West Sepik District.

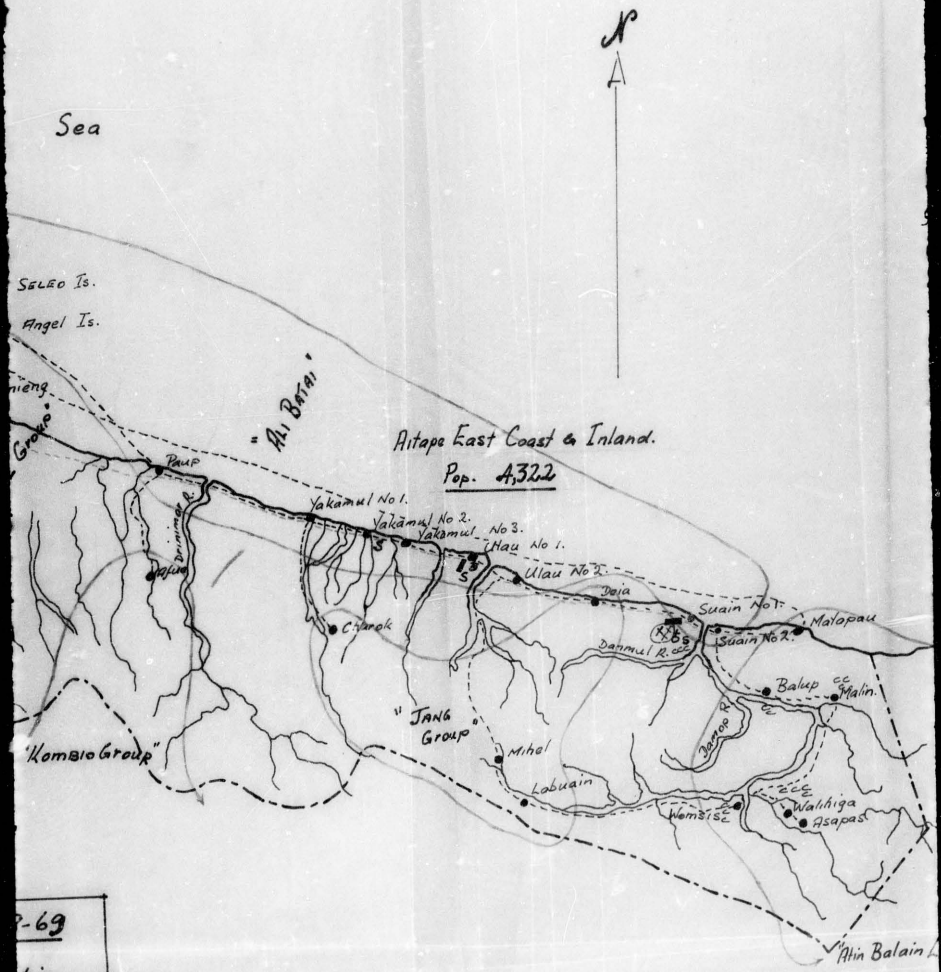



AITAPE PATROL Report 3/68-69

| | |
|---|---|
| Patrol Route | Airstrip |
| | Mission |
| Villages | S School |
| Main Road. | XX Plantations |
| Social/Language Boundary | |
| Proposed Road. | CC Coffee |
| Bridge Site. | |

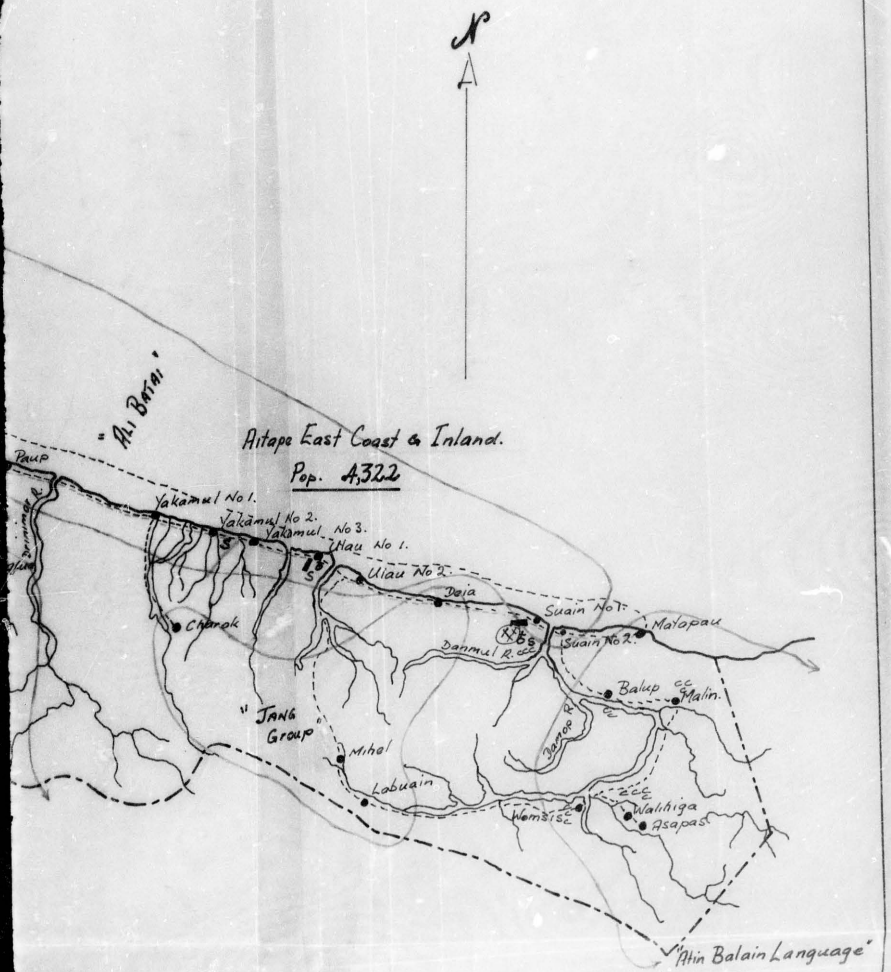
RICT

Sea




P-69

trip
on
/
tions


N
"Ali Bavai"
Aitape East Coast & Inland.
Pop. 4,322
Paup
Yakamul No 1.
Yakamul No 2.
Yakamul No 3.
Uiau No 1.
Uiau No 2.
Deia
Suain No 1.
Malopau
Suain No 2.
Danmul R.
Balup
Malin.
Chorok
"Jang Group"
Mihol
Lobuain
Wamsisz
Waliliga
Asapas
"Atin Balain Language"

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number 4 of 1968/69

Subdistrict AMANAB

District West Sepik

Type of Patrol Special

Patrol Conducted by M.A.PRYKE act/District Officer

Area Patrolled (Council and/or Census Division/s.)
WAINA-SOWANDA Census Division
Part BEMBI Census Division
Part IMONDA LOCAL Census Division

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

Mr. KOYEBU GILES Hosp. Orderly Const. GEIENA No. 1642

~~Senior~~ Constable First Class 0526 GUBIA

Constable First Class 0643 MATUM

Duration of Patrol—from 19 / 8 / 68 To 3 / 9 / 68

No. of Days 16

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : February, 1968.

Date Duration

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) Conduct Elections, collect tax Walsa L.G.C.
FAMILIARIZATION.

Total Population of Area Patrolled 2937

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

20 / 12 / 1968

J. E. Wakefield
District Commissioner.

(10)

67-16-25

15th January, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO.

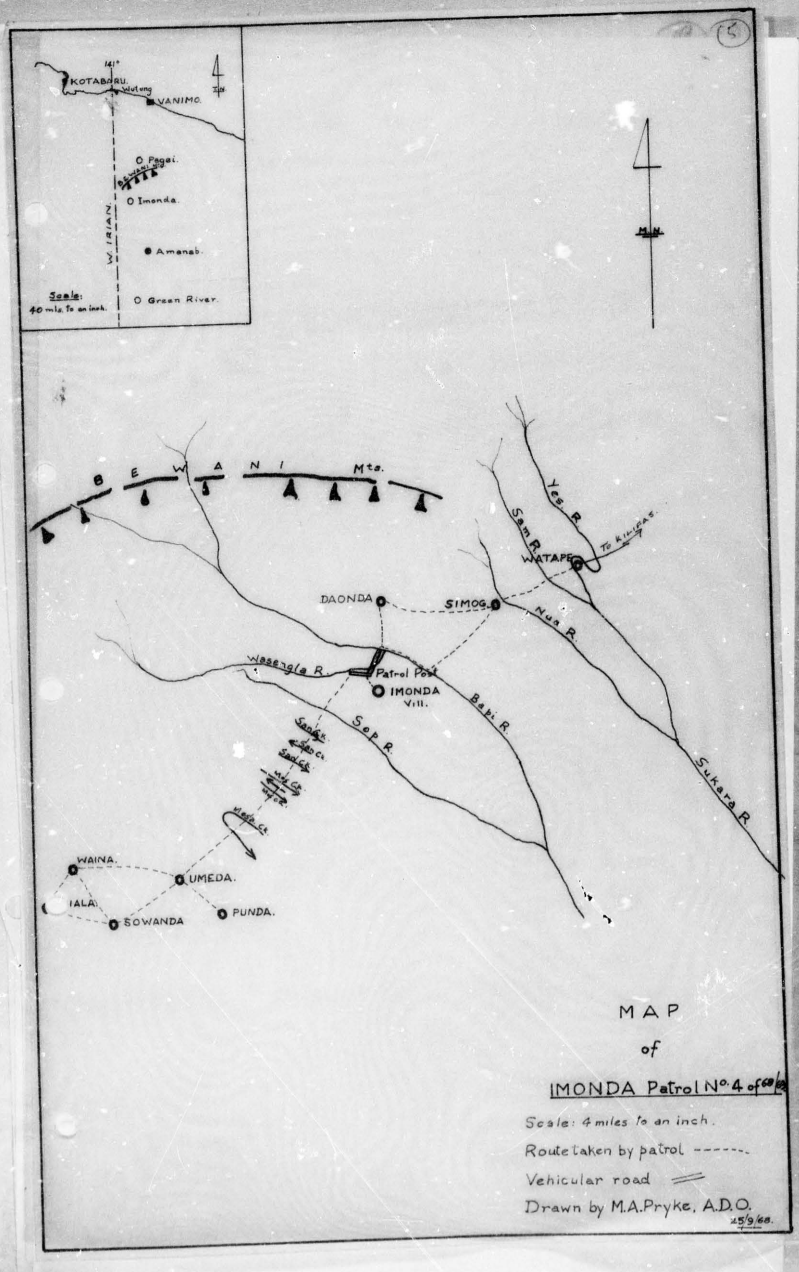
IMONDA PATROL NO. 4 OF 1968/69

Your reference 62-1-10 dated 23rd December, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. Pryke. Copies of the map would entail little work. Prints are not considered necessary for such simple sketches.

(T. W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c. Mr. M. A. Pryke,
Officer-in-Charge,
IMONDA.
West Sepik District.


141°
KOTABORU.
Wutung
VANIMO.
O Pagei.
O Imonda.
WIRIAN
A.manab.
Scale:
40 mls. To an inch.
O Green River.
M.N.
BEWANI Mts.
Yes R.
San R.
To Kiriras.
WATAPE
DAONDA
SIMOG.
Nua R.
Wassangle R.
Patrol Post
IMONDA
Vill.
Babi R.
Sepik R.
Sukara R.
WAINA.
UMEDA.
IALA.
SOWANDA
PUNDA.
MAP
of
IMONDA Patrol No. 4 of 68/69
Scale: 4 miles to an inch.
Route taken by patrol ------
Vehicular road ═══
Drawn by M.A.Pryke, A.D.O.
25/9/68.

MINUTE:

Mr. M.A. Pryke,
O.I.C.,
IMONDA.

In future you will

(i) Comply with patrol instructions and where this is not possible supply adequate reasons in your report.

(ii) Submit reports in accordance with Departmental Instructions.

I will not tolerate such a poor standard of reporting and expect a vast improvement in the quality and comprehensiveness of your future reports.

J. E. Wakeford
(J.E.Wakeford) per

District Commissioner.

c.c. Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

(3)

62-1-10

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

23rd December, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AMANAB

SUBJECT:- Isonda Patrol 4 of 1968/69.

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the report arising out of the above patrol together with your covering letter, 67-1-14 of 19th November, 1968.

2. I fully condur with your comments that this is a disappointing report for an Officer of Mr. Pryke's seniority. His failure to carry out Patrol Instructions and to submit the report in accordance with Departmental Instructions can only invite critisim as does his dismissal of a sixteen day patrol in five brief para raphs ofaso called Situation Report. I also note

(i) For most days the Diary gives no departure or arrival times; and

(ii) The report was not signed.

All in all a pretty dismal effort.

3. Some additional comments are:-

(i) What does Mr. Pryke mean when he says that sanitatin is unsatisfactory? That there are no latrines or what? How does he anticipate a Council hygiene rule improving a situation of which we know nothing except th t according to Mr. Pryke it is unsatisfactory.

(ii) Have you any recent information on the where abouts of the four labourers who ran away fr m Nuwak. If nothing further has come to light it will be necessary for Mr. Pryke to mount another patrol and conduct further enquiries into the matter.

Please advise.

J. E. Wakeford
(J.E.Wakeford) vcj

DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

67.16.25 (1)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone
Telegrams.....
Our reference 67-1-10
If calling ask for
Mr.....

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
31 DEC 1968
HEADQUARTERS
KONEDOBU
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of District Administration.

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

20th December, 1968.

The Diredtor,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

SUBJECT:- Imonda Patrol 4 of 1968/69.

Attached please find the following documents arising out of the above patrol conducted by Mr. M.A. Pryke O.I.C. Imonda to various portions of the Imonda Administrative Area:-

(i) Patrol Instructions, 67-1-2 of 14th August, 1968 by the A.D.C. Amanab Sub District .

(ii) Patrol Report in duplicate;

(iii) Covering comments, 67-1-14 of 19th November, 1968 by the A.D.C. Amanab.

(iv) Copy of my comments, 67-1-10 of 20th December, 1968.

A most unsatisfactory report by an Assistant District Officer.

2. May the patrol map be sun printed and six copies forwarded, please.

J.E. Wakeford
(J.E.Wakeford) Dist
District Commissioner.

67-1-14.

Sub-District Office, AMANAB
West Sepik District

19th. November 1968.

District Commissioner,
West Sepik District
VANIMO.

Imonda Patrol No.4/68-69.

Please find enclosed the above report. The delay in its being forwarded to your office is regretted but this and other reports have been awaiting my return from patrol for me to make comments upon them.

The election report and statistics were received prior to my departure on patrol and were forwarded with the completed writ and copies sent to the respective offices.

This is an extremely disappointing report for an officer of Mr. Pryke's seniority.

The report has not been in the form as requested by the Director's circular and the officer's report leaves a lot to be desired in both information and the reporting of the situation in the areas patrolled. For an officer to spend 11 days of this patrol in the Waina-Sowanda area - sleeping 2 nights in each rest house in almost all cases - and come up with the information included in the five brief paragraphs of the Situation report is astounding and alarming.

It appears that the Patrol Instructions were not read as information requested to be found out concerning the loss of the four labourers who ran away from Wewak and who have not been seen since, has not been reported upon.

It is pleasing to see the improved amount of Tax collected in the Waina Sowanda area. It indicates some improvement in the local's attitude to the administration in the past 12 months. Before men from this area with the exception of those in Umeda and Punda villages did not make any attempt to earn money for Council taxes. Now you have two officers at Imonda I should like one patrol to visit the Waina Sowanda area each quarter to maintain close administration of this group and endeavour to slowly improve the contact and the situation in this area.

There has also been an improvement in their attitude towards treatment for sores, getting vaccinations and obtaining medical treatment. Two years ago these people refused injections as a rule. The small pox vaccination campaign might have been better achieved and a greater certainty of the percentage of people who were covered known if this had been done in conjunction with the Census patrol.

(6)

Sanitation in this primitive community is almost non-existent. I cannot see the Council's Hygiene rule improving this condition in this area and would be against prosecutions in this area for failure to observe this rule. In the Imonda Local area this would be a different matter. Sanitation in this area can only be improved I feel by the actual pit latrines and rubbish pits to the required depth of 16 feet or more being constructed by the people during the visits by patrols and a long and tedious job of Health education to be carried out by D.D.A. and Health patrols through the area in the coming years.

From my knowledge of the area I cannot agree with your atatement that the villages are present only because the Administration has insisted upon it. The people in this area do not live in central villages but in small groups in hamlets within reasonably close proximity of each other. The existence of these hamlets for some considerable time is testified to by the people themselves and to the presence of mature coconuts at most of these hamlets.

I certainly hope there is no planned idea to change these people's subsistence pattern from sago. It is not desirable to make them gardeners any more so than they are at present. It is desirable to assist them to improve their general standard of living and attitudes to law and order , health etc. over a period of time but this cannot be done any other way than very gradually.

These people are one of the more primitive groups in the Territory today and their feelings towards their own traditional waysof life are extremely strong and it is only now that their attitudes to the Administration and the ways of life that the administration encourage are softening. Young men are now going out to work on plantations. These people live in the never - never region of the territory - are e tremely isolated and their economic potential is extremely minimal.

They are politically unaware. The Council in this area was extremely premature. The area was initially censused in the 1961-62 period but new people are still being discovered by census patrols each year even now. The area can only be considered to be completely under ~~tx~~ control in the past year or so and we still have complex difficulties in this area especially if we are called upon to take police action and arrest people.

It is the usual thing for these type of people to elect young men to such positions as councillor- and these men have little or ~~xxxxxx~~ no influence for the most part. The leaders stay in the background and run things as before and the councillor goes along with them. You should endeavour to discover who these real leaders are and cultivate them and try to bring them around to the side of the administration. In this type of area a great deal can be learnt by spending time talking with the older men in their hamlets. We must make good contacts in these areas and we must visit the area regularly so we become familiar to them and trusted.

I look forward to a much improved effort in reporting by MR. Pryke in his area study being carried out on his present patrol.

T.O'Donnell
Assistant District Commissioner.

cc O.I.C. (Imonda).

Hygiene Rule will probably come up at the next Council Meeting as a first step to-wards improving this.

4. SITUATION REPORT

The people devote all their time to subsistence and the villages are uninhabited for most of the time. The villages are only there because the Administration has requested their construction. The subsistence pattern of foraging and hunting, and the fact that the stands of sago, the staple food of the area are very widely scattered, prevents the people from staying in the villa ge for very long.

While this traditional pattern continues it is not possible f or the people to devote more that a minimal amount of their energies to matters economic and political.

It would not be feasible to try to induce the people to give up their sago and live off garden produce, as they greatly prefer sago to any other food, and it would be a major upheaval for them if their access to sago were restricted.

It may be possible to establish a system whereby half the village is out obtaining food while the other half is attending to village maintenance and improvement and attending to cash crops. The establishment of supplementary garden crops would be beneficial to this scheme. It would take an enormous amount of organizing and supervision to give this scheme a chance, but failing this, I can see no hope of any more than minimal improvement.

On the WAINA-SOWANDA political scene it is worth mentioning that ISODA/BAKONA of SOWANDA influences more people than the Councillor. The village is divided into two factions, the Councillor at the head of one (who call their hamlet SOWANDA No. 1), and the other faction under ISODA (SOWANDA No. 2). The SOWANDA ones are a more pro Government group; the number twos a more intractable group. ISODA did not stand for election, though he would have been elected if he had. He was a Korano (Luluai) under the Dutch, but not under the Australians. He was the old fight leader.

---

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(3)

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-1-14.
If calling ask for
Mr.

67-1-14.

Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
Amanab Sub District,
West Sepik District.

10th. September, 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AMANAB.

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT - IMONDA No. 4 of 1968/69.

The patrol was conducted for the purpose of holding the third elections of the Walsa Local Government Council, and collecting tax for the year 1968/69. My patrol did not cover the entire Council area, as part of the area was patrolled by Mr. E WANINARA, Local Government Assistant. I covered the whole of the Waina-Sowanda Census Division, and the Bembi villages of SIMOG and WATAPE, and the Imonda Local villages of DAONDA and IMONDA, a total of nine wards.

1. TAX COLLECTION.

This was carried out with no difficulties. No prosecutions were necessary. The following is a list of tax collected:

| | |
|---|---|
| WAINA-SOWANDA | $63-42 |
| SIMOG and WATAPE | 34-00 |
| DAONDA and IMONDA | 42-50 |
| | $139-92. |

2. ELECTIONS.

Refer election report on file 42-3-12 of 9th. September, 1968.

These were carried out by myself as Presiding Officer, and Mr. K. GILES, Hospital Orderly accompanying the patrol, giving assistance to voters. Pre-election talks were given prior to the polling, and nominations were also accepted just prior to the polling.

This aspect of the patrol also was conducted without any difficulties.

3. HEALTH.

The Hospital Orderly accompanying the patrol gave 1178 smallpox inoculations, dressed sores, and administered penicillin to yaws and T.U's.

It is anticipated that those who did not receive inoculations will do so during forthcoming patrols which it is hoped will be carried out in the near future.

There were, of course , a large number of people affected by grilli, I would say about 30% to 40% overall.
8 cases of yaws were seen and treated, and a few very bad T.U.'S These were all in the Waina - Sowanda. One female patient was brought back to the Station from UMEDA in the Waina-Sowanda with fluid on the knee. She is responding well to penicillin.

Sanitation in all villages is unsatisfactory. A Sanitation and

# PATROL DIARY

IMONDA PATROL No. 4 of 1968/69.

19/8/68 1300 departing Station for UMEDA, arriving at nightfall.
Patrol sleeping overnight at UMEDA.

20/8/68 Talks given, tax collected, elections conducted UMEDA Villge.
Patrol sleeping UMEDA Village

21/8/68 Patrol to SOWANDA, about 1½ hrs. walk
Attempting contact VANIMO by A510
Discussions
Patrol sleeping SOWANDA

22/8/68 Talks given, compiling new roll of electors SOWANDA
Patrol sleeping SOWANDA.

23/8/68 Tax collected, elections conducted SOWANDA
Patrol to WAINA
Patrol sleeping WAINA

24/8/68 Talks given, tax collected, elections conducted WAINA Village
Patrol Camped overnight WAINA

25/8/68 Sunday. Some talks held.
Patrol camped overnight WAINA.

26/8/68 Patrol to WIALA
Talks given, tax collected, elections conducted
Patrol to PUNDA via UMEDA
Patrol camped PUNDA

27/8/68 Talks given, tax colleceted, elections conducted PUNDA
Village inspection etc.
Patrol camped overnight PUNDA

28/8/68 Patrol returning to IMONDA Station via UMEDA, arriving 1430.
Patrol stood down

29/8/68 Rest day.

30/8/68. 1100 patrol departing IMONDA Stn. for WATAPE.
Arriving WATAPE 1600.
Patrol camped overnight WATAPE.

31/8/68. Talks given, tax collected, elections conducted.
Patrol camped overnight WATAPE.

1/9/68 At Watape looking at Village
Patrol to SIMOG
Patrol camped overnight SIMOG

2/9/68 Talks given , tax collec ted and elections held SIMOG
Patrol to DAONDA, about 3¾ hrs. carrier time
Patrol camped overnight DAONDA

3/9/68. Talks given, tax collected, and elections conducted DAONDA
Patrol returning to IMONDA Station about 1¾ hrs.carrier time
Patrol stood down.

(1)

C O P Y.

67-1-2.

Sub District Office,
AMANAB
West Sepik District.

14th. August, 1968.

Mr. M.A. Pryke,
Patrol Post,
IMONDA

Patrol Instructions - Election Tax Patrol Waina Sowanda Census Division.

Dear Tony,

As discussed prepare to mount a patrol to the Waina - Sowanda census division and carry out Council Elections and Tax collections there as per the election programme. (My Council letter File 1-2 refers.) This also includes elections to be carried out at Imonda Village and at the Villages of Watape and Simog, in the Imonda Local Census Division and Bembi Census Division.

Because of the limited time available to carry out these elections in the statutory time, you will only have a limited time in each village.So I ask you to treat this as a special patrol to carry out the elections and collect tax in the area and use the time available to familiarise yourself with the area as much as possible. Following this submit a report in accordance with the Director's recent circular, in addition to the election report with it's statistics as required per the handbook on the conduct of the Local Government Elections.

In October it is hoped you will be able to do a follow up patrol to the Waina Sowanda Census Division doing a complete census, routine administration,,area study of the area and in addition apprehend an escapee from Vanimo corrective Institution in the Sowanda area. Do not make any attempt to apprehend him on this patrol.. Carry out the election - tax collection programme only.

The Waina Sowanda area has a history of difficult administration and I ask you to read past reports to give yourself as good an idea as possible of the type of people you are dealing with.

In January of this year 21 men of the Waina-Sowanda area went out to work. While in Wewak they became alarmed and ran away, and after locating groups in the areas around Aitape and Lumi 17 eventually returned to the villages. 4 have never been seen. These men were from Punda, Umeda, and Waina villages. Make some enquiries on your patrol to see if you can get any information about the four, from those who returned home.

Because of the Sowanda escapee and the unpredictable nature of these people I have requested that a 510 radio be made available to you to take on patrol. You should come up on the sched at 1300 on the 20th. and the 21st. to let us know of the attitude in the area. Take Const. 1/c Gubia and Constables BAL and GERENA, with you as they are old hands and know the area.

Take a hospital orderly with you to give any medical treatment required.

Obtain an interpreter for the patrol from Imonda village.

I wish you a pleasant patrol.

(Sgd.)

T.O'Donnell A.D.C.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number: IMONDA No. 5 of 1968/69

Subdistrict: Amanab

District: West Sepik

Type of Patrol: Special

Patrol Conducted by: M.A.PRYKE, A.D.O.

Area Patrolled (Council and/or Census Division/s.): Part of Imonda Local Census Division

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

Mr. F. Rile y, C.A.O.

S/Const TINEGUP 238

Const YAGAM 1492

Duration of Patrol—from 1/10/68 To 4/10/68

No. of Days 4

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: ~~4/7/68 - Special~~ IMONDA No. 2 of 1968/69

Date 15/8/68 Duration 2 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) Intelligence and familiarisation

Total Population of Area Patrolled 1733

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

20/12/1968

J.E. Wakefield
District Commissioner

(13)

67-16-21

14th January, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO.

IMONDA PATROL NO.5 OF 1968/69

Your reference 67-1-10 dated 20th December, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Situation Report by MR. M. A. PRYKE, A.D.O., to IMONDA Census Division.

Your comments and those of the A.D.C. fully cover all matters raised by the report.

(T. W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c. Mr. M. A. Pryke, A.D.O.,
IMONDA Patrol Post,
West Sepik District.

67.16.21 (12)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-1-10
If calling ask for
Mr.


Department of District Administration.

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

20th December, 1968.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

SUBJECT:- Imonda Patrol 5 of 1968/69.

Attached please find the following documents arising of the above patrol which was conducted by Mr. M.A. Pryke, A.D.O. Imonda Patrol Post to part of the Imonda Census Division.

(i) Patrol Report in duplicate;

(ii) Covering comments 67-1-13 of 19th November, 1968 from the A.D.C. Amanab.

(iii) Copy of my comments 67-1-10 of 20th December, 1968.

A poor report which does little to increase the general knowledge of the area visited. May the patrol map be sun printed and six copies forwarded, please.

J. E. Wakeford
(J.E.Wakeford)
District Commissioner.

(H)

67-1-10

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

20th December, 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AMANAB.

SUBJECT:- Imonda Patrol 5 of 1968/69.

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the report arising out of the above patrol together with your covering comments, 67-1-13 of 19th November, 1968.

2. Some comments follow:-

(i) The quality of Mr. Prykes reporting is poor and leaves one with the impression that either he does'nt know the reasons for reports or if he does then he does'nt appreciate the importance of reports.

(ii) It just is not enough for an area to be visited nor is it enough to have the visit dismissed in a few brief paragraphs. Reports should be such that there is an increase in the general knowledge of the area after a Patrol's visit. This has not been the case with this patrol.

(iii) It is obvious that Mr. Pryke failed to appreciate the importance of the impression he gained in respect of the sentiment the people retain for the Dutch. If he had then he would have spent far more time investigating this attitude and its relationship to the Australian administration of the area. This aspect needs clarification. Patrol instructions must be issued to Mr. Pryke to undertake a through investigation into the matter.

(iv) Headquarters have advised that it is not possible to post a female Welfare Officer to Imonda.

(v) As Council Adviser Mr. Pryke should bring the matter of improved water supply at Swach-Ketjil to the attention of the Local Government Council. I wonder if he has done this.

3. You seem to have got carried away in your comments on this report. You have addressed the comments to the District Commissioner but in paras 5 and 6 you start addressing the O.I.C. Imonda. All very confusing and although I am aware that you were probably upset at the poor quality of the report please don't confuse the O.I.C. Imonda with the District Commissioner who did'nt go on the patrol and with only a little over two years to do for retirement probably won't go on patrol.

J.E. Wakeford
(J.E.Wakeford)

District Commissioner.

9. While there is border movements in this area the Police shall continue to be stationed in this area.

10. I have requested the OIC Imonda to advise if the Imonda - Epmi road is a separate project or if it is xxxxxxxx an extension of the Imonda Namola road.

T.O'Donnell
Assistant District Commissioner.

cc OIC. Imonda.

Please supply information as requested.

For your information, please.

T.O'Donnell
Assistant District Commissioner.

(9)

67-1-13

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB
West Sepik District

19th. November 1968.

District Commissioner,
West Sepik District
VANIMO.

Comments. - Patrol Report Imonda No.5/68-69.

Please find attached Patrol reports -Imonda Patrol No. 5/68-69. The OIC Imonda has requested a sun print of the map. Please find camping allowance claim enclosed.

2. I have the following comments.

3. I again have to request Mr. Pryke to read the Director's Circular 67-1-0 of the21st. June and to supply some information in his report on the Political, Economic and Social situations in the areas he visited,and report in so far he is able to ascertain,on the attitudes of the local people to these matters as noted in Para 6 on Page 4 of the above circular.

4. There is no mention in the report of the people's attitude to their council or their councillors. Are they aware of what the Council does? Do they know what the Councillor does when he goes to meetings? Do they know what the council does with their Tax. Are they interested? Do they know their member of the House of Assembly? What does the House of Assembly mean to them?. Admittedly this was a very brief visit to the area but you must have made some observations on these matters.

5. You state the actual purpose of the patrol was to check on the village OLAMBA and its inhabitants. In your report here you did not state if it was in Australian territory though from your I/R it is known to be so. Headquarters does not get copies of these I/Rs so it is necessary to provide them with such information in your report. You do not state the number of houses there were or give any real picture of the situation in your report. When you have made up the map of the West Imonda area after your current Area study I will have copies printed for our records and knowledge of the area. You said you made sketches but none were received with your report.

6. You say that from your discussions you had they impression that they looked back to the Dutch times. I should like you to follow this up on later visits to the area to see if you can establish why, if this is in fact so.

7. I am glad the matter of the Aid Post orderly's non attendance at Wasengla was fixed up. This was commented on by the District Commissioner's comments on Mr. Lowe's visit to the area.

8. The matter of the type of school the Catholic mission is operating is still not known. The OIC is being asked to confirm if it is only a bible and pidgin school or does it teach an Education syllabus in Prep etc.

Patrol No. 5 of 1968/69

(1)

PATROL DIARY

1/10/68 0900 patrol departing Imonda
1600 arriving SWACH-KETJIL via Sainindi and Namola.
Sleeping Swach-Ketjil.

2/10/68 0800 departing SWACH-KETJIL for OLAMBA
1030 arriving OLAMBA via Old Pendessi
At Olamba sketching village and looking at area
1130 departing OLAMBA
1325 arriving SWACH-KETJIL
1430 departing Swach-Ketjil to KOLOSA mapping track and sketching Village. Returning Swach-Ketjil.
1700 arriving Swach Ketjil
At Swach-Ketjil sketching village and looking at area including possible water scheme, new proposed village site, helicopter pad.
Evening Talks with Councillor and villagers.
Sleeping Swach-Ketjil.

3/10/68 Self inspecting village housing, ascertaining whether previous orders have been carried out.
0840 depart Swach-Ketjil
0940 arrive TOKONENDI. Self sketching Tokonendi and adjoining village of Dauchendi, talking Councillor and villagers who had just assembled for a meeting.
1230 depart TOKONENDI. Through DOPONENDI, WASENGLA, and MINDEPOKE to EPMI, arriving Epmi 1350. Leisurely walk looking at area, and speaking to people en route.
At EPMI speaking to various villagers and sketching some of the hamlets.
Sleeping EPMI

4/10/68 Depart EPMI 0845
1050 arrive IMONDA.
Had intended to spend most of this day in Epmi, but had to return to Station early in order to call in plane for medical emergency.
1330 Remainder of patrol arrived with patient.
Patrol stood down.

File: 42-3-5.

(6)

Imonda Patrol No. 5 of 1968/69.

APPENDIX "B"

WATER SITUATION SWACH - KETJIL

Water is at present obtained from the WO Creek, approximately 400 yards north of the village. It is potable, but is often flooded. Even slight flooding causes the river to become very muddy.

Councillor IOS of Swach -Ketjil says he wants to have the village moved to another site between Holosa (Kolosa) and the present site. The proposed site is on the banks of a river, but this river also becomes muddy with only very little rain. The other aspect is that it is not as good a site as the present one on the ridge.

There is a very good clean small creek at bearing 279 deg. from the Rest House in what is at the moment an Holosa (Kolosa) garden. It is at a distance of about 400 yards, and there is an 18 deg. fall from the creek to the Rest house, and a 14 deg. fall to the village which is about 50 yards further and in a straight line. It would be quite feasible to reticulate the water.

400 yards of 1½ inch polythene piping costs $168 in Australia. If freight were added to this it would still only cost in the vicinity of $200. This would be practically the whole cost of the project.

This would be a good scheme for the Council if the idea can be 'sold' to the people.

Pryke

(M.A.PRYKE)
Assistant District Officer

13/10/68.

This project was at the instigation of Councillor Franz of Epmi.

The road will be included in my submissions to the District Co-ordinating Committee.

---

Attachments: (i) APPENDIX "A" - copy of letter to A.D.C.

67-1-13.

Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
Amanab Sub District.
13th. October, 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AMANAB.

PATROL REPORT - IMONDA PATROL No. 5 of 1968/69

Forwarded herewith in quadruplicate is the above patrol report. Only one copy of the map is enclosed, and prints will have to be made. Could a copy be forwarded here, please after printing?

The patrol was initiated by myself, and no instructions were issued.

(M.A.PRYKE)
Officer in Charge

(5)

67-1-13.

Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
Amanab Sub District.
13th. October, 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AMANAB.

PATROL REPORT - IMONDA PATROL No. 5 of 1968/69

Forwarded herewith in quadruplicate is the above patrol report. Only one copy of the map is enclosed, and prints will have to be made. Could a copy be forwarded here, please after printing?

The patrol was initiated by myself, and no instructions were issued.

A Pryke

(M.A.PRYKE)
Officer in Charge

(4)

Imonda Patrol No. 5 of 1968/69

APPENDIX "A"

Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
Amanab Sub District.

76-3-3.

13th. October, 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AMANAB

FEMALE WELFARE OFFICER OR ASSISTANT - IMONDA

The Imonda Local Census Division, particularly the border area is of the greatest political importance, not only because of its geographical position and communication with the people of West Irian, but also because of its former association with the Dutch.

In order to speed up the rate of advancement of the people of this area, I propose that we endeavour to have a female Welfare Officer or Assistant to come to Imonda for, say monthly visits. She could set up Women's Clubs in the most strategic and populous villages, and spend all her time between these clubs.

This could be assisted by my wife who has had some training in the management of adult education courses, and is very willing to assist. She already has a Station Women's Club under way, and is anxious to bring some village women into it.

If a Welfare Officer were to spend one month out of three working with Women's Clubs in the villages, and Mrs. Pryke were to conduct one two-week course in each of the months that the Welfare is not here, I think the people's attitude would show a noticeable change.

In the event of your approval, could every effort be made to secure the services of a Welfare Officer. If approved, every assistance would, of course, be given.

(M.A.PRYKE)
Officer in Charge

This project was at the instigation of Councillor Franz of Epmi.

The road will be included in my submissions to the District Co-ordinating Committee.

---

Attachments: (i) APPENDIX "A" - copy of letter to A.D.C.

(ii) APPENDIX "B" - Water situation in Swach-Ketjil.

(iii) PATROL MAP.

(M.A.PRYKE)
A.D.O. - actg. D.O.

Encls.

(1)

File: 67-1-13.

IMONDA Patrol Post,
Amanab Sub District,
West Sepik District.

13th. October, 1968.

# P A T R O L  R E P O R T.

## IMONDA No. 5 of 1968/69.

### Special Patrol

## I. INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was occasioned by the O.C. of the P.I.R. patrol in this area saying that he had visited a village he thought was Pendesi, and was told by the inhabitants that the village had never been visited by Australian patrols. My enquiry is the subject of IMONDA I.R. No. 13 of 1968. The opportunity was also taken to familiarise myself with the area. Sketches were made of most of the villages visited and will eventually be incorporated into a large map of this area.

## II. SITUATION REPORT.

### (a) Political

The patrol came into contact with three Local Government Councillors during the patrol.

(i) IOS of Swach-Ketiil.
Ios appears rather a surly character, but is actually quite helpful. He was elected during the first elections of the Council, was not returned at the second elections, but was returned again at the recent third elections. He has interests throughout the area. His mother is from Holosa (Kolosa), and his father is from Epmi. He appears to be doing his job, but going about it in rather a gloomy way.

(ii). ANDA (MARAXUS) of Dauchendi.
Anda has also been elected previously. He is a fairly average member of the Council. While passing through Dauchendi and Tokonendi he had just finished holding a meeting with his people where he told them of the recent business of the Council Meeting. Following this, the people set about cleaning up the village.

(iii). FRANZ (DEMP) of Epmi.
This Councillor is thought by most officers to be the outstanding figure in the Council. He has been successful at each election, and has been the most consistent and enthusiastic worker in the area. He has considerable prestige in his own village and appears to be able to get things done. He has attained his prominence through strength of personality, and success in village matters. He is Vice President of the Council.

From discussions I got the impression that the people still look back sentimentally to Dutch days. I could find no substantial reason for this, but there seldom is for sentiment.

Political awareness is only very slowly coming about, and in the short time I was there I did not find much interest in these things.

./2

(2)

(b) Economic.

The only form of economic development is marketing, and this is done on a very small scale. All produce is disposed of at IMONDA. The main commodity sold is sago.

The only other way to earn money in the area is on the very limited labour market - maintaining the IMONDA Station and airstrip.

At this stage I do not know how much people want money. The only way to find out would be to give them the chance to earn it.

(c) Social.

(i) Services.

There is an Aid Post at Wasengla (see map) which is staffed full time by an Aid Post Orderly. This serves about 300 people. There have been various complaints recently that the Orderly is not at the Aid Post for most of the time. When I passed by he was at Imonda Station for a legitimate purpose. On return from patrol I spoke to him at some length. He appears to have solved his marital problems which were probably the main cause, and he assures me that he will be in attendance each day. We have agreed to keep in close contact.

A film unit will shortly start regular patrols through here.

Other services are provided at Imonda Station, 2 hours walk from Epmi, nearly three hours from Dauchendi and Tokonendi, and nearly 4 hours from Swach-Ketjil. There is a private mail bag service, stamps can be bought at the Mission, a C.S.B. Agency, Radio Communications (P.& T.), an airline service, a buyers' society and a food market (Council) where produce can be sold.

(ii) Mission.

The Catholic Mission based at Imonda Station has a Church and a School at Wasengla, about 200 yards from the Aid Post. As the patrol was during School Holidays I was not able to see it in progress. The Station consists of 3 native material buildings, a Church, a classroom, and a Catechist's house. It is usually manned by one Catechist. I have been told by the Missionaries at Imonda that attendance at the School is very low ( and variable), and this is disheartening for the teachers.

(iii) Women.

The women are held to be inferior to the men. Advancement of women is of the utmost importance to the advancement of the community as a whole, because of the greater influence women have on the children. In this strategically important area, the services of a female Welfare Officer or Assistant could play a major part in the advancement of the people. See further Appendix A.

(d) Miscellaneous.

(i) Law and Order

For intelligence reasons there are two Policemen permanently on patrol in this area, and they are working on improvement of Rest Houses, helipads, and checking legitimate housing orders.

They are on good terms with the people.

(II) Roads.

A road is being developed from Imonda to Epmi. About ¾ mile has been completed to date, starting at the Station. The Walsa Council has allocated some funds towards it, and the village people will start work early next month.

./3

IMONDA PATROL POST
WEST SEPIK DISTRICT.
23/5/69.

PATROL REPORT
IMONDA NO.5 of 69.

1. INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was mounted for the purpose to check on Border crossing of Indonesians troops.

. PEOPLE.

The people of Epmi and Swach Ketjil are frightened the think that the Indonesians will come to their village and shoot them, I explained to them this would not happen.

. FOOD AND WATER.

No change from previous reports.

. TRACKS.

No change from previous reports.

. INTELLENGENCE.

While moving to the Border area Franzs of Epmi (councillor) stopped Inspector Tarihum and myself, and said that his people were afraid over the talk of Indonesian soldiers crossing the Border he feared that they would come to his village and kill them.
On arrival at Olamba interviews were carried out with the people who had seen and spoke with the Indonesians.
The first patrol occured on the 6/5/69.
Joseph Maij of Pendessi T.P.N.G. said he was in thevillage with two women when the Indonesians arrived, he said it was a patrol of five led by a man with four stripes on his arm, He asked Joseph where the mark was Joseph replied you have passed it,they then replied that they were looking for Isaac a Luluai of Waris. During the talk the Indonesians said that the area to Imonda and down to the Wainda Sowanda belongs to Indonesia.
Joseph said that they did not point there guns or speak in a loud voice.
They then asked him about villages to Imonda, They said that they would not shoot if they seen an Australian patrol.
Joseph said that the weapons carried were Three sub machine guns, one pistol one rifle.

Amatus Longk of Kok T.P.N.G. said that the second patrol took place on the 13/5/69 when a patrol of six came to his village about noon.
He said that the patrol was led by a man withn four stripes on his arm, He asked about Australians patrols, Amatus replied that they do patrol the area, the indonesians said that they would not shoot if they seen one.

PATROL POST
IMONDA
WEST SEPIK DISTRICT.
23/5/69.

IMONDA PATROL REPORT
NO. 5 OF 69.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY. MR. K. BROWN D.D.C.

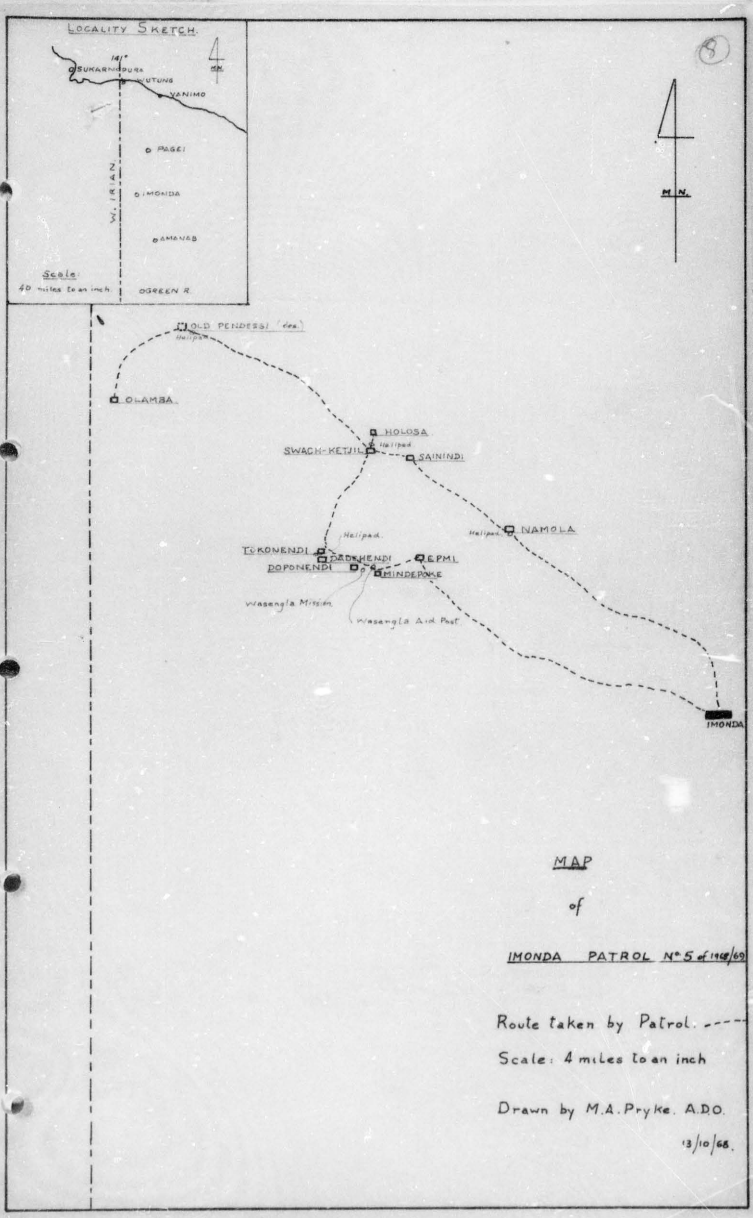
AREA PATROLED. BORDER AREA.

PERSONAL ACCOMPANYING PATROL. MR. F. RILEY (C.A.O.)
SUB INSPECTOR TARIHUM
10 MEMBERS OF R.PN.G.C.

OBJECT OF PATROL. TO CHECK BORDER CROSSING
BY INDONESIAN PERSONAL.

MAP. BORDER (SPECIAL) SHEET 1/

F.W.RILEY
S.B.O.




MAP

of

IMONDA PATROL No. 5 of 1968/69

Route taken by Patrol. ----

Scale: 4 miles to an inch

Drawn by M.A. Pryke. A.D.O.

13/10/68.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number: WINONDA 6 of 68/69

Subdistrict: AMANAB

District: WEST SEPIK

Type of Patrol: ANNUAL CENSUS PATROL

Patrol Conducted by: M.J.LOWE Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled (Council and/or Census Division/s.): REMBI CENSUS DIVISION

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

ALOYS KELIGIKAN Hospital Orderly

Const 1/c BARAMAN 0561

Const. GERENA 1642

Duration of Patrol—from 19/9/68 To 12/10/68

No. of Days: 24

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: APRIL 1968

Date: Duration:

Objects of Patrol (Briefly): 1. Annual Census revision

2. Check on the gold mining at Kilifas

3. To have pit latrines and refuse pits dug in each village.

4. To find out who owns what land along the length of T.J.Ward's Dredging and Sluicing claim, in order that they may be paid rent.

Total Population of Area Patrolled: 1023.

---

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

22/1/1969

J.E. Wakefield
District Commissioner.

Noted
as the Survey
[illegible] 28/2/69

(37)

67-16-37

67-16-37

March 4th, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO.

PATROL NO. IMONDA 6/68-69.

Your reference 67-1-10 of 22nd January, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census Report by MR. M.J. LOWE, Patrol Officer to BEMBI Census Division.

As you have pointed out the Report leaves much to be desired. Mr. Lowe must realise that the format of a report is a most valuable means of assessing an officer's capabilities and suitability for promotion.

Similar reports must be returned to Mr. Lowe for resubmission as no positive value can be obtained from reading such at this Headquarters.

Further comments will be made on the receipt of the revised Area Study.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

c.c. Mr. M.J. Lowe,
Patrol Officer,
Patrol Post,
LUMI,
West Sepik District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director District Administration

67.16.37

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(36)

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-1-10
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of District Administration,
District Office,
WUTMO
West Sepik District.
22nd January, 1969.



The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

SUBJECT:- Imonda Patrol No. 6 of 1968/69.

Attached please find the following documents arising out of the above patrol conducted by Mr. M. Lowe Patrol Officer.

(i) Patrol Instructions, 67-1-2 of 5th September, 1968 by the A.D.C. Amanab;

(ii) Report in duplicate;

(iii) Covering comments

(a) 67-1-15 of 7th December 1968 from O.I.C. Imonda;

(b) 67-1-15 of 18th December, 1968 from A.D.C. Amanab;

(c) My 67-1-10 of 22nd January 1969 to A.D.C. AMANAB.

2. The incorrect instructions issued by the A.D.C. Amanab on the pro forma for the Report has resulted in a hodge potch of general information, duplications and cross references. No blame can be attached to the reporting officer on the account; however his report leaves much to be desired. Basic information has been omitted; Initial Census information had to be corrected and resubmitted; there was undue delay in compiling the report. Mr. Lowe is not a competent officer and to date has not proved to be energetic. I have taken him to task and warned him that unless there is a remarkable change in his attitude to his official duties I will have to submit a most adverse Confidential Report.

J.E. Wakeford
(J.E. Wakeford) act
District Commissioner.

BO

3/3

(35)

67-1-10

District Office,
VANIMO
West Sepik District.

22nd January, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AMANAB.

SUBJECT:- Imonda Patrol No. 6 of 1968/69.

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the Report arising out of the above patrol together with covering comments, 67-1-15 of 7th December, 1968 from O.I.C. Imonda and your 67-1-15 of 18th, 23rd and 31st December, 1968 respecively.

2. Some comments follow:-

(A) POLITICAL

(i) Both the Situation Report and Area Study as well as the comments by the O.I.C. Imonda contain some fairly positive statements on the attitude of the people towards Local Gove nment. I cannot reconcile these Statements with the "feelings" you express in points (c) and (e) of your paragraph headed Political. There are strong indications that the people desire some tangible form of Development. This being so then regular patrolling and more political education with visual aids as you suggest is not the answer. The people apparently believe, mistakenly or otherwise that the answers lies in Local Government. This is understandable because the only development they have seen is closely associated with Local Government. Whether or not it is the solution does not really matter at this junctture. What is more important is that we accept the fact that some form of development is desired and that we attempt to satisfy those desires before they turn to demands and creat a political embarressment.

(ii) It will be necessary for the Census Division to be retisited and a more thorough Area Study undertaken and an Area Study and Situation Report submitted in conformity with Departmental Instructions. This patrol should be done within the next few months, and by an experienced officer. The O.I.C. Imonda could well do the job.

(B) GENERAL

(i) Housing: I agree that it is desirable for x single family units to live in separate houses bur unless there are some valid health reasons for changing the present custom of sharing houses then nothing can be done. I do not know of any such reasons.

(ii) Latrines: A depth of nine feet is quite ample for a pit latrine.

(iii) Mining : An extract of your comments is being forwarded to the Mining Warden with recommendation that the unworked claims at Kilifas be applied for by interested people from other villages.

(iv) Cash Cropping: I am delaying any approach to D.A.S.F. until I have received the new Situation Report and Area Study.

J. E. Wakeford
.....
(J.E.Wakeford) MCJ

District Commissioner.

67-1-15.

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB
West Sepik District

18th. December 1968.

District Commissioner,
West Sepik District
VANIMO.

**Comments. Imonda Patrol No.6 of 68/69. Bembi Census Div.**

My instructions to Mr. Lowe were incorrect in requesting a full report plus an area study.

**Political.**

I regard the idea of a council for this Census Division as being impractical, for the following reasons. (a) there is a total population in the area of approx. 800 people. (b) These people are spread over a vast area, in small villages in places sometimes sometimes one, sometimes four and in one case six hours apart. The idea of the officer in charge flying in to a central airstrip for a couple of days a month or every two months also to me seems impractical, [illegible] (c) I feel that officers are recommending this area for a council saying the people want it, when in point of fact the Bembi people have little idea of what a council is, and are mistaking it for a key to bring development and employment and work in to their area, i.e. they think it is a means of getting a cash income. (d) The extension of the Imonda Council to include the Bembi area does not appear practical with the nearest village in the division being some 10 hours walk from the Council centre at Imonda. (e) I feel also that the attitude reported ~~as being~~ in this report towards Councils is one case of the people telling the officer what they think he wants to hear.

A Council in this area will not bring these people progress economically and politically if in fact they are concerned about this situation at all. To create a council here or to include it in the Imonda council would create a burden in the area which does not at present exist with taxes to pay, however small and the business of long walks by councillors to attend meetings which could achieve little more than rule making and general discussions. The nature of the area and the small tax available precludes any works programme which could assist the people.

I feel the answer to helping these people politically is more regular patrolling of the area with more political education with visual aids. This in particular should be about the House of Assembly.

**Economic.**

The people of the Bembi area are not in an economically neglected situation as is shown in the report with all people having

european type clothes to wear and with all using european cooking utensils in their houses. This plus the estimated figures given by Mr. Pryke would indicate that these people have one of the highest incomes per head in the whole sub-district. These people are willing workers on labour lines and actively seek work in the district generally. Because they are good workers they are readily employed, whenever work is available.

This is apart from potential earnings that these people can make from sale of fresh foods to the missions established in the area, plus the potential earnings which can be made by gold mining in the Kilifas area. This mining is not being done properly and work is being done spasmodically only using dishes and not the sluice boxes as I understand it. The small amount of gold that has been mined by these people seems to indicate that they have been only working with the dishes and even this has been very irregular. They appear to be taking little interest in the mining. They have not brought any gold into the patrol post for ~~xxxxx~~ forwarding to the Mines officer to this stage. It is understood that they have sold a little to Mr. T.J.Ward who has a dredging and sluicing claim in this area. This I believe is illegal. Mr. Lowe has failed to supply any details regarding the mining done and the quantity of gold mined to this stage. Mr. Pryke had to make a recent visit to the area to try to ascertain the situation. He is supplying a written report on this matter and this should be to hand shortly. It may be better if other villages from this area apply for the unworked claims made by the Kilifas people at the warden's court in February. This would give some men from other villages in the area a chance to earn some income from this gold. It is thought that a local officer of the mines department might be located at Kilifas for a short time to assist them to get the business working. Until they are organised to the stage when they sell their first real amount of gold and receive payment I don't think these people will realise what these claims really mean to them. I feel that other village groups in this area should be given a chance to earn an income from these claims, which are not being worked by the Kilifas people.

Economically these people are relatively well off in spite of their isolation. The agriculture dept. may be able to recommend some crops possibly citrus and potatoes that these people could grow and which might be able to be sent out of the area as backloading on the mission planes which fly into the airstrips in the area. The Dept. of Agriculture and the Mission may be able to come to some working arrangement about this.

**Social.**

For the villages of Simog and Watape where housing is built on the ground I feel that this can be got round if the Council was to pass a hygiene and sanitation rule and such housing on the ground was thought by a medical officer as being unhygienic. Then such housing would have to be changed. Similarly the building of a house for each family should be encouraged through the council and if community housing is unhygienic in this area this could also be dealt with under the council rules. As Simog and Watape are in the Walsa council this should be able to be dealt with.

In the Health department manual on health and hygiene

it states that Pit latrines must be over 15 feet in depth or else it will create a health hazard with flies. It is for this reason that instructions to build latrines of 16feet in depth were given, in an attempt to avoid this problem. It is realised that in some areas it is difficult and dangerous to construct such latrines but this is a standard we should aim for if at all possible. If good pit latrines are built and looked after in these villages they should last for years thus eliminating the need for latrines to be constructed every time a patrol arrives at a village.

The health of the area is well catered for with the missions at Kilifas and Utai both having clinics which handle minor problems and are adjacent to airstrips to allow medical evacuations from the area if necessary. In addition there is the administration aid post at Pas 2 run by a local man.

There is no school in the area. The Catholic mission at at UTAI may possibly be able to offer something in the way of schooling in the future. A few children from Kilifas attend the C.M.M.L. school at Amanab.

Misce laneous.

Area studies are what the title indicates - a study of an area. I can see where no good would come of having roneod pro-formas for these reports. The various headings under which information is required are listed in the handbook. In some areas these don't all apply and in others there have to be additional matters reported. In some areas one could write pages on a particular heading and in other cases there would be little to write. It is not thought hard work for officers to type out the headings for his information especially when the headings and sub-headings are already provided in the handbook.

As I interpret the matter area studies are made of the areas each year not principally for comparison with the past but to give an up to date picture of the area at that particular time. If all officers follow the headings as set out in the handbook for the preparation of an area study all studies will be along similar lines and ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ comparison if desired will be relatively easy.

The Stock inspector and the Department of Agriculture at Vanimo are fully aware of the cattle situation at Kilifas.

Mr. Lowe's report appears to lack specific information, generally. He has limited himself too often to generalisations about the situation and has not given details required in a report of this kind.

T.O'Donnell
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-1-15.

Dept. of District Administration,
Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
Amanab Sub District.
7th. December, 1962.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AMANAB,
West Sepik District.

D.I.C.'s COMMENTS

REPORT of IMONDA PATROL No. 6 of 1962/63

DIARY

The diary does not indicate where the Patrol camped each night.

SITUATION REPORT

Political:
From the tone of this section the people are concerned at being left behing economically and politically. They want Local Government.

From the point of view of the people, the most desirable way would be to establish a Council for this area using one of the three villages with airstrips as the headquarters. Possibly some of the nearby villages at present administered by Amanab could be incorporated in this Council. The Advisor could fly in from Amanab or Imonda for a couple of days per month.

Although involving more organization from the Administration point of view, I am sure that this would be more effective administratively than to extend an existing Council to include the Bembi.

This report fails to mention inter village relations, and relations with outside groups, although mention is made under the "SOCIAL GROUPINGS" section of the Area Study. Reference should have been made to this under this section.

The Watape and Simog people seem to be a separate group who have intercourse witht both the Bembi proper and the Imonda Local people. The other Bembi villages do not have dealings with the Imonda Local people, though they probably deal with the villages in the Aitape and Amanab area with whom they have language ties.

There appears to be no "village committee" system and therefore no organization on a village basis. Under the "SOCIAL GROUPINGS" section of the Area Study it is stated that the simple family is the only functional unit.

Economic:
What is wanted here are comments on the people's "attitudes and aspirations" vide the Director's 67-1-0. The paragraph included here should have been included under the Area Study.

There is no way of enforcing the recommendation that the Mission should pay fixed prices for food. The people themselves could decide

(24)

decide to fix the price, but they have no organization capable of achieving this.

There has been no attempt at economic development in this area apart from the mining at Kilifas. This is a new venture and the potential is not yet known. The area is too far from the Station to sell garden produce. It is therefore too early to judge yet the desire of the people for economic development.

PATROL REPORT.

My interpretation of the Director's 67-1-0 of 21/6/68 varies from that of the A.D.C. who, in his Patrol Instructions at para. 3 says "This will mean a full report as per standing instructions (Page 25 onwards) also a comprehensive area study as per standing instructions (Page 155 onwards.)"

The Director's circular at para 6 states ".....the Patrol Report of an Annual Census Patrol will comprise:"

(i) Information required on the front of the Patrol jacket
(ii) Patrol Diary
(iii) A Situation Report
(iv) An Area Study
(v) and (vi) Appendices
(vii) Patrol map.

The A.D.C. has probably read this as " The Patrol Report of an Annual Census will include.....", or"be accompanied by".

Mr. Lowe has, of course folowed the A.D.C's instructions, and there follows a hodge podge of duplications and cross references.

Villages:
I would like to see Housing Orders recorded in the Village Books for all these villages intructing all married males to build their own houses. It is quite common at the moment for two or three families to share a house. I think that all houses should incorporate a raised floor. However, Departmental Standing Instructions warn against changes of style and also changes from community living to individual family living (Ch. XIV). Could we have an opinion from District Office?

I submit that 16 ft. is unnecessarily deep for a latrine, and is also dangerous for the people digging the latrine. Nine feet is recommended by most doctors.

Anthropological:
Anthropology is concerned with studying people and their customs, and methods of dealing with their problems through all stages of development.

AREA STUDY

This should have been set out as per headings in the Standing Instructions, thus making reference easy. Mr. Lowe has not submitted an Area Study, but only sections of it. It will be difficult to compare a later Area Study with this.

(A) Introduction:
The introduction does not mention the location of the 3 airstrips in the area. One is at Fas No. 2 and Fugari, one at Kilifas, and one at Otni.

The track from Imonda to Kilifas is only a rudimentary walking track. In parts it follows river beds; some parts are muddy, some are overgrown, and between Watape and Kilifas it is mountainous. It would be very difficult indeed to improve the track to motor cycle or vehicular standard.

(C) Social Groupings:
There are many different types of social groups: lineages,

clans, moieties, villages, Church groups etc.. Mr. Lowe has only indicated language groups.

(M) ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) (b) and (c) of the proforma do not apply, as there are no plantings of economic trees.

(d) There are no commercial market gardening enterprises.

(e) Mr. Lowe has made no estimate of cash earnings by wage labour. From my own limited knowledge I have made the following estimated breakdown of wages:

| | $ ¢ |
|---|---|
| 15 contract labourers outside District @ $3 each per month:- | 540.00 |
| 5 wage earners on Urban cash wage ($6 per week) | 1560.00 |
| Total earned by carriers for patrols | 110.00 |
| Wages earned by Domestic Servants within Dist. | 700.00 |
| Wages earned by other workers within District. | 1000.00 |
| Labourers and Contractors Ikonda Station | 550.00 |
| Total - | $ 4460.00 |

(f) There are no Co-operatives etc.

(g) Entrepreneurs: YURIS/EPUGI has a licensed Trade Store at Kilifas, the only one in the area. He is given some help by the C.M.M.L. Mission with accounting, ordering, and paying of accounts. He averages $60 per month turnover, and carries about $250 worth of stock. He also owns five head of cattle. He does not employ labour. He runs the Store himself, but I do not know who tends the cattle.

(h) List of Savings Accounts: This was not done.

(i) Tax: Not applicable.

(j) Average per capita income figure: This has not been done.

(k) Marketing facilities: The only outlet is to sell to the two missions operating in the area.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

As Mr. Lowe points out, there is a very great problem of getting produce to market. Any introduced scheme would have to promote a product with a very high value to weight/volume ratio.

The potential of the gold and platinum alluvial mining industry at Kilifas is not yet known, but Mr. Lowe could have commented on this, as he knows more about it than most people, or at least has been in a position to find out more about it.

There has been spasmodic interest by the Administration in the Copal gum industry, but no results of enquiries are to hand. However, it appears that the prices would not warrant the effort which includes carrying large distances.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

There are some omissions and errors in the above, and these will have to await Mr. Lowe's return from leave (12/12/66). They will be forwarded the day after he resumes duty.

KILIFAS MINING

This was reported under the "COMMERCE and INDUSTRY" section of the Patrol Report. As it was a special assignment, it should have been made the subject of separate correspondence. We would then have had a copy on the appropriate file at this Office.

(27)

No indication is given of the amount or value of minerals being extracted.

COMMENTS ON POLICE

I don't think there is much point in submitting this. Appropriate notation in the member's Record of Service and submission of an extract from this on R.S. Form 1 to Regional and Divisional Police Headquarters would be the correct procedure.

GENERAL COMMENTS ON PATROL REPORT.

1. The pages should have been numbered.

2. The Report is badly marred, to my way of thinking by the English composition. The whole Report abounds with clumsy construction, incorrect grammar, unclear phraseology, bad punctuation, and careless choice of words.
Examples: "These people have good relations with the people bordering on their land, they very seldom move out of the bounds of their own land except when after a job or are on a trip to one of the stations, they have no disagreements with bordering villages as most of them are of the same language or social groups."

(ii) "ENISA/FOGA is the real leader of the Kilifas and Fugumui villages, his leadership is hereditary."

(iii) "The groups in the social pattern of these people is that of simple family as this is the only size which to them is functional."

Mr. Lowe would be well advised to spend some effort on improving his expression. There are many books available on the subject.

3. The Area Study should follow the form of the Standing Instructions.

4. Mr. Lowe returned from patrol on 12/10/68. He was given ten days to complete the Report, and no other duties until 21/10/68 when I went on patrol. I returned on 26/10/68 and the Report was hands to me on 30/10/68. At this stage I was preparing for a complex border patrol which I departed for on 3/11/68 and returned on 23/11/68. The backlog of work on my return from this has prevented me from attending to the Report before now.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Economic:
We must offer the people a means of earning a cash income. I would like a statement by D.A.S.F.on crops or stock which would be suitable for this area and details of maintenance required, and probable returns.

I think a plan for the introduction of the crop should then be compiled in consultation between a D.A.S.F. and D.D.A. officer and possibly instituted by a joint patrol.

2. Political:
(i) Introduction of Local Government to the area should be considered and an answer given within six months.

Agree

(ii) If it is decided not to introduce Local Government, an unofficial system of village committees should be set up to promote unity in the villages, and these committees should meet at a central point every three months. Meetings to be attended by a D.D.A. officer as adviser. He should take minutes and submit a report with recommendations.

NO

This would require three trips of one week each year plus the normal census patrol. The committees could be elected during the next census patrol which could be brought forward to about

(26)

the middle of next year.

3. Miscellaneous:

(i) In order to standardise Area Studies and make them easier to read and compare, and also make them easier to prepare, I would suggest that all Patrol Posts and Sub District Offices be supplied with roneod forms giving headings and sub headings.

(ii) The Stock Inspector, Vanimo, should be informed of the cattle situation at Nilifas.

Could a print of the maps be obtained for our records, please.

A G Mike

(N.A.PHYKE)
Officer in Charge.

(25)

COPY ONLY.

67-1-2

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB,
West Sepik District.

5th.September 1968.

Mr. M.J.Lowe,
Patrol Post,
IMONDA.

Dear Mr.Lowe,

Patrol Instructions - Bembi Census Division.

Prepare to mount a patrol to the Bembi Census Division. You are to depart on the 16th. of September.While on patrol you are required to carry out the following.

(1) While in the Kilifas area check to see what progress is being made by the locals on their gold mining. Find out the names of the groups of people and the areas of land the people from Kilifas and Fugumui claim to be theirsand draw a plan showing what people and what villages should receive rent for the area applied for in T.J.Ward's Dredging and Sluicing claim.

(2) Carry out routine census of all villages in the division.Refer to your standing instructions on the carrying out of a census and the use of Village Population Register forms.

(3) You should be holding a personal copy of the Directors 67-1-0 of the 21st.June 1968 in which he advised of the type of report required.This will mean a full report, as per standing instructions (Page 25 onwards) also a comprehensive area study as per standing instructions (Page 155 onwards). Please make sure you cover all sections of the report and support your report with factual and statistical evidencewhere possible.Give attention to the Situation section of the report-reporting the situation and attitudes of the people dealing with political,social and economic development.

(4) Arrange for a hospital orderly to accompany the patrol and give small pox vaccinations and whatever medical treatment is needed throughout the area.All people except pregnant women and children under the age of 6 months are to be vaccinated.

(5) Check village hygiene and sanitation.Have each hamlet construct a rubbish pit and pit latrines to the required depth i.e. 16 feet.One latrine for men and one for women should be sufficient in these small places.Check village housing.

(6) Hear all complaints and if you have not received your court powers refer those requiring court actionx to Imonda.

(7) Take two members of the Constabulary with you on patrol.

(8) Read previous patrol reports and check the

matters for attention on patrol file.

(10) Spend at least two nights in every village. Talk to the village people and try to stimulate discussions with them in the evening. These hours well spent are invaluable in education these people and obtaining information about the area and the way the people are thinking.

I wish you a pleasant patrol.

Signed T.O'Donnell
Assistant District Commissioner.

Please discuss this patrol with the OIC Imonda as he may have further instructions to add.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

(23)

PATROL REPORT.

Report Number IMONDA 6 of 68/69

Sub-District. AMANAB

District WEST SEPIK.

Type of Patrol Annual Census Patrol

Patrol Conducted by M.J.LOWE Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled BEMBI Census Division.

Personnel accommpanying Patrol.

Mr.ALOYS KELIGIKAN Hospital Orederly
Senior Constable BARAMAN

Constable GERENA

Duration of patrol---from 19/9/68 to 12/10/68

Number of days. 24 days.

Last D.D.A. Patrol to area. Amanab 7 of 67/68 APRIL 1968.

Objects of Patrol.

1.Annual Census Revision
2.Check on gold mining in the Kilifas area.
3.To have pit latrines and refuse pits constructed in each village.
4.To find out who owned what land along the length of T.J.Ward's Dredging and sluicing claim,in order that they can be paid rent.

Total population of area patrolled. 1023.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(62)

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-1-2.
If calling ask for
Mr.

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB
West Sepik District

5th. September 1968.

Mr. M.J. Lowe,
Patrol Post
IMONDA.

Dear Mr. Lowe,

Patrol Instructions - Bembi Census Division.

Prepare to mount a patrol to the Bembi Census Division. You are to depart on the 16th. of September. While on patrol you are required to carry out the following.

(1) While in the Kilifas area check to see what progress is being made by the locals on their gold mining. Find out the names of the groups of people and the areas of land the people from Kilifas and Fugumii claim to be theirs and draw a plan showing what people and what villages should receive rent for the area applied for in T.J.Ward's Dredging and Sluicing claim.

(2) Carry out a routine census of all villages in the division. Refer to your standing instructions on the carrying out of a census and the use of Village Population Register forms.

(3) You should be holding a personal copy of the Director's 67-1-0 of the 21st. June 1968 in which he advised of the type of report required. This will mean a full report, as per standing instructions (Page 25 onwards) also a comprehensive area study as per standing instructions (Page 155 onwards). Please make sure you cover all sections of the report and support your report with factual and statistical evidence where possible. Give attention to the Situation section of the report-reporting the situation and attitudes of the people dealing with political, social and economic development.

(4) Arrange for a hospital orderly to accompany the patrol and give small pox vaccinations and whatever medical treatment is needed throughout the area. All people except pregnant women and children under the age of 6 months are to be vaccinated.

(5) Check village hygiene and sanitation. Have each hamlet construct a rubbish pit and pit latrines to the required depth ie. 16feet. One latrine for men and one for women should be sufficient in these small places. Check village housing.

(6) Hear all complaints and if you have not reeeived your court powers refer those requiring court action to Imonda.

(7) Take two members of the Constabulary with you on patrol.

(8) Read previous patrol reports and check the

(21)

matters for attention on patrol file.

(10) Spend at least two nights in every village. Talk to the village people and try to stimulate discussions with themm in the evening. These hours well spent are invaluable in educating these people and obtaining information about the area and the way the people are thinking.

~~(11)~~

I wish you a pleasant patrol,

T.O'Donnell
Assistant District Commissioner.

Please discuss this patrol with the OIC Imonda as he may have further instructions to add.

PATROL DIARY.

IMONDA PATROL 6 of 68/69.

19/9/68.
Departed for Simog mid-day.
Inspected village and marked out latrines and refuse pit.
Had discussions with villagers at night.

20/9/68
Conducted Census revision.
Had discussions with the villagers.

21/9/68.
Moved to Watape 0900 arrived 1030.
Did census revision and had talks with villagers at night.

22/9/68.
Had talks with the Councillor and villagers during the day and at night.

23/9/68.
Departed Watape 0850 for Kilifas arriving 1350.
Had talks with the Village officials and villagers during the rest of the day.

24/9/68.
Did census revision and inspected the village.
Marked out the latrines and refuse pit.
Further talks with the people at night.

25/9/68.
Departed Kilifas 1200 arrived Fugumui 1300.
Had discussions with people at night.

26/9/68.
Did census revision and marked out two latrines and a refuse pit.
Had discussions with village men at night.

27/9/68.
Departed Fugumui 0900 for Fugari arrived at 1300.
Had discussions with village officials and some of the villagers at night.

28/9/68
Did census revision and marked out latrines and a refuse pit.
Had talks with some of the villagers.

29/9/68.
Departed Fugari 0900 for Fas 2 arrived 0935.
Inspected Aid Post.
Marked out latrines and refuse pits.
Had talks with some of the villagers at night.

30/9/68.
Did census revision.Spent most of what was left of the day talking with the villagers.

1/10/68.
Departed 0800 for Tamina 1 arriving 0905.
Marked out sites for latrines and refuse pit.
Had talks with some of the villagers at night.

2/10/68.
Did census revision and spent most of the day talking with the Village Officials and villagers.

Patrol Diary Continued.

3/10/68.
Departed Tamina 1 and walked to Nebike,25 minutes upstream.
Inspected village and had discussions with Village Officials and some of the villagers.

4/10/68.
Did census revision for Nebike.
Marked out two latrines and a refuse pit.
Had further discussions with the villagers.

5/10/68
Departed Nebike 0745 for Tamina 2 arriving 1300.
Did census revision and had talks with some of the villagers.

6/10/68
Marked out latrines and a refuse pit.
Had discussions at night with some of the villagers.

7/10/68Departed Tamina 2 for Fas3 arriving 1445.
Had discussions with the Village Officials and some of the villagers at night.

8/10/68.
Did census revision.
Marked out latrines and refuse pit.

9/10/68.
Departed Fas 3 for Utai 3 hours walk.
Inspected Aminai Village en route.
Inspected Utai village.
Had some talks with the villagers.

10/10/68.
Departed Utai0800 for Itomi arriving 1700,7 hours actual walking.
Inspected the village and had a talk with the Village officials.

11/10/68.
Departed Itomi 0830 for Watape arriving 1800,8 hours actual walking.

12/10/68.
Inspected Watape village and departed at 0930 for Imonda.
Inspected Simog village en route.
Arrived Imonda 1430.
Carriers paid and patrol stood down.

End of diary.

# TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

## SITUATION REPORT.

### Political.

#### Local Government.

The people of this area asked me repeatedly about the work and aims of the Local Government councils and they feel that if they had Local Government they would be closerto the Administration,as it,now all the villages are each operating as separate concerns and feel that they have no really binding ties with the Administration.

These people are pro-Administration,they only see one or two patrols a year and this,to them,tends to magnify their idea of their isolation.

The people asked,if in the future they were included in the Local Government what amount of tax they would be obliged to pay.I explained to them the processes involved that first the Councillors were elected and that it was the Councillors who actually set the tax rate.I used the two tax rates for the Imonda area as an example.

When they first began discussing Local Government with me they were apprehensive about two things,one being tax.The other thing that worried them was their position geographically in relation to Imonda,they said that distances were great and that communications were poor in this area and that this in itself posed a problem.I told them that this would not be a great problem as they could be given plenty of notice and that the Mission could be called upon to relay messages to the councillors.The people feel that the only avenue of development is through the Local Government Council.

(Further comments in Area study:Stage of Political Development and Attitude towards Local Government)

### Economic.

#### Village cash crop extension.

No cash cropping is carried out at the moment,but with the re-opening of the Fas 2 airstrip they could sell all of their surplus produce to the Mission,the Mission has already stated its willingness to purchase this food for their Vanimo establishment.They could buy the produce and backload it on their aircraft.One thing that I strongly recommend is that the Mission adher to the scale as used by Government Departments and not be allowed to barter for the produce as the villagers will be the ultimate loser from a deal like this.

(For further comments see Patrol Report-Agriculture,Livestock, Forestd,also Area Study-Possibilities of Expanding the Income.)

### Social.

Education(See Patrol Report-Education.Area Study-Literacy)

Health.(See patrol Report-Health)

Law andOrder.(See Patrol Report-Complaints ,Courts.)

#### Missions.

,I formed the impression that the Christian Missions in Many Lands Mission at Kilifas was tolerated by the villagers as long as it did not interfer with the village way of life too much.From my discussions with the villagers I found out that they had expected more out of the Missions for the work done on airstrip construction than they had received. The people were under the impression that,initially they would receive some payment in goods or money and that after the mission was established it would create work for the people which would allow the people to receive a small but steady income.

The new airstrip at Fas 2 was completed at Christmas and was used for a short time until the aircraft had a

Missions Continued.
minor accident caused through poor strip condition. The people are doing work on the strip but in a half-hearted manner as they feel that they will have to go through the mill again to be recompensed for their labour. They do not feel inclined to wait for payment but are carrying out the work under the promise of immediate payment on completion of the work.

In spite of this situation the Utai Catholic Missions relationship with the local people is more settled than that of the Kilifas Mission and they do not impose themselves on the villagers private lives as the C.M.M.L. tend to do.

(See Patrol Report-Health, Education for further comments)

PATROL REPORT IMONDA 6 of 68/69.

As per instructions received a patrol was mounted and moved into the BEMBI Census Division to carry out aims as set out in the Assistant District Commissioners instructions.

RECEPTION OF PATROL.

In all villages in the area patrolled the villagers were enthusiastic about the patrol and were very friendly to the members of the patrol.

The decision to take Constable GERENA with me on patrol was a rewarding one, as he had patrolled in this area many times and is known by all the people. This removed any reserve the people might have had to a set of strange faces and they accepted the patrol readily, also Gerena's local knowledge was invaluable.

In all the villages they had prior knowledge of the patrol schedule and were ready, they had gone to some effort to renovate the houses but the village areas were dirty. (See section 4 Villages.)

VILLAGES.

1. Two types of housing were seen on this patrol. One type being found at Simog and Watape, these houses being built on the ground with earth floors, no ventilation being built into the houses.

The second type being found in the remainder of the Bembi area are the type that are built off the ground on wooden piles, these houses in the the main were ventilated and of better construction than the first type. The second type are easier to maintain and keep clean. The patrol saw only two of this type at Watape, which is in the process of re-building the village and they are gradually changing to the raised type of building.

2. All the villages are sited in advantageous sites, as they have good drainage, proximity to easy tracks and to water.

3. In all villages water is found close at hand either in small creeks or in fast flowing rivers. In all cases the villagers have chosen rivers or creeks which have no villages situated at the head-waters of them. No wells were found in any of the villages, but in Tamina 1 where there is water drainage from the hill at the back of the village I suggested that they set up water reticulation to a suitable water point, as they have plenty of large bamboo this will be implemented. This will bring the water considerably closer to the village and ensure clean water for cooking and washing.

4. The cleanliness of the actual houses in this area was quite good, but the village area in all cases were strewn with rubbish and betel nut waste. As part of my instructions I had a refuse pit dug in each village, most of the house-holders had limbom baskets which were used as rubbish bins, (this has now been adopted by the majority of the villagers) when these are full they are emptied into the refuse pit. Before refuse pits the people used to empty the rubbish into the nearest water which would carry the refuse away from the village or into the bush surrounding the village. The refuse pit has now centralised the dumping of refuse and the people, at regular intervals, will burn what is in the pit.

In some villages latrines had been built but were not in use as they had not been maintained. Every village was instructed to build two new latrines, one male and one female, these were to be dug to the depth of sixteen feet.

VILLAGES Continued.
A sixteen foot marker was left in each village so that there would be no error in measurement,but in some cases the ground does not lend itself to the construction of latrines.The depth of sixteen feet had to be modified to local conditions in some cases water was struck at a depth of ten feet and at Nebike,stone made digging very difficult and were only able to go down nine feet.

The personal hygiene of these people left something to be desired.It was noted that a considerable number of people were suffering from skin disorders.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Simog and Watape have elected Councillors who are quite keen and enthusiastic about their village work and responsibility to the villagers.

In the remaining area of the Bembi Census Division the old system of of Village Officials existed.
See appendix for list and comments.

OUTLINE OF POLITICAL SITUATION.

The people of this area,excluding Simog and Watape,are at a stage where they are willing to listen to anyone who promises them anything.These people have been contacted by the Administration since war-time,much longer than the remainder of the Imonda area,and a large percentage of the males have been away to plantations or have at least been to Vanimo or Aitape.In the large centres they have seen development taking place under the direction of the Local Government Councils and Government Departments,they have also seen the development at Imonda and seen the limited efforts of the Walsa Council which to them is encouraging as they feel that a little is better than nothing.

Absenteeism in this area was very high at 22.1% of the total population,of this total are 23 males and 1 female who are being educated at Administration schools either at Imonda or Amanab;another 25 males are being educated by the Catholic Mission at Utai or Vanimo.A further 20 males were absent outside the district working on plantations. 156 persons were absent from villages in this area visiting other villages in the Pagei,Aitape and Amanab areas.
(See Situation Report and Area Study-Stage of Political Development and Attitude Towards Local Government)

AGRICULTURE.

The Bembi people are like the other border people in respect of food.Their staple is sago supplemented with Kaukau,bananas,tapioca,pit-pit and sugar cane,some 'greens ' are obtained from the bush.Small game also supplements their diet.

Some crops which have been introduced are included in the diets of those people willing to look after them,the crops being tomatoes,onions,some beans and pineapples.These people are not really good gardeners but are willing to put more into their gardens than people of other areas.After the initial planting the people do not tend the garden,unless it contains an introduced crop,and in some cases the encroaching bush and weeds get the better of the garden and it is abandoned by the owner.

LIVESTOCK.

Only four head of livestock in the Bembi area, these are owned by YURIS/AFOGA who also owns the trade store. YURIS is encouraged in his endeavour by the C.M.M.L. Mission at Kilifas and Amanab.

At this stage no milk is obtained from the one cow as, at this stage, it all goes to the calf. When I was in the area Mr. Austin from the Amanab Mission was expected. His intention was to slaughter and butcher one of the bulls for the consumption of the Kilifas people.

At the moment the cattle enclosure is much too small for the beasts, they have eaten all the available fodder in the enclosure and are now being hand-fed, it was suggested that the enclosure be moved or at least enlarged.

With only one cow at this stage which is capable of reproducing the project will be quite a while before it reaches any proportion, which will allow some of the enterprising Kilifas people to buy cattle and start their own herds.

FORESTS.

The area patrolled is in the main covered with the dense rain forests, most of this timber is of marketable type and size but because of its inaccessability the potential of this timber is left untapped.

As stated in earlier reports Kauri pines are located in the higher areas, Copal Gum being obtained from the Kauri. Only twenty pine trees were seen during the patrol, these were situated between Tamina 2 and Fas 3, according to the local people more of these pines are available but are found considerable distances from the villages.

Also specimens of Massoi bark were obtained between Watape and Kilifas and apparrently can be found for quite a distance down the Yenabu River.

The people do not feel like exploiting these products as they have heard the reports and prices for the Copal Gum and Massoi Bark and consider that the price for these does not make the effort of collecting, freighting and marketing worthwhile.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

The only real commerce in the area is in the locally owned trade store at Kilifas, the other trade store at Fas 2 if Mission owned. YURIS/AFOGA the owner of the Kilifas trade store is very competant in the running of the store. The mission claim that it is his own private concern, but the Mission do his books, the ordering of his supplies, his banking and the paying of his accounts.

The main items sold in the store are clothing rice, meat, fish and the usual trade goods, new store lines have been added quite recently, these being flour, sugar and kerosene. The fact that the store owner has to pay air-freight on all of his goods make the articles quite expensive and beyond the means of a large proportion of the villagers.

Part of my instructions was to see what progress was being made by the locals with their mining. A total of 39 claims were marked earlier in the year, 21 on the Yenabu River and 18 on the Fak (or Pak) Creek.

Up until now the people had not really done much in respect of their claims. They had, in the main, been working exclusively with gold-panning dished but have now started using the four sluice boxes given to them by Mr. Babbington of the Mines Department. Each of these boxes has a crew of 6 men, but only 2 of the boxes are being used constantly, the Luluai and the Tultul are in charge of these two boxes and are getting quite a lot of work in on these. The other two are only working when they have nothing better to do.

Commerce and Industry.Continued.

At the moment all work ~~is~~ being done on the mining is taking place on the Yenabu River and then only on three claims,those situated conveniently near the camp that they have built.

The Kilifas people engaged in mining,with the exception of the Luluai and the Tultul,only work when they have the need for money so the mining is a very spasmodic affair.

The main thing is that the people are becoming quite accomplished at mining and are now able to get the same amount of gold and platinum with less work involved.
See appendix C for further comments on patrol instructions

LAND.

In the Bembi area no village or particular person is short of land,The Bembi people own land which reaches well into the Bewani Mountains and approximately 15 miles to the west of Kilifas,then to within 5 miles north of Watape and ends approximately 4 miles to the west of Utai. The Fas 3 people also own tracts of land which are in the Aitape Sub-District.

Complaints.

Only one complaint,was brought before the patrol and this was a marriage problem.This complaint had not previously been brought to the Luluai and when he heard of it he asked me to mediate.It concerned a widow and two single males,one being the widow's brother-in-law.The widow and her brother -in-law both wanted to marry and according to the village custom the brother-in-law was obliged to marry her.The other male was only complaining to make a nuisance of himself. As the village custom was followed the people were happy.

COURTS.

None brought before the patrol.

REST HOUSES.

See appendix D.

CARRIERS.

$92 was paid out in the Bembi area for carriers, the carriers were paid the standard rate of 10 cents per hour.The males are energetic and very robust,they are only too willing to carry the patrols gear and in no village was ~~th~~ there any shortage of men or reluctance to carry for the patrol.

On some of the longer walks relief carriers were taken to help out and thereby keeping a fresh line going, this maintained a good rate of travel.

Some carriers had to be held at villages overnight and fed as the long days walking did not allow them to return to their villages the same day.

HEALTH.

In general the health of the people was quite good, the people are of a robust stature and can be quite energetic.

The Hospital Orderly who accompanied the patrol administered 546 small-pox vaccinations during the course of the patrol. As per instructions no pregnant women or infants under the age of six months were vaccinated.

While in each village the Hospital Orderly treated small sores and minor sicknesses, referring those who required further treatment to the Fas 2 Aid Post or to Imonda according to the sickness.

Two cases of Yaws were seen, one at Simog the other at Tamina 1. Four cases of Elephantiasis were seen at Kilifas and Tamina 1, also at Tamina 1 three cases of Scabies were seen. On the whole Tamina 1 seemed to be completly indifferent to health, personal hygiene and sanitation, this place had a far greater number of people sufferring from Tropical Ulcers than any other village.

Two males who absconded from the Aitape Hansenide Colony were apprehended and sent to Imonda and then back to Aitape. Both of the men had leprosy in its latter stages one had lost the use of one of his hands and both men had suppurating sores on the lower half of their bodies. Both had been without treatment for at least ten months.

The health of the patrol personnel was good, only minor cuts and sores sufferred.

Only one Administration Aid Post this being at Fas 2 actually situated half-way between Fugari and Fas 2 at a place known as SOWANA. The post consists of a clinic, male and female wards and the orderlies house, all buildings were clean and well organised.

The Aid Post Orderly, Petrus Skobe, is a local from Nebike Village, he keeps regular hours at the Aid Post and is available to administer medicine at any time. He is only absent from the post for about five days every two months as this is the period he spends at Imonda receiving supplies.

Two mission aid posts have been established in this area, one being at Kilifas and being run by the CMML Mission. The Kilifas aid post consists of one small earth-floored building of temporary design. This aid post is, apparrently always short of supplies and while I was at Kilifas I was approached to see if I could procure supplies for Kilifas I told the Missionary that to communicate with the District Medical Officer would be the best avenue through which to try and obtain supplies.

The Utai Aid Post as run by the Catholic Mission is quite good as it has been built as a permanent fixture. The mission is well stocked with medical supplies which they obtain from the Health Department and their own organisations in Australia. They also have a trained nurse in attendance.

EDUCATION.

Only one school in the Bembi Census Division and this is at Kilifas being run by the CMML Mission. At present it has only one recognised class, standard One, this only has six students one of whom is female.

All classes are taught in the lingua franca.

Miss Thompson who is the teacher says that the attendance is a haphazard affair, the reasons being that the enthusiasm for something new, namely the school, has worn off, this plus the fact that the children are required to fulfil certain obligations in the village lend to the poor attendance record.

Further comments in Area Study-Literacy.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

See Area Study-Communications.

MISSIONS.

See Area Study - Missions.

AIRFIELDS.

See Area Study-Communications.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

No data was collected as these people have been contacted for nearly thirty yeras and have discarded any of their old habits which they consider 'old-fashioned' or against good law and order.

They have turned to European type clothing and utensils in preference to their own, these people will laugh at a person from the Waina-Sowanda Census Division who still wear the phallocrypt as they consider them under dressed.

LABOUR.

Contract labour has been preferred by the Bembi people but lately they have moved from this idea of spending two years on a plantation as they consider that the returns are not high enough for them and are now content to move down to Imonda for a while and work as casual labour. They usually work long enough to earn money for a special thing such as a axe or a set of clothing.

No indigenous person in this area is employing labour and the only places that labour can be obtained at at Administration or Mission stations.

CENSUS.

Simog and Watape were included in this years census so that a total of ten villages with a total population of 1023 were seen by the patrol. A birthrate of 3.81 and a death rate of 3.42 were ascertained from the figures this gave a natural increase of .39 for the whole census division.

From the census register I checked off the entries made previously in respect of pregnant women and found that they had all given birth to children who were now living and were healthy. This indicated that no infants had died within their first month. There is the possibility that women who were not visibly pregnant at the time of the last census could have given birth to infants who had died before this patrol reached the area, I enquired in each village and was assurred that this was not the case..

Cadet C.D.

AREA STUDY.

Introduction.

(a) Nearly all of the Bembi Census Division lies in the foothills of the Bewani Mountaind and is very rugged,ranging from quite hilly country to mountainous The walking from Tamina 2 and Fas 3 is extremely rugged as the track crosses three mountain ridges.This whole area is criss-crossed with small creeks which are used extensively as tracks.

I noticed that the climate eperienced while on patrol would be comparabl with that at Imonda,with one exception,the nights are considerabl colder.Being situated at the base of the Bewani Mountains which is a rain catchment area the rainfall of this area is high,from the records held by the Missionaries it is estimated that the area would average approximately 120 inches a year.

(b) The Bembi people are quite isolated as the nearest village is twelve hours solid walk from Imonda,Fas 3, the furtherest away, is three to four days walk.Vanimo is a weeks walk away for most of the villages and Amanab id five days walk.

When the Fas 2 airstrip is finished and is in operation again all the villagers will be within a days walk from at least one of the three airstrips.The nearest shipping point for these people would be at Vanimo.

(c) Vanimo used to administer the Bembi people and they have been visited quite regularly since the end of the war.The people look forward to the patrol coming as this allows them to get some ideas from outside areas,they are an inquisitive people and never tire of asking questions.

All people are pro-Administration although in varying degrees. Tamina 1 would be the only village which is indifferent to change,all the other villages want more than they have now and belive that the Administration is the one organisation which can bring about a change or at least guide the people while making a change.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) See patrol report Census and Census appendix.

(b) See Area Study-Communications.

(c) See Patrol report Census.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) Only two social groups in the area studied,one made up of Simog and Watape who have the same language and have marriage ties,they originally came from an area in West Irian near Waris.The other eight villages visited while on patrol belong to the other group.

In my discussions with the villagers some of the older men told me a story about their forebears.The story names one man as the one responsible for the creation of all the villages and they state that SOWANA,between Fugari and Fas 2 was the original site of the village.This story was substatiated by all of the other villages that I visited. The eight Bembi Villages consider themselves a s one family which also includes villages from the Pagei,Amanab and Aitape areas.

(b) The groups in the social pattern of these people is that of simple family as this is the only size which to them is functional.

(c) The language of this area is called MWONI,it is spoken by the Sumumini-Yo people in the Pagei area, Mumuru-Sagamoi-Mori villages in the Aitape area,and by the Aimenai-Utai and Fimamoi villages in the Amanab area. Simog and Watape make up another language group,their language is common with Daonda village in the Imonda Local C.D.

SOCIAL GROUPINGS Continued.

(d) Relationships between groups in this area are very good, the people are of a happy disposition and consider themselves related to all others in the area.

From census figures over the last few years it is seen that people have migrated from village to village and are accepted immediately into another village. Females of all ages are exchanged from village to village for marriage on a sister exchange basis. Male children are given to brothers or male relatives in other villages if the male relative has no sons of his own, this is for purposes of land inheritance.

(e) These people have good relatids withx the people bordering on their land, they very seldom move out of the bounds of their own land except when after a job or are on a trip to one of the stations, they have no disagreements with bordering villages as most of them are of the same language and social groups.

LEADERSHIP.

ENISA/FOGA is the real leader of the Kilifas and Fugumui villages, his leadership is hereditary. Enisa is 36 years old he has had no schooling and has been no further than Vanimo. Enisa was one person who at first spoke out against Local Government but has now changed to an idea of further development of his area.

AFAU/SAWO of Fas 2 is a real hereditary leader for Fugari and Fas 2 he is 45 years old and is illiterate. Like Enisa of Kilifas AFAU's travels have been limited. Afau is very keen to have Local Government into his area.

IMO/OVI who was in the Police for three years from 1946 is a leader who has acquired this status. He is accepted as leader for both Tamina 1 and Nebike but is starting to find that his authority is waning.

IMO who is 48 years old is illiterate but has seen other areas which are far removed from his own environment he has seen development in these areas although this was twenty yeras age. he feels that something could be done in his area.

TIENNE/PASUKU who is 36 yeras old has acquired his status, he also is finding his authority waning. He like all the others is illiterate and has not been away from his home area. He is keen for development in the direction of Local Government.

WENI/WAI of Fas 3 who is 39 years old originally came from Tamina 2, but commands more respect than any other male in the village. Weni spent six years away at plantations before the war and is one of the few in this village who has any ideas as to future development. Weni who was an Administration labour line foreman is very much pro-Administration. The Luluai bows to Wenis superior authority as he has hereditary leadership.

The traditional pattern of leadership is destined to remain in these villages for a long time to come. Those with acquired leadership got this when the hereditary leaders died out in a village and a strong person was required to lead them and to make the decision.

The villagers look towards the elders of the village as they believe that with age one gains experience or wisdom. They also consider the young men who have been out of the area and those who are literate as being rash and are there-fore ignored.

LAND TENURE AND USE.

Land ownership is patrilineal,passed to the sons, if a male marries into another village other than his own and has no intention of returning to his original village he relinquishes his rights for land in that village and accepts land in the new village from his father-in-law. His sons would be accepted back into his original village and would acquire land through their grandfather or uncles.

No indigeneous people in this area hold or lease land from the Administration.As no problems have been struck with the customary tenure the people have not sought any other avenues for ownership.

No cash-cropping has been undertaken,as there is no market for them to dispose of their produce,I feel that with the advent of the new airstrips that this will come. All cultivation,such as it is,is done as an individual effort.

LITERACY.

(a) See Patrol report Education.

(b) In the area patrolled only 25 adults were found who were literate or semi-literate all of these being males.

All of these are literate in the lingua franca. The school at Kilifas runs a class for people who are too old to attend a regular school but are not classed as adults,this is a class of 10 of whom only one is female. An Adult Education classis also run this has a class of 11 men.

Attendance for these classes is haphazard as the men have to fulfil obligations in the village.

There are no people from this area receiving higher education,but with the education pattern as it is now a few years will see a few children receiving the benefits of a higher education.

No interest is shown in newspapers ,when departing on patrol I took some newspapers printed in Pidgin English. In the villages I read extracts to the interested parties and distributed them to the literate ones to read,only one did not convert the paper into cigarrette paper immediately and he was Yuris of Fugumul village,Yuris is the owner of the trade store and cattle at Kilifas and he shows an interest in current affairs.

Only a few radios are owned in this area and these are only used for listening to music and then only for a short time as supplying batterries is expensive for these people.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) See Patrol Report Villages.

European clothes and artifacts have long lost their status quality for these people as they have had them for a number of years now.While on patrol I did not see one piece of cooking eqiptment which was not of European type.

(b) See Patrol report Agriculture.

The staple diet of these people would be supplemented only to a very small degree with canned food.It was noticed that the carriers did not spend all of their money on food when we arrived at Utai where there is a trade store.

(c) No organisations or centres are found in the Bembi area and the only sport I have seen the men playing is their own style of soccer.

MISSIONS.

(a) Two missions have been established in this area one being the Christian Missions in Many Lands which has adherents from Kilifas and Fugumui villages.

The other mission being the Utai Catholic Mission which has the other six Bembi villages as adherents and there is no conflict between the two groups of adherents as the majority of them are only nominal members of each faith.

(b) See Patrol report Education Health.

At Kilifas one Canadian female, Miss Thompson runs the establishment.

The Utai Catholic mission is run by a Priest and he has a female lay-missionary helping him. Both missions employ indigenous domestic servants and employ labourers from time to time on a casual basis.

(c) See Patrol report Outline of Political Situation

NON-INDIGENES.

The only non-indigenous people in the whole area are those working either on Government stations or on mission establishments.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The road from Imonda to the Bapi River is the only one which resembles a road in the true sense. Bridges on this part of the road are in good condition and the Daonda, Simog and Watape people fulfil their obligations by maintaining this section.

All other tracks throughout the area are in poor repair as maintaining these tracks is impossible for these people. The tracks were all wet, soft and muddy. On the whole most tracks between villages follow rivers at some stage.

Bridges are non existent, on small gullies saplings are used to bridge the gap, with large gullies trees are felled across the gap and tracks are cut to correspond.

Any roads in this area to be built for a commercial outlet would be too costly to build initially and later to maintain unless enormous deposits of minerals or huge stands of marketable timber were found to make it worthwhile.

Small tracks as now exist are easily kept clear but the ground in always soft and turns to mud at the first rain.

(b) SEA.

Not applicable to this area.

(c) AIR.

There are three airstrips in the immediate Bembi area, all being category D strips. The one at Kilifas is 1500 feet in length but the strip surface is very poor and uneven and requires attention.

The Fas 2 strip is very good with 1750 feet of usable strip, work is being done on on it at the moment to give it a hard surface as the mission plane had a minor accident on it after a particularly heavy rain.

Utai airstrip would be the best of the three, it is also the longest at 1800 feet, the strip surface and the approaches make it a first class effort for hand labour.

Technical and Clerical Skills.

My enquiries in the villages drew a blank on trained people residing in the villages,at best one or two had worked as labourers for carpenters and painters.

STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

See Patrol report Outline of Political Situation.
At present there is no Local Government in this area.In my discussions with the people I told them of the workings of the Local Government Council and of the House of Assembly,they had no idea that it involved so much.Up until now the bulk of the people had not really been interested in Government in any form for themselves.They have now revised their thinking and in all cases the people approached me for information on Local Government as this is the one thing the people fell that they can identify themselves with.Some of the men have seen the Walsa Local Government council in session at Imonda but none have seen or understand the higher bodies of government.

ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

See Patrol report Agriculture,livestock and Forests.

I can make no other comments than those embodied under the above headings.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE INCOME.

It would be difficult because of the terrain and area owned by these peopel,to give an idea of the acreage of arable land.

From my talks with the people I found out that they are not willing to undertake any project until they are given an assurrance that they will be able to,first, find a market for their produce,second that they will be able to freight their produce to the market.As planes are not capable of uplifting a full pay-load off the Kilifas and Fas 2 strips it would be an expensive venture for them, with no guarantee of a credit return.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

As stated,in all villages,with the exception of Tamina 1,the people were enquiring about the possibility of Local Government being introduced into the Bembi area. Originally these people were against the idea as they thought that they would be left out of any development by the council because of their isolated position.The people have now come to the conclusion that if they are included they at least would have some chance of advancement,they realise that development might not come their way for some time to come but as a participating member of the council they would be content to wait or do projects as self-help with council guidance.

# APPENDIX A

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| KILIFAS | ENISA/FOGA | Luluai-Is keen and enthusiastic,he has a good command and is respected by the villagers. |
| | AME/AVENDI | Tultul-Keen,but is overshadowed by Enisa Is not looked up to as a leader. |
| FUGUMUI | WAT/AFOGI | Luluai-Keen,but finds that his influence is waning. |
| | PAIVE/WERI | Medical Tultul-Does no official work and appears to be indifferent. |
| FUGARI | BIA/INATU | Luluai-Is quiet and conscientious,tries to his work to the best of his ability. |
| | FORINDI/AUWAIYA | Tultul-Has no influence at all and is held to mild ridicule by the villagers. |
| FAS 2 | AFAU/SAWO | Luluai-Very keen has good command andis respected by all the villagers.His orders are carried out immediately. |
| | WUNAFI/EFIE | Tultul-Keen,but people tend to disregard him in favour of the Luluai. |
| Tamina 1 | IMO/OVI | Luluai-Ex Police corporal who tries hard but the people tend to ignore him.He has some good ideas for his village. |
| NEBIKE. | KAIWA/TUKU | Luluai-Young and energetic.Has a good command and is respected by the villagers. |
| | PAIFA/YOWONI | Tultul-Is very young and the older people ignore him. |
| TAMINA 2 | TIENNE/PASUKU | Luluai-Is keen and a good organiser He is well liked and respected in the village. |
| | YU/MUNOVO | Tultul-Has no influence at all and his superior attitude towards the villagers does not endear him to them. |
| FAS 3 | AFAIYI/TANAIYU | Luluai-Is very vague and overwhelmed by his position.He is held to ridicule by the villagers. |
| | MINAS/MUNEBE | Tultul-Aged and has difficulty in getting about.Would like to relinquish his position to a younger man. |

APPENDIX C

(11)

COMMENTS ON PATROL POLICE.

Two police of the Imonda detachment accompanied the patrol for the duration.

0361 Constable 1/c BARAMAN. A mature and experienced policeman. He is a very quiet and methodical person in his work. He is helpful and co-operative and his conduct is excellent.

1642 Constable GERENA. A very reliable member who has a great store of local knowledge which was invaluable. He is a very quiet person and his conduct is very good.

# APPENDIX D.

## REST HOUSES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMONDA | TO | SIMOG | 3½ hours | Rest house new but is liable to colapse through faulty building. |
| SIMOG | TO | WATAPE | 1½ hours | House is large and well built. Design is good. |
| WATAPE | TO | KILIFAS | 4½ hours | House is very poor, the people are going to replace it soon. |
| KILIFAS | TO | FUGUMUI | 1 hour | House is of good design and construction. The floor is going to be replaced. |
| FUGUMUI | TO | FUGARI | 4½ hours | New house has been built, quite good design. |
| FUGARI | TO | FAS 2 | 35 minutes | WAS completed just before the patrol arrived. Is built well with a lot of thought gone into it. |
| FAS 2 | TO | TAMINA 1 | 1 hour | Quite an old house but in very good condition. Part of the floor had to be replaced. |
| TAMINA 1 | TO | NEBIKE | 25 minutes | House old, but still quite good it will be replaced later in the year. |
| NEBIKE | TO | TAMINA 2 | 5 hours | House very old and starting to fall down. People were going to replace it when the patrol left. |
| TAMINA 2 | TO | FAS 3 | 6¾ hours | Floor is going to be replaced otherwise the house is quite good. |

# APPENDIX E.

As per my instructions, while at Kilifas I found out who owned what land and how much along the lenghh of Mr.T.J.Ward's Dredging and sluicing claim. This was for the purpose of the people being paid rent.

My inquiries resulted as follows;

On the nothern bank of the Yenabu River, the folling people own land. Also the amount which fronts onto the river.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AME/AVENDI | of | KILIFAS | 4110 metres |
| NOU/YUWO | of | KILIFAS | 2730 metres |
| KIMA/WERI | of | FUGUMUI | 1290 metres |

On the southern side of the Yenabu River the folling people own land which fronts onto the river.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FU/BRUSUKU | of | KILIFAS | 3550 metres |
| MESI/WAI | of | KILIFAS | 560 metres |
| KOSEI/YUWO | of | KILIFAS | 2730 metres |
| PAIVE/WERI | of | FUGUMUI | 1290 metres. |

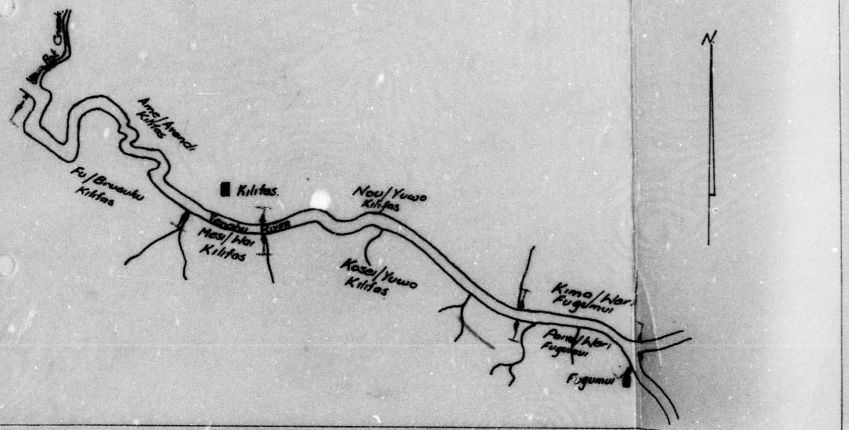
A sketch map showing the positions of the peoples land is attached.

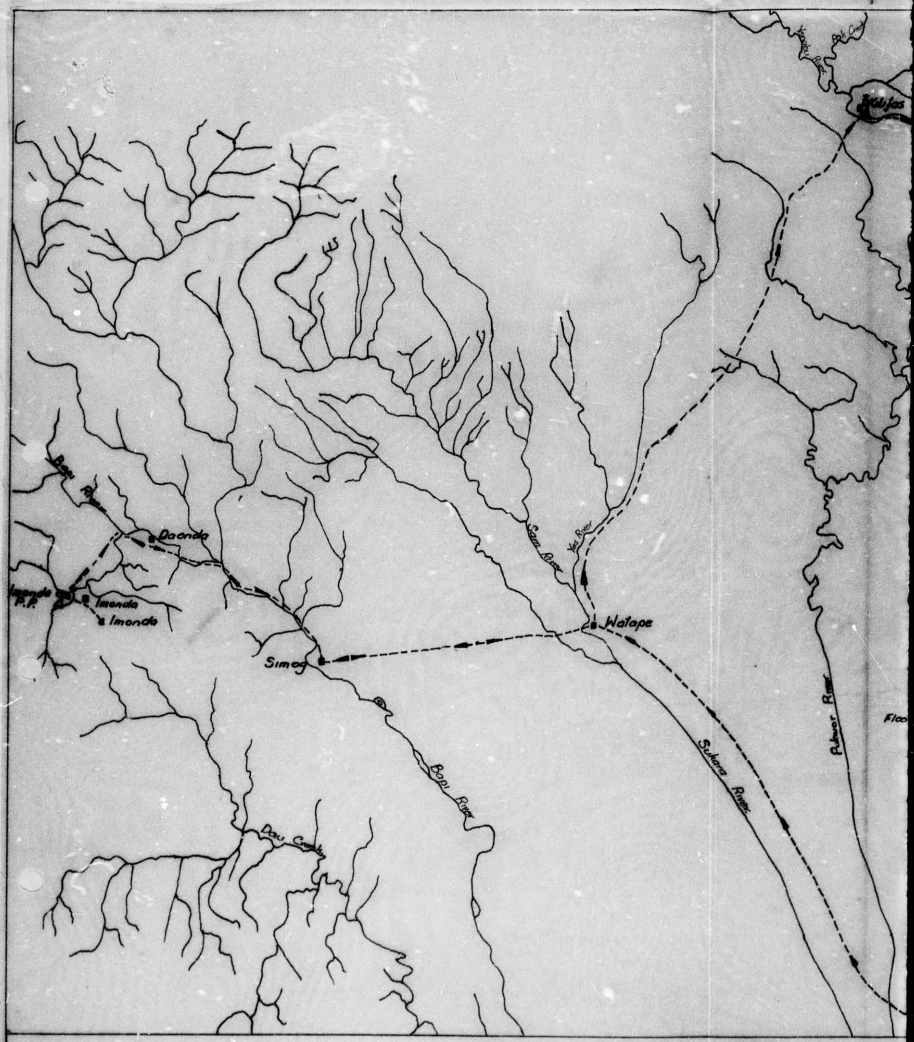
Appendix E.

To accompany report IMONDA 6 of 68/69.

LAND OWNERS, DREDGING AND SLUCING CLAIM

T. J WARD KILIFAS



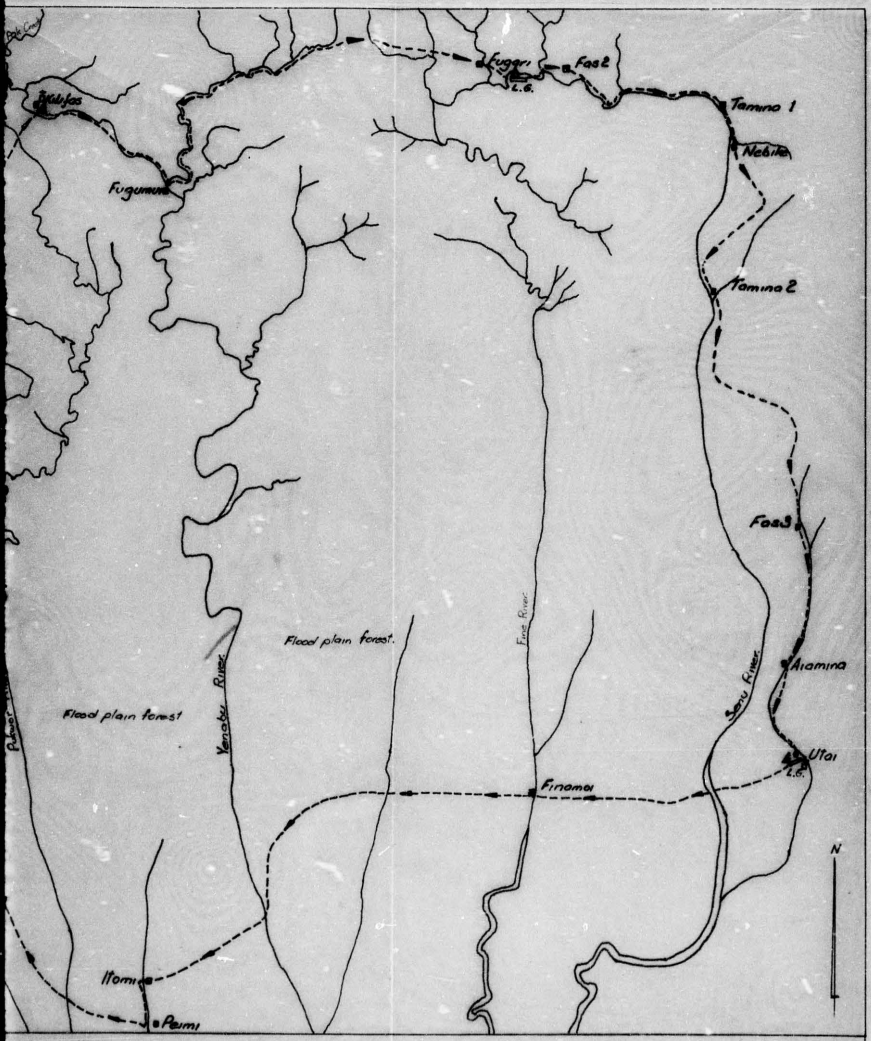



Map to accompany Imonda Patrol 6 of 68/

Patrol Route
Simog Villages

Administration Aid Post.
Mission Aid Post.

L.G. Airfield
Mission E




of 68/69

Scale 1:100,000.

Airfield
Mission Establishments

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number IMONDA No. 7 of 1968/69.

Subdistrict AMANAB

District West Sepik

Type of Patrol Special.

Patrol Conducted by M.A.PRYKE, A.DO.

Area Patrolled (Council and/or Census Division/s.) Part of Imonda Local C.D.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

Mr. F. Riley C.A.O.

S/Const. Tinegup 238.

Const. 1/c Baraman 561.

Duration of Patrol—from 22/10/68 To 26/10/68

No. of Days 5

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : Imonda No. 5 of 1968/69.

Date 1/10/68 to 4/10/68. Duration 4 days.

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) Intelligence.

Total Population of Area Patrolled 1733

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Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner.

(11)

67-16-22

5th March, 1969.

District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO.

PATROL NO. IMONDA 7/68-69.

Your reference 67-1-10 of 20th December, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. M.A. Fryke, Assistant District Officer, to Part of IMONDA Census Division.

The report, as submitted, is almost worthless in indicating the prevailing conditions in the area. Any similar reports are to be returned to Mr. Fryke for re-submission, at a District level, in the required format.

Would you please advise me further regarding the matters you raised in your memorandum to the Assistant District Commissioner, Amanab.

The patrol map is too small to warrant sun-printing. I would suggest that additional copies be made by the Officer-in-Charge, Imonda, himself.

I regret the delay in processing this report. Same occurred owing to a filing error which is unlikely to re-occur again.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

Minute to:
Mr. M.A. Fryke,
Assistant District Officer,
Patrol Post,
IMONDA.
West Sepik District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

File 67-16-22.
5th March, 1969.

67-16-22

(70)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-1-10
If calling ask for
Mr.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
31 DEC 1968
HEADQUARTERS
KONEDOBU
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of District Administration.

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.
20th December, 1968.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

SUBJECT:- Imonda Patrol 7 of 1968/69.

Attached please find the following documents arising out of the above patrol undertaken by Mr. M.A. Pryke, A.D.C. Imonda Patrol Post to part of Imonda Census Division.

(i) Patrole- Report in duplicate.

(ii) Covering comments, 67-1-13 of 19th November, 1968 by the A.D.C. Imonda.

(iii) Copy of my comments, 67-1-10 of 20th December, 1968.

2. It is to be hoped that the issue of standing Patrol Instructions to the O.I.C. Imonda will achieve the desired results i.e. full and comprehensive information on the Imonda Administrative Area.

3. May the patrol map be ~~submitted~~ completed and six copies forwarded, please.

J.E. Wakeford
(J.E.Wakeford) Dig
District Commissioner.

5/3

(8)

67-1-10

District Commissioner,
District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

20th December, 1968

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AMANAB.

SUBJECT:- Imonda Patrol Report 7 of 1968/69.

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the Report arising out of the above patrol together with your comments, 67-1-13 of 19 November, 1968.

2. Some comments follow:-

(i) This report together with your comments confirms an impression I have been forming since receipt of reports on Imonda Patrols 4 and 5 that Mr. Pryke just does'nt know what is required from him in reporting especially in the Border situation context;

(ii) Please issue Mr. Pryke with a set of standing instructions incorporating the various points raised in paras. 2,3, and 4 of your comments. These instructions must be followed by all D.D.A. officers stationed at Imonda. Provided there is full compliance we stand a good chance of receiving the type of information we need.

(iii) Under what authority and by whose instructions did Mr. Pryke destroy the houses at Olambe and construct a helicopter pad at this area. Please instruct Mr. Pryke that under no circumstances will he destroy houses and construct helicopter pads without first receiving written authority which I doubt will ever be given where houses are concerned.

(iv) The advantages and construction of motor bike tracks should be brought to the attention of the Council by Mr. Pryke who is the Council Advisor.

(v) Money for construction of Village Water supplies can be obtained from Rural Development Funds. A circular giving full particulars is being distributed and Mr. Pryke should have the Council make its submissions in accordance with the provisions of this circular. Such submissions have to be in this office by the first week of January, 1969.

4. For your information and necessary action, please.

5. Once again you have confused me with the O.I.C. Imonda. Please desist.

J. E. Wakeford
(J.E.Wakeford) ag
District Commissioner.

c.c. Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

(6)

67-1-13.

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB
West Sepik District

19th. November 1968.

District Commissioner,
West Sepik District
VANIMO.

Comments Imonda Patrol No.7/68-69.

Please find copies of Mr. Pryke's patrol report of Patrol No.7/68-69 made from Imonda. Claim for camping allowance is enclosed. Could a sun print of the map be made and sent to Imonda.

I have the following comments.

Mr. Pryke is still not reporting fully enough on the situation in the area visited,in his reports. A great deal of information which could and should have been included in this report is not present. For example. The population who live at OLAMBA and PENDESSI. Where are their gardens situated. In other words do they live and garden in New Guinea or are their gardens in West Irian. From my knowledge of these areas all the people in this border area between Imonda and Waris have most of their garden land in Australian territory. This is important if the borders were to be rigidly controlled in the future. The facts that most of the gardens in this vicinity are on our side of the border is the principal reason why the tracks are so well used and why you met so many people coming and going in the area.

We should I feel in future visit all these hamlets and villages in our territory as part of our regular patrolling. Even as you say they are orientated in their thinking towards Waris Patrol Post from Dutch times and because of its nearness- but because of this we should still visit them, and find out as much as possible about this area and ascertain which villages from near WARIS have land in this vicinity. This information could later be very important, if groups decided they wished to move villages in this area.

In the Political section of these reports I should like to see more information of the local attitudes to the administrati their council their councillors, the co-operation they are getting, what demands the people and councillors are making if any economically socially politically etc. We must try to make close contact with these people become trusted so they will confide their ideas to us so we can plan to assist them. Unless we can do this and report these matters fully the administration is not doing its job in the area.

I feel every endeavour should be made to get the local people to construct motor cycle tracks throughout the villages in the Imonda Local region. This would be one of the best means of ensuring quicker and closer administration if officers could make frequent overnight trips to these villages without the bother of lines of carriers to carry patrol boxes etc. This should supplement visits by regular patrols. These roads should be on the

self help basis with possibly a little money being paid - possibly the amount paid by the particular village in Council Tax. There really is not a great deal of work in that type of country to convert a reasonable walking track into one suitable for these Honda motor cycles and the effort would be well worth it. You might have the council discuss this.

If the village water supplies in these areas can be improved by any reasonable cheap means these would be ideal projects for the council. The Health department may even assist and subsidize such programmes if they are fully informed of the details.

More effort should go into reporting local thinking and ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ attitudes in these reports with suggestions and ideas of the author on any problems that may have arisen or be forseen.

T.O'Donnell
Assistant District Commissioner.

cc OIC Imonda,

Please endeavour to supply greater detail and more information in future reports.

T.O'Donnell
Assistant District Commissioner.

IMONDA

Patrol No. 7 of 1968/69

(4)

PATROL DIARY

22/10/68. 1140 Patrol departing Imonda.
1340 Patrol arriving Namola. Inspection of water catchment and tank at Namola.
1520 Departing Namola.
1608 Arriving Sainendi.
1620 Departing Sainendi.
1647 Arriving Swach - Ketjil.
Patrol sleeping Swach - Ketjil.

23/10/68. 0830 Patrol departing Swach - Ketjil. Track very poor, wet and overgrown.
1025 Arriving Olamba.
1435 Self and Mr. Riley C.A.O. reconnaisance of track as far as junction just past Swach Tua.
1700 Arriving back at camp.
Evening spent talking to villagers.
Patrol sleeping Olamba.

24/10/68. 0800 Part of patrol to border marker. Remainder at Olamba preparing site for helicopter pad.
0935 Arriving marker.
Speaking with some villagers from Kok and Swach (West Irian) at the border. One of the villagers was David Meho.

Mr. Riley and self doing pace and compass traverse through Pendessi village and Swach Tua to Olamba.

The track is slightly better than that between Swach - Ketjil and Olamba as it is used quite frequently.

Evening spent talking to villagers.

Patrol camped Olamba overnight.

25/10/68 0800 Patrol departing Olamba for Swach-Ketjil. Mr Riley returning with one Policeman to Imonda.
0950 Self with remainder of patrol arriving Swach-Ketjil. Camp set up.

Policeman and Councillors supervising cutting of line through bush to measure for pipe for proposed water scheme.

Self plotting previous day's traverse.

Patrol sleeping Swach-Ketjil.

26/10/68. At Swach-Ketjil searching for good source for water supply and attempting traverse from chosen source to village. Chain broke.

Hearing complaint at Swach-Ketjil.

1500 Departed Swach-Ketjil.
1630 Arrived Namola. Looking at water catchment and talking with Councillor re effecting repairs.
1730 Departing Namola.
1920 Arriving Station.

Patrol Stood down.

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(3)

(d) Miscellaneous.

(i) Tracks.

The track from Imonda to Namola, though overgrown is basically very good, and would not require a great deal of work to make it trafficable to four wheel drive wheel vehicles. The track from Namola to Swach Ketjil, about 1½ hours carrier time, is a good, well maintained walking track. It would not be difficult to improve it to motor bike standard. The track from Swach-Ketjil to Olamba is swampy and overgrown, uphill most of the way, and with some steep climbs. From Olamba, through Swach-Tua to the border, the track is not so overgrown, and is obviously used more. It is still difficult walking.

(ii) Helicopter Pads.

There are helipads at the following villages. All are usable in their present condition.

(1) Namola
(2) Sainendi
(3) Swach-Ketjil ( now right next to the Rest House).
(4) Olamba

(iii) Water Supply.

Namola has an 11,000 gallon plastic underground water tank, catchment area , and pump. This is the property of the Walsa Council, and was installed recently by a P.I.R. civic action patrol. It is not a very good job, and some alteration will be necessary. A patrol to deal with this will be sent out in two week's time.

Sainendi obtain their water from a nearby creek.

Swach-Ketjil - as above except that the creek is not so nearby. I am in the process of planning a reticulation scheme from the Wo Creek above the village to the village itself. A line was cut during this patrol from the source to the village, but it will have to be straightened. It is a perennial stream, does not flood, and the scheme should be a good one for the Council. The scheme was suggested to the people on the last patrol but was not greeted with any enthusiasm. The people were keener this time.

Olamba. The Olamba Creek, about 200 yards from the village is this village's source of water.

Pendessi Not known.

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oriented. They prefer the old Dutch type of implements and Indonesian designed cloth, and make not infrequent trips to Kanandega (Waris) to purchase these things at the Mission Store.

The headman of Pendessi is Jan Anda/Kwai, a man in his middle fifties who was a Korano under the Dutch. There are two other old men and four young men who look after the village.

The headman of Olamba is Sawa/Amo, family name Maij, about eighty years old, and a former Dutch Korano. Also more or less permanently living there are Wenggo/Oaisa, also old, Lais/Woi, also old, and his son Waha/Lais.

It seems that most of the peo ple from these two villages and all the people from Swach Tua, which is deserted, are now living at the village of Swach which adjoins Kanandega Station. The people resident in Olamba and Pendessi census at Swach. I think, therefore that they can be regarded as garden hamlets of Swach.

Swach Tua is a deserted village. The people who are living at Swach return only for sing sings.

Sawa of Olamba has two sons who are working with the Catholic Mission in T.P.N.G. One is at Pagei, and another is at Kamberatoro. He says that he is living in T.P.N.G. because his sons are working for Australia. He said that he has tried to persuade his other son, who lives at Swach, to come to live on this side of the border as he says he would like to build a good village and come under the Australian Administration.

The people of Swach, however, do not want to want to leave their present village site, according to Sawa.

(iii) Border Movements.

There is a lot of movement from Swach village to the three hamlets mentiones above. During the walk from Olamba to the border and back we met about six different groups of people from villages on both sides of the border who were travelling from one side to the other. Some of these people were from Kok village, which they told us was about five minutes walk from the border insid West Irian.

As mentioned above, people from Swach-Ketjil, Epmi and other villages of this area make trips to Kanandega Station to shop at the Mission Store.

(b) Economic.

The people of these hamlets come within the West Irian economy as it is too far for them to travel to Imonda (about 8 hours walk). If given Australian money, they will give it to a Policeman or somebody going to Imonda, and ask them to buy something, usually a tin of fish to bring back next time they come.

Most of the income of these people would be from the sale of food to the Station people at Kanandega, and that would be very little indeed. One Herman Naho/Maonda, family name Maij has a clerical position at Kanandega and says that he earns 375 a month. I could not work out what denomination this referred to. He said that a bag of rice at the store cost 400, a tin of fish 13, a tin of meat 27, and a kilo of rice 4.

(c) Social.

(i) Services.(Olamba - Pendessi area).

There are no services as such in the area, and from enquiries, very little at Kanandega. There is apparently a nurse there, and a School with about four teachers. The Station is about one hour's walk from Pendessi and two hours from Olamba.

Refer Patrol Report No. 5 of 13/10/68 for other villages.

File: 67-1-13.

IMONDA Patrol Post,
Amanab Sub District,
West Sepik District.
27th. October, 1968.

# PATROL REPORT.

## IMONDA No. 7 of 1968/69.

### Special Patrol.

I. INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was mounted for the purpose of interviewing residents of Olamba Village who were not present when the last patrol visited it (2/10/68). The village had previously been used by West Irianese from the coast, and it was necessary to ascertain whether it had been used recently, or was to be used in the future by these people.

Mr. Riley and myself also went to the border monument and did a pace and compass from there through Pendessi village, Swach Tua, and back to Olamba. This was thought necessary, as the positions of these villages were previously unknown, in fact it was thought that Pendessi was in West Irian. It was found to be in T.P.N.G. The sites of Old Pendessi and Swach Tua were also found to be out of position on the Border (Special) Sheet, and our previous estimated grid reference for Olamba of 004415 (see I/R No. 13 of 1968) is now altered to 035428.

The patrol slept in houses built in Olamba by West Irian people from coastel areas. They had been given permission by owners of the land to build and also make gardens. The houses were demolished being unsanitary and unsafe, and a helicopter pad was prepared on the site. It is now operable. The gardens of the West Irianese have been destroyed by pigs.

II. SITUATION REPORT.

(a) Political.

Three Councillors accompanied the patrol from Swach-Ketjil to Olamba, and came as far as the border. They are IOS of Swach-Ketjil, AUCH of Doponendi, and WOI, the President, of Sainendi. For comments on Ios refer Patrol Report No. 5 of 1968/69.

(i) Councillors.

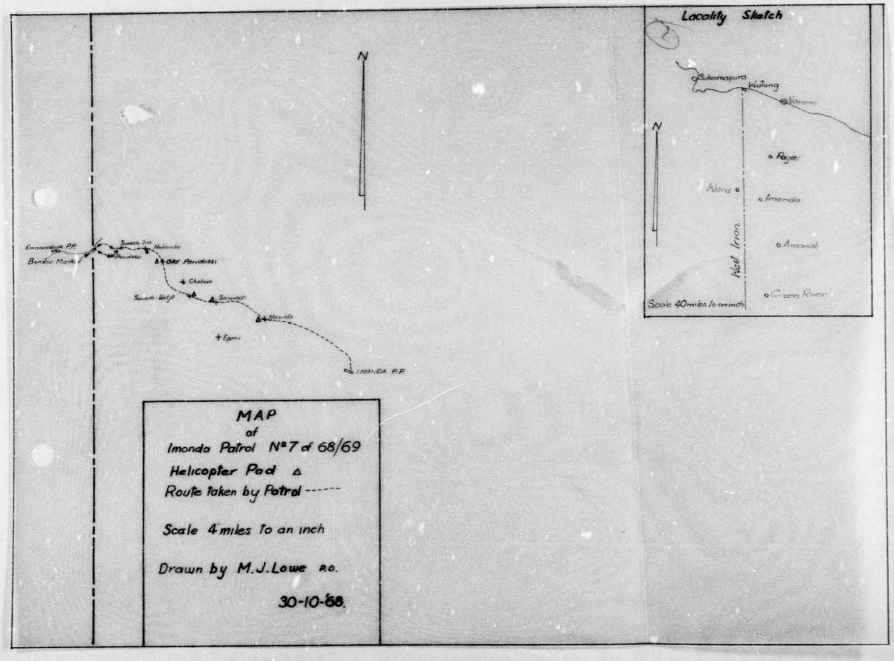
AUCH AIKA of Doponendi.

An average village man of no education or outstanding abilities, though he did show sufficient interest to accompany the patrol and was anxious to please.

WOI (Francis) of Sainendi.

Woi is the newly elected President of the Council (Walsa L.G.C.). He is an ex contract labourer who had three years in the village school in Dutch times when Malay was taught. He has been to Sukarnopura four times, the most recent being about 1964. He has never been to a large T.P.N.G. centre. Although a young man (about 30), he appears to have some influence. He was of great assistance to the patrol staying with it for the duration.

(ii) Border Situation These people are more Dutch than Australian




MAP
of
Imonda Patrol Nº 7 of 68/69
Helicopter Pad △
Route taken by Patrol ------
Scale 4 miles to an inch
Drawn by M.J. Lowe P.O.
30-10-68.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number: IMONDA No. 3

Subdistrict: AMANAB

District: WEST SEPIK

Type of Patrol: SPECIAL MURDER

Patrol Conducted by: Mr. BRYKE A.D.O.

Area Patrolled (Council and/or Census Division/s.): IMONDA LOCAL

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

BILEY T.

C.A.O.

Duration of Patrol—from 3 / 11 / 68 To 14 / 11 / 68

No. of Days: 9 days

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :

Date: Duration:

Objects of Patrol (Briefly): Investigate any Cargo Intent in this Territory.

Total Population of Area Patrolled:

---

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner.

67. 16. 18 (9)
67. 16. 58.

67-1-10


District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

5th May, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AMANAB

REFERENCE:- Reports: Imonda Patrols 8 & 9
of 1968/69.

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of your 67-1-14, 67-1-15 of 25th April, 1969 together with 67-1-2 of 16th and 19th April, 1969 from O.I.C. Imonda.

2. I just cannot accept the reasons advanced as constituting valid excuses for the delays insubmitting the reports. I do not doubt the veracity of Mr. Fryke and am sure he did what he states he did during the period involved. However the reasons advanced combined with the time factor and the relating inconsiderable effort involved in administering a small (under 4000) and fundamentally underdeveloped population indicates that Mr. Fryke is disorganized, incapable of allocating job priorities (despite instructions e.g. submission of patrol reports) and time wasting. In other words Mr. Fryke is inefficient. Unless there is a vast improvement in his efficiency and productivity then the inescapable conclusion is that Mr. Fryke has reached his ceiling; and that serious consideration will have to be given to removing him as O.I.C. and posting him directly under an Assistant District Commissioner.

J. E. Wakeford
(J.E.Wakeford) ne

District Commissioner.

Minute: Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

(18)

For your information copies of correspondence are attached for your information.

FAD

For your information, Sir

J. E. Wakeford
(J.E.Wakeford) ne

District Commissioner,

no 1/5

Noted 15/5

(7)

(8)

67-1-2

Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
Amanab Sub District,
West Sepik District.

19th. April, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AMaNAB.

re: Imonda Patrol No. 9 of 1968/69.

Reference your 67-1-15 of 3rd. April, 1969.

Patrol completed 13/12/68
Report submitted 5/2/69

Please refer my 67-1-2 of the 18th. April, 1969. Apart from the matters referred to in that memo, there was the Catholic Mission land investigation, Patrol Report No. 8, a Council Meeting on the 28th. January, an Adult Education Course, and a certain amount of time spent in supervision of construction of a fish pond.

(M.A.PRIKE)
Officer in Charge

(7)

67-1-2

Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
Amanab Sub District,
West Sepik District.
18th. April, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AMANAB.

re: Imonda Patrol No. 8 of 1968/69

Reference your 67-1-14 of 3rd. April, 1969.

2. I refer to para. 2(ii) of the District Commissioner's 67-1-10 of 20th. March, 1969. The only suggestion I have made is for the growing and marketing of chillies and tobacco. I am not qualified to say whether the market is sufficiently sound to warrant growing of either of these. I suggest that D.A.S.F. be asked whether the market warrants development of these crops, and if so, to make available an extension officer capable of teaching people in this area to cultivate those crops. This could be done through the Farmer Trainee method, or by other methods. D.A.S.F. would also haveto provide marketing facilities at Vanimo. The marketing at Imonda could be handled by the Council who have allocated $100 for the coming year's estimates to purchase produce at Imonda.

3. I do not recommend the growing of rice in this primitive area (thought D.A.S.F. is bound to suggest this) as the people would not give this crop the attention necessary. Chillies require a minimum of maintenance and care eg. there is no need to protect them against pigs and birds.

4. Para. 2 (iii) refers. Patrol completed 23/11/68
Report submitted 27/1/69.
Apart from the multitude of matters requiring the O.I.C's attention if he is conscientious in attending to the needs of Station personnel and villagers, and these build up while he is on patrol, the following matters were given priority over the patrol report:

Council Meeting (two half days)
C.M. land traverse (admittedly not completed)
3 day patrol to Kilifas (11/12/to 13/12)
8 day border patrol(8/1 to 15/1)
Visits by Mr. G. Lindsley, Insp. Bourquin, Mr. Holloway of External Affairs, and Police Commissioner Mr. Cole the latter involving a good deal of preparation.

(M.A.PAYKE) Officer in Charge.

(6)

67-16-18

13th January, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO.

PATROL NO. IMONDA 8 OF 1968/69

Your reference 67-1-0 dated 25th November, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by MR. A. PRYKE, A.D.O., to the Border area.

(T. W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c. Mr. A. Pryke, A.D.O.,
IMONDA Patrol Post,
West Sepik District.

67.16.18. (5)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-1-10
If calling ask for
Mr.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
5 DEC 1968
KONEDOBU

Department of District Administration,
District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

25th November, 1968.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

SPECIAL BORDER PATROL REPORT 8/68-69.

IMONDA.

Attached please find copies of the first part of the Special Border Patrol conducted by Mr. A. Pryke, Assistant District Officer, Imonda.

The patrol is still out in the field, but as this part of the patrol deals with the Border situation, it was considered advisable to submit this early rather than wait for the completion of the patrol.

The camp which had been stated at Holamba was found to be deserted. After the incident at the Bimi Camp, word had been sent along the border to the other camps of the Administration's attitude and all camps were vacated.

It is considered that those West Irians who were to have occupied the Holamba camp moved into West Irian and established a new one for this sector.

During the aerial search for the missing Cessna a new camp was sighted on the West Irian side and about sixty men, some in uniforms were observed drilling.

Another patrol will visit this area during the early December.

J.E.Wakeford
(J.E.Wakeford)
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Diary Accompanying Part of

IRONDA PATROL No. 8 of 1968 - 1969.

3/11/68. 1240 Patrol departing Ironda.
1250 Arriving NAMOLA. Looking at recently installed tank and catchment. Talking with Councillor DUMATUS TATA re repair of same. He decided to accompany the patrol.
1640 Arriving SAINENDI. Contracting IRONDA by radio at 1700.
Patrol sleeping SWACH-KETJIL.

4/11/68 0800 Depart SWACH-KETJIL.
1000 Arrive OLAMBA. Discussions with old headman SAWA who told us that there have been no refugees since our last visit (25/10/68)
Patrol sleeping SWACH-KETJIL.

5/11/68 0900 Self, guide and 1 N.C.O., and 3 Constables to border on reconnaisance patrol. (Steep climbs, but road is in better condition than section between SWACH-KETJIL and OLAMBA). It is 1½ hours from OLAMBA to border monument. Two or three pairs of fresh boot prints found near the camp, but we lost the track. Presumed refugees, though questioning of people in the area revealed nothing. Went via PENDAI Village, stayed out of sight near River Pai (Keerom), near the border monument for about ½ hour. Raining fairly heavily, and not a soule seen.
1300 Returned to camp.
1430 2 patrols each consisting of 1 N.C.O., 2 Constables, and a guide doing reconnaisance patrols in different areas. Village of KOK found to be in T.P.N.G. A hamlet of 9 houses, ILAIDA, was also found near OLAMBA.
RETREAT, followed by a discussion with the Police.
Sentries posted during day and night.
Patrol sleeping OLAMBA.

6/11/68 Carriers and Police improving helicopter pad, but interrupted by rain.
Visitors from ILAIDA hamlet selling food to the patrol.
Discussions with these.
Sentries posted throught the day and night.
Patrol sleeping OLAMBA.

7/11/68 Self attending sketching plans of various villages. Rain throughout last night and to-day.
David MEMO from KOK Village arrived at the camp to sell food.
Discussions with him.
Sentries posted throughout day and night.
Patrols sleeping OLAMBA.

8/11/68 Rained all day.
David MEMO visited again bringing more food. Further discussions.
Also visited by LEO WOS/WAND, a Corporal of Police at KANANDEMA and NEG/TOP, an Interpreter also of KANANDEMA.
Discussions with these.
Sentries posted throughout the day and night.
Patrols sleeping OLAMBA.

(5)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9/11/68 | | Self sketching plans of various villages.<br>Mr. Riley departing for IMONDA.<br>Further improvements to camp site and helicopter pad.<br>Sentries posted throughout the day and night.<br>Patrol sleeping OLAMBA. |
| 10/11/68 | | Patrol preparing for departure and cleaning camp site. |
| | 0900 | Departing OLAMBA. |
| | 1100 | Arriving SWACH-KETUIL. |
| | 1200 | Arriving DAUCHENDI. |
| | | Self attending paper work.<br>Discussions with Councillors of DAUCHENDI and DOPCHENDI re village matters and securing carriers. |
| | 1815 | RETREAT. |
| | | Evening - self attending paper work.<br>Patrol sleeping DAUCHENDI. |
| 11/11/68 | 0910 | Departing DAUCHENDI after radio sched, arranging carriers etc. |
| | 1005 | Arriving WAINDA. Reasonable track, steep climb. Sketching, plan of village, and arranging for replacement of some carriers. A new village site - new houses of a good standard. |
| | 1130 | Departing WAINDA. |
| | 1235 | Arriving UM, having followed a ridge all the way. |
| | 1310 | Arriving MANOA. |
| | 1325 | Departing MANOA. |
| | 1440 | Arrive EPINOSA. |
| | | Patrol camping near EPINOSA. |
| 12/11/68 | 0815 | Departing EPINOSA camp. |
| | 1010 | Arriving PULBOA. Attempting contact VANIMO and NEWAK on portable |
| | 1045 | Departing PULBOA. |
| | 1130 | Radio contact with IMONDA. |
| | | Setting up camp at WAINA.<br>Patrol sleeping at WAINA. |
| 14/11/68. | | Paying off carriers, Speaking with Councillor and villages of WAINA, WIALA, SOWANDA and UMEDA. Informing them of timetable, and objects of patrol.<br>Taking complaints (2)<br>Police supervising cleaning of the Rest House area, self attending report.<br>Patrol sleeping WAINA. |

(2)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

SITUATION REPORT.

Part of IMONDA Patrol No. 8 of 1968/69.

(i) POLITICAL.

The people of SWACH-KETJIL and those villages to the east remain Dutch oriented. Many of the men have made trips to Sukarnopure (in Dutch times), and nearly all adult males speak Malay. One often hears Malay words popping out of their dialect, but not Pidgen. The people prefer Dutch tools to Australian, and most of their laplaps are Indonesian design. The people of these villages, however, do not cross the border, as they are wary of Indonesian officials.

The villages west of Swach-Ketjil and Dauchendi disregard the border. They have rights to land inside West Irian, and come and go as they please.

The Waina-Kwanda area appears to have no traffic with West Irian although their implements and material appear to have come from there.

It appears that the present village of Pendasai is on the original site of a very large village of that name which later split up. The hamlets of OLAMBA and ILAIDA are breakaway groups of this village, while most of the original population is now living in Swach village, West Irian, near Kanandega. Two hamlets of Kok Village, totalling 9 houses are situated close to Kanandega Station.

DAVID MEHO of KOK Village.

The above visited our camp at OLAMBA on two occasions to sell food to the patrol and also to find out the purpose of the patrol. He said that his village has gardening rights over a smallportion of land along the south bank of the Pai river near Kanandega Station, and hunting rights over a larger area in West Irian, but that most of their land was in T.P.N.G. He said that his people were dissatisfied with the Indonesian Administration, as they were providing no work, and there were no goods in the stores. He had also heard of a killing of 360 West Irianese, but was not too sure where this had occurred. He said that the Australian Administration had never attempted to administer his village, but that if they did so there would be no objection by his people. On the following day, however he said that his people would wait until 1969 to make a decision, and if West Irian achieved Independence, Kok would remain in West Irian.

Meho knows August Jarisetouw a member of West Irianese freedom movement, F.P.P.B., and I think he is influenced by this individual, although he claims to be unaware of August's work.

NES/TOP of MACHENDI Village.

Nes has been an Interpreter at Kanandega since the Dutch times. He visited the Olamba camp on 8/11/68 in company with LEO/WAND (see below). He came to inform me that he intends returning to his village which is near Namola as soon as he could get his effects accross, and would I give permission for 6 Machendi men to cross to Kanandega to bring his effects back. He said that he had started moving some of them back early last year. I said that there were no restrictions on the movement of local people accross the border.

He said that he would like to get a job at IMONDA. He does not speak Pidgen.

LEO WOS/WAND of KOLOSA.

The above is the subject of an Imonda Intelligence Report, having crossed to Imonda a couple of years ago. He is a Police Corporal at Kanandega, and wants to return to T.P.N.G. and join the Police force here. I said that he could apply but that he did not have the educational qualifications He does not speak Pidgen.

../2/-

(1)

REFUGEE MOVEMENTS.

I found nothing to indicate that there had been any refugees in the area since my last patrol. On the morning of the fifth, however I found two or three sets of very fresh boot prints about 300 or 400 yeards from the camp along the track leading to the border. They had reached this point from the direction of the border and then returned. However, due to the mud and increasingly heavy rain, we lost the tracks.

These could have been the tracks of refugees. Questioning of villagers of the area failed to produce an explanation.

People who spoke with the patrol and had recently been in the Kanandega area said they had heard nothing of the people camped in the KOTTO area or any other refugees.

(ii) Economic.

There is very little money in the area west of Swach-Ketjil and Dauchandi. These people do not purchase goods from the stores at Imanda, and have little use for Australian currency. Their economy is related to West Irian. Most of the money in the area would come from the scale of food to the Kanandega station people and from wages earned by people employed at that Station.

Salt and batteries were most in demand as trade goods. There is also a demand for beads and fishing lines and hooks.

(iii) Social.

Although the Swach-Ketjil people are fairly related to the people of Swach. Pendessi, Ilaida, and Olamba, they have very little to do with each other; Swach-Ketjil, is now tied up with the east, the others look to the west.

The hamlets of Olamba, Pendessi and Iluida have an average of about eight houses. They consist of 2 or 3 old men who look after the pigs and do a bit of gardening and about the same number of young ones who help them with the gardens. All those hamlets have substantial gardens. People from the main villige of Swach come over from time to time to help with the gardening. These are children and nephews of the old men. The people of Swach also return to these places for singsings.

The hamlet of Swach Tua is only occupied at singsing time, and has no gardens. The houses are in quite good conditions.

(iv) Miscellaneous.

Extensive enquiries indicated that there were no military or police forces in the Kanandega apart from the normal detachment of 9 at the Station, all of whom are drawn from local villages.

The only Indonesians in the area (Kanandega) were four crocodile shooters who were apparently employed by the Government, and two Javanese school teachers who are permanently based at the Kanandega Mission. We later heard that the crocodile shotters who did not have any firearms with them, had remained for only two days, and returned to Sukarnapura.

The 'Kiap' of Kanandega, Ansua had not been there for some time. He was visiting his wife in Sentani.

The Station radio transceiver was in Sukarnapura awaiting repairs, and there was no replacement set.

(M.A. PAYNE)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number 2 of 1968/69.

Subdistrict AMANAB.

District West Sepik.

Type of Patrol Special.

Patrol Conducted by M.A.PRYDE, A.D.O.

Area Patrolled (Council and/or Census Division/s.) Part of Imonda Local and Waina Sowanda. (Walsa Local Government Council)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol
F.W.RILEY S.B.O.
APSI JAMAS Hosp. Orderly
15 members R.P.N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol—from 3/11/68 To 23/11/68.

No. of Days 21.

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area : Imonda Local 22/10/68; Waina Sowanda 19/8/68.

Date ..... Duration .....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) Waina Sowanda Census, Area Study, Intelligence; Imonda Local - Border Intelligence.

Total Population of Area Patrolled Waina Sowanda 971.

---

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

20/3/1969

J.E. Waterland
District Commissioner.

Area Study
Done

[illegible] 26/6/69

67-16-57

28th March, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO, West Sepik District.

PATROL NO. IMONDA 8/68-69

Your reference 67-1-10 of 20th March, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. M.A. Pryke, Assistant District Officer, to WAINA-SOWANDA Census Division.

Mr. Pryke will have to improve his attitude towards the submitting of reports. Your comments on same have been noted, and it is expected they will ensure compliance in this matter.

Your comments concerning the value of maps are valid. Under the circumstances, I am prepared to have them sun-printed. Accordingly six copies of maps from Patrol Reports 4, 5, 7 and 8 are attached hereto.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

cc: Mr. M.A. Pryke,
Assistant District Officer,
IMONDA Patrol Post,
West Sepik District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

67-16-57.

(19)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams--
Telephone--
Our Reference 67-1-10
If calling ask for
Mr.

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

20th March, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

SUBJECT:- Imonda Patrol No. 8 of 68/69

REFERENCE:- My 67-1-10 of 25th November, 1968.

Attached please find the following documents arising out of the above patrol

(i) Situation Report and Area Study in duplicate;

(ii) Covering comments, 67-1-14 of 18th February, 1969 from the A.D.O. Amanab;

(iii) Copy of my comments, 67-1-10 of 20th March, 1969 to the A.D.O. Amanab.

These reports completed the documentation arising out of the patrol.

2. There was an inordinate delay between the receipt of the "special" report relating to border matters and receipt of the general administrative reports. Instructions have been given for an explanation.

3. In respect of paragraph 2 of the A.D.O.'s covering letter I wish to explain that the maps contained in Reports 4, 5, 7 and 8 of 1968/69 all relate to new village sites for the Border Special Sheets. They have been plotted by compass and traverse methods. It will be appreciated that this information is most pertinent; it is most important for officers conducting border patrols to know the exact location of these villages therefore should you still not be prepared to have sun prints made may one copy of the maps accompanying these reports be returned in order that we may make tracings. You will note that no geographical data is given on the maps merely village locations. I apologise for not previously informing you of the value of the maps however it was not until receipt of the A.D.O's letter that attention was drawn to the significance of the information.

4. For your information and advise please.

J.E. Wakeford
(J.E. Wakeford)
District Commissioner.

67-1-10

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

20th March, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AMANAB.

SUBJECT:- Imonda Patrol No. 8 of 1968/69.

Receipt is acknowledged of the Situation Report and Area Study arising out of the above patrol together with your covering letter, 67-1-14 of 18th February, 1969.

2. Some comments follow:-

(i) The Situation Report consists merely of a number of facts outlining the various aspects of the situation as it exists at the time of the report. No attempt was made to obtain information which could possibly explain the prevailing attitude of the people towards Law and Order, economic and social development. A situation cannot be rectified until the underlying reasons for a particular attitude are known and analysed. Until Mr. Pryke appreciates this fact and does something more than observe and report then the situation will remain basically unchangeable.

(ii) An Area Study supplies the information from which a decision can be reached as to whether a development programme its range and scope can be drawn up. Does Mr. Pryke consider that his Area Study contains this data and if so what does he propose for his Administrative Area in the way of a development plan. I would be most interested to receive not only his views but a submission.

(iii) Although you have made comment on the belated submission of this report I want to know the reason for the inordinate delay. Please have Mr. Pryke supply an explanation.

(iv) While ordinarily it should not be necessary for an O.I.C. to receive instructions to patrol his area it is unfortunately true that sometimes it is necessary to issue such instructions. This is one such time. I require you to instruct Mr. Pryke to undertake a patrol of the Bembi Census Division for the purpose of submitting a comprehensive Situation Report and Area Study. This conforms to my instructions contained in my 67-1-10 of 22nd January, 1969 on Imonda Patrol No. 6 of 1968/69.

3. For your information and necessary action, please.

J. E. Wakeford
.....
(J.E.Wakeford)

District Commissioner.

c.c. Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONGOBUN

(17)

67-1-14.

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB
West Sepik District

18th. February 1969.

District Commissioner
West Sepik District
VANIMO.

Comments Imonda Patrol No.8/68-69
Waina Sowanda Census Division

Please find enclosed Mr. Pryke's report on his patrol. In his 67-1-14 he explains that this report was made in two parts covering two sections of the patrol and one section has already been forwarded direct to your office covering the Border Situation in the Pendosi area.

Headquarters refused to have printed a copy of the map of that area and now Imonda ,Amanab and no doubt your office has no copy of the villages in that border area. This particular area is important and we all should have copies of this particular area map on our files for our information. Could headquarters be advised of the importance of our having up to date maps and sketches of these border villages and be requested to print copies and forward them for our records, and future use.

As Mr. Pryke is OIC IMONDA it is not necessary for him to get written instructions from this office to patrol in his own area. He is requested to advise this office of when he intends to go out on patrol however so we are aware of the position in his area and his intended absence from his station.

Mr. Pryke's claim for camping allowance and his FOJs for the period are enclosed.

This patrol report is extremely late in reaching this office. Two and a half months is not a reasonable time to take to submit a report. Instructions lay down clearly that reports should be forwarded as soon as possible after the patrol is stood down. Mr. Pryke is advised not to have such a delay occur again.

In the field of political education this will be an extremely long and difficult task. The people are primitive and not interested in politics apart from traditional village politics. If village political leaders were to be elected councillors and these men received some adult education out of the area some hastening in development in this line might occur. In this primitive area the real leaders remain in the background still and do not come forward for election as councillors. Only time and increased contact with the administration and increasing confidence in the administration will make this come about.

Economically these people have little future to look forward to.They are geograpically isolated and the small population in the area does not demand of the administration assist them because of their primitive state. The ~~xxxxxx~~ growing of chillies in the Imonda area was raised with the rural development officer at Amanab when he visited Imonda and it is believed that he has raised this matter with his District Agriculture Officer in Vanimo. Because of their lightness and therefore ease of carrying to market chillies could be an answer for Imonda and the Waina Sowanda area in the future.

Progress in this area socially, healthwise law and order wise, improved attitude to the administration ~~xxxx~~, this can only

come about with increased visits by our patrols to their villages. One patrol per year is not sufficient to do this. Patrols should visit this area once every 4 months. Staff situations and work in other areas and on the station do not allow this . This is unfortunate.

The reported death of the escaped KIA of SOWANDA is read with interest. I will not feel completely convinced that KIA is dead till his wife is remarried. This matter should be checked again by the next patrol.

T.O'Donnell
Assistant District Commissioner.

cc. O.i.C.
Intelligence

(15)

67-1-14.

Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
Amanab Sub District,
West Sepik District.

3rd. February, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
Amanab.

IMONDA Patrol No. 8 of 1968/69.

The above is the border special patrol conducted for border intelligence purposes, during November, 1968. A Patrol Diary, Situation Report, and map were forwarded to the District Commissioner under confidential cover on the 15th. November, covering the period 3/11/68 to 14/11/68 inclusive. The Report therefore falls into two parts:-

1. 3/11/68 to 14/11/68 - covered by Diary, Sitrep and map only.
2. 15/11/68 to 23/11/68 - covered by Area Study, Sitrep, census statistics and map.

I am forwarding a copy of the Diary and Sitrep mentioned at 1 above. Unfortunately, Headquarters would not print copies of the map, maintaining that it was an easy task to sketch same. We do not have a copy of it here (it was done and submitted whilst on patrol), neither will you, neither will District Office.

In connection with part 2 of the patrol I am forwarding the following:-

(i) Patrol covers in quadruplicate.
(ii) Patrol Diary in quadruplicate.
(iii) Area Study with appendix "A" and "B" attached in quadruplicat
(iv) Situation Report in quadruplicate.
(v) Village Population Register in quadruplicate.
(vi) Patrol map - trace only.
(vii) F.O.J. - folios 25 to 32 inclusive in duplicate.

No written instructions were issued in respect of this patrol

Could a print of the Patrol map be forwarded here, please for our records.

(M.A.PRYKE)
Assistant District Officer

(14)

PATROL DIARY refers to part of:

IMONDA PATROL No. 8 of 1968/69.

15/11/68. At Waina. Attg patrol diary and Sitrep for patrol to date. Sent to Imonda by runner 1215.
Police supervising cleaning of village.
Self attg. inspection of village.
Patrol sleeping Waina.

16/11/68. Census Waina
Sleeping Waina

17/11/68. 0830 departing Waina, arriving Wiala 0910.
Track is mainly unimproved native walking track, hilly and damaged by pigs.
Speaking with Councillor at Wiala
Patrol sleeping Wiala.

18/11/68. Census at Wiala.
Speaking with villagers about village improvement and political matters.
1020 patrol departed Wiala, arriving Sowanda 1120.
Talks to Councillor and some villagers.
Patrol sleeping Sowanda.

19/11/68. Attending census at Sowanda.
Attg. Village inspection, talks to villagers etc.
Patrol sleeping Sowanda.

20/11/68. Attg. census Sowanda
Departing Sowanda 1315, arriving Punda 1515.
Talks with Councillor, villagers etc.
Patrol sleeping Punda.

21/11/68. Census Punda
Attg. Patrol Report.
Talks with villagers, village inspection etc.
Patrol sleeping Punda.

22/11/68. Patrol departing Punda 0840, arriving Umeda 0950.
A bit of climbing, track in poor condition.
Attg. census Umeda.
Talks to people, attg. Report etc.
Patrol sleeping Umeda.

23/11/68. Patrol departing Umeda 0815, arriving Imonda 1400.
This is a fairly well used native walking track, but it is unmaintained. Most of the way is over flat country, only about 40 mins. or so climbing. Carrier time is 5 to 6 hours, but a fast walker unladen can do it in 4 hours without strain.
1400 patrol stood down.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA.

(13)

Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
Amanab Sub District,
West Sepik District.

27th. January, 1969.

AREA STUDY

WAINA SOWANDA C/D

(A) INTRODUCTION.

(a) Lying between the Bewani Mts. and the Border Mts., the Waina SOWANDA Census Division is a fairly low area of medium sized hills with very little flat ground. The hills are separated by small fast flowing creeks which almost dry up during the dry periods.

The whole of the area is covered with tropical rain forest a apart from the sago swamps.

The soils are red yellow and red gray clays, and are highly acidic.

The rainfall is not known, but would not vary much from Imonda which averages about 94 inches per year, fairly evenly distributed.

(b) Access is by foot track. Walking time (carrier) from Imonda to the nearest village, Umeda, is 5½ hours. Amanab to Punda, I would estimate at 8 to 10 hours. The first mile of the track from Imonda is the newly developing Imonda - Epmi Road. The remainder is a very elementary track. It would take a lot of work to develope it to be suitable to motor cycle traffic.

A road from Amanab is progressing towards here, and has almost reached Einokneri Village. This is about 3 hours walk (carrier time) from Punda, but over difficult terrain, and it will be some time before the road reaches here.

(c) The Dutch Administration had 10 or 12 years of administrative contact with this area before handing over to the Australian Administration in 1962. I noticed from the village books, however that J. Cavanagh, P.O. was in this area and appointed a 'probationary' Luluai at Wiale in May, 1961. He reports that the Dutch flag was still flying then.

I have found records of 18 D.D.A. patrols and 5 patrols by other Departments and P.I.R. to the area since the handover to the Australian Administration.

Two Dutch patrols were attacked in the early 1950's at Waina, and this led to retributions by other Dutch patrols. The early Australian patrols found the people timid and distrustful, but still willing to put up a fight. One Australian patrol was attacked (led by B.J.Naume P.O. , 1965), and one was threatened* (led by T.O'Donnell, Jan. 1968). This resulted in over 30 arrests and subsequent convictions. Both these incidents occurred when it became obvious that arrests were to be made. Most patrols entering the area are warned by the people that there will be fighting if arrests are made.

* Other patrols have been threatened, but there is no record of this in the Imonda files.

Catholic Mission catechist Schools were started by the the Dutch in all villages. The last of these closed at Umeda in 1965. It seems though that these schools did not produce one case of literacy.

Local Government was established in 1965 with the first Walsa Local Government elections.

Patrols now are given a friendly welcome now, and cooperation is quite good.

Some men visit the Station, and recently about 30 worked on the Station for one week.

The Administration is not yet accepted as an arbiter in disputes, nor as a means of enforcing law and order, though there is recourse to it as a last resort. Recent cases of arson and sorcery were dealt with by the people.

The most noticeable change has been the emergence of a group of young Pidgin speaking men who have had a taste of the outside world - the returned contract labourers.

(B) POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) Refer attached Population Register Forms, and Appendix "A" - "Neo Natal Mortality Rate".

The Neo Natal Mortality Rate is reckoned at 6.5 per 100 live births.

Unfortunately, I was unable to find a record of previous "visible and definite pregnancies", and therefore these figures are almost certainly below the actual figure.

For information of later patrolling officers, I have recorded visible and definite pregnancies on the duplicate of the census - tax roll - roll of electors.

(b) All these villages are linked by tracks.

(c) Seven males were absent at work outside the area at the time of census. Since then a further 8 or 10 have left.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) Number of distinct component groups - 21.
(b) Extended family.
(c) All understand the same language, but there appears to be a dialectical change: Umeda and Punda differs from the rest. The language is not understood by other nearby outside groups, eg. Imonda, except for a few individuals.
(d) The groups mentioned at (a) are probably lineages, but this was not determined. They are exogemous patrilineal groups. Marriage partners are determined by membership of a group that is, a member of group A either may or may not marry any unmarried member of the opposite sex of group B.
The pattern in Umeda is as follows:

Group 1 Kadawaina
Group 2 Umdahud
Group 3 Mumui
Group 4 Wudakebei
Group 5 Yatune

Group 1 may marry into any of the other groups
Group 2 may marry only into group 1 and 3
Group 3 may marry into any of the other groups
Group 4 may marry only into groups 1, 3, or 5.
Group 5 " " " " " 1, 3, or 4.

As far as I could discern, Wiala consisted of only one group. Wainas and Wialas intermarry, and Pundas and Umedas intermarry. Sowandas only marry Sowandas. The two former groups are on good terms, and there is no restriction of movement between the two villages. However, there appears to be very little commerce between the Sowandas and the other two groups. When asking questions about the other villages, it was found that Umeda, Punda, Waina, and Wiala knew quite a bit about each other - names of people, place names etc., but all were ignorant of Sowanda. There is marked hostility between Sowanda and Wiala. This has taken the form of thefts, burning of houses on both sides for several years.

Recently, a Waina man wanted to marry a Sowanda woman. He had a marriagable sister, but the Sowanda people were against this.

(e) There is some trading done between the following villages:
Punda - Yafar and Petaineri, , Dera Census Division (9).
Waina and Umeda - Pauchendi, Mindepoke, Doponendi, and Epmi, Imonda Local Census Division(4).

The Waina-Sowandas give dogs and food and receive knives and axes. There appears to be no commerce whatever between this group and groups across the border, although some years ago, a Wiala man was killed by some villagers from across the border.

Wiala land extends to the border, though I had no way of finding out whether it extends across the border.

(D) LEADERSHIP.

(a) POM/FI - Councillor of Umeda. He is the hereditary leader of the Yatune group.

ESODA/NIMBI - Hereditary leader of the Wupunung group of Sowanda. The leader of Sowanda"2", which was previously treated by D.D.A. as a separate village.

AMBU/LAMA - Councillor of Sowanda and leader of the Sowanda "1" group. He is the hereditary leader of the Maune group.

USAU/MUI - Councillor of Waina, and leader of Waina "1". He is the hereditary leader of the Pomsing group.

KIA/BWAI - Leader of Waina "2". He is the hereditary leader of the Pwinig group.

USAU/KONUI - The Councillor and hereditary leader of Wiala.

LOWI /HET - The Councillor of Punda, and leader of the Pwida group.

(b) POM/FI Age approx. 32
Education Nil
Employment Nil

He is very influential in his own village which is the most cooperative and well looked after village in the division. He appears to have some influence also in Punda Village where he has relatives, and some influence though not much in Waina. Is the only leader in his area who gets any response from people outside his own group. Patrols are usually greeted by Pom and a couple of henchmen, looking well scrubbed and wearing clean clothes, who shake hands and welcome all members of the patrol. At census most of the people had washed.

He is an intelligent man who seems a generation ahead of most of his people. He is the only Waina Sowanda Councillor who takes part in discussions at the Council. He is quite able to hold his own with Councillors from other divisions in the Imonda area, though he tends to be diffident in their presence. On the other hand he can be refreshingly outspoken with myself and the Police.

He would be a supporter of any scheme to improve any part of his area.

ESODA/NIMBI Age approx. 30 years
Education Nil
Employment Nil

A villager of average ability for this area who has influence over all villages of Sowanda apart from the Councillor's. His group is the most recalcitrant of the division, but I saw nothing here to cause concern. I think that the main reason is that the group is opposed to the Councillor's group which appears to them to be favoured by the Administration, as the Administration deals through the Councillor. I 'appointed' Asoda as a 'Komiti', and think we can expect more cooperation from this group in the future.

AMBU/LAMA Age approx. 35
Education Nil
Employment Nil

A very average person for this area who has not benefited at all from his association with the Council as, for instance, Pom has. He receives absolutely no cooperation from the people. He will shout at them and threaten them, and ~~he~~ calmly be ignored. He has confided that he cannot ask too much of them, as he is afraid of sorcery. I imagine that this is a fear that most of the Councillors have to live with. Is not very good with Pidgin. He has little conception of what the Council's purpose is.

USAU/NUI Age approx. 40
Education Nil
Employment Nil

A diffident man who appears to have very little influence with his people. He is just getting the idea of what assistance is required by patrols, and is cooperating. I expect little in the way of help or obstruction from him in things more important than assistance to patrols.

KIA/EWAI Age approx. 60
Education Nil
Employment Nil

Previously a 'Korano' under the Dutch where he gave a great deal of assistance to their Administration. This assistance included breaking up fights and capturing wrongdoers. This is testified to by Waina Sowandas and Imonda Local people. He is still quite active, though he walks with the aid of a stick. Though old, I think he still has quite a bit of influence. He is pro Administration.

USAU/MOHUI Age approx. 30
Education Nil
Employment Nil

A young man who shares the leadership of the group with his brother, the previous Councillor. He is outspoken in condemning his people as a lazy insubordinate group. He complains to each patrol that his people are always telling him to "----stop playing kiap." He has also admitted to fear of sorcery. He very seldom attends Council meetings. He does not have the attributes of a leader and has lost any powers the traditional leadership might have given him.

LOWI/PET Age approx. 19
Education Nil
Employment Two years as a contract plantation labourer at Bougainville.

A very young but self possessed young man who 'inherited' the position of Councillor from his elder brother who died recently. His brother was proclaimed by most officers who patrolled this division, as the best in the area. Lowi appears intelligent and shows signs of trying to work out what is going on and what part he is supposed to play. He is the first from this area to show signs of confusion. His attitudes and prejudices are not yet formed.

(c) There are no signs yet of breaking away from the hereditary leadership. This is well illustrated by the following incident.

One young man, Wakui of Waina, had recently returned from two years at Bougainville as a plantation labourer. At the Council elections last August he was the only nomination as C Councillor. I found out that he had persuaded the retiring Councillor and other prospective candidates not to nominate, saying that they needed a well travelled person who ~~travelled~~ spoke Pidgin well. When I told the people that these were not necessary pre requisites, other candidates nominated, and the retiring Councillor was re elected by 80 votes against Wakui's 5.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE.

(a) The groups mentioned under (C) are the land owning groups. Each male adult has rights to an area of the clan land during his own lifetime. When his sons come of age, they acquire rights over part of the land their father has rights over, and when he dies, the whole of this land is subdivided amongst the sons. If there are no sons, the land reverts to the clan.
(b) No individuals hold land on lease from the Administration.
(c) There is no cash cropping.

(F) LITERACY.

(a) There are no schools in this division.
(b) There are no literate or semi literate people in the area.
(c) See (b) above.
(d) See (b) above.
(e) There is one D.I.E.S. radio receiver in each village. All are in good working order. I could see no signs of interest in news items.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) Housing. Most houses are built right on the ground. They have only one room which has no ventilation apart from a 2' x 1' openi -ng for the door. Part of the roof projects beyond the walls, thereby forming a place to sit out of the rain, or to catch the breeze. A few houses are built above the ground. The woman sleeps with the female children and the infants in the room around the fire, while the man sleeps in the open section with his sons. Some sleep on beds, while some sleep on a piece of bark on the ground. The houses are all dirty.

Implements: The only European artefacts used are knives and axes. Sago is cooked by boiling in hot water. Hot stones are dropped into a limbung bucket of water. The water boils, the stones are removed, and the sago dropped in. Tubers, pitpit, breadfruit, meat etc. are cooked in the fire. Stone ovens (kumu) are not used.

Some European clothing is worn, but apart from very tattered and filthy shorts or underpants worn by some of the men, these are usually brought out for special occasions. Normally the men wear nothing or a penis gourd - the women nothing or a grass skirt or a strip of bark fore and aft. Some women have a back cloak similar to that used by some Highland peoples, which they put over their heads to protect their babies, which are carried in a bilum, from the rain.

/h Sanitation: There are no latrines, rubbish pits or introduced sanitation systems. The bush is the lavatory and rubbish tin. The flies are pretty severe in most villages and must have a bad effect on the health.

(b) Diet. The staple is sago, cooked as described above. The other main foods are taro, breadfruit, sugar cane, bamboo shoots, pitpit, yams, green leaves of various types, and some game eg. pigs, cassowary, birds, lizards. Chinese cabbage has been introduced, and a little is grown as food.

Tinned food, rice etc. is only bought by carriers and labourers when they come down to the Station. I doubt if Mum and the kids ever see the full tins.
(c) There are no community centers or organizations of any sort in this area. The people are not interested in sport.

(H) MISSIONS.

(a) Catechist schools were established in the area by the Dutch from about 1958. Some of them remained for several years, the last one to close being at Umeda in 1965. Most of these closed when the teachers moved back to West Irian, but the one at Waina was threatened by some of the local people. Some measure of the succes of the Mission to this stage is the fact that there is not one literate person in the area after having schools there for five years.
(b) At the time of writing this, an Epmi man is being installed as a Catechist by the Mission at Umeda. The Parish Priest patrols the area sporadically and says Masses.
(c) The attitude of the local people appears to be one of mild curiosity.

(I) NON INDIGENES.

There are none.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS.

The only communications are walking tracks. All villages are connected by reasonable tracks, and there are tracks into the area from Dauchendi, Epmi, and Imonda. There are actually two tracks from Imonda, one direct to Umeda, the shorter track, and one to Punda. The latter track is used by Punda and Imonda villagers, as it passes through their land. There are also tracks from Wamaru and Iafar to Punda, and from Um, Pulboa, and Mink to Waina.

At the moment there is no pressing need for road access, and other divisions in the Imonda area will receive priority.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

There are none.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The vast majority of the people are entirely immersed in the traditional way of life. The only things they require that are not produced by their own culture are axes, knives, and clothes. Local Government, and even more, national politics, have no relevance for these people.

Those who do not fall into this majority group are some of the Councillors and some of the men who have returned from plantations. These people want to change their circumstances. They want such things as shotguns and raincoats, schools and wage employment. So we do have a group which is growing away from total immersion in the traditional culture. These people could, in the future, form the nucleus of a politically active group.

To most of the people, Local Government means, if anything, a rather elite kivung where a few local leaders sit down with the kiap for a talk. It also means an annual tax of 30¢. It does not mean village projects and legislative power.

During explanatory talks on Local Government, no interest was displayed. The people remained standing, talking and squabbling amongst themselves. After one careful explanation, an old man explained to me the amount of time he has spent making magic to increase the yield of his sago. The people thought I was just making conversation, and he was just politely helping it along.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) to (d) inclusive do not apply.

| | |
|---|---|
| (e) 10 Contract labourers outside the area | 360.00 |
| 40 casual labourers for one week at Imonda carriers. | 144.00 |
| | 168.00 |
| | $ 672.00 |

(f) No.
(g) No.
(h) None.
(i) No.
(j) Average annual per capita income 69 cents. The income at Punda and Umeda would be slightly above this, perhaps 80¢.
(k) No comments required.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) Quarantine restrictions forbid the planting of permanent tree crops, except for coconuts, which are not a commercial proposition anyway.
(b) There is very little market. Also, the women who would have to carry the produce, take two days to walk from the nearest village to Imonda.
(c) Wage earnings within the District could not be increased.
(d) There is a possibility of introducing chillies as a commercial crop. There are some isolated bushes of chillies in the villages and I noticed they were thriving. Dried chillies sell at up to 20 cents per lb., and would be a good return for the work involved. The Department of Agriculture will be approached to make funds available to purchase chillies at Imonda.

The main difficulty would be to get the people to plant them and perform the necessary maintenance, though very little maintenance is required.

However, it is hoped that with the assistance of D.A.S.F., trial plots will be planted at Umeda and Punda early in 1969.

The only other possibility that I can see is tobacco, but there are marketing difficulties here. The Waina Sowanda people produce a great deal of tobacco. If a market could be found for this native tobacco, it could become an important money earner.

The only other crops with a sufficiently high weight to value ratio are spices, vanilla and pepper probably being the most suitable, but these require too much skill and care to be feasible at this stage of the people's development.

(e) The returned contract labourers and some of the younger men would probably be interested in chillies, and would probably achieve a degree of success if the Council or a representative of D.A.S.F. could arrange for efficient marketing, preferably paying cash for produce at Imonda. The advantage of chillies is that they do not require a great deal of care and can be left for long periods without being drastically effected. Also they do not incur damage by pigs and birds.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Refer (L).

Attachments: Appendix "A" - NEO NATAL MORTALITY RATE
Appendix "B" - KIA of SOWANDA, ESCAPED VICT, DEATH OF.

(M.A.PRYKE)
Assistant District Officer.

APPENDIX "A"

NEO NATAL MORTALITY RATE.

WAINA SOWANDA 1968

| NAME OF WOMAN | LIVE BIRTH | STILL BIRTH | DIED WITHIN 1 Mth. |
|---|---|---|---|
| GWAKWA | 1 | - | - |
| SEIK | 1 | - | - |
| BOP | 1 | - | - |
| MAS | 1 | - | - |
| UMENA | 1 | - | - |
| MAMBO | 1 | - | - |
| WOBORA | 1 | - | - |
| FEWO | 1 | - | - |
| MOSI | 1 | - | - |
| MOU | 2 | - | 1 |
| AM | 1 | - | - |
| URAKO | 1 | - | - |
| AINO | 1 | - | - |
| AUSE | 1 | - | 1 |
| MON | 1 | - | - |
| WOBRA | 1 | - | - |
| AFIDE | 1 | - | - |
| WOI | 1 | - | - |
| WAKWE | 1 | - | - |
| MAHWI | 1 | - | - |
| EIMAU | 1 | - | - |
| USI | 1 | - | - |
| MES | 1 | - | - |
| APAI | 1 | - | - |
| APAI | 1 | - | - |
| MOA | 1 | - | - |
| AM | 1 | - | - |
| SUNGGU | 1 | - | - |
| MUNK | 1 | - | - |
| BONEI | 1 | - | - |
| SIKEI | 1 | - | - |
| NIAI | 1 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 33 | - | 2 |

Neo Natal Mortality Rate = 6.06 per 100 live births.

(M.A.PRYDE)
Assistant District Officer

(5)

APPENDIX "B"

KIA OF SOWANDA, ESCAPED CONVICT, DEATH OF.

This patrol had intended to apprehend and arrest the above who had escaped from the Corrective Institution at Ama Vanimo.

Word had been brought to the Station prior to this patrol that he had died. I determined to find out whether he was in fact dead. There were three ways to do this. They were:

(i) Asking people from other villages
(ii) Asking to see the body, and
(iii) Determining whether his wife had remarried. (It is the general practice in this area for women to remarry within days of the death of a husband)

(i) This method was probably the most unreliable, as it is most unlikely that we would be told, even by Councillor Pom of Umeda, the most helpful person to the Administration, as there would be fear of retribution. We did in fact draw a blank here. Everybody affirmed that he had died.

(ii) A party of Police went to see the body whilst I was conducting census. They were shown something in bark hanging in a sago tree. This is the method of disposal of bodies in the area. The wrappings were not removed, as the body had been dead for over a month.

(iii) Kia's wife had not remarried.

I was later told that Kia had been killed by sorcery, as the people were afraid that if he remained in the village, the Police might attack the village, and some other villagers be injured. I told them that the Australian Administration did not do this, and that next time such a thing happened, the people should take the offender to a patrol, and he would be tried by a Court. The name of the sorcerer was not disclosed, and I did not pursue the matter.

(M.A.PRYKE)
Assistant District Officer.

Patrol Report No. 8 of 1968/69

WAINA SOWANDA CENSUS DIVISION.

S I T U A T I O N  R E P O R T

(i) Political.

Local Government:
Refer Area Study (L).

Local Government Councillors:
Refer Area Study (D) (b).

House of Assembly:
Some of the people have a very vague idea of what the House of Assembly is; the majority has no idea at all.
Refer further - comments under Area Study (L).

House of Assembly Member:
The Member is Wesani Iwoksim, from the Telefomin area. He has never visited this Division.

Political Education:
Talks on the House of Assembly and Local Government were given at each village during the patrol. Umeda and Punda people were attentive, but at the other villages, particularly Waina and Sowanda the people did not even suspend their conversations. One is completely ignored at these villages unless one is being amusing.
The Punda and Umeda people only give attention because they know it is expected of them. They are merely being polite. During all these discussions, I could discern no interest whatever in the subject.

(ii) Economic.
Refer Area Study (M) and (N).

General Rural Development:
On asking some of the returned contract labourers whether they were interested in cash cropping, they replied that they were. I am sure that this group has a realization of the differences between their area and the one in which they have been working (coastal Bougainville). I feel that they will be willing to do something to improve their lot if given an opportunity and plenty of encouragement.

(iii) Social.

Education:
During the patrol Umeda people requested that "---a Medical Orderly, Teacher, or trade store be put in the village." When asked if the people would make it difficult for a Medical Orderly or Teacher as they had done in the past, they replied that they had learnt a lesson.
Since the patrol, a Catechist from the Catholic Mission at Imonda has started preparing a school at Umeda village. The Councillor from Punda has promised to send some of the children from his village to attend this school.
Although schools were established by the Dutch in about 1959, and the last school closed in Umeda in 1965, there is not one literate person in the area. The Catechists were constantly reporting that most of the children were absent from the schools. At times no children would attend for three to four weeks - they would be accompanying their parents into the gardens and bush. Hence, the attitude towards education up to now has been very negative.
As yet there are no children attending the Imonda Primary "T" School, but the Mission intends to encourage any good students from the village school at Umeda to proceed to Imonda Primary "T" School.

(iii) Social (cont'd.)

Health:
The first voluntary patients from this area arrived at the Station on 26/1/69. They were from Punda, and it was due to the combined efforts of the Administration who have been encouraging this for many years but without success, the Parish Priest who returned to Imonda from a visit here the previous day, and the Councillor of Punda.
Several women from Punda also brought their babies on the same day to visit the Infant Welfare Nurses. This involved a two day walk.
On the grimmer side, the Priest reported that one child was sufferring terribly from ulcers at Waina, and would probably die within a week or so, but the father would not bring it to the Station. This, unfortunately, is the more typical example.
I think, though that we have made a breakthrough with the people's attitude to medical treatment.

Law and Order:
The people only approach the Administration as a last resort for redress in legal matters. The traditional pay-back system is first tried. If a man has no brother to help him in a fight, or is greatly outnumbered, he will approach the Administration.
On the other hand, the constant threat of Police action has reduced the amount of killing.
Census absentees pose a problem. They are almost impossible to apprehend, as they hide in the bush. I have not prosecuted any absentees yet, nor threatened to, I merely remind the people of the reasons to come.
Any patrol attempting to apprehend a person has a very difficult task indeed. An attack is invariably attempted on the patrol. The last two patrols have been threatend, through intermediaries, that they would be attacked if any arrests were made. The other patrol last year was threatened and had to withdraw before being reinforced. Over 30 arrests were subsequently made. Refer Appendix "B".

(iv) Miscellaneous.

Attitude of the People to Administration Officers & Patrols:
In all villages patrols are given a friendly reception. However, many people are wary of the intentions of patrols. I could sense this wariness with several individuals with whom I spoke. We are not yet trusted. It is as though they are expecting us suddenly to turn round and do something unpredicted. Or perhaps they have predicted what it will be.
This attitude, however is being noticeably overcome, as we become more familiar to the people, and they gain confidence.

Sowanda Helicopter Pad:
The Sowanda Councillor approached me about building a "ples balus" for the helicopter. I asked him the reason for one, but he did not reply except to say that he wanted a helicopter to land there. I found nothing to indicate cargo cult.
It was noticed in Mr. O'Donnell's report No. 2 of 1965/66 that the Sowandas had started work on a "ples balus", and were told to stop it. Mr. O'Donnell reported that he could find nothing to indicate cargo cult at that stage.

(M.A.PRYKE)
Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WEST SEPIK Report No. 9A of 1968/69 IMONDA

Patrol Conducted by M.A.PRYKE A.D.O.

Area Patrolled KILIFAS VILLAGE.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives NIL

Duration—From 11 /12/19 68 to 13/12/19 68

Number of Days 3

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Nil

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 19/9/1968 to 12/10/68 24 days

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

Map Reference No map, submitted, milinch BEWANI fourmil Aitape

Objects of Patrol Obtain information on,
(1) How many people working alluvial mining claims
(11) How much gold had been extracted.
(111) Where was it being disposed of.

---

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21 / 3 / 1969

J E Wakefield
District Commissioner

---

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... $.....

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

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

67.16.58 (11)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams:-
Telephone:-
Our Reference 67-1-10
If calling ask for
Mr.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
18 APR 1969
RECEIVED
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

11th April, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

(10)

SUBJECT:- Imonda Patrol 9 of 68/69.

REFERENCE:- Para 6 of your 67-16-58 of 31st March 1969

Mr. Pryke is not only the most lackadaisical, he is also one of the most unproductive officers in this District. His shortcomings and a possible transfer to a station under the direct supervision of a senior officer has been discussed. Unfortunately with two exceptions one of whom goes on leave within three weeks all our Assistant District Commissioners are junior officers merely acting in the higher position. The position should improve by the end of July and it may then be possible to arrange a satisfactory transfer.

J.E. Wakeford
(J.E. Wakeford) for

District Commissioner,

Mr Welly,
For your information, please.
A copy of this letter has been placed on Mr Pryke's personal file.
RCO
21/4

(10)

67-16-58

31st March, 1969.

District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO.

PATROL NO. IMONDA 9/68-69.

Your reference 67-1-0 of 21st March, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. M.A. Pryke, Assistant District Officer, to Part of BEMBI Census Division.

This is a most unsatisfactory report.

Mr. Pryke should again be instructed that reports received from officers are an important means of assessing their capabilities in respect of approval of incremental salary increases and future promotion.

It appears to me, from reading this and previous reports, that he is extremely lackadaisical in his approach and this attitude must be considered when deliberations in respect of the above two points are being undertaken by this Headquarters.

Would you consider reposting Mr. Pryke to a station where he would be under the control of a more senior officer to enable his field experience to perhaps be used to a better advantage?

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

c.c.
Mr. M.A. Pryke,
Assistant District Officer,
Patrol Post,
IMONDA.
West Sepik District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.16.58

Department of District Administration.

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-1-10
If calling ask for
Mr.

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

21st March, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

SUBJECT:- Imonda Patrol 9 of 1968/69.

Attached please find the following documents arising out of the above patrol conducted by Mr. A. Pryke A.D.O. to the Kilifas area of the Bembi Census Division, Imonda Administrative Area.

(i) Patrol Report in duplicate;

(ii) Covering comments, 67-1-15 of 18th February, 1969 from the A.D.O. Amanab;

(iii) Copy of my comments, 67-1-10 of 20th March, 1969 to the A.D.O. Amanab.

2. For your information, please.

J. E. Wakeford
(J.E. Wakeford) per

District Commissioner.

OC
31/5

(8)

67-1-10

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

21st March, 1969.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AMANAB.

SUBJECT:- Imonda Patrol No. 9 of 1968/69.

Receipt of the Report arising out of the above patrol together with your covering comments, 67-1-15 of 18th February, 1969 is acknowledged with thanks.

2. Some comments follow:-

(i) As you say the information concerning the mining activities at Kilifas is not very satisfactory. Mr. Pryke does not appear very interested in the only peice of economic development in his Administrative Area with any solid potential. If he was then the information would have contained much more detail and moreover he would be spending some time there actively encouraging the miners. Please instruct him that when he undertakes the Bembi patrol he is to spend at least two days at Kilifas, discussing the work and encouraging the miners and also obtaining up to date information on the netire operation.

(ii) Please obtain an explanation from Mr. Pryke for the onordinate delay in submitting this report. I just cannot understand why it should take two months to compile and type a five page report which contains only two and a half foolscape pages of observations. I trust that his next situation Report and Area Study which should be of the Bembi Census Division will not only be more comprehensive and detailed but also submitted in the stipulated time period.

2. For your information and necessary action, please.

J. E. Wakeford
(J.E.Wakeford)

District Commissioner.

(7)

67-1-15.

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB
West Sepik District

18th. February 1969

District Commissioner,
West Sepik District
VANIMO.

Comments - Imonda Patrol No.9/68-69.
Nembi Census Division.

Please find Mr. Pryke's report of his visit to the Kilifas area following verbal instructions given him by the District Commissioner on the 20th. of December 1968.

This report has also taken two months to get to this office. Although the basic information found out by Mr. Pryke was passed over the radio to the District Commissioner on the radio after the officers return to the station his report should have been written and sent well before now.

The information contained in the report concerning the gold is not satisfactory. The Mining warden and myself visited the area on the 12th. of February for the Warden's Court on the claims pegged by the Kilifas people. On our visit there I found no person working their claims and no people in the village and the people had left the village and had been living in the bush for some time. After two hours searching I located three Kilifas men and the Court was heard and the claims granted as there were no objections lodged. The remainder of the village people were reported absent in the bush hunting and making gardens.

At this time I saw neither the Lulual ANGA or the Tultul AME - so I could not clarify the position regarding the amount of gold and platinum which was given or sold to T.J.Ward. This matter should have been fully investigated by Mr. Pryke when he visited the area.

The gold mining is not proceeding well at all and some stimulation in the local interest must be engendered. I was speaking with the Mining Warden and he mentioned that a local officer mines assistant might be able to be sent here for a time if accomodation was available. He has assured that there was. It is hoped that an officer is available to assist in developing native mining in the Kilifas area and in the Monri area of the Amanab Sub-District.

In an attempt to engender some interest I have tentatively arranged to go to Kilifas on the 5th. of March if aircraft transport can be arranged at which time I will collect allthe gold and platinum so far mined and parcel it up and get it off to the Mines Dept. so that the people can receive some payment and possibly realise what a good business they could have if they only got organised and did some work. If aircraft can be organised to take me in and out of Kilifas at this time it would be appreciated and I am sure the effort will be worthwhile. I could see the Tultul AME at this time and carry out a full investigation into the gold and platinum given to T.J.Ward so further actions can be started if necessary.

(6)

In the political comments in the situation report I found the Luluai's views interesting if confusing.

Are there unreported killings and fighting taking place in the Bembi area? It appears so from the officers wording in his report. He has been asked to clarify this when he next visits the area and does an area study.

The next two statements show the differences in opinion that ENSA feels concerning Local Government. He feels that it would be a good idea. However he felt that most of the people in the area were not interested in it. This is the way I would interpret his remarks as reported. I feel that the latter is the case in the Bembi as I commented in my covering letter on Mr. Lowe's area study. My comment was contra to Mr. Lowe's finding and it was requested that this point also be clarified in the next patrol to this division. This will be carried out when a patrol next patrols this whole area. I feel strongly that officers should be very careful to report what the people do feel and not to report from answers received from questions which the people answer in the affirmative to please the questioner.

Concerning the economic side of the area - Kilifas especially has a good economic future if they get organised and do some mining. I don't feel the locals are greatly interested as reported otherwise a great deal more work would have been done on the gold mining.

Concerning the trade store YURIS had for a long time lived at Kilifas and helped the mission there. The mission ~~[illegible]~~ assisted in establishing a store there at the people's request and YURIS who does come from the next village FUGUMUI helped the mission to run it. The mission did all the bookwork for him but the profits go to YURIS. This small store there helps the Mission with loading for their mission establishment there. If as reported the locals are objecting to YURIS running this store there then he will have to close down and set up shop on his own land at FUGUMUI. This store has been established some years though it is a very small concern. The store is now built on KILIFAS native land. I will investigate this matter when I visit the area on the 5th. March.

The little samples of gold etc. mined when I visited the area the other day showed a fair percentage of sand in the bottles so there could be less actual mineral than expected. I am only speaking about the couple of bottles held by the three men I found.

The Missions appear to be doing a good job in the area with the assistance they give in literacy classes and aid post work and clinics.

T.O'Donnell
Assistant District Commissioner.

cc O.I.C. Isonda.

(5)

IMONDA Patrol No. 9 of 1968/69.

Sub District: AMANAB

District: West Sepik.

Non Concil Area

Patrol Conducted by: M.A.PRYKE, A.D.O.

Area Patrolled: KILIFAS VILLAGE

Personnel Accompanying Patrol: Nil

Duration of Patrol: 11/12/68 to 13/12/68. 3 days.

Date & Duration of Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: 19/9/68 to 12/10/68 - 24 days.

Objects of Patrol: Obtain information on:
(i) How many people working alluvial mining claims
(ii) How much gold had been extracted.
(iii) Where was it being disposed of.

Total population of Kilifas: 140.

Map Reference: No map.submitted.
Milinch BEWANI
Fourmil AITAPE

Village Population Register : Not enclosed.

PATROL DIARY

(1)

IMONDA PATROL No. 9 of 1968/69.

11/12/68. 0930 departing Imonda by Aerial Tours, arriving Kilifas approx 0950.
Word sent out for Luluai and Tultul
Visiting C.M.M.I. Mission, talks with Missionary.
Discussions with Tultul and Luluai.
Sleeping Kilifas Rest House overnight.

12/12/68. At airstrip awaiting plane.
Inspection Kilifas village
Sleeping Kilifas Rest House overnight.

13/12/68. 0830 departing Kilifas, arriving Imonda 1830.
Kilifas to Watape 3½ hours (no carriers) good tracks but hilly.
Watape to Imonda 5 hours. Tracks narrow, overgrown, swampy and dissected by roots, but mostly walking along the bed of the Bapi River.
Patrol stood down.

File: 35-1-5.

(3)

Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
Amanab Sub District,
West Sepik District.

5th. February, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AMANAB.

GOLD MINING - KILIFAS.

Following verbal instructions from the District Commissioner on the Border sched on the 10/1 /68, I proceeded to Kilifas by Aerial Tours on the 11/12/68. I obtained the following information:

(i) There are only ten men working two claims - the Lulual of Kilifas, ANSA, and the Tultul, AMA. Each of these has four men working with him. Some of the other claims are being worked sporadically. Both the groups working are using dishes. They say that when the level of the river goes down, they will start using sluice boxes. This should increase the yield.

(ii) Ama's group has approximately one penicillin bottle (10 ml.) full. Ansa's group has approximately ¼ to ½ of a bottle. It is hard to judge the amount, as not all bottles were sighted by me, and there were bottles of different sizes containing different amounts.

(iii) The minerals shown to me were gold mixed with a silvery black substance. The latter was in small pebbles, and also in the form of grains about the size of very fine sand.

(iv) Ama gave one small bottle of mineral to Mr. T. Ward of Losuia, Milne Bay District who was prospecting in the area. He said he would have it analysed and send the money later.

(M.A.PRYKE)
Assistant District Officer.

Patrol Report No. 9 of 1968/69

(2)

KILIFAS VILLAGE

SITUATION REPORT.

(i) Introduction.

During this patrol I spent only two hours with the Village Officials, as they were camped several hours' walk from my camp, and wanted to return to their families that night. During this two hours, we discussed mainly the subject I had been sent to investigate, the gold mining. Apart from the Canadian Missionary and two or three people I saw during a walk through the village, I spoke to no-one else. I could not go too far from the airstrip, as I was awaiting a plane. Hence the brevity of this Report.

(ii) Political.

The following views were expressed by the Luluai:-

(a) If Australians leave the Territory, the Bembi area will rapidly revert to its former ways, notably an increase in killing and fighting.

(b) The thinking people in the Bembi wanted Local Government. He thought that the main effect of Local Government would be an increasing contact with the forces of civilization.

(c) That the great majority of the Bembi people would not benefit by increased contact with the Administration because they did not desire to change their way of life.

(iii) Economic.

The Luluai and Tultul both appeared very interested in improving the economic possibilities of the area. The Luluai said that if the people made enough money out of the gold, he intended to try to improve the road to Imonda. This, he said would enable them to get agricultural produce to market.

The Luluai also wanted to start a trade store of his own.

Trade Store - Kilifas.
Yuris Afogi of Fugumui has a trade store adjacent to the airstrip at Kilifas. The Store is on land belonging to Ansa (Luluai) of Kilifas, and his group. The C.M.M.L. Mission gives assistance to Yuri in ordering, bookkeeping etc. More detailed information is contained in the Area Study accompanying Patrol Report No. 6 of 1968/69.

There appears to be a move afoot to have the store moved to Fugumui, on to Yuri's land. Ansa intends tomstart is own store when he sells his gold, and is probably behind this move.

Cash Crops.
No cash crops are grown in this area, as the only outlet is the 1,800 foot airstrip at Kilifas. Freight is about $180 per ton to Vanimo, which makes the normal tree crops out of the question. The Administration has not yet suggested a feasible crop.

Gold Mining:
There are only two groups working their claims regularly,

and only one or two sporadically. I would estimate that only 4 to 6 ozs. of gold and another mineral thought to be platinum, which is mined simultaneously, has been won. When this is sold, there probably will be more effort put into the work, as the people see returns for their efforts. This conjecture was expressed by the Luluai. When the level of the river falls, they will start using sluice boxes, in place of dishes which they are using at the moment. This should produce a greater yield.

Cattle.
Yuris Afogi's group owns five head of cattle; 1 bull, 2 heiffers, and 2 calves. They are all run on about 2 acres, and are in extremely poor condition. Some action should be taken by D.A.S.F. to have their grazing area increased. Action under Sect. 5 (1) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance may be appropriate if such instructions are not carried out.

(iv) Social.

Education.
There is a small school at Kilifas operated by the C.M.M.L. It has about 20 pupils, teaches literacy in Pidgin only, and concentrates on Bible classes. It is run by Miss E. Thomson. The children appeared to be happy, but I was not able to judge the attitude of the adults. However, the presence of 20 students testifies to at least a partial acceptance of the school.
All students are from Kilifas and Fugumui villages. There is only one Kilifas student at Imonda primary "T" School.
After two years at Kilifas School, students are expected to go on to the Mission School at Amanab, and from there to another Mission School at Anguganak.

Health.
An unregistered Aid Post is operated by C.M.M.L. at Kilifas. It is operated from the Missionary's house and caters for the Mission's adherents. It is operated by the Missionary herself, and ~~caters~~ treats a number of sores and minor ailments. It appears to be giving very good service.

Missions.
The Christian Mission in Many Lands or C.M.M.L. is the only one operating in this village. At the time of my visit it was staffed by one Canadian woman, Miss E. Thomson. She left shortly after the patrol for a holiday, leaving the Mission unstaffed for a couple of months. Arrangements had been made for the airstrip to be maintained, and the Mission intended sending in Nurses each month for clinics. At the time of writing this report, the Mission is again staffed, this time by two women.
Apparently all members of Kilifas and Fugumui are adherents of the Mission. I could find no trace of friction between the population and the Mission.

---

(M.A.PRYKE)
Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.16.67.

(10)

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-1-10
If calling ask for
Mr.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
2 MAY 1969
HEADQUARTERS
KONEDOBU
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of District Administration,
District Office,
VANIMO,
28th, April, 1969.

The Director,
Department Of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Subject :- Imonda Patrol No.10 of 68/69.

Attached please find the following documents arising out of the above patrol undertaken by Mr.P.J. Moncrieff CPO to part of the Imonda Local Census Division.

(1) Patrol instructions, 67-1-13 of 30th, December, 1968 by the O.I.C. Imonda.

(2) Patrol Report in duplicate.

(3) Covering Comments

(a) 67-1-2 of 27 March, 1969 by the QI.C Imonda.
(b) 67-1-13 of 15 April, 1969 by the A.D.C. Amanab.

A very poor report by an officer who has since resigned from the service. I can only hope that the pending patrol to the same area by the O.I.C. Imonda is conducted in a more thourough manner and a comprehensive report submitted. An all embracing and up to date report of this important area is urgently required.

J.E. Wakeford

J.E. WAKEFORD
District Commissioner.

(11)

67-16-67

8th May, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO

PATROL NO. IMONDA 10/68-69.

Your reference 67-1-10 of 28th April, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. P.J. Moncrieff, Cadet Patrol Officer to Part of IMONDA Local Census Division.

Your comments have been noted.

(T.W. ELLIS)
DIRECTOR.

(9)

67-1-13.

Sub-District Office,
AMANAB
West Sepik District

15th. April 1969.

District Commissioner,
West Sepik District
VANIMO.

Comments Imonda Patrol Report 10 Imonda.

Please find my comments and the OIC Imonda's comments on the above report. I apologise for the late forwarding of this from Amanab but I have been involved in station inspections at Green River and Imonda since the 28th. of March and with a staff of myself only at Amanab somethings have to await my attention.

I concur with Mr. Prykes comment upon Mr. Moncrieff's attitude to his work and I feel that his resignation seals this. His report is ski mpy and fails to provide the information requested in the patrol instructions. Mr. Moncrieff's resignation possibly excuses the OIC Imonda from making elaborate comments on the poor report. There appears to be little use in commenting on anofficers report if he is never to submit another.

Mr. Pryke will shortly be visiting the border villages as part of a Census patrol of the Imonda Local census division and all villag in this area will be censused and fully administered from now onward unless a high level decision decides this should not be done. A request fo such a decision to be made was made in Amanab Patrol No 5/67-68 - letter 67-1-13 of the 12th. December 1967, but nothing was forthcoming.

In the officers visit to these villages he must make it known to the people of the area that while they live in New Guinea they would be administered by our administration but not by the Waris administration and then these people if they decide they want to be administered by Waris then they should move back west of the marker.

T.O'Donnell
Assistant District Commissioner.

(8)

67-1-10

15 APR 1969

67-1-2.

Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
Amanab Sub District,
West Sepik District.
27th. March, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AMANAB.

IMONDA PATROL No. 10 of 1968/69.

I regret the late forwarding of this Report.

I have no comments to make on the subjects raised by this patrol as my Patrol Report No. 11 fully covered all aspects.

This was Mr. C.P.O. Moncrieff's second patrol. The Report is very brief and indicates lack of interest in this aspect of his work.

Mr. Moncrieff recently resigned.

(M.A.PRYKE)
Officer in Charge

Encl.

(7)

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

PATROL REPORT.

Report Number.....IMONDA No.10 of 1968/69.

Subdistrict.....AMANAB.

District.....WEST SEPIK.

Type of Patrol.....SPECIAL.

Patrol Conducted by.F.RILEY CAO.

Area Patrolled.....PART OF IMONDA LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol.

P.J.MONCRIEFF C.P.O.
CONSTABLE KANAI 0946
CONSTABLE KUNKUNDI 3225.

Duration of Patrol..From 30/12/68 to 5/1/69.

Number of Days.....7.

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area....IMONDA No.8 of 1968/69.

Date.....3/11/68 to 10/11/68. Duration....8 DAYS.

Objects of Patrol...INTELLIGENCE.

Total Population of Area Patrolled...1733.

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Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

28/4/1969.

J. E. Waterford
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(6)

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference 67-1-13
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of District Administration,
Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
Amanab Sub District,
West Sepik District.

30th. December, 1968.

Mr. P. Moncrieff C.P.O.,
Patrol Post,
IMONDA.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

IMONDA PATROL No. 10 of 1968 / 69.

---

1. You are to accompany Mr. F. Riley, C.A.O. on a week's patrol of the border area.

2. Take a copy of the Director's 67-1-0 of the 21st. June, 1968 with you and compilea Situation Report in terms of this Circular. Also submit a Patrol Report, referring to the Departmental Standing Instructions.

3. You will be patrolling the border villages of KOK, PENDESSI, and OLAMBA. These villages, although situated in T.P.N.G. do not come under this Administration. They census at KENANDEGA Station. I have previously been approached by one David MEHO of KOK says that the people of his village wish to come under this Administration. Please try to determine whether all the people desire this, or whether it is just MEHO's idea.

4. Try to determine whether MEHO is a Headman, and if not how much influence he has. If he is a headman or leader, is it hereditary or acquired.

5. If you think that the people desire T.P.N.G. Administration, try to persuade them to build a Rest House and Police House. Tell them that we will be patrolling fairly regularly.

6. Ask the people if they have any disputes, and if they have, hear them. Try to get them to reach an amicable settlement. If you cannot, try to persuade them to come to the Station.

7. Find out all you can about these people. This can only be done by spending as much time as you can talking to them.

8. Spend one night in NAMOLA and take whatever action is necessary to prevent further deterioration of the water catchment and tank. I believe the tank leaks. Prepare a report on the condition of the s scheme and attach this as an Appendix to your Patrol Report with 3 extra copies, 2 for our files, and 1 for S.L.G.O.

(M.A.PRYDE)
Officer in Charge

(5)

IMONDA

Patrol No.10 of 1968/69.

PATROL DIARY

30/12/68 1045 Patrol departed from Imonda.
1330 Patrol arrived Namola.
Inspected water tank and catchment and issued instructions for the removal of the catchment sheets to prevent further deterioration.
Slept at Namola.

31/12/68 0845 Patrol departed for Swach-Ketjil via Sainendi.
1045 Arrived Swach-Ketjil.
Slept at Swach-Ketjil.

1/1/69 0915 Left for Cholossa.
0935 Arrived Cholosse.
Talked with villagers.
1000 Departed for Swach-Ketjil.
1020 Arrived Swach-Ketjil.
Slept at Swach-Ketjil.

2/1/69 0900 Departed for Olamba via Old Pendessi.
1035 Arrived at Olamba.
Patrol slept night in two native huts.

3/1/69 0745 Patrol departed Olamba.
Carriers took patrol supplies back to Swach-Ketjil.
0850 Arrived Pendessi and talked to villagers.
0915 Departed for Kok.
0925 Arrived at Kok ard talked to villagers.
1015 Left for Pendessi.
1030 Arrived Pendessi and held further discussions.
1100 Left for Swach-Ketjil via Old Pendessi.
1425 Arrived back at Swach-Ketjil.
Slept at Swach-Ketjil.

4/1/69 0800 Mr. Riley left for Imonda accompanied by one policeman.
1000 Departed for Epmi.
1210 Arrived Epmi 1.
Patrol sleeping at Epmi 1.

5/1/69 Sunday.
0835 Departed for Imonda.
1100 Arrived Imonda.

Patrol stood down.

File: 67-1-13

Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
Amanab Sub District,
West Sepik District.
27th. January 1969.

(4)

PATROL REPORT.

Imonda Patrol No.10 of 1968/69.

SPECIAL PATROL.

After discussions with the people of Kok we found that they were quite willing to be censussed by us, but would still census at Kenandega as well. The people wanted to be able to work in both West Irian and New Guinea. These views were expressed by most of the people, not just David Meho.

We were told that the Headman is Maij/Meho, father of David Meho. The Headman was absent from the village at the time of our visit, so I do not know how he acquired his leadership. David Meho does not appear to have much influence in the village, but he is one of the few Pidgin speakers.

The people were told that we would be patrolling regularly and would need a rest house and police house. The people seemed reluctant to build these in the village and gave the excuse that there was no flat land available. The village completely occupies the fairly flat top of a small hill. As an alternative they suggested the deserted site of Old Pendessi.

The people of Kok said that they wanted a Medical Assistant and a teacher for their area. Old Pendessi would be a good site for these services as it is fairly central to Kok, Pendessi, Olamba and Swach-Ketjil. Kok has only about thirty school-age children, which probably would not be enough to warrant a school. If the ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ school was situated at Old Pendessi there would be an adequate number for a school.

If it is desired to bring these people under the influence of this Government, they must be provided with services such as these. At the moment the only services provided in this area are provided by the Indonesians.

Imonda Patrol NO.10 of 1968/69.

SITUATION REPORT.

POLITICAL.

Local Government.

The villagers of Kok, Pendessi and Olamba are not incorporated into any Council at present. There are only about twenty people in Olamba, the rest of the people being at Swach in West Irian. The villages of Kok and Pendessi have duplicate villages of the same name in West Irian. If these people could be incorporated into a Council which produced some tangible improvement in their lives, they could eventually come to regard themselves as citizens of New Guinea, rather than as citizens of both countries.

ECONOMIC.

General Rural Development.

There is little economic development in this area. The people are mostly subsistence farmers, selling a small quantity of food to people at Kenandega. Any cash crops introduced to the area would have to produce crops of high value in relation to their weight and bulk. This is because the only means of cartage is by carrier over rough tracks. Two possibilities are chillies and tobacco.

SOCIAL.

Services.

The only service provided in this area by this Government is an aid post at Wasengla, about five hours walk away. However the people can obtain medical treatment and buy goods at Kenandega.

P.J.Moncrieff

(P.J.MONCRIEFF.)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

27th. January 1969.

INONDA

Patrol No.10 of 1968/69.

APPENDIX

NAMOLA WATER STORAGE SCHEME.

The underground plastic tank of 11,000 gallons capacity and the catchment sheets were installed as a Civic Action project by the P.I.R. in September 1968.

The tank is situated on top of a ridge on the outskirts of Namola, with the catchment sheets mounted on a wooden frame built on the side of the hill. The siting of the tank in this manner has required the building of a very high framework on the downslope. This framework is built of bush timber and secured by bush rope.

Some of the poles have broken and others have sagged. This has disturbed the slope of the catchment, allowing water to accumulate in pockets, resulting in the catchment sheets becoming torn in places. Some eyelets have also been torn out. There is also a small leak in the tank along one seam and a considerable amount of dirt inside the tank. One side of each catchment sheet has been unlashed from the framework to prevent the further accumulation of water, which would result in more eyelets and seams tearing.

The main fault of the scheme seems to be the flimsy catchment framework, necessitated by the siting of the catchment sheets on a downhill slope. If the catchment had been situated on a downward slope, with the tank at the bottom of that slope, a framework would only need to be of sufficient height for the sheets to clear the ground and to make a uniform slope. The lower framework could be more easily made rigid than the existing high structure.

There are two alternatives available in repairing this scheme. One is to pull down the catchment and tank and re-site the scheme on a downward slope as it was intended to be erected. There is a gentle slope with a flat area at the bottom of it about twenty yards away.

The other alternative is to replace most of the existing framework with a timber such as 'Kwila' and to brace the posts properly, thereby making a completely rigid structure which should last for some years.

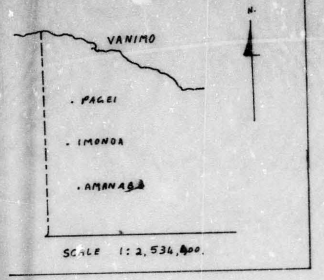
P.J. Moncrieff

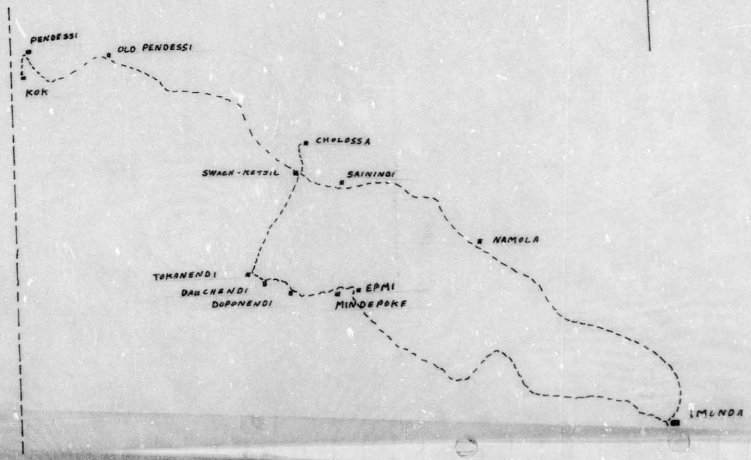
(P.J.MONCRIEFF)

Cadet Patrol Officer.

27th. January 1969.

IMONDA PATROL NUMBER 10. OF 196 69.




MAP TO ACCOMPANY
REPORT OF IMONDA
PATROL NO. 10. OF 1968/69

DRAWN BY
PETER J MONCRIEFF

DATE 28TH JAN. 1969
SCALE 1:100,000.

PATROL REPORT

1968-1969

IMONDA- 12

K.A. Brown

Part Imonda L.

67-16-75

18th June, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO.

PATROL NO. IMONDA 12/68-69.

Your reference 67-1-10 of 28th May, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. K.A. Brown, Deputy District Commissioner, to Part of Imonda Local Census Division.

Contents of report have been dealt with under separate correspondence.

In Mr. Pryke's interest would you please inform him to ensure that he includes all relevant details of what action he takes, whilst on patrols, in the body of his reports. It is pleasing to note that he is carrying out such effective field work.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(9)

67. 16. 75

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 6791-10
If calling ask for
Mr.

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION
9 JUN 1969
HEADQUARTERS
KONEDOBU
PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of District Administration.

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

28th May, 1969.

The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU

SUBJECT:- Imonda Patrol No. 12 of 1968/69.

Attached please find in duplicate copies of a report arising out of the above patrol conducted by Mr. K. Brown to the border area of the Imonda Administrative Area. I am also attaching a copy of a report by Mr. F. Riley C.A.O. at Imonda.

2. The patrol which was of a special nature was mounted because of reports that on two occasions Indonesian armed patrols had crossed into T.P.&N.G. visiting Kok and Pendessi villages. The reports were confirmed and are subject of Intelligent Reports which have been forwarded to the appropriate authorities.

3. In respect of Mr. Brown's recommendations I wish to advise

(i) Regular patrols will be mounted. This has been my intention since the report of Indonesian armed parties was first received;

(ii) Patrolling officers will be instructed to keep patrol equipment to a bare minimum;

(iii) A good Malay Pidgen interpreter will be difficult to obtain. They are very few and far between especially those who can be trusted to interpret impartially.

(iv) A Rural Development Submission in respect of a vehicular road Imonda Dauchendi and motor bike tracks for subsequent upgrading to vehicular road standards in the general Swach-Ketij and Kok areas was forwarded to the Works Manager some 6 to 8 weeks ago.

4. I am pleased to read Mr. Brown's comment on Mr. Prykes work in the general Imonda area. I only wish Mr. Pryke would mention such things in his reports - unless he does so it is impossible for his senior officers to gauge his job performance in the field.

12/1

J.E. Wakeford
(J.E. Wakeford)
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

(5)

| | |
|---|---|
| REPORT NO : | IMONDA NO.12 of 1968/1969. |
| SUB-DISTRICT : | AMANAB. |
| DISTRICT : | SEPIK WEST |
| TYPE OF PATROL : | BORDER SPECIAL. |
| PATROL CONDUCTED BY : | K.A. BROWN. D.D.C. |
| AREA PATROLLED : | PART OF IMONDA LOCAL. |
| PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL: | Mr. F. RILEY CAO.<br>Sub-Inspector. J. TARIHUN.<br>10 members RP & NGC. |
| DURATION OF PATROL : | 17th May, to 21st May, 1969. |
| NO OF DAYS: | 5 |
| LAST DDA PATROL | May 1969 (still in progress) |
| OBJECTS OF THE PATROL : | Border Surveillance. |
| TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED: | 800 |

---

Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

26/5/69

J.E. Wakeford
J.E. Wakeford.
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

District Office,
VANIMO.
25th May, 1969.

District Commissioner,
District Office,
VANIMO.

IMONDA PATROL No.12. of 1968/1969.
BORDER AREA.

INTRODUCTION.

The purpose of this patrol was to check reports that two Indonesian patrols had crossed into Australian Territory on 5th and 12th May, 1969, and to show to village people in the area an Administration patrol of some strength.

DIARY.

17th May, 1969.

Arrived IMONDA ex PAGEI 0945 with Sub-Inspector Tarihun. Prepared patrol gear and received final instructions from District Commissioner 1300. Left station 1400 with Messrs Tarihun and Riley (CAØ) and 10 police. Arrived DAUCHENDI 1700 paid off carriers and camped. Questioned people in evening. Slept DAUCHENDI.

18th May, 1969.

Left DAUCHENDI 0900 after some difficulty in getting carriers. Arrived SWACH-KETIJ 1015. Had to repack gear as people unwilling to carry beyond this point, finally left 1215 arriving OLAMBA 1430 after very hard climb. Questioned local people. Slept OLAMBA.

19th May, 1969.

Spent day questioning Marcus Kafudij, a West Irian refugee, and three people from KOK and PENDESSI who had spoken to members of Indonesian patrols. Checked tracks out of OLAMBA . Slept OLAMBA.

20th May, 1969.

Left 0550 with Sub-Inspector Tarihun and 5 police for PENDESSI and KOK. Majority of people absent from villages making sago. Examined house Indonesian patrol entered at Pendessi and checked reports with people available. Returned OLAMBA 1000 broke camp and returned to DAUCHENDI 1400. Slept DAUCHENDI.

21st May, 1969.

Left DAUCHENDI 0730 arriving IMONDA 1030. Spent afternoon checking reports. Slept IMONDA.

22nd May, 1969.

Left IMONDA 0800 for VANIMO by Cessna.

REPORT ON BORDER CROSSINGS.

Earlier reports submitted by CAO Mr Riley from IMONDA that two Indonesian patrols visited PENDESSI and KOK villages on 5th and 12th May, 1969, respectively, were confirmed.

Details ascertained from three eye witnesses are as follows :-

5th May, 1969.

About noon five Indonesian men dressed in green drabs and green caps entered PENDESSI village. The leader had four stripes and was described as a 'lapun' with a moustache. He was carrying a pistol. Three other members carried sub-machine guns and one a rifle. The patrol entered the house of Joseph Maij and his mother Wen. They placed their weapons on the beds. I examined this house and it contained four beds made from sago frond stems. Joseph was asked if he had any sugar cane and coconuts and he replied there were none in the village.

In the course of the conversation the patrol leader asked Joseph where the border marker was located and he states he replied that they had already passed it. He was then told by the leader that they were looking for the Luluai of Waris, ISAAC. He was questioned about the track to IMONDA and the villages en route. One of the patrol members mentioned to Joseph that the IMONDA local area had previously been administered by the Dutch and so now should come under Indonesian jurisdiction. He states he replied that the area came under the Administration of Papua and New Guinea and was visited by Administration patrols. The leader replied that if they met an Australian party that they would not cause trouble by shooting.

During the period of the patrols visit at Pendessi all members did not act aggressively or become angry with any of the people.

This information was corroborated by Joseph's mother Wen who went to pass the news to Marcus Kafudij as soon as the patrol returned.

12th May, 1969.

Again about noon an Indonesian patrol of 6 visited KOK village. They were similarly dressed to party which visited Pendessi a week earlier. The description of the Patrol leader indicates that he was the same NCO. Identical weapons were carried except the additional member who carried a rifle.

My informant was AMATUS LUNGK of KOK. He stated that apart from himself, one other man and two women were only people in the village when the patrol arrived. All others were out making sago.

The patrol asked for coconuts and were given one each. They paid for these in Indonesian currency. I exchanged my torch for some of them.

(2)

AMATUS states that the patrol leader asked him if KOK village had been visited by Administration patrols and he replied in the affirmative. The OIC of IMONDA had visited the village a few weeks earlier and the people had constructed a Rest House at his request. The patrol had had a look at the Rest House. The assurance that in the event of meeting an Australian party they would not fire their weapons was repeated to AMATUS. The leader explained his presence by the fact that they were looking for Luluai ISAAC.

My informant further stated that he had asked them why they had really come across into Australian Territory and they just laughed. He confirmed that the patrolacted in a friendly manner.

MARCUS JOSEPH KAFUDIJ.

He is an ex Catholic Mission teacher from Waris. He has built a small camp in the bush about half an hours walk from OLAMBA. His wife MARIA and three children are with him. Mrs Kafudij appears to be expecting another child. He asked me how his application for Permissive Residency was progressing. I recommend this man and his family be moved to YAKO.

COMMENTS.

My informants were fairly reliable but interpretation was tedious due to limited Pidgin spoken by the people in the area. I had to rely on carriers. The man that I was to use as an interpreter ran off into the bush when I arrived at SWACH-KETIJ.

A man PETRUS of WAINDA had reported he was told by his relation (A West Irian Luluai) that 40 Indonesians wearing red berets had crossed the border. This rumour had quickly spread in the DAUCHENDI area. Our arrival with three officers and 10 police no doubt confirmed in their minds that something was going on. This accounted for their reluctance to carry. Only one man would go with me to KOK and only then on the understanding he walked well behind the patrol.

On our return Councillors expressed concern over the crossings and asked if the patrols were likely to come as far as IMONDA. I assured them that regular patrols such as mine would visit the area.

It is of course a matter of conjecture whether the Indonesian patrols crossed against instructions from the OIC at WARIS.

Another observation I made after spending some time at PAGEI and IMONDA is that there is a possibility that the Catholic section of the communities near UBRUP, WARIS and ARSO are being persecuted by officials.

In discussions with refugees at SECHOTCHIAU I learned two were Catholic Mission teachers (ex UBRUP) and had left after a West Irian official (No.2. Kiap) had informed Indonesian OIC that they were connected with the Freedom Movement. All in the party of 17 were Catholic, one youth claimed he had been an Altar-Boy at Sukarnopura.

Marcus Joseph Kafudij left Waris under similar circumstances.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. A regular patrol (approx monthly) should visit area between IMONDA and KOK and DAUCHENDI and OEM. Apart from normal border surveillance and intelligence the patrols should ensure local population is kept informed. There is a tendency for these people to panic at reports of crossings by Indonesian patrols.
2. Patrol gear should be kept to a bare minimum due to reluctance on part of people to carry. The terrain between SWACH-KETIJ and KOK is difficult.
3. A good Malay- Pidgin interpreter should be available to patrols.
4. Funds obtained to complete vehicular road between IMONDA and DAUCHENDI and for construction of properly sloped bridle track between SWACH=KETIJ and KOK.

CONCLUSION.

The OIC at IMONDA, Mr Pryke is doing very good work in improving village housing, hygiene and sanitation in the general IMONDA area and I believe this is having a good effect on the people.

K.A. Brown.
Deputy District Commissioner.

PATROL POST
IMONDA
WEST SEPIK DISTRICT.
23/5/69.

(8)

IMONDA PATROL REPORT
NO. 2 OF 69.

| | |
|---|---|
| PATROL CONDUCTED BY. | MR. K. BROWN D.D.C. |
| AREA PATROLLED | BORDER AREA. |
| PERSONELL ACCOMPANYING PATROL. | MR.F. RILEY (C.A.O.)<br>SUB INSPECTOR TARIHUM<br>10 MEMBER OF R.P.N.G.C. |
| OBJECT OF PATROL | TO CHECK BORDER CROSSING BY INDONESIAN PERSONELL. |
| MAP | BORDER (SPECIAL) SHEET/1 |

F.W. RILEY
S.B.O.

(7)

PATROL NO. 5 OF69

PATROL DIARY.

17/5/69. 1300. PATROL DEPARTED IMONDA.
1530. ARRIVED WASENGLA.(CAMPED OVERNIGHT)

18/5/69. 0800. DEPARTED WASENGLA.
0930. ARRIVED SWACH-KETJIL.
1200. DEPARTED SWACH-KETJIL.
1500. ARRIVED OLAMBA.

19/5/69. 0800. INTERVIEW LOCALS.
1300. SMALL PATROL TOWARDS KOK.
1600. INTERVIEWED MORE LOCALS.

20/5/69. 0600. PATROL DEPARTED FOR KOK AND PENDESSI.
1000. DEPARTED FOR SWACH-KETJIL.
1200. DEPARTED FOR WASENGLA. (CAMPED OVERNIGHT.)

21/5/69. 0630. DEPARTED WASENGLA.
0930. ARRIVED IMONDA.

(6)

Amatus said that he asked them what did they come across the Border for he said they did not answer only laughed.
He said that they brought some coconuts from them and paid for them with Indonesian money. Amatus said that they wore green uniforms with green caps and said that they had a patch on their arm with (SILAWANGIS) marked on it.
He said they carried the following weapons.
One Pistol, Three Rifles, Three Sub Machine Guns.

Wen mother of Joseph of Pendessi T.P.N.C. said the patrol on the 6/5/69 came into her house and put down their guns and sat on the bed, they asked her about villages, she said they wore green uniforms and that there was five in the patrol. She said that when they left she went through the bush to warn Marcus Kafudij who has a house he has built and living in while he awaits the answer of his application to live in T.P.N.G.

REMARKS.

1. Letter written by Kafudij attached.
2. Part of money paid for Coconuts attached.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



# PATROL REPORT

District of ....West Sepik.... Report No. ....13 of 1968/69....

Patrol Conducted by ....M.A. PRYKE, Assistant District Officer....

Area Patrolled ....Imonda Local Census Division....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ....Mr. F.C. Anglin, A.D.C. (Part only)

Natives ....7 members R.P.N.G.C. 1 Hospital Orderly. 1 Interpreter.

Duration—From 22 / 4 / 19 69 to 14 / 7 / 1969 (Broken)

Number of Days ....45....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? ....No....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 15 / 1 / 1969

Medical .... 2 / / 19

Map Reference ....Border (Special) Sheet 1....

Objects of Patrol ....(1) Improve Hygiene, Standard Living, (2) Area Study, (3) Census Revision (4) Build Fish Ponds (5) Start Chillis growing.

---

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

15/10/1969

James W. Kent
a/ 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 ....

GFB:BT

67-16-93

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU. PAPUA.

12th December, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO.

PATROL NO. IMONDA 13/68-69

Your reference 67-1-10 of 15th October, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. M.A.Pryke, Assistant District Officer, to IMONDA LOCAL Census Division.

Mr. Pryke displays a keen interest in the development and progress of the IMONDA area.

The report contains detailed information on the small villages adjacent to the Border, and the 'Leadership' section of the Area Study is very well presented.

The patrol maps are neat and highly informative.

A good report of an effective patrol.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.

c.c. Mr. M.A. Pryke,
Patrol Post,
IMONDA. West Sepik District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

67-16.93

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-1-10

If calling ask for

Mr.....



Department of District Administration.

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

15th October, 1969

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU

IMONDA PATROL No. 13 of 1968/69

Forwarded herewith are the following documents arising out of the abovementioned patrol to the Imonda Local census division conducted by Mr. M.A. Pryke, Assistant District Officer IMONDA.

1) Patrol Report in duplicate;

2) Covering memorandum 67-1-13 of 21st August, 1969 from the O.I.C. Imonda to the A.D.C. Amanab;

3) Copy of covering memorandum 67-1-2 of 1st September 1969 from the A.D.C. Amanab;

4) Copy of memorandum 67-1-10 of 14th October 1969 to the A.D.C. Amanab;

The present Assistant District Commissioner Amanab Sub-District, advises that there were no written Patrol Instructions issued prior to this patrol - that the former A.D.C. Amanab who was in charge of the Sub-District issued verbal instructions only to Mr. Pryke prior to his commencing the patrol. The former A.D.C. is no longer in this District.

The only further action I wish to take in respect of the report is to bring to your attention the recommended alteration to the Village Directory as detailed at page 6 of the A.D.C.'s covering memorandum 67-1-2 of 1st September, 1969. I agree with this recommendation. The listed Census Division is IMONDA LOCAL, 4. (Upper Sepik Open Electorate): refer page 77 of the Village Directory. Should you agree, the additions could be added at the next reprint.

James W. Kent
.....
(James W. Kent)
a/District Commissioner

(51)

67-1-10

District Office,
VANIMO,
West Sepik District.

15th October, 1969

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AMANAB

IMONDA PATROL No. 13 of 1968/69

Receipt of the Situation Report and Area Study arising out of the above patrol conducted by Mr. A.Pryke, Assistant District Officer, IMONDA to the Imonda Local Census Division is acknowledged with thanks.

It is unfortunate that the patrol had to be broken and then resumed so many times but it is realised that Border contingencies arising during the period covered by the patrol could not be avoided and, through necessity, were given priority over other duties. This, of course is neither satisfactory to the inhabitants of the area nor the patrolling officer. It is hoped that a "quiet" time is experienced along the Border and future patrols to the area can be conducted leisurely and uninterupted.

Mr. Pryke is to be commended for the way in which he applied himself in conducting the patrol, despite the interuptions, in the time available to him.

Your covering comments are most satisfactory, however, there are a few points I wish to add.

AREA STUDY

Under the leading of Social Groupings it would have been of value had Mr. Pryke listed the actual names of the languages spoken within the area - assuming the people do have names for their languages.

Under Leadership - the brief histories of the actual leaders are well presented and detailed.

Political development within the area will be slow. It will require constant painstaking efforts by patrolling officers out of IMONDA. Your idea of having patrols concentrate on general education - particularly that relating to political and local Government is a good one. This is one field of their overall development that can be carried out within this economically depressed area without allocations of large sums of monies.

....2/

(50)

Practical education is needed to give the people something tangible to grasp and help them understand . An active Council can do much to assist in the political sphere. Officers should not be discouraged if tangible results are not immediately apparent. The Border villages with their former influence by the Dutch Administration together with their apprehension of Indonesian infiltrations creat a political problem that will need careful handling. Much time spend amoungst these people by understanding and sympathetic patrolling officers will help alleviate the present situation.

The economic restrictions mentioned by Mr. Pryke under the heading "Expanding the Economy" cover the growing of cash crops such as coffee and cocoa which would be susceptable to exotic plant diseases and pests which are believed to exist west of the border. D.A.S.P. do not allow these crops to be planted within the 20 mile "buffer" zone for the protection of plantations elsewhere in the Territory. This is unfortunate, but we must abide by the ruling for the greater protection of the general economy of the country. Rubber is not encouraged as it is far from an economical crop at current prices.

The District Rural Development Officer, VANIMO, has nothing against the people growing chillies as a cash crop. However, he makes the following observations:-

1) The figures quoted by the former District Agriculture Officer, mentioned in Mr. Pryke's Report are for optimum conditions.

2) The current prices paid for the small dried "birds-eye" chillies is 20¢ per pound and for medium sized chillies is 14¢ per pound. D.A.S.P. will buy all the chillies that can be produced in the Imonda area.

3) There is an extremely large amount of work involved in cultivating chillies and a tremend us amount of supervision will be required in the Imonda Area.

4) Difficulty may be experienced in the drying of the chillies because of the high rainfall within the area. If the chillies are not properly dried a lowering in prices will result.

5) D.A.S.P. are extremely short of trained staff and feel that what staff is available to them could be better utilised in other areas where economic potential is readily discernible.

The growing of chillies as a means to earn a cash income is worthy of an attempt. All avenues in such an economically depressed area must be tried. The people will, more than likely, not make a fortune, but with encouragement and assistance from whatever staff is available the people should benefit.

As you know, rice is being encouraged by D.A.S.P. If this is grown along with a cash crop such as chillies, it may not matter to any extent if the producer does consume most of his rice produced during the first few years. It will improve their diet and the chillies can be used as the money earner.

The District Rural Development Officer also advises that his Department is considering the introduction of a cash crop called "BIXA" within the Border areas. BIXA is an ingredient used in the manufacture of lipstick. You may care to obtain further details from the D.A.S.P. on this matter.

.....3/

(19)

SITUATION REPORT

I hope consideration has been given to the maintenance of the IMONDA-KILIFAS road once it has been built. The road would appear planned to pass through an area of relatively little population.

Attempts should again be made to contact the people of MIWK and POLBOA (T.P.N.G. side of the Border) to ascertain their intentions of establishing themselves either in West Irian or T.P.N.G. Should they care to settle this side of the Border consideration will be given to their inclusion within the Imonda Local Census Division.

Have the hours of the Clinic at Imonda been amended to render further assistance to local people? This can be done without creating too much fuss. I agree/your covering comments on this matter.

Regarding paragraph (IV) at page 9 of the Situation Report it is not difficult to see from Mr. Fryke's comment that he is strongly implying that the D.D.O. was telling an untruth concerning the projector. His further comment "This is typical of the support we get from the District Office", is unwarranted and borders on insolence and disrespect. Such contemptuous remarks will not be tolerated and Mr. Fryke should be reminded of his position.

If the officer has a legimate complaint then he has the correct channels through which to forward that complaint for attention. A separate memorandum detailing the basis for any such complaint is the correct procedure.

The facts were as stated - the projector was being used for testing purposes and the unit would have been returned for the course had it been available.

Mr. Fryke does not give any reasons for the recommended changes in spelling of MINDEMAK and KOMODA and therefore, I do not recommend that the changes be made to the Village Directory at this stage. However, I do agree that KOAUK, MANOA and UM be included in the Village Directory so that if the Secretary agrees to this, the Directory listing for the IMONDA Local Census Division will read as detailed at page 5 of your covering comments. I will bring this to the Secretary's attention.

The Camping Allowance Claims have been onforwarded for payment.

James W. Kent
(James W. Kent)
a/District Commissioner.

c.c. O.I.C.,
IMONDA

67-1-2

Department of The Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Sub District Office,
AMANAB.
West Sepik District.

1st September, 1969.

The District Commissioner,
West Sepik District Headquarters,
VANIMO.

PATROL : IMONDA - NO.13-1968/69.

Enclosed please find three copies of a report and covering memo on a patrol into the Imonda Local Census Division. The patrol was conducted by Mr. M. A. Pryke, acting District Officer who was accompanied, for six days (four nights), by myself.

The report was received at this office on 22nd August, 1969, and Appendix A and D (the maps) on 29th August. Mr. Pryke has been requested to make a better attempt at having the report finialised within fourteen days of a patrol being demounted.

The following comments are pertinent:-

COVERING MEMO:

It was necessary, at the end of June, to lay down a date when the patrol would be completed and the patrolling Officer appears quite concerned that many of the aims he set himself were not carried out. These aims included such prolonged projects as complete rebuilding of, and the establishment of "model" Villages.

1. The patrol was originally mounted on 22nd April, and upon discussing the work with the Officer, I was informed that it would be September before the patrol would be complete.....a total of almost five months. In the meantime the other two thirds of the Administrative area (and the office) would see little of the one Officer stationed at Imonda. (Although, since the completion of the patrol, a second Officer has been posted to the station.)

2. The Imonda Local Census Division, being situate close to the station, sees a great deal of Officers and the people have little distance, (in comparison to those of the Bembi, for example) to travel, in seeking solutions to their problems.

3. The area is bisected by monthly border liaison patrols. It is planned that these patrols will take a different route on each occasion and that they will spend more time in the area than what they are at present doing.

4. Although the actual rebuilding of a village by a patrol may assist in defeating health, hygiene and sanitation problems for a short time, it is felt little long lasting effect will be seen as people are not doing this work on their own accord.

/2.....

(47)

5. Patrols mounted within the Sub District are likely to be recalled at short notice for attention to urgent border matters. A protracted patrol is therefore more likely to be interrupted....as did, in fact, happen on at least four occasions during the patrol under discussion. This "coming and going" places extra inconvenience on the people, as they can have no idea as to when to anticipate a patrol's arrival. (The people of the are concerned are subsistence gathers, hence a great deal of travel is often involved in a patrol's change of plans.)

6. As stated by Mr. Pryke, I prefer to see a patrol enter an area and spend from two to three nights at each village or rest house. In that time it is possible to commence projects (for example the actual building of an acceptable type of toilet), and then leave instructions specifying certain work to be carried out. A follow up Officer then does a similar patrol some two to three months later, checking on work done, policing of that not done, encouraging to do more, and in particular, assisting those who have shown that they are prepared to help themselves. If the staff situation permits, as it now does at Imonda, a third patrol would enter the area some six months later again. It is emphasised that these patrols would not be rushed nor would they spend protracted periods in a village actually carrying out and supplying the labour necessary for all that is required. It is felt that two to three nights would be a "happy medium" and that this time would enable a patrol to educate and give assistance.

AREA STUDY:

(A) INTRODUCTION

(a) Para. 2. : The average annual rainfall at Imonda is 85.93 inches.

(c) Para. 2. : It would appear that the patrolling Officer is not aware that Luluais must be appointed by the Secretary. A request for the names and a brief history of those recommended to be appointed has been requested.

(B) POPULATION

(a) : No Neo Natal Mortality Rate is quoted and Appendix "C" consists of "Visible and Definite Pregnancies". It would not be an easy task to ascertain the figure requested. As with the remainder of the Sub District, the people show reluctance to discuss such matters and the women will shamelessly deny being pregnant at the time of the previous patrol. It could well be that the situation is similar to that in the immediate Lumi area i.e. the newly born are not recognised by the village until such time as they become attentive to their surroundings.

/3.....

(D) LEADERSHIP
(b) : David Mui Meho has a magnetic personality and is a most intelligent person. Both the Dutch and Indonesian Administrations realised this and trained him in youth leadership. From my experiences of Mr. Meho, I would be most careful in dealing either with or through him. All border situations/reports etc. seem to hinge on this gentleman's name and I have no doubt that he would use any favourable situation to further his own ends and I can quote one incident that places his trustworthiness in doubt.

(H) MISSIONS
(b) Para. 2. : Having met the Priest In Charge at Wasengla (a Father Dargan) and examined the work he has well under way in the short time he has been in the area, I am sure that this man cannot fail in his attempts to give something to the people he is working with. It is hoped this initial enthusiasm does not wear off nor the Bishop realise his worth and cause a transfer, once the initial work is done.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS
(a) Roads,
Para. 3.: A submission requesting $2,000.00 of Rural Development Funds for the construction of a tractor road from Imonda to Namola and motor cycle tracks from Imonda through Old Epmi, Epmi, Onrol, Namola, and Sainendi to Swack Ketzil and from Old Epmi through Mindepoke andDoponendi to Tokonendi has been approved by the District Co-ordinating Committee and numbered N17 on the District Plan. The Officer In Charge, Imonda has been requested to investigate possible tensions to and upgrading of these roads for inclusion in the plan for 1970/71.

(L) POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT
Para. 1-3. : Patrolling by responsible Officers cannot fail to do good in an area such as that reported upon. If the present staff position at Imonda remains at the present two men, this patrolling will be carried out. These patrols will be concentrating on general education - particularly that relating to political and local government.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA
(e) (i) (j) : Other cash earnings that could well be included are patrol expenditure (estimated at $500.00 in past twelve months) and that income received through labours etc. performed on behalf of the Mission at both Imonda and Wasengla (estimated at $1,000.00)

Including the above, the average per capita income reaches $2.42, or $7.98 per adult male (the ratio of adult males to the total population being 1:3.3).

The tax rate of seventy cents per simple family is therefore 7.7% of the estimated income of that family.....well within the broad rule limit of 10%.

/4.....

(N) EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) : It is not understood what is meant by "economic restriction". I know of no restrictions, placed on cash crops although cattle are not to be moved either to, from or within the border area.

(d) (i) (ii) : It is the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries' policy to promote rice in the Imonda area. A project was commenced; but failed to "get off the ground", and as a result, the Agricultural Assistant transferred from the area.

The present situation is that, the Officer In Charge is promoting chillies and D.A.S.F.....rice. It seems the people have summed up the position and hence nothing is being done.

Chillies may well be a good crop for non-farmers to tend; but as stated, airfreight costs will not assist the situation. On the other hand, the rice production for many years, would be used locally and the grower would have the choice to sell his product or consume it himself. (See "Diet" Page 8 of Situation Report.)

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Para. 1/2. : The villages of KUAUK, MANOA and UK are the only Census Units of the Imonda Local Census Division not included in the Walsa Council. If the Council decided to extend its boundaries, these villagers would be the first to be requested to join, however, it is agreed that the matter be left in obeyance until such time the Council can offer something to these people.

The MANOA people will have to accept the fact that they are living in this Country and are expected to participate in its development. As these people have not, as yet, made up their minds, I am inclined to believe they may never do so, and try to get the best out of both Administrations. The situation is full of problems.

(Q) FACILITIES

(ii) Para. 5. : The Public Works Department's trailer may well now be repaired. A similar situation at Amanab has been corrected in the past few days.

Para. 3. : Electrical power at Imonda is reticulated six and a half hours per day.

/5.....

SITUATION REPORT:

(1) POLITICAL
Para. 2. : Having had both Members of the House of Assembly elected unopposed at the last elections, the people missed out on the benefits of the experience of an election. The position should be very different at the next elections in 1972. At present Mr. Langro is showing little, if any, interest in the Sub District and the Open Electrate Member, Mr. Iwoksim has made only one trip through the same area and then moved off only one airstrip.

(a) Para. 1/2. : The Watape and Simog people have only recently been included in the Imonda Local Census Division having been in the Bembi Census Division. It will mean very little extra work to have both the Imonda Local and Bembi patrols visit them. As stated, the road should lessen the isolation.

(b) (c) (d) (e) : The solution to the problems in each area is contact by patrols. This will be done.

(ii) HEALTH
Para. 4. : The villages in the Imonda Local Census Division are perhaps the cleanest in the Sub District. This is a result of the patrol. Follow up patrols will ensure that this work is continued and the villages remain in their present condition.

Para. 5. : In "killing off" all pigs in the area, the problems created will be worse than those at present.

Education followed by policing of the Council Rule, in that either the pigs or the villages are fenced to keep the animals out of the living areas, is the answer. It might be that the Councillors are going a little too far in supporting the hygiene/sanitation problems. A dangerous situation could result.

DIET
Para. 4/5/6 : No doubt the hours at the Clinic could be extended or amened to give further assistance; however, I am not in agreement with the way in which the matter was brought to the attention of the Orderlies concerned. The Council is creating an awkward situation if it feels it can call Public Servants to meetings and either ask or demand explanations for certain actions. In doing this, the Council is using "officiousness" in combating the same problem. It is felt that the Council will have to be educated in the diplomatic approach to such subjects.

(iii) LAW AND ORDER
Para. 3. : At present all persons sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment are held at the Amanab Corrective Institutuation. It would be interesting to gauge the effect this has on the crime rate or the reporting of offences.

/6.....

APPENDICES A AND D:

The maps are the result of many hours of concentrated effort by the patrolling Officer. Most villages (in particular those of the border area) have been pinpointed by compass and pace survey. The map is considered far more accurate than the "Border Series 2, Edition 3". The differences in the maps are obvious. A difficult aspect of patrol work well done.

APPENDIX B:

The villages of SIMOG and WATAPE have already been included in the village directory.

It is recommended that KUAUK, MANOA and UM be included.

The amendments to the villages of MINDEPOKE and KOLOSA are not recommended as the changes offered are minor. It is thought if a limit is not placed on such changes, the Village Directory will never "settle down".

If the above recommendations are adopted, the Directory will read:-

DAONDA
DAUCHENDI
DAUNDI
DOPONENDI
EPMI
IMONDA
KOLOSA
KUAUK
MACHENDI
MANOA
MINDEPOKE
NAMOLA
OMOL
SAINENDI
SIMOG
SWACH-KETJIL
TOKONENDI
UM
WAINDA
WATAPE
YUWETLA

CENSUS STATISTICS:

The Village Population Register has been checked and all additions etc. found to be correct.

A typing error on Page 3 (Villagers to be included") has been noticed. In Section 3 (Populations), WATAPE should read:-
1:2:10:4:12:10:-:7:47:29:2:7:24:23:52:36:135:1.60.

/7.....

KUAUK, MANOA and UM, although censused, have not been included in the totals. On the other hand, SIMOG and WATAPE should have been included into totals on Page 2. The amended totals now read:-

Section 1:-

2:3:4:6:1:2:1:4:8:10:7:9:70:57:17:49:16:37.

Section 2:-
1:-18:3:-:-:69:-:12:[illegible]:-:21:-:3:-:-:-:1:-:-:-:-:-:-.

Section 3:-
39:30:173:161:163:144:111:127:508:442:70:86:520:462:660:

531:2173.

CAMPING ALLOWANCE CLAIMS:

The patrol diary states thirty seven (37) nights camped out. The necessary amendments to the claim have been made.

Attached please find a camping allowance claim for myself for the periods spent with the patrol. (i.e. 24/6 - 26/6; 13/7 - 15/7; four nights.)

The report shows a considerable improvement on similar work submitted in the past by Mr. Pryke. The Area Study is comprehensive and well written. Perhaps the Situation Report leaves a little to be desired and more attention could be paid to the quoting of facts (i.e. power hours etc.) and the following of instructions (i.e. the non-inclusion of villages in the census figures totals).

The area is at a difficult stage of its development. The Walsa Local Government Council is now reaching a point where time and care will have to be spent on it. This will be done.

In dealing with the border and its problems, Officers will need to show care that the situation is not exaggerated and this, in turn, does not "rub off" on to the people and cause anxiety and unrest. Unfortunately the people will have to live with the situation and the responsibility is on this Department to assist in their problems, not create them.

Forwarded for your information, please.

F. C. ANGLIN
Assistant District Officer.

cc : OIC
IMONDA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(41)

Telephone
Telegrams
Our Reference 67-1-13.
If calling ask for
Mr.

Department of District Administration.
Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
Amanab Sub District,
West Sepik District.

21st. August, 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
AMANAB.

PATROL REPORT IMONDA No. 13 of 1968/69.

1. The above Patrol covered the Imonda Local Census Division as defined in the Village Directory, plus the villages of Watape and Simog which you recommended be included in this Census Division (your 14-1-3 of 29/8/68) and the newly censused villages of Kuauk*, Manoa and Um*

2. Forwarded herewith is the Patrol Report which consists of:

Patrol Cover
F.O.J.
Diary
Area Study
Situation Report
Appendix "A" - Patrol Map
" "B" - Village Directory Amendments
" "C" - Visible and definite pregnancies
" "D" - Map of Tracks and Distances.
" "E" - Elephantiasis Imonda Local Census Division.
Camping Allowance Claim.

3. Extent to which aims of the patrol achieved.

The aims of the Patrol were far from fully achieved, owing to the early recall of the Patrol.

(i) Village Sanitation:

Sanitation was upgraded significantly in the following villages:
Swach-Ketjil, Kolosa, Yuwetla, Dauchendi, Tokonendi, Wainda.

In the villages of Mindepoke, Doponendi, and Epmi there has been an improvement, but the toilet situation has not been solved (high water table).

Daonda, Simog, and Watape were almost completely rebuilt on my arrival due to prior visits and instructions, and the housing is most satisfactory. Toilets, however, had not been built on my arrival. Instructions have been given, but I anticipate that these will have to be carried out under supervision at a later date.

Namola, Sainendi, Omol, Machendi, Daundi and Imonda were unhygienic and in bad repair - toilets were lacking orworse, shallow unsealed pits in the centre of the village, the bush encroached on the village, and bananas and other food plants harboured vermin right in the village. In the time allowed to

* Dutch spelling Kok, and Oem.

the patrol I was unable to do anything about it apart from advising Councillors to issue orders under the Walsa Council Sanitation and Hygiene Rule. This is not satisfactory, as toilets will not be built to specifications or be hygienically sited. Problems of drainage and rubbish disposal should also be discussed between the Councillor and D.D.A. officer before being put into effect.

(ii) Agriculture.

Sites were chosen for fish ponds for Doponendi, Dauchendi and Tokonendi villages, but I was unable to carry out the work as I was instructed to complete the patrol in the shortest possible time.

A quantity of Birds Eye chillie seed was dried and was to be planted in a nursery at Dauchendi, but this also fell through owing to the above instructions.

I am not willing to let the people attempt to carry out these projects without supervision, as they would almost certainly fail, and it is more difficult to resurrect a failed project than it is to start from scratch.

(iii) Political Education:

This was painstakingly carried out, but without the assistance of any aids.

The villages in which I spent a lot of time, Mindepoke, Doponendi, Dauchendi, Tokonendi, Swach-Ketjil and Kolosa were spoken to on three or four different occasions, talks lasting from one hour to twenty minutes.

Other villages were only subjected to a single session.

Interest was surprisingly good, the audience participating quite well. Comprehension was slow but by repetition the main points got home. Undoubtedly at the time I am writing this the main points will have been forgotten by all but a very few.

The main hindrance to understanding is:
(i) Complete unfamiliarity with the subject and anything which could be related to it (the Council still means nothing to a great many of them.)
(ii) Illiteracy.

I think the greatest aid would be a slide projector and a light portable generator eg. Honda 300 watt model and a set of slides telling a story similar to "Sowai".

4. Conclusion.

Patrolling of this area in the past has achieved nothing except Patrol Reports. The Administration has done nothing for these people except establishing a Patrol Post at Imonda. It is a situation which calls for some concern. As yet there has been no reaction from the people to their neglect, but with increasing visits from the M.H.A. (Mr. Wesani Iwoksim) and increasing Mission activity especially in the Wasengla area where two new teachers are expected next year, one from Australia, it will not need much prompting for the people to press for more attention. I suggest that this be anticipated by continued contact with the people in liesurely patrols which also introduce cash crops (chillies and rice).

You maintain that three rapid patrols to an area in twelve months are more effective than one protracted patrol. Theoretically this may be, but three two night stopovers at a Rest House at three month intervals does not allow an

(29)

officer to complete a project or see that all sanitation measures are taken. I think that education in sanitation and improving living conditions should be one of our main tasks on patrol in this area, as it is obvious that no other Department can carry it out. As the D.D.A. officer in the field is the only form of administration known to these people (it is only under duress that a man will go to see the Kiap in his office), it is in improved patrolling that the administration will be improved. Your decision to speed up patrols will immensely decrease the effectiveness of the Administration.

Further development of this area is hampered by lack of advice and interest shown by District Office personnel. D.D.C's quarterly overnight inspections, usually an excellent time to discuss problems and ideas, have not eventuated in the twelve months I have been on the Station.

(M.A.PRYKE)
Assistant District Officer

PATROL REPORT IMONDA No. 13 of 1968/69. (13)

PATROL DIARY

22/4/69. 1240 depart Imonda. Wasengla River was flooded which slowed us down as part of the track follows the river. Diversions made around river. 1545 arrived Pauchendi via Epmi and Mindepoke.
Evening: Talking with Councillors.
Patrol slept Wasengla.

23/4/69 At Wasengla. Completed purchase of Mission land "Wasengla". Waiting for carriers. Staying Wasengla overnight as carriers had not arrived.

24/4/69 0830 depart Wasengla
1005 arrive Swach Ketjil. Awaiting carriers.
1225 departed Swach Ketjil. Track wet and slippery and overgrown . This track used mainly by patrols ie. not much used by inter village traffic.
1550 arrived Kok via Pendesi Tua and Swach Tua. Carriers required a lot of halts because of difficult terrain.
People not in village.
Evening: Speaking to David Meho at Kok.
Patrol slept Kok overnight.

25/4/69 Awaiting Kok people. Some of them in gardens, some making sago. Remainder of day spent making sketch maps doing pace and compass traveses.
Evening. Speaking with Kok villagers.
Patrol sleeping Kok overnight.

26/4/69 0930 - 1200 Political talks with Kok people, census (initial Australian).
1300 - 1600 talks with various villa ers re Kok land boundaries etc.
Evening: Talks continued.
Patrol slept Kok overnight.

27/4/69 0840 depart Kok. Returning to Swach- Ketjil. Pace and compass traverse from Swach-Tua to Ilaindega arriving 1200
1300 depart Ilaindega. Sketch plan of hamlet done.
1530 arrived Swach-Ketjil. Sketch plan of Paij Senk done on the way.
Patrol slept Swach-Ketjil overnight.

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28/4/69. 0755 depart Swach- Ketjil
0815 arrive Holosa
0845 arrived Bapi River. Followed river up for ½ an hou hour and came to junction with Peb River. Took bearing from here to Popan 298 degrees.
Followed the Peb for 15 mins. and then struck off at 280 degrees along a rough track for 20 mins. and came back to the Peb River. After 5 mins. came to the sight of Old Popan. No houses only coconuts, followed the river about 400 yards (5 mins.) and came to the mouth of the Olamba River. Followed Peb another 40 yards and came to the mouth of the Wand River. Followed Peb River another 10 mins. and struck off along a track on the South bank. Followed this track westwards a fairly steady climb to Pank hamlet. Consists of 5 houses. This hamlet is said ( by the Swach -Ketjil people)to be on Swach-Ketjil land, but there were no Pank people there to verify this. Sketch plan made of Pank. Did pace and compass traverse Pank to Popan. 17 mins. fast walk, 1329 paces westerly ( see Patrol Map.) Sketch plan made of Popan. Spoke to Korano (Indon. appointed village official). Maunda and one other man.
1440 depart Pank.
1740 arrive Swach-Ketjil having followed the same route.
Patrol slept Swach-Ketjil overnight.

29/4/69 With Councillor Ios of Swach-Ketjil. Village inspection s etc. of Swach-Ketjil and Holosa. Advising Councillor reimprovement of village. Advising him re orders to be made under Council Sanitation and Hygiene Rule. Petrol Slept. Swach-Ketjil overnight.

30/4/69. Observing village work and advising.
0942 depart Swach-Ketjil
0953 arrive Holosa observingwork and advising C'clr. ar i
1048 depart Holosa. Steep descent to Bapi River.
1105 arrive Puo Creek(which flows into Bapi about 100 yards further down)
1107 arrived Bapi River. Followed Bapi 5 mins. up stream to a riveulet on north bank about 40 yards east of Nogs'(of Holosa) coconuts.
1115departed Bapi steep climb average unimproved village walking track.
1145 arrived site of Old Yuwetla at top of mountain.
1155 arrive Yuwetla. Inspection village, talks with the

Advising Councillor with instructions. Only 4 families here.
1407 depart Yuwetla
1507 arrive Holosa. At Holosa
1630 arrive Swach-Ketjil.
Patrol slept Swach-Ketjil overnight.

1/5/69 At Swach-Ketjil advising villagers re sanitation measures, and assisting people cutting line through bush for proposed water reticulation scheme.
Patrol sleeping Swach-Ketjil overnight.

2/5/69 Census Holosa Swach-Ketjil, Yuwetla.
1400 to Imonda
1645 arriving Imonda
Patrol sleeping Imonda

5/5/69 Resuming patrol
1445 depart Imonda.
~~1650~~ arrive first crossing Wasengla River 1545
1650 arrive Epmi No. 1
~~1750~~ depart Epmi Rest House 1715
1750 arrive Dauchendi Rest House
Slept Dauchendi overnight

6/5/69 Despatching police to apprehend prisoners Swach Ketjil, Holosa and Yuwetla.
Assisting villagers of Dauchendi Tokonendi sanitation improvement.
Evening: Talks with various people
Patrol sleeping Dauchendi

7/5/69 Patrol at Dauchendi advising village sanitation, political dis-cussions, Courts.
Patrol sleeping Dauchendi overnight

8/5/69 speaking with Councillors Epmi Doponendi, and Dauchendi re village sanitation work.
1115 depart Dauchendi
1213 arrive Wainda. Dauchendi to Wainda is mostly ascending. A newvillage and hamlet is being built approx. 210 degrees from the main village on land where the Dutch cleared land for an airstrip prior to a Station being established at Waris (Kenandega). Only three house there so far.
1240 depart Wainda
1308 arrive Yuwo Creek just above the junction with Mal Creek. Followed Mal Creek upstream for 5 mins. Left stream along track heading south for three mins. then followed ~~the~~ creek

up again til 1327. Departed creek and ascended til 1336. Um village.
1410 departed Um conducted pace and compass traverse to Manoa thereby fairly accurately placing land boundaries between these two villages. Sketched Manoa hamlets of Gambwaha, Balahala, Meho, Mehoa and Kwimb.
1717 departed Kwimb on Mal creek and departed upstream. Manoa land to right. Deimbund/ Munisinend to left.
1720 - 1735 rested.
1754 arrived junction Punbo Creek and Mal Creek. Followed Mal ( to right). Punbo is boundary of Wainda and Deimbund/Munisinend land.
1805 arrived junction Mal Creek and Wala Creek. Followed Wala ( avery small creek) to right. Ascended mountain north to garden near Um. Took bearings 350 degrees to Mt. Wiwimus (near Popan) and 341 degrees to Mt. Kanden (Mt. Sutu).
1825 arrived Um.
Evening: Talks with ~~Councillor~~ Luluai-and people.
Patrol sleeping Um overnight.

9/5/69 0800 to 1145 sketch plan of village. Luluai appointed, political talks, and initial Australian census conducted. Runners sent to Pulboa and Mink to see if the people had arrived yet.
1245 depart Um.
1300 arrived Manoa (Gambwaha).
1300 to 1600 at Manoa Appointing Luluai. political talks orders re sanitaion, initial Australian conducted.
1600 depart Manoa.
1615 arrive Um.
1615 to 1700 entering village books Um and Manoa and talking with Luluai.
Patrol sleeping Um overnight.

10/5/69. (Saturday) Speaking with people of Um about land boundar i customs etc.
1150 depart Um
1245 arrive Wainda
1245 depart Wainda
1350 arrive Dauchendi
1500 depart Dauchendi
1745 arrive Imonda
Patrol sleeping Imonda.

12/5/69 Resume patrol

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1000 depated Imonda
1250 arrived Wasengla
1400 to 1700 advising re village work.
Patrol sleeping Wasengla overnight.

13/5/69. Advising re village work (sanitation & general village improvement)
Census of Wainda at Dauchendi.
Patrol sleeping Dauchendi overnight.

14/5/69. Political education talks, village improvement and hearing Courts.
Patrol sleeping Dauchendi overnight.

15/5/69 Attg. advising re village improvement Dauchendi, Tokonend Doponendi and Mindepoke, and advising Councillors re orders under Sanitation and Hygiene Rule.
1330 depart for Imonda on D.C's orders
1615 arrive Imonda.
Slept Imonda overnight.

5/6/69 Resumed patrol
1200 depart Imonda
1530 arrived Dauchendi
Evening: With Dauchendi Councillor.
Patrol sleeping Dauchendi overnight.

6/6/69 Advice given Dauchendi/Tokenendi villagers re work, Political talks etc. and census Dauchendi and Tokonendi.
Evening: Attg. Confidential matter with Interpreter.
Patrol sleeping Dauchendi overnight.

7/6/69 0830 depart Dauchendi
0930 arrive Swach-Ketjil
Rendezvous with one D. Meho at a point about 30 mins, west of Swach-Ketjil along the main track to the border.
Discussions with Meho re confidential matter.
Departed for Wainda accompanied by Meho
Junction of Wainda road is about 40 mins. west of Swach Ketjil. Departed here 1140.
1210 arrived small islan of land owned by Wump of Sach village (West Irian). garden and graden house
1225 arrived Denk Creek (which flows generally west to Pau River
1240 arrive Punbo Ck. which runs west to Mal Ck. and flows into Pau river at Epinosa.
1315 arrived at the Dauchendi - Wainda track

This track little used & ill defined esp. the first part. Even though we took local guides we lost the track several times.

1320 arrived at Wainda
1415 depart Wainda
1500 arrive Um. Attg. interview re Confidential matter.
1625 depart Um
1712 arrive Wainda
1725 depart Wainda
1805 arrive Dauchendi
Evening: Attg. interview P.R. applicant re arranging his return to West Irian.
Patrol sleeping Dauchendi.

8/6/69. (Sunday)
Self attg. I.R's and other Confidential correspondence
Patrol sleeping Dauchendi.

9/6/69. Attg. house inspection with Councillor and census of Doponendi.
Attg. interviews West Irianese refugees at Dauchendi Rest House.
1600 to 1830 returning to Imonda Station
Sleeping Imonda.

17/6/69 Patrol resumed
1300 depart Imonda
1600 arrive Dauchendi
1630 depart Dauchendi
1725 arrive Swach-Ketjil
Patrol camped Swach Ketjil overnight

18/6/69 0745 depart Swach-Ketjil
1040 arrive Kok
afternoon attg. erecting signs near border and building shelter near border marker for meeting with West Irianese officials.
Evening. Speaking with villagers.
Patrol sleeping Kok overnight

19/6/69 0830 depart Kok
0850 arrive Umbapwi River. Followed this river about 20 yards to Ye River
0934 arrived Pau River 150 yards downstream from the mouth of the Ye.
0950 depart Pau River along an ill defined track climbing steeply until 1003 proceeding in a S.E. directi
This point is the top of the ascent. After 4 mins. walking from here there is a track to the right which goes to the Pau River, Waris Tua and Waris(Kenandega). After 8 mins. walk from this junction the track again

(32)

divides into two, the continuation of the track leading into sago stands. We took the left branch of the track (heads 70 degrees Mag.) . After 6 mins. from the junction we reached the Mal River which flows 220 degrees to the Pau River. ~~After~~ Eight mins. steep ascent from the Mal River brought us to Meho, a hamlet of Manoa.

1135 we departed Meho at

1142 arrived at Mehoa, a hamlet of 2 houses (also of Manoa). It is about 5 mins. walk from Mehoa to Gambwaha, the main hamlet of Manoa. A sign was erected near Gambwaha about 5 mins. west on the main road from the border.

1400 departed Manoa

1415 arrived Um. Speaking with Luluai at Um.

1500 depart Um

1540 arrived Wainda

1600 departed Wainda

1640 arrived Dauchendi

Sleeping Dauchendi overnight.

20/6/69 Atgg. village inspection, political talks and census Mindepoke.

Afternoon: Attg. census figures and noted.

Patol sleeping Dauchendi.

21/6/69 (Saturday)

Advising re village improvement Dauchendi and Tokonendi

Evening: Discussions with villagers

Patrol sleeping Dauchendi.

22/6/69 (Sunday)

1130 depart Dauchendi 1400 arrive Imonda

Sleeping Imonda

24/6/69 Resuming patrol

0805 depart Imonda

0950 arrive Namola. Talking with Councillor

1025 departing Namola

1105 arrive Gainendi. Inspection village.

1120 depart Gainendi

1145 arrive Swach-Ketjil. Speaking with Councillors. Radio contact made with Vanimo.

1335 depart Swach-Ketjil

1555 arrive Pendesi Tua

1610 arrive Kok

Evening speaking with villagers.

Patrol sleeping Kok

(3)

25/6/69 0945 departing Kok meeting with Indonesian delegation.
1320 arriving Kok.
Radio contact Wewak and Imonda
1440 depart Kok
1620 arrive Manoa. Radio contact Vanimo.
1705 depart Manoa
1726 arrive Um.
1730 depart Um
1815 arrive Wainda
1845 depart Wainda
1930 arrive Dauchendi
Patrol sleeping Dauchendi

26/6/69 0930 depart Dauchendi. Talks with Councill ors Mindepoke, Dauchendi, and Epmi en route re village sanitation/
1230 arrive Imonda
Patrol stood down.

4/7/69 Patrol resumed
1400 depart Imonda
1915 arrive Watape
Talks with Councillor and villagers
Patrol sleeping Watape/

5/7/69 (Saturday)
Village inspection Watape - advising Councillor sanitation orders, political education talks and census of Watape
Patrol sleeping Watape overnight

6/7/69 (Sunday)
Attg. census figures etc.
1350 depart Watape
1535 arrive Simog
Patrol sleeping Simog overnight

7/7/69 Village inspection , advising Councillor sanitation orders, political talks and census of Simog
1610 depart Simog
1745 arrive Bapi River
1905 arriving Daonda on Om River 1905 (following the Om River up from it's junction with the Bapi - a clean stream). Daonda is a new site on the bank of this stream.
Patrol sleeping Daonda overnight.

8/7/69 Village inspection, political education and discussions

and census of Daonda village.
1510 depart Daonda
1610 arrive Imonda 1610
Patrol sleeping Imonda Station.

9/7/69 0900 departed Imonda Station a
0925 arrived Imonda village. Village inspection of all three hamlets. Political education talks and discussions Census
1530 ~~XXXXX~~ depart Imonda village
1545 arrive Station
1645 depart Imonda Station
1900 arrive Epmi
Patrol sleeping Epmi overnight

10/7/69 Village inspection, advising Councillor re Sanitation & Hygiene Rule. Political education talks. Census Epmi
1500 depart Epmi
1700 arrive Imonda Station
Patrol sleeping Imonda

12/7/69 Resumed patrol
1400 depart Imonda
1540 arrive Namola
1600 to 1800 attg. dismantling and cleaning Nylex tank and catchment
1900 to ~~2030~~ 2200 attg disputes and general discussions at Namola.
Patrol sleeping Namola overnight.

13/7/69 (Sunday)
Discussions re moving site, political matters. Census Namola, Sainendi, Daundi, Machendi, and Omol at Namola.
Evening: Attg. disputes and discussions with various villagers at Namola
Patrol sleeping Namola overnight

14/7/69 0845 depart Namola
0930 arrive Sainendi. At ~~1000~~ Sainendi til 1030 with President Walsa Council re villege Sanitation matters.
1000 depart Sainendi
1025 arrive Swach-Ketjil
1202 depart Swach-Ketjil
1300 radio contact with Vanimo from Old Pendesi
1450 arrive Kok
Evening: Discussions with Kok villagers
Patrol sleeping Kok overnight

(29)

15/7/69. 1000 proceeding border marker
1030 to 1230 meeting with Indonesian officials
1230 depart border marker
1300 arriving Kok. Attg. border sked.
1345 departing Kok
1940 arriving Imonda
Patrol stood down
END PATROL.

PATROL REPORT IMONDA No. 13 of 1968/69.

(28)

## AREA STUDY

(A) INTRODUCTION.

(a) The Imonda Local Census Division varies greatly in topography from the very mountainous area around the Bewanis including the border villages and Swach-Ketjil and Holoma and rising to heights of around 3,000 feet to the mainly flat country interspersed with hills to the east. This extends to and includes Imonda Station. Further east again to the eastern extremity of this Census Division lie the river flats in the Watape and Simog area. Vegetation is tropical rain forest, both primary, containing probably valuable stands of timber. There are some small patches of kunai on old garden sites. These are the only open patches of country, but are insignificant.

The main drainage system is from the Bewanis. East and south, the main river is the Bapi River. There is also a section on the border drained by the Keerom and Pau Rivers which eventually run into the Tami River, which enters the sea near the West Irian capital, Djajapura.

The average annual rainfall at Imonda is 86"

(b) Access to the Imonda Local census division is by the 2,400 ft. airstrip at Imonda. There are no vehicular feeder rpads from Imonda to other parts of the Census Division. The only other access to Imonda from other areas is by foot track.

(c) The villages of Watape and Simog were contacted by Administration patrols shortly after the Second World War. The Australian Administration did not make contact with any other parts of the Imomda area until 1962. Prior to this the area had had varying degrees of contact by the Dutch Administration of between ten and fifteen years, although initial contact had been made much earlier. The people were apparently fairly well disposed towards the Dutch Administration, in fact there is till a marked tendency for the village people to compare the methods of the present Administration with that of the Dutch. There appears to be no reason for this. I can see nothing to suggest that the Dutch gave these people any more thatn the Australian Administration has. It is probably just a sentimental looking back over the shoulder. Initial Australian contact was made with some five border villages several months previous to this patrol. A further village was contacted during the course of this patrol. Three villages, Kuauk, Um, and Manoa were officially brought under the T.P.N.G. Administration. Luluais were appointed, and official censuses were conducted. During the course of the patrol, Indonesian patrols penetrated these three villages. Two of the villages, Kuauk and Um are evidently pro-Australian. They attend Council meetings, and they make use of health facilities at Imonda. The third village, Manoa appears to be in two minds about whether to remain under T.P.N.G. Administration.

There are now three villages along the border that have not yet been brought under the T.P.N.G. Administration, Pulboa, Mink, and Popan. At the time the patrol was in the area, I was unable to make contact with the majority of the people of either of these villages. I will attempt to locate them in later patrols, and will attempt to census them in the next following census.

Apart from these villages, there are three hamlets in the border area which are populated by people from nearby West Irian villages. They have transit populations and are used for gardening and sing sings. These hamlets are Ilaindega, Holamba, and Pendesi Tua. I have made fairly frequnt contact with these hamlets over the last twelve months. They are now friendly with and cooperative

towards our patrols, but have no wish to be administered by T.P.N.G. The inhabitants are from the West Irian villages of Swach and Pendesi, and have most of their land in West Irian.

(B) POPULATION ? DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) Refer attached Village Population Register Form, also Appendix "C" - "Neo Natal Mortality Rate."

(b) Refer (J) and Appendix "D" - "Map of tracks and distances". There are no vehicular roads in the area.

(c) There is no significant outflow of labour and no significant absenteeism.

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) The distinct component social groups of the area are villages. There are 21 villages in the area censused.

(b) The operational or functional social unit is the lineage.

(c) There are two languages spoken in the census division. The language of the Walsa people from Daonda to the border, and the language of the Watape and Simog people. The Walsa language has dialectical changes between the different areas, but all speakers of the language can converse with each other. The Watape - Simog language is apparently confined to those two villages only. I did not ascertain whether there was a dialectical variation between these two villages.

(d) Watape village intermarries with Kilifas village, Fiemi village, and Simog. The Simog people have these relationships with Watape and Daonda. Similarly Daonda with Simog and Imonda. Imonda with Daonda, Epmi, and the Namola group of villages which include Sainendi, Machendi, Omol, and Daundi, The Namola villages with Imonda. The Epmi villages with Imonda and Mindepoka. Mindepoka with Dauchendi, Tokonendi, Doponendi, and Epmi. Doponendi with Dauchendi, Tokonendi, and Mindepoka. Dauchendi and Tokonendi with Wainda, Swach-Ketjil and Holosa, Doponendi, Mindepoke, and some of the border villages. Swach-Ketjil and Holosa with Dauchendi, Tokonendi, and some of the border villages. Kuauk with Deimbund, Munisinend, Swach and Pendesi in West Irian, and Manoa, Um, Mink in T.P.N.G.

These villages also get together for feasts and dancing, however, I cannot forsee any affiliations or alliances between any of them.

(e) Similar affiliations to those described at (d) above exist between Watape and Kilifas and Fiemi villages, and between Swach-Ketjil, Holosa, Dauchendi, Tokonendi, Wainda, Kuauk with those villages already mentioned in West Irian. The particularly close affiliations are between Kuauk and Munisinend/Deimbund, West Irian, andbetween Wainda and Senk, West Irian. These people regard each other as close relations. They are from brother clans.

(D) LEADERSHIP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | Thomas Nump Dambo | of Um | Potential |
| | Jacob Swai Soa | of Wainda | " |
| | Petrus Alwa Soa | " | " |
| | David Mui Meho | of Kuauk | Actual |
| | Eduardus Nue Meho | " | Potential |
| | Augustinus Auch Ibe | of Popan | " |
| | Noas Wos | of Holosa | Actual |
| | Nava Wand | " | Potential |
| | Leo Wos Wand | " | " |
| | Frans Woi Mai | of Sainendi | Actual |

(26)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Donatus Daandi Tata | of Namola | Actual |
| Moses Wama Auch | " | Potential |
| Petrus Uva Sau | " | " |
| Aloa Yuwei | of Omol | " |
| Markus Anda Bach | of Dauchendi | Actual |
| Petrus Alimp Amo | of Doponendi | " |
| Arnold Wes | " | Potential |

(b)

David Mui Meho of Kuauk

| | |
|---|---|
| Date of Birth: | 1939 |
| Education: | Std. 5. |
| Employment: | Catechist 13 years, 1953 - 66. |
| Convictions: | Not known. |
| Influence: | Appears to be considerable in Kuauk. Also has influence in both other recently censused villages of Manoa and Um. |
| Attitude: | Pro - T.P.N.G. Administration. Extremely interested in improving the lot of his people. |
| Remarks: | Energetic and intelligent. Far more politically aware than any other individual in the area. Willing to learn. Leadership acquired. |

Noas Wos of Holosa

| | |
|---|---|
| Date of Birth: | Approx. 1930 |
| Education: | Nil. |
| Employment: | Dutch appointed village official, and Luluai under the T.P.N.G. Administration. |
| Convictions: | Nil |
| Influence: | Probably has influence in Yuwetla and Popan. He is the leading personality and best hunter in his area, but thinks he has no ambition for his people. |
| Attitude: | Makes himself appear sufficiently pro Admin. to keep on the right side of it. |
| Remarks: | Leadership hereditary, strengthened by his own ability. Naturally energetic and good humoured. Could be used as a tool, but not likely to start anything on his own volition. |

Frans Woi Mai of Sainendi

| | |
|---|---|
| Date of Birth: | Approx. 1940 |
| Education: | Std. 2 village Malay School. Is literate in Pidgin. |
| Employment: | Village official under the Dutch. Casual labourer at Djajapura. |
| Convictions: | Nil |
| Influence: | Despite the prestige of being President, appears to have little influence in his own and other villages. |
| Attitude: | Is attempting to bring something better to his people. |
| Remarks: | Leadership acquired. A shy, diffident person, but will stand up for what he believes. Not a good speaker. His personality verges on being fanatical. He has been involved in a couple of assaultes recently trying to put his point over. He is striving for something, but does not appear to be sure what it is. |

Donatus Daandi Tata. of Namola.

| | |
|---|---|
| Date of birth: | Approx. 1924 |
| Education: | Learnt to read and write in gaol, in Malay. Is literate in Pidgin. |

(25)

| | |
|---|---|
| Employment: | Village official under Dutch. |
| Convictions: | Twice convicted of murder under Dutch. Strangled a woman from his own village. Also surprise attack on Dutch New Guinea Policemen. Was given about 6 years on these charges. Once convicted of a charge similar to insulting behaviour by the Dutch, and given one year. This information was obtained from villagers from this area. |
| Influence: | Re-elected 88 votes to 5. His influence is probably quite strong. |
| Attitude: | Extract from his election speech " I have not made you work hard, and I have not taken anybody to Court." Previously President. Has exasperated previous Officers. Appears to be interested only in personal gain. Cooperates with D.D.A. patrols only. |
| Remarks: | Leadership hereditary. Might be mellowing with age, but appears to be less recalcitrant than formerly. With openings for development, he may become interested. |

Markus Anda Bach

| | |
|---|---|
| Date of birth: | Approx. 1935. |
| Education: | Nil. |
| Employment: | ~~Contract labourer~~ - Policeman 2 years, 1947 - 1949, under the Dutch. |
| Convictions: | Nil |
| Influence: | None outside own village, and not very strong within village. |
| Attitude: | A hard worker. Tries hard with the village people, but not getting results. Very helpful to patrols, and pro-Administration, but appears to be largely ignored by his own people. |
| Remarks: | Traditional leader with limited leadership potential. Has little to say in Council Meetings. |

Petrus Alimp Amo of Dopenendi.

| | |
|---|---|
| Date of Birth: | Approx. 1938. |
| Education: | Nil. |
| Employment: | Contract plantation labourer, West Irian. |
| Convictions: | Nil. |
| Influence: | Is the leading person in the village even though he is not the Councillor. |
| Attitude: | Appears pro-Administration. Attitude to development not known. He cooperates, but motives not known. |
| Remarks: | Leadership acquired. A forceful personality, and intelligent person. Completely overshadows the Councillor, a rather simple fellow. He was probably chosen by those who did not want their traditional routine upset by an efficient hardworking Councillor. This observation was offerred by my Interpreter. |

Lazarus Metsai Nava of Mindepoka.

| | |
|---|---|
| Date of Birth: | Approx. 1938. |
| Education: | One or two years at a Catholic Mission Malay village school. |
| Employment: | Labourer at Djajapura, West Irian. |
| Convictions: | Nil. |
| Influence: | Is able to motivate his people. Popular in the Council. |
| Attitude. | Pronouncedly pro-Administration and pro development. |

(24)

Remarks: Leadership hereditary. Keen, above average speaker, and fairly vocal in the Council. However, lacks confidence and withdraws motions if he suspects the Council Adviser is not in favour.

Sylvester Sipu Sei of Epmi No. 2.

Date of birth: Approx. 1945.
Education: Stad. 3 Malay village school, Epmi. Is literate in Pidgin.
Employment: Casual labourer, West Irian.
Convictions: Nil
Influence: Is the leader of Epmi No. 2. Influence is not very strong.
Attitude: Tends to be slightly anti-Council, due to hostility between his group and Epmi No. 1, the Councillor's group. Hostility only takes the form now of lack of cooperation in Council projects and village work, eg. roads.
Remarks: A fairly young person who is overshadowed by the Councillor, the Councillor being from Epmi No. 1. His group is usually in conflict with the Councillor's group over some matter, usually minor.

Franz Demp Aump of Epmi.

Date of Birth: Approx. 1930.
Education: Nil.
Employment: Labourer in various parts of West Irian. Luluai under T.P.N.G.
Convictions: Nil.
Influence: Has influence through Dauchendi, Tokonendi, Doponendi, and Mindepoka. Most successful person in the area for getting things done. Achieves this mainly by talking. A renowned talker who is generally referred to as the man who "talks the nose off everybody".
Attitude: Is helpful to both Administration and Mission, and is very vocal in his support of the Council and anything to improve his area. A leading voice in the Council.
Remarks: Leadership acquired.

Kwai Wolp of Imonda:

Date of Birth: Approx. 1946.
Education: Nil.
Employment: Two years as a Contract labourer on a plantation in T.P.N.G.
Convictions: Nil.
Influence: Has average influence within the Council ie. gains support of the other Councillors as it appears to be a custom of this Council to support any move unanimously. Is not very successful in mobilising village people for projects, and other community tasks.
Attitude: Although maligned by some of his constituents as the "boy Councillor", and inexperienced, he is fairly vocal at the Council, and brings up contraversial matters. Some good ideas, but lacks confidence. Appears rather anti-European to me. He may be a fairly accurate reflection of the views of his people. Shows little constructive thought, but protests at most things that can be protested at. Appears to enjoy his work as Councillor, and puts a lot of his time into it.
Remarks: Does not have a very good idea of Administration aims and has difficulty in grasping the point of anything new.

(23)

Vanawai Wamea of Daonda.

| | |
|---|---|
| Date of Birth: | Approx. 1938. |
| Education: | Nil. |
| Employment: | Casual labourer, West Irian, and Contract labourer on a plantation in T.P.N.G. for two years. |
| Convictions: | Nil. |
| Influence: | Average within Council. Is able to mobilise his people for village and road work. Influence outside village negligible. |
| Attitude: | Pro-Administration and pro-development. |
| Remarks: | Leadership hereditary. Little individualism. Unlikely to start something. |

Franz Awes Sap of Simog.

| | |
|---|---|
| Date of Birth: | Approx. 1935. |
| Education: | Nil. |
| Employment: | Contract plantation labourer for 4 years, T.P.N.G. |
| Convictions: | Nil. |
| Influence: | Little influence ~~from~~ within the Council as he is from an outside group. Influence within village not known. Would have some influence in Watape and Daonda. |
| Attitude: | Although his area, Watape and Simog was contacted by the T.P.N.G. Administration before the rest of the area, the Walsa people have had more assistance than this area which is by far the most neglected of the Census Division. He probably sees little future for his area, and is therefore not interested in progress. He appears to have a negative attitude to the Administration, being neither for nor against it. |

I have not included all Councillors in the above list, as some of them are not leaders in any sense of the word. Infact, as I have mentioned in other sections, there is evidence that some Councillors have been chosen for their ineffectiveness.

(c) The traditional pattern of leadership no longer applies to any great extent as is seen by the above list. Many of the Councillors are younger men who have been out to work in plantations and speak Pigin fluently. Most of the older people do not speak Pidgin, and this is regarded as a bar to becoming Councillor. The outstanding exception to this is the Doponendi Councillor, an extremely ineffective person, but he cannot be called a leader.

(E) LAND TENURE.

(a) Land is held by the lineage. Rights to the land are given to males when they marry, or when their father dies, whichever happens soonest. They inherit the land their father used. All males of the lineage have equal hunting rights over the land of their lineage. Decisions on land are made by the land headman. He is the eldest son of the eldest son etc. of the progenitor of the lineage. In the border dialect he is called the "ONDUAFI"

(b) No individuals hold land on lease.
The people have no idea of tenure conversion.

(c) Cash cropping has not yet commenced.

(F) LITERACY.

(a) (i) Imonda Primary "T" School. (English taught).

(22)

| Standard. | Male Enrolments | Female Enrolments |
|---|---|---|
| 1 A | 17 | 1 |
| 2 | 12 | 1 |
| | 15 | 3 |
| | 44 | 5 |

(ii) Wasengla Catholic Mission School.(No English taught).

| Standard. | Male Enrolments | Female Enrolments |
|---|---|---|
| Grade 1 | 17 | 2 |
| " 2 | 16 | - |
| | 33 | 2 |

(b) Adult Literacy:

Pidgin 42
Malay 119
Vernacular: 20
English: Nil.

(c) Nil.

(d) One Epmi student at Tusbab High School.

(e) There are approximately 14 radio receivers in villages which were issued by D.I.E.S several years ago and which are still serviceable. There are three privately owned receivers.

(f) Interest in 'Niu Gini Toktok', and 'Our News' is limited to about four Councillors and a few Catechists. These people also show interest in news broadcasts.

(G) STANDARD of LIVING.

(a) Houses are usually a one room affair about fifteen feet square. They are almost universally raised off the ground, and ha have a floor of split black palm. There are no windows, and the whole structure is rather skimpy. The people are now being encouraged by the Council and the Administration to build more substantial houses and to introduce windows. Prior to the patrol there were a number of latrines in most villages, the pit being between one and four feet deep. This patrol went to great pains to improve the standard of latrines, and many of the villages now have satisfactory latrines.

European artefacts most commonly used in the household are knives, spoons and plates. These are generally, aluminium or enamel ware. Saucepans are not used to a great extant, most vegetables being roasted in the fire, and sago generally bei being cooked in the traditional manner, ie. throwing hot stones into a bark bucket of water. The bushknife and the axe are the main artefacts used outside the house. Saws and hammers are also to be seen, and a few hammers and spades.

(b) The staple diet is sago. This is usually eaten with green leaf food and sometimes with meat and fish. Introduced food crops are not used. Small amounts of tinned fish are purchased by people selling goods at the market on Saturday mornings.

(c) There are no Community centres or other organizations in the area apart from the Imonda Women's Club. This is purely a Station concern at the moment. Another Women's Club has been

started at Wasengla which aims to cater for the women between Epmi and Dauchendi villages. There appears to be no interest in sport.

(H) MISSIONS.

(a) The only mission operating in the area is the Catholic Mission. All villages in the area except Watape and Simog profess to belong to this Mission. Watape and Simog have apparently shown no interest in Mission activities.

(b) The Mission which is based at Imonda id the Passionist order. Church services are held frequently but not regularly in the Chuch on the Station. The Priest also patrols his villages, and Religious Services are held at various villages at irregular intervals. The Imonda Mission is staffed by an Australian Priest, Brother, and Lay Missionary, who is an Agricultural worker. Other employees are indigenous, and include domestic servants, and casual labourers. The Mission also employs six local men as Catechist. They are employed in their own villages. They receive a nominal payment.

The Wasengla Mission does not come under Imonda, but comes directly under the Bishop at Vanimo. The Priest in charge is diocesan. That is, he is not the same order as the Bishop or the Imonda Mission. He has volunteered to serve for a period of two years. Other staff employed by this Mission are one indigenous domestic servant, one Catechist (who teaches at the School on the Mission grounds).

(c) The attitude of the general population towards the missions is very favourable. There is no friction between the Missions and the people or the Missions and the Administration.

(I) NON-INDIGENES.

(a) Nil.

(b) Not applicable.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Nil.

(J) COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) ROADS. There is no vehicular road access in the area studied. There is one vehicular road from Imonda Station to the Bapi River. There is one road under construction from Imonda Station to Wasengla Mission. There is one road under construction at the Bapi River opposite the Imonda-Bapi Road (see above), which, it is intended, will eventually get to Kilifas in the Bembi Census Division.

The road at present under construction to the Wasenggla Mission will give road access to the most potentially rich agricultural area of the Imonda area, and villages which have a total population of 714. This road will also be used by other villages having a total population of 498. When completed, it will also be used as access to the border area.

A road was partly formed from Imonda to Namola, a total distance of five miles, which would not require a great deal of work to make this trafficable to tractors and four-wheel drive vehicles. This road would give direct access to villages having a total population of 400. Priority for work on these roads is , number one Imonda Wasengla, number two Imonda-Namola. The road to kilifas will proceed independtly of these two roads. One thousand dollars was applied for under Rural Development Funds, in 1968, but apparently the Amanab submissions were received too late. It is hoped that $2,000

(20)

$2,000 of a recent special allocation to the District will be allocated to Imonda. Mr. Brown, D.D.C., in his Imonda Patrol Report No. 12 of 1968/69, recommended that funds be made available urgently to the Imonda -Wasengla to improve communications with the border area, especially for emergency operations.

(b) SEA. Not applicable.

(c) AIR. The only aerodrome in the area studied is at Imonda. It is 2,400 long, and 210 ft. wide. It takes category "B" aircraft There is a regular passenger service six days a week wich also calls at Pagei, Amanab, and Green River. On certain days, stops at Imonda are optional, and on certain days they are compulsory. Government charters are also fairly frequent. The Catholic Mission also operates into Imonda, but the flights are not scheduled.

It is not considered necessary to put a new aerodrome in the area.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

There are no tradesmen or skilled workers in the area surveyed.

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

There is no general prevailing attitude to the Administration. The Administration hardly existed for these people prior to this patrol. It is something that is always there the presence of which prevents tribal fighting breaking out. The Station was used only as a place to sell garden produce and a place one could get medical treatment if traditional cures were not successful. The Administration was seen by the majority of the people perhaps once a year, and in the case of two villages, once in six years ( Yuwetla and Daundi). To sum up, the Administration had little relevance for these people. If the current type of patrolling is maintained, this may alter, but it is too early yet to judge.

Apart from the Councillors and some people who attended an Adult Education Course at Imonda last year, and the Government Interpreter, and two Catechists, not one person in the area knew what the House of Assembly was. It is now over five years since the last House of Assembly elections were held here, as the 1968 House of Assembly elections were uncontested in this area. I am hoping that the current patrol not only hammered home a few basic facts, but also that it will cause a bit of thought. However this spark must be kept alive. I am encouraging Councillors and Catechists to speak on Political matters when they have the opportunity, and to discuss current affairs.

Local Government has made very little impact at the village level. This was displayed by ignorance shown in it's functions. It is difficult to illustrate Local Government's economic/services role, as this Council has not provided anything in the villages but an abortive water catchment scheme. At this stage, and with such a low income Council, the Council's main use is educative. It provides a local reference for illustration of the democratic, fiscal, and legislative process. To a certain extent, current feeling is voiced at Council Meetings. Several times, the enmity between buyers and sellers at the market has been expressed. This is caused by the timidity of the village women, and overbearing attitude of Station wives. Another matter for resentment which ~~is bei~~ has been brought up a couple of times, is the attitude of the staff at the Health Centre ( indigenous personnel from outside the area). A recent Council motion for extended out-

patient hoursmay solve this. Councillors do not have a great deal of confidence at this stage and this probably prevents matters considered too controversial from being brought up.

The society is fragmented and is typical of New Guinea rural society with continual squabbles, suspicion, ill-feeling and fear of sorcery from both within and without the village. I can see no sign of a factor which may work to overcome this situation.

Relations between races are good.

Some Councillors and ex Councillors have been on educational trips to Wewak and District Council Conferences at Vanimo. This has no doubt broadened their outlook. Another educative factor is contract labour on plantations. Most do not return to "the coast" for a second term, so we now have a solid core of young men in the villages who speak Pidgin and have seen a bit of the world.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a) Nil.

(b) Not applicable

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Garden produce is brought to the market at Imonda but is usually only produce ~~to~~ surplus to subsistence requirements.

(e) Total cash savings by wage labour - $500

Cash earnings from other sources:

| | |
|---|---|
| Contracts (road, airstrip maintenance etc.) | 1,750 |
| Market produce | 2,000 |
| | ~~3,750~~ |
| | $1,250 |

(f) Nil co-operatives.

The Imonda Buyers Society is well patronised by the people as it's prices are lower than the other store (Catholic Mission). The initial share capital invested in the Society was $440, approximately half being invested by the people of this area. However, most of this has been repaid with 100% bonus. The store now operates as a Club, with members paying annual subscription which is 20¢ for villagers.

(g) No entrepreneurs.

(h) ~~No~~ There are three Savings accounts in the area, total deposits $43.

(i) No difficulties in meeting tax obligations. The Walsa Council tax for the current year (1969/70) is fifty cents for men, and twenty cents for women.

(j) $1.82 annual per capita income through the area. It is fairly even throughout the area.

(k) Marketing facilities:
(i) Nil vehicular roads at present.
(ii) Back loading is available in Government charters for local produce, but this is not availed of.
(iii) Market shelter at Imonda for sale of garden and bush produce to Station people. All produce is not sold, although a survey revealed that

demands for certain types of products are not satisfied.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a) There are no plantings of economic trees due to economic restrictions. Arable land is available.

(b) Market gardening could be increased, but only limited market. Produce could possibly be sent to Vanimo.

(c) The only employers are the Mission and the Administration. Apart from introducing an industry such as logging, there is little chance of improving the situation.

(d) Owing to quarantine restrictions, the only possibilities I can see for cash cropping are:
(i) Chillies
(ii) Rice
(iii) Pepper, vanilla, etc.

(i) Chillies:

In December, 1968, the District Agricultural Officer informed me that D.A.S.F. Vanimo was currently paying twenty cents per lb. for Birds Eye chillies (dried). The present District Rural Development Officer has been unable to give me current prices.

Working on this price, and working on half the production per acre of that quoted by the Dist. Agricultural Officer (3,000 lbs. of dried chillies per acre), this gives a return of $300 per acre annually. Half this return would be more than satisfactory.

It is estimated that Government charters could backload approximately 50,000 lbs. per year to Vanimo. However this may be deceptive in regard to chillies which are not a dense commodity, and a plane could possibly not contain the volume necessary to make up a full pay load.

The main advantages of introducing chillies into the area are:
(i) they thrive
(ii) they are pest free and are not affected by birds, pigs, etc.
(iii) do not require a great deal of attention once established. This means that they can be left while the owner goes on his hunting forays.
(iv) High value/weight ratio.

(ii) Rice:

A rice multiplication plot has just been established at Imonda with the intention of distributing seed to villagers interested in growing this commodity. The District Rural Development Officer has said that he will purchase all rice produced in the area.

I consider that rice compares unfavourably with chillies for this area for the following reasons:
(a) subject to pests and depredations by birds and pigs
(b) lower value/weight ratio
(c) requires more attention, and will fail if left unattende for too long.

I think that if we could get a few individuals interested in rice, it would clarify ~~the situatio~~ the advantages and disadvantages.

(iii) Spices, Vanilla, pepper etc.
This is probably the only other cash cropping that would

(n)

be feasible in view of the prohibitive freight charges.

(a) Vanilla:
The techniques required are too sophisticated for these people at this stage.

(b) Other Spices:
May be feasible, but I regret that I have ommitted to obtain data, and therefore am unable to discuss the possibilities.

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(e) I expect that there will be a percentage of the people who will be willing to spend some effort on cash cropping, but I do not expect it will exceed 20% of the adult males. The people are reasonable willing to work for cash and to work for their own development as has been shown by the work done on road construction recently. I expect that tribal obligations and jealousies will affect all but the most ~~sudden~~.stubborn.

The introduction of any crop should be preceeded by a well conducted educational programme (not just by informing Councillors). Nurseries should be established under the supervision of the educational patrol and areas of land (Communal Tenure) should be negotiated for the initial plantings. The blocks could be cleared communally and planted individually or on a lineage, family, or even clan basis. Preliminary discussions could also be held concerning these problems.

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Walsa Local Government covers all villages in the Census Division except the newly censused villages of KUAUK, MANOA, and UM. Kuauk and Um would accept Local Government now, but I suggest that it be left for at least twelve months to allow the people to familiarise themselves with the new circumstances.

The Manoa people appear to be still of two minds about their political affiliations. I expect that they will come to a decision after the Indonesian Act of Free Choice.

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

See Section (L) "Attitude to Administration".

(Q) ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES, FACILITIES.

(i) There are no guest houses or hotels in the area
(ii) Transport from Imonda to other areas is all by air. There is a daily run from Vanimo which calls at Pagei, Amanab and Green River also, operated by Aerial Tours Pty. Ltd. On some days, ports are optional, depending on bookings. This service is operated by Islanders and Cessnas.

The Catholic Mission also runs a Cessna 206 into Imonda when they have sufficient loading. Passengers are carried.

Airfreight with both these companies is 6¢ per lb. to Vanimo. The adult passenger fare is $12.

There are no transport services within the area.

Imonda Station has a Transport (Dept. of) and trailer, and a P.W.D. tractor.(The tractor has been U/S for over 18 months awaiting wheel bearings. I suspect that the parts have never been ordered. P.W.D. appears to be a power unto itself making promises and reneging as it suits them). A Transport Department Honda 90 Motor cycle is also at Imonda.

No villages are at present accessible to any type of

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vehicle. Plans are afoot to have a road through to Wasengla Mission by the end of the year. If the wet season does not interfere too much with work, this should be trafficable to tractors in good weather. See further (J).

There is no workshop or equipment available.

There are two diesel electrical generators supplying the Station, and power is at present reticulated eight hours per day.

There are two stores in the area, both at Imonda Station. Imonda Buyers' Society, which carries staple food lines, and other necessities such as tobacco and kerosene. The other is the Catholic Mission store which mainly deals in clothing and hardware.

(M.A.PRYKE)
Assistant District Officer

PATROL REPORT IMONDA No. 13 of 1968/69 (15)

## SITUATION REPORT

(1) POLITICAL.

Refer (1) of Area Study, "Attitude to Administration".

Most people showed very little understanding of the roles of the Adminsitration, Council, and House of Assembly. The legislative role of the House of Assembly was completely unknown. The only piece of democratic machinery they were familiar with was elections. These aspects were the subjects of talks in all villages, and it is hoped that the people on the whole now have some grasp of the subject. These talks should be followed up by a patrol in the not too distant future.

As the situations vary considerably in the different areas I will cover each area separately.

(a) Watape and Simog.

These people are particularly uninterested in the Council. They appear to be a backward looking group with no political or economic aspirations. The Councillors share this attitude; they quite frequently miss meetings, and when they do attend it seems to be merely to collect their allowances. This, although the Simog Councillor, Franz Awes (see Area Study (D) (b) ) is one of the most potentially capable of all the Councillors.

My remarks under (L) of the Area Study concerning the Administration being almost non-existent for most people, are particularly applicable to this area which is the most neglected of the Census Division. Simog is about three hours walk from Imonda, and Watape 4½ to 5 hours. There are no other villages in the vicinity, and one does not pass through any villages between Simog and Imonda. These villages are isolated not only geographically, but their language is not spoken by any other groups.

The people of both villages were all engaged in house building when I was there. A great physical difference has been brought about in both these villages by replacement of garden type shelters in which up to six families slept, by substantial houses, one per family. It is hoped that this, and the Imonda-Kilifas road at present under construction, which will pass through here, will bring about a change in attitude.

(b) Daonda and Imonda.

These are the two villages closest to the Station. Both are far enough from the border to be unaffected by it. The two villages traditionally intermarry and have trading and social exchange.

Both the villages were visited only briefly by the patrol, Daonda for one night, and Imonda for three hours.

The Daonda people have recently rebuilt their village at a new site on a good stream. The housing is of a good standard. Following this patrol, Imonda will commence replacement of their housing. Both villages also have road work to do.

Attitude to the Administration appears rather negative

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on the whole though not to the same degree as the Namola villages or the Watape - Simog group. They have both been given something by the Administration, a wage market, a hospital, a store, and a School all within easy walk of the village, Imonda being about twenty minutes, and Daonda one hour.

Both Councillors are quite keen workers and have a small core of followers who share their keenness. The Patrol Interpreter is from Imonda village and appears to have considerable influence with his lineage of which he is the leader, inclining them favourably towards the Administration.

(c) Namola area. (Namola, Machendi, Omol, Sainendi, Daundi.)

The patrol remained in Namola village for one day and two nights. All the villages were censused in the one day. I did not have time to visit all villages.

The Administration has done nothing for these villages. The people have very little, if any interest in the Council or the Administration. Their attitude appears to be completely negative. The manner in which this section of the patrol was conducted, ie. time spent, interest taken, and things done, will strengthen this attitude.

Of the three Councillors in the five villages, Donatus Daandi of Namola is a self seeking individual who was elected after stating to the people just prior to the polls that they should vote for him because he had not brought anyone to Court during his previous term. August of Machendi has never said a word in any Council Meeting to my knowledge. He appears rather stupid, lacking interest in anything. The Councillor of Sainendi, Frans Woi Mai, the President of the Council, despite his keenness appears unable to influence these other two Councillors. Also, he does not appear to have his own people on side.

(d) Epmi, Mindepoka, Doponendi, Dauchendi, Tokonendi, Wainda, Swach-Ketjil, and Holosa.

I have included all these villages in one section as they are all situated between Imonda and the border, and all are concerned with rumours from the border area. The villages closest to the border, Kuauk, Manoa, and Um have all been penetrated by Indonesian Brimob patrols, and are therefore in a different category from this group of villages. Wainda, Swach-Ketjil and Holosa would be the next villages affected if these patrols were to penetrate any further, in that order of probability.

I have heard many border-originated rumours on many separate occasions in this group of villages. The main route for these rumours seems to be from Manoa and Um throught Dauchendi and other Wasengla villages as far as Epmi. Some of these rumours have proved to be correct, and some are partly correct. The main concern of these people is that they will be attacked by the Indonesians.

On my last investigation of a rumour of a Brimob patrol into our Territory, I returned to Dauchendi ahead of the Police and carriers, at about 7.30 p.m.. Some of the village women started crying, and when I asked the reason, I was told that they thought the patrol must have been attacked by Indonesians, and that I was the only one to escape. Prior to my departure, I had not told anyone where I was going, or anything about the Report I had received from a source many miles away, at Kuauk. This is a good indication of their fear of the border area, and of their

communication with the border area.

I have been told that, in the event of a number of West Irianese or Indonesians coming over to this area, the village people would take to the bush. This information was volunteered by a Councillor and the Interpreter on separate occasions and was not in answer to a question. The people have obviously given consideration to the possibility. I think that they would go into the bush if fighting started on the other side of the border in our vicinity.

A feature of this area is the degree of unity of the Wasengla villages, Epmi, Mindepoka, Doponendi, Dauchendi, and Tokonendi. The four Councillors of these villages have a lot of contact with each other and cooperate on such ventures as road construction, building Rest Houses, and working on Mission jobs. The Councillors of Epmi and Mindepoka are personal friends and visit each other quite frequently. The establishment of the Mission at Wasengla is increasing this unity.

The people have pride in their Mission and are on excellent terms with their Priest. The Priest has adopted the principle that all work should be paid for at a fair price, and this contrasts favourably with the mission attitude prevalent in the area in the past, and still prevalent in nearby areas. This pays dividends, as the people are aware of the normal mission policy in this regard.

With the unity of this area, the comparatively strong leadership of two of the Councillors (whi influence the others), the approaching road from Amonda, and the workload imposed by my last patrol (sanitation and village rebuilding), and by the establishment of the Mission, the people are taking on the appearance of a vigorous group. The work keeps most of them out of trouble, and they are pretty with the situation.

This situation has developed only recently, and is a direct result of concentrated effort by Administration and Mission. I think the situation will improve even more in the future.

(e) <u>Um, Manoa, Kuauk and the border area</u>.

The border area consists of the area west of Wainda and Swach - Ketjil. It includes the above villages, the village of Popan, and those hamlets of transitory inhabitants, Holamba, Ilaindega, and Pendesi Tua.

There are two other villages which should also be included in this area but which were not visited by the present patrol, as the people were not in T.P.N.G. when the patrol was in the area. They are Mink and Pulboa. There is also a Mink village and a Pulboa village in West Irian. I have been told that the original village split into two groups and that they still have rights over the same land. I spoke to people of both these villages during a patrol in November last, and I slept at Mink. I believe that they have only been visited by T.P.N.G. patrols once or twice.

Um and Manoa, as far as I can ascertain, were first contacted in 1967 by Mr. O'Donnell, A.D.C. I passed through the villages again in November, 1968. They were censused by this patrol on the 9th. May, 1969. The last previous census was an Indonesian one, in 1967. The numbers placed on the houses were still there at the time of this patrol. David Meho of Kuauk, who accompanied this patrol was employed by the Indomesian Administration in 1967 as a census taker and confirmed that the numbers were identical with the type of number used at that census.

Since the T.P.N.G. census in May, Um has shown itself pro T.P.N.G., while Manoa, 15 minutes walk closer to the border appears to be of two minds. A few days after the census, the Village Book was returned to me, and the people all deserted the village, presumably all going over to West Irian. Shortly after this, a patrol of three Brimob personnel patrolled into Um and Manoa (4/6/69). Following this Um and Wainda villages requested that Australian flags and pictures of the Queen be given to them for display. This was done, and a flag and picture were also sent to Manoa. The word filtered back that the Manoa people were grateful for the flag and picture as it was some proof to the Indonesian patrols that Manoa was T.P.N.G. administered. Since then I have visited Manoa twice, and on both occasions all but acouple of old men and some sick people have been absent. On a recent trip, a sign proclaiming in Indonesian and English that the reader was in T.P.N.G. was placed about five minutes walk west of the vilage.

I have not been particularly concerned at this stage with the people being of two minds about their political future as it is possible that after the official announcement of the result of the Act of Free Choice, they will not need encouragement. At any rate, with the political future of West Irian in doubt, it would be difficult to alter their frame of mind. I am not suggesting that after the announcement we try to convince them that they should come under T.P.N.G. administration, but I think some pressure should be brought to bear on them to make a decision.

The situation at Kuauk is different in that the people approached the Administration requesting that they be administered by the T.P.N.G. Administration. The approach was made after I had visited the village and spoken with the people on at least four occasions. The spokesman for the group, David Meho said that the Kuauk people had most of their land in T.P.N.G., that they did not like the Administration of Indonesia, and that they were weary and apprehensive of rumours and stories circulating in the border area concerning Indonesian retaliation to villagers for the acts of West Irianese dissident factions.

Only a small number of Kuauk people did not appear for census, remaining in their West Irian village. These people are the Indonesian-appointed village official and his family. He approached me at the time of the census and said he was afraid of what the Indonesians would do if he came over to T.P.N.G., and also said that someone from the village ought to look after the Kuauk land interests on the other side of the border. These people have since come over to this side.

The Kuauk people are very pro-T.P.N.G. They are very hospitable and helpful to patrols. They profess to be very impressed with the work being done by the T.P.N.G. Adminsitration in the villages and on the roads. The people have brought produce to the Station market, and the leader, David Meho attended the last Council meeting.

The old Kuauk village is only 40 minutes walk from the border. The people are now building a village several miles east of here on their own land, as they want to keep clear of the border situation.

The Kuauk people are better educated, wear better clothes, and have better gardens than anyother village in the Imonda area. This I put down to closer contact with the previous Dutch Administration, and the Mission (R.C.) These people also compare more than favourably with the people of Manoa and Um. The latter two villages are probably the most pathetic in the area

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most pathetic in the area. There is a comparatively high rate of malnutrition in the area, and the highest rate of elephantiasis in the whole area. The people from this area have traditionally sent their children to school at Epinosa Catechist School. The Teacher is a West Irianese, and the standard of schooling is pretty low. It is highly doubtful which side of the border Epinosa is on. It is administratéd by Indonesia, but from compass bearings to a mountain just north of the border marker, it appears to be in T.P.N.G. I slept a night there on a previous patrol.

Pendesi Tua, Holamba, and Ilaindega.

Pendesi Tua is a hamlet of ten houses. Seven of the adult male inhabitants reside almost permanently in the hamlet. There is also a transitory population. On my first contact with this hamlet in January this year, only two old men resided permanently there, and there were only eight houses. A community garden of about 25 acres had just been established at that stage.

The people belong to the village of Pendesi on the West Irian side. The hamlet is the former site of the main village and over the last few years has been inhabited only by a couple of the older people who look after the pigs and coconuts.

The Pendesi people have land on both sides of the border, but apparently (and this was confirmed by the Kuauk people) most of their land is in West Irian. For this reason and because most of the people were living in West Irian I did not insist on censusing the people who were staying in the hamlet. Again, an official announcement by the Indonesians as to the political future of West Irian, could alter the situation here, and I consider it advisable to delay action.

Holamba consists of eight houses. All owners of houses also have houses in Swach village West Irian. It is situated on land which, as far as I was able to ascertain, is jointly owned by people of Pendesi and Swach villages. The hamlet is a gardening and sago making settlement. One of the old men, Joseph Sawaresides there permanently and takes care of the pigs. He has two sons in T.P.N.G. (at Kamberatoro and Pagei), and says he wishes to live in the same country as his sons. Holamba is about one and a half hours walk from the border. The situation there has not altered since my first visit in September, 1968.

Ilaindega is also a garden hamlet of Swach. The houses are newer than those at Holamba, being less than one year old. There are nine houses altogether. All but two of the owners have houses in Swach village, West Irian. I have only visited Ilaindega once, and at that time there was a singsing in progress and there were an unusually large number of people there. From reports I have received, there are usually six or eight families there.

Census was not carried out at these two hamlets for the same reasons as for Pendesi Tua.

The people are friendly towards our patrols, show little fear, and sell food to us.

Popan.

I visited this village on the 8th. May, 1969. I believe this was the first visit by a T.P.N.G. officer.

The village consists of two hamlets, Pank and Popan. The people also have a village called Popan in West Irian near the Administration Station at Waris.

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The Swach-Ketjil people allege that Pank is on their land, but the Pank people were not there to confirm this. Pank consists of five houses. Popan has nine houses.

I spoke to the Indonesian appointed village official, Maunda, and he said that he reports any village dispute to officials at Waris. He said the children from the village attend the school at Waris.

As this was our first contact with this village I was satisfied with making contact only. The village should be visited again in the near future.

Conclusion:

To sum up, at this stage there is no political unrest or positive dissatisfaction with Local Government or with the Administration. Some of the villages have an apathetic attitude towards progress, and a negative attitude towards the Administration and Local Government. In those areas where there are projects on hand there has been a noticeavle impact on attitudes, the people being more energetic and showing by their actions a more favourable attitude towards the Administration.

(2) ECONOMIC.

There has been no attempt at planting cash crops in this area. The only agricultural project ever started was the Walsa Council pig project. This commenced in early 1968, and after about three months one sow had died from lack of food, and the other two sows and the boar were sent to Amanab to try to give them a bit of condition. One sow died shortly afterwards, and the boar was later killed by accident at Amanab. In June, 1969, the remaining sow was returned to Imonda and a new boar was obtained from Vanimo. The scheme is at present fairly well managed.

Very recently, a multiplication plot for rice was planted near the Station.

The people say they are interested in starting economic projects, but they are completely inexperienced and just do not know where to start. They give D.A.S.F. the impression that they are all talk and no action, and D.A.S.F. has recently threatened to take back the boar. In fact, the people are currently engaged in road making and village improvement. If a crop is to be introduced. it should be done by a good education programme, not just by talks to Councillors. A full explanation of the work involved should be given, and an honest account of the probable future market.

The Councillors who represented the Walsa Council at the recent District Councils Conference came back convinced that roads must be developed before all else. The Council has resolved that all available labour be put on to road work for the next two months, except for 12 men who are at present engaged in building a new fish pond for the Council.

It is easier now to obtain voluntary labour than it was six months ago.

(3) SOCIAL.

(i) Education:

Out of a total of 593 people in the 6 - 15 age group, 82 are attending school in the area, and 49 outside. The Primary "T" School at Imonda has an enrolment of only 47, the Wasengla Mission School 35. The majority of the 49

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students at schools outside the area are at the Catholic Mission school at Lote near Vanimo.

The people still do not see the need for education and prefer to have the children in the village where they can help their parents. The children also prefer to remain in the village. A great many of them leave school during the year, usually in the first couple of months. The reason usually given is lack of food. However, I am satisfied that this is just a customary excuse. Their food is good, although lack of sago, their own staple, could be a contributing reason. At the Mission boarding school at Imonda, however the run aways give the same reason - lack of food. The main food here is sago, so it appears that this is merely an excuse, and I do not think that more sago in the diet would mean more and happier students.

A compulsory school attendance rule may be put to the Council next year. There have been discussions by Councillors on this, but they think it is too early yet. On my next patrol I intend to concentrate my talks on school attendance and education. Follow up talks by Councillors for a couple of months could prepare the way for the introduction of a rule.

(ii) Health:

The people use the P.H.D. facilities - Rural Health Centre at Imonda, and Aid Post at Wasengla, only if they are unsuccessful in their traditional cures, except ulcers and bad sores which are brought along almost as a matter of course now. There are still a few TU sufferers who will not seek treatment, and we picked one up on this patrol. The TU was about ten years old. It responded to penicillin and a skin graft at Wewak.

There are also a number of elephantiasis sufferers in all stages of the disease. No action was taken except to write to D.M.O. Vanimo. A copy of this letter is at Appendix "E".

The attitude to older people who are sick is to leave them alone. I did not interfere with this as I did not see any of them suffering from infectious diseases apart from elephantiasis which apparently is not highly infectious.

Village sanitation was very poor at the start of the patrol. Five of the twenty-one villages are now satisfactory apart from the presence of pigs in the villages. Village sanitation is enforced by Council.Rule. It would not be carried out otherwise. The Councillors are very much behind the campaign, not hat they understand and agree that it will promote health, but because it makes the village pleasanter and gives the people something to do. It also enhances their own position in the village. The people are now working on a Council matter, at the direction of the Councillor, and may be prosecuted by him if they fail to carry out his orders.

Pigs are present in most villages, and there are moves from most areas to kill them all off. This is not at all at my suggestion, in fact I had intended leaving the pig problem until at least this time next year. The people explain that as the pigs are a menace in the villages from the hygiene point of view as well as the damage they cause to gardens, and that as the people would not be willing to fence their pigs and feed them, this is the only solution. I cannot see them doing without pigs altogether, and it has occurred to me that this is in anticipation of the kiap suggesting that they do it, so they might kill off a large number for a feast, and keep a few to breed from. There is no evidence for this point of view,

over six to eight mo

merely innate suspicion. The evidence in fact points to the conclusion that they are doing this with no altruistic motive.

Present village pig herds vary between about 20 and 60. Other pigs are kept by some of the old people in the sago patches, and at old village sites.

Infant Welfare.

Infant Welfare clinics held by sisters from the Catholic Mission, Vanimo once every two months ( to coincide with Council Meetings) are very well attended. Some of the mothers walk for a whole day to get there. I did find someinstances of mothers who did not present themselves at the clinic because their babies were ill, and this was probably because they were afraid that they would be sent to Vanimo.

One restriction that is placed on pregnant women and lactating mothers is that they are forbidden many types of food during this period, nearly all meat is forbidden, for instance. This is common in other parts of the Territory, but here, because of the scarcity of protein, it is most important that mothers get all they can. It must be a very large factor in the health and growth rate of the community. I spoke to mothers in some of the villages about this, but I was obviously not convincing them. I have written a letter to the Catholic Mission Infant Welfare Sisters who do the clinics, asking them to mention this to the mothers. I will also ask that the Wasengla Women's Club discuss this.

Diet:

The diet in the area is generally very poor.. A great part of it is sago and green leaves. Some people appear to exist for days on a few taro roasted in the fire. Even with the few nuts and berries they might pick up in the bush, this is not doing them much good. The children particularly show signs of malnutrition.

Although meat and fish are scarce, the main reason for the poor diet is lack of understanding, and laziness. Health education is needed.

There are a number of coconut trees in some villages but not nearly enough to supply all the needs. A concentrated increase in plantings would boost the diet considerably.

It was recently resolved at a Meeting of the Council, that a letter be written to the O.I.C. Rural Health Centre, requesting that the hours of the clinic be extended. There has been dissatisfaction expressed before at the service given at the Rural Health Centre and at one stage the Orderly was asked to appear before the Council to explain his attitudes, which he did. The people say that they do not have time to get to the Clinic by 8 a.m. They say that if they arrive after 8 they will not be given treatment. If the hours suggested by the Council ( 8 - 12) are not taken up by the Orderly, the Council intends writing to the D.M.O. If the D.M.O. does not give satisfaction, the Member of the House of Assembly has offerred to bring it up at the House.

I think that this strong feeling is a reaction to being kept waiting by Public Servants and other officials, or over casual treatment by people in authority over the years. The Member was very much in sympathy with the Councillors. Although I have had many complaints about the Hospital Orderly concerned, from Station people as well as village people, I have been impressed by his methods and attitude. My observations extend over six to eight months when I got the first complaint and

over several patrols including the present one. Of course it is realized that my presence may affect his attitude. This is a timely warning that these people have come to the stage where they resent officiousness by those in authority.

(iii) Law and Order:

There is still a misconception about the role of the Police. I have heard Councillors threaten people (in Pidgin for t the benefit of the patrol) that the Kiap would get the Police to beat up people if they did not do as he told them. During my talks, village people were surprised when I said that all people were under the law. After extensive talks and illustration I think they have been convinced otherwise.

These people have a real dislike of gaol in contrast to reports circulated a couple of years ago that people in some areas enjoyed prison. This fear keeps the crime rate low.

(iv) Community Education including Women's Clubs.

One Community Education Course was held in this area in the last twelve months. It was run by myself and my wife. As a first attempt it was quite successful considering the disadvantages caused by not having a projector. This was taken from us just before the Course, by the D.D.C. who said he would return it for the course. It was not returned in time as it was "being held to test the portable generator." This is typical of the support we get from District Office.

The attendance at the Course was 12 males and 15 females. The majority were the Councillors and their wives and daughters. A course of talks , "Introduction to Government" was given by myself, and Mrs. Pryke gave a few general talks, conducted tours of the Station and houses, gave sewing and cooking lessons, and supervised games. The women liked the sewing lessons most. The men were also interested in the sewing lessons, though they did not take part. The course was aimed mainly at the women, as I did not have time to concentrate on the men.

Women's Clubs:

There is an Imonda Women's Club at the Station. This is very active with meetings twice a week, plus games, sewing, and fund raising activities. A Club House is at present under construction. Several women from the Bembi area whose husbands work at the Station are members, but the majority are Police wives. Unfortunately, no village women in this Census Division join in the activities. Although this is not from lack of trying by myself, the Interpreter, and the Adviser to the Club, Mrs. Pryke. The Imonda men tell me that their women are too shy to come.

Another Women's Club has been started at Wasengla by Mrs. Pryke. Office Bearers have been elected and some subscriptions have been collected. No activities have been started. It is intende to build a Club House near the Mission, being central to all villages of the area. The Priest is trying to get some equipment, including sewing machines from contacts in Australia. The response to this Club has been very good, particularly from the Epmi women. It is hoped that the Club House will be under way next year when some of the Imonda Women's Club members intend to do monthly patrols to the area.

(v) Marriage:

The 16 to 45 age group is made up of 53.6% and 46.4% females. This slight imbalance is aggravated by the practice of

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polygamy, some men having three wives. Marriage is by exchange - a sister for a sister. Many of the older men marry for the second time, usually young girls. This is probably because they have first right to benefit from the exchange of one of their women. The worst aspects of this are seeing a girl of 14 or so married to a senile man with sicknesses or disability. These women usually outlive their husbands. The widow and her children are the responsibility of the dead husband's brother (levirate system), who usually marries her. All widows are the responsibility of their husband's families. They do not return to their parents' families.

M.A. Pryke

(M.A.PRYKE)
Assistant District Officer

APPENDIX "B"

(4)

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS VILLAGE DIRECTORY

IMONDA LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION:

(i) The following spelling alterations are suggested to the Village Directory:

| Present spelling: | Recommended: |
|---|---|
| Kolosa | Holosa |
| Mindepoke | Mindepoka |

These alterations were also recommended in my 14-1-3 of 4th. October, 1968 to the Assistant District Commissioner.

As the following three villages were censused for the first time, it is recommended that they be added to the list in the Village Directory.

Kuauk (Dutch spelling Kok)
Manoa
Um (Dutch spelling Oem).

If these suggestions are adopted, the amended Village Directory will read as follows:

DAONDA
DAUCHENDI
DAUNDI
DOPONENDI
EPMI
HOLOSA
IMONDA
KUAUK
MACHENDI
MANOA
MINDEPOKA
NAMOLA
OMOL
SAINENDI
SIMOG
SWACH-KETJIL
TOKONENDI
UM
WAINDA
WATAPE
YUWETLA.

My 14-1-2 of 4th. October, 1968 also recommended the inclusion of Watape and Simog in the above list.

A Pryke

(M.A.PRYKE)
Assistant District Officer.

APPENDIX"C".

(3)

## VISIBLE AND DEFINITE PREGNANCIES

| Village | Name | Father's name | Page | Line No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daonda | Laba | Ale | 8 | 2 |
| | Tabue | El Walk | 13 | 3 |
| Doponendi | Askamin | Sowo | 4 | 6 |
| Epmi | Pat | Top | 2 | 19 |
| | Moi | Sai | 3 | 17 |
| | Uwes | Mut | 10 | 2 |
| | Melda | Das | 10 | 12 |
| | Makwi | Maip | 11 | 11 |
| | Susanna Iowa | Sam | 14 | 2 |
| | Martina Wasa | Enba | 18 | 10 |
| Kolosa | Nil | | | |
| Imonda | Enda | Meho | 6 | 8 |
| | Mansi | Wanea | 2 | 14 |
| Kuauk | Nil | | | |
| Machendi | Mes | Sai | 8 | 11 |
| Manoa | Manda | Dau | | |
| Omol | Amunk | Kwaicha | 3 | 11 |
| | Wusea | Kwan | 4 | 19 |
| Sainendi | U'us | Sai | 8 | 10 |
| Simog | Yewuni | Sab | 8 | 2 |
| Swach-Ketjil | Nil. | | | |
| Wainda | Nunk | Gam[illegible] | 7 | 18 |
| Watape | Maburi | Kwomine | | |
| | Rembia | Brogani | | |
| | Kumai | Sai | | |
| | Iwini | Anebe | | |
| | Nabora | Simoki | | |

(M.A.PRYKE)
Assistant District Officer

APPENDIX "E".

(2)

48-1-1.

Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
Amanab Sub District,
West Sepik District.

21st. August, 1969.

District Medical Officer,
Public Health Department,
West Sepik District,
VANIMO.

ELEPHANTIASIS, IMONDA LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION.

Please find hereunder, a list of sufferers of the above disease. This list is by no means comprehensive as I did not sight all people and undoubtedly a large percentage of those not sighted would have some infirmity. Also I almost certainly failed to record some cases that came before me, being intent on other matters. Those recorded varied from mild to advanced cases. In all cases, the disease affected the limbs only. There were only two or three cases who were unable to go about their every day tasks because of the disease.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doponendi | Nimbe | Wia | 1905 | M | |
| Epmi | Simon Yuwo | Mai | 1929 | M | |
| Manoa | Wunak | Kwand | 1920 | M | Both legs. |
| | Wora | Ai | 1911 | M | |
| | Aua | Kwaiwa | 1931 | F | Mild 1 leg only. |
| | Vach | Suo | 1929 | F | Advanced 1 leg<br>Mild 1 leg. |
| | Mwain | Nimbil | 1926 | F | Fairly adv. 1 leg only. |
| | Demp | Wai | 1919 | M | Not sighted |
| Mindepoke | Lent | Amo | 1928 | M | |
| Namola | Das | Saula | 1926 | M | Fairly advanced both legs |
| Tokonendi | Nungul | Kwai | 1932 | M | |
| | Dau | Gwes | 1930 | M | Acute |
| Um | Silewa | Esai | 1922 | M | Both legs & 1 arm advanced. |

For future information, would you advise if this information is of value, and any supplementary information which would be useful.

Pryke

(M.A.PRYKE)
Assistant District Officer

APPENDIX "F"

48-1-1.

Patrol Post,
IMONDA,
Amanab Sub District,
West Sepik District.

21st. August, 1969.

Health Inspector,
Public Health Department,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

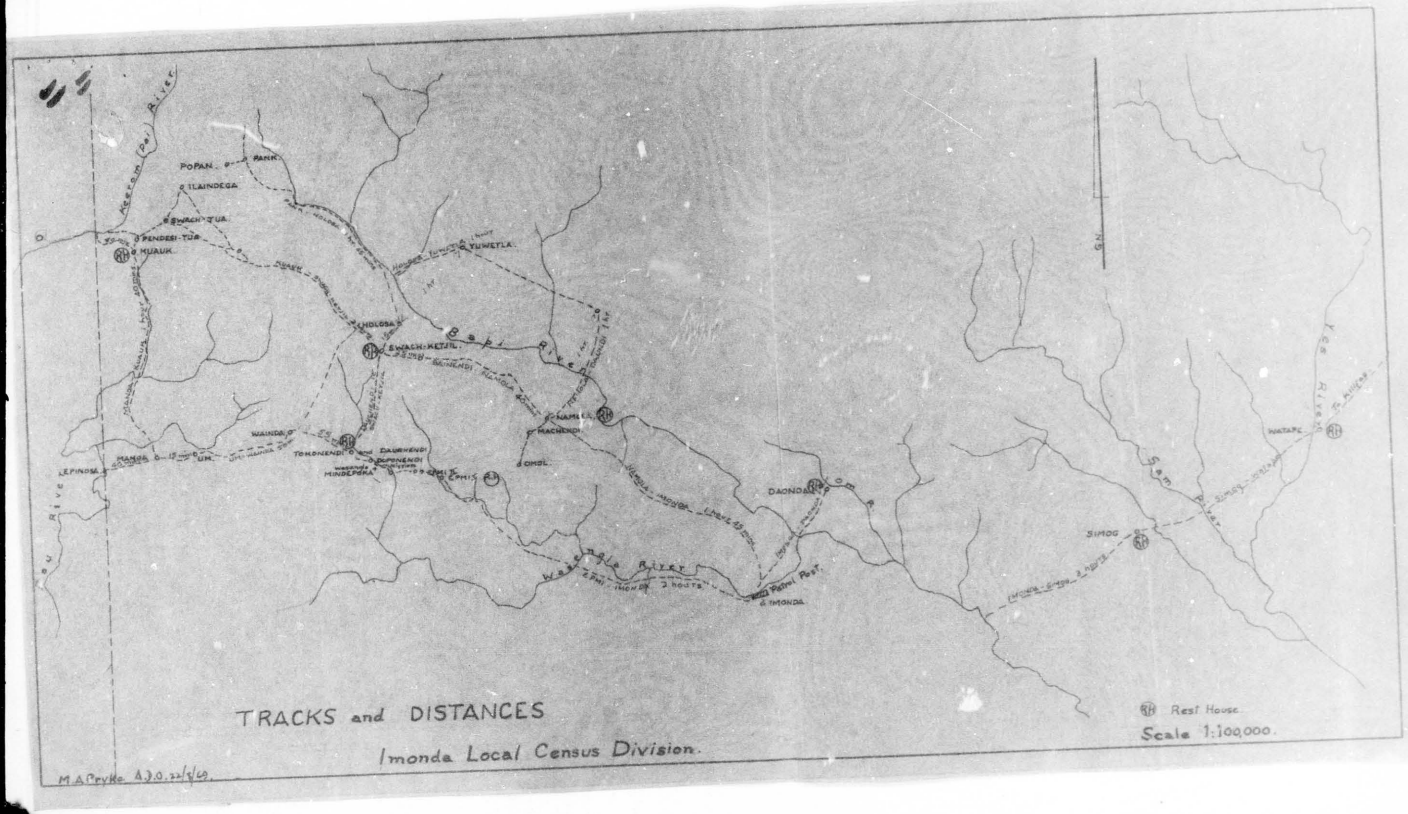
TOILET DESIGN FOR HIGH WATER TABLE AREA.

Many parts of this area have a high water table. In some parts the table comes less than 12" from the surface during the wet season. This makes deep pit latrines for the village people out of the question.

Have you a design for a latrine that you think would work successfully in these conditions? I am particularly concerned with having a suitable toilet introduced into the villages, but would probably use the design also on the Station.

Pryke

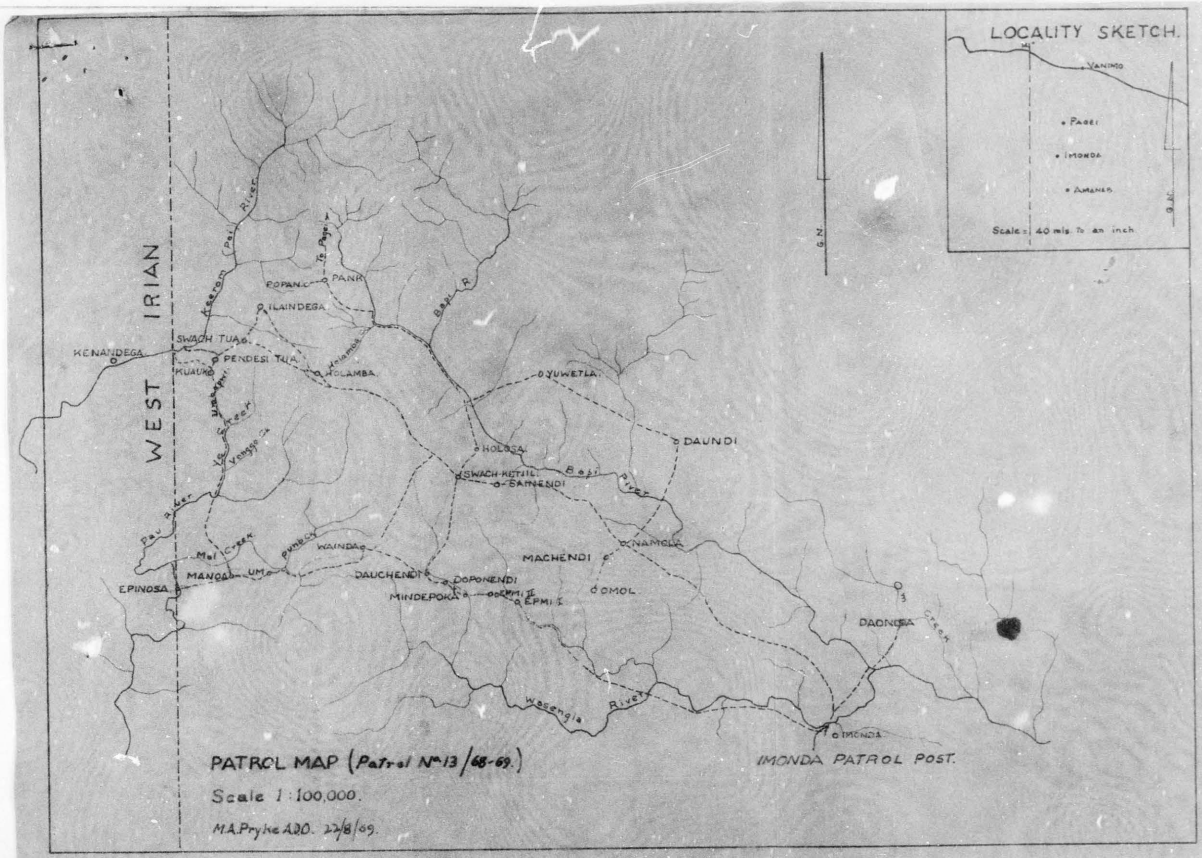
(M.A.PRYKE)
Assistant District Officer.




TRACKS and DISTANCES

Imonda Local Census Division.

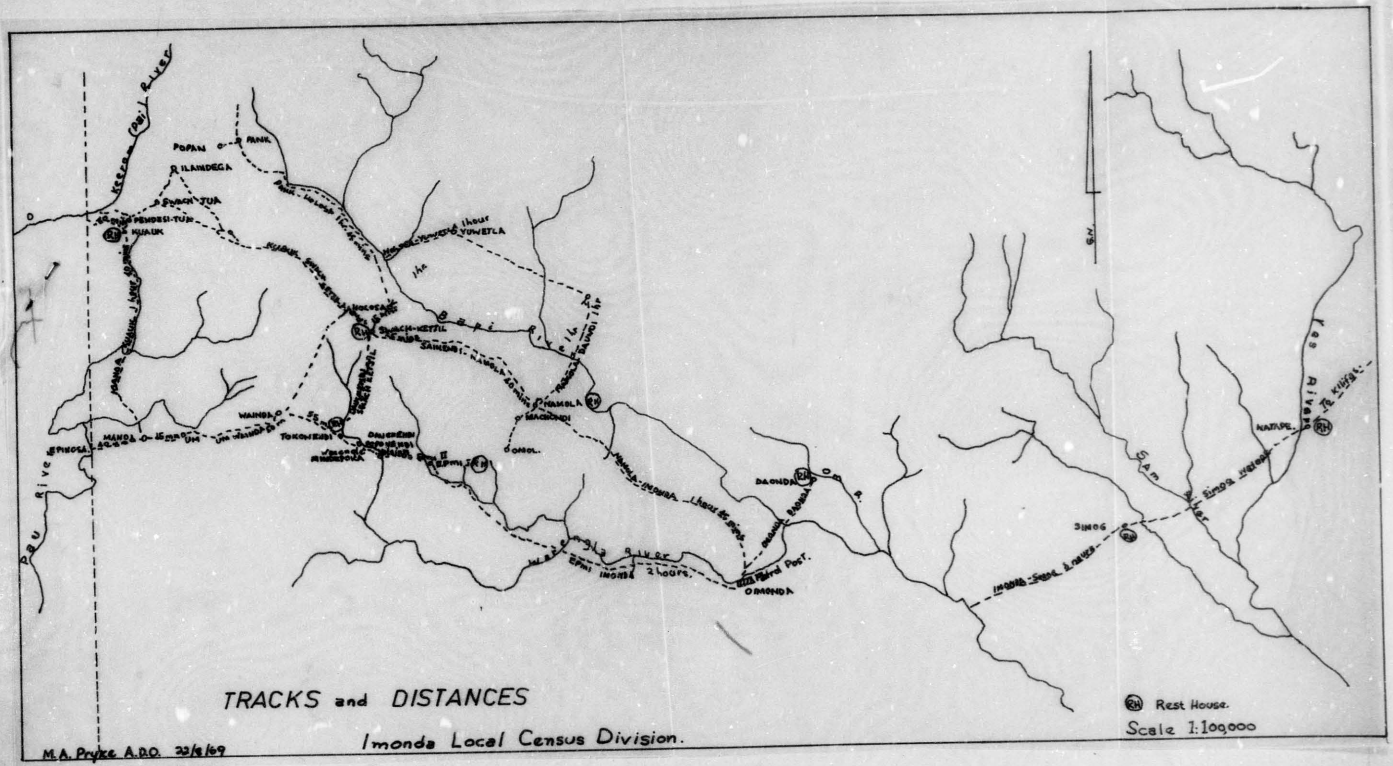
M.A.Pryke A.D.O. 22/8/69.

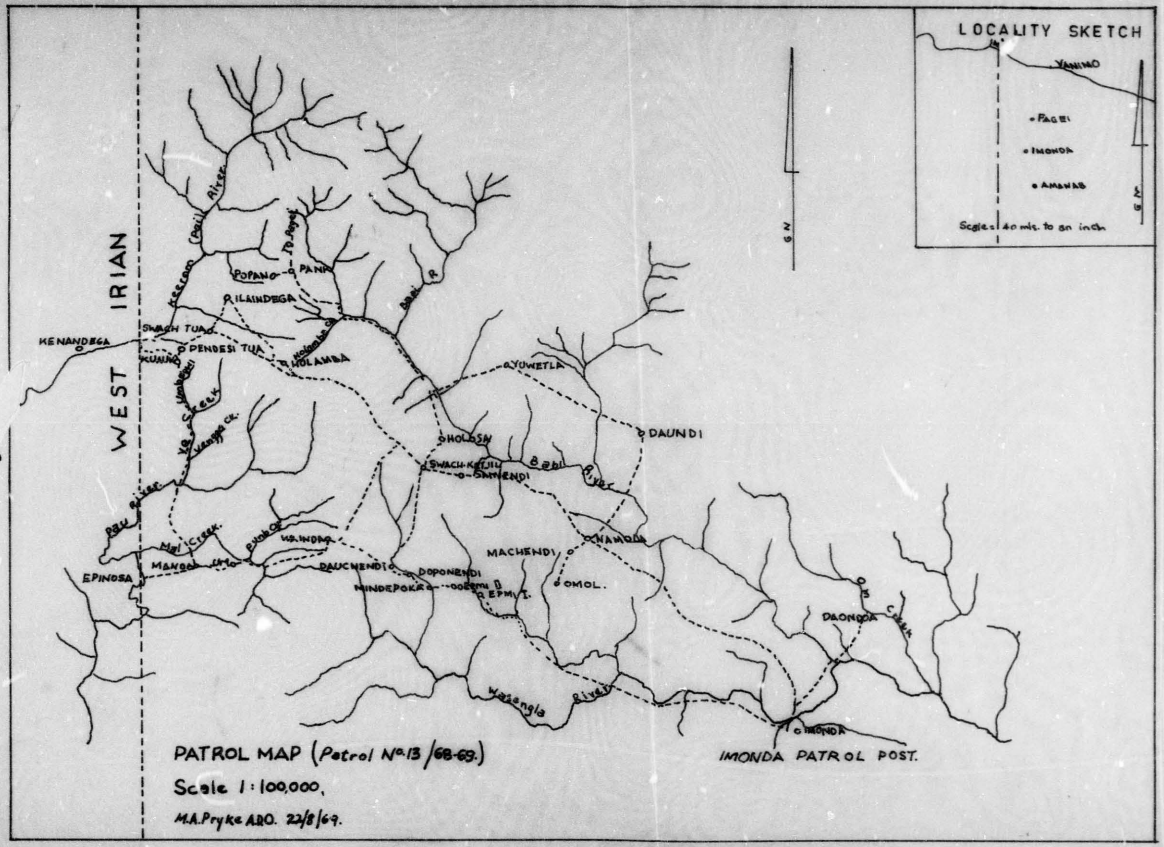



PATROL MAP (Patrol No. 13/68-69.)

Scale 1:100,000.

M.A. Pryke A.D.O. 27/8/69.


TRACKS and DISTANCES
Imonda Local Census Division.
Rest House.
Scale 1:100,000
M.A. Pryke A.D.O. 23/9/69
POPAN
ILANDEGA
PENDESI-TUA
MUAUK
YOWETLA
SAINDRI
MAMOLA
MACHONDI
WAINDA
TOKONEDI
MANDA
SINOGA
OMOL
IMONDA
OMONDA
Ford Port.
SIMOG
NATUPE
Sepik River
Sam River
Lee River
Daru River
Kikori (Ma) River
Imonda River
1 hour
2 hours
6 M.




PATROL MAP (Patrol No. 13/68-69.)

Scale 1:100,000.

M.A. Pryke A.P.O. 22/8/69.