

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: AMBOIN

VOLUME No: 3

ACCESSION No: 496.

1964 - 1965

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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EAST SEPIK DISTRICT PATROL REPORTS

1964/1965

AMBOIN

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1 - 1964/1965	J.T. Stobart	Upper Arafundi River
2 - 1964/1965 ✓	J.T. Stobart	All populated tributaries of the Korosameri River
4 - 1964/1965	J.T. Stobart	Karawari Census Div.
6 - 1964/1965	P.L. Tatterson	Part Kaeawari Census Div.
7 - 1964/1965	P.L. Tatterson	Part Karawari Census Div.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of <sup>CAS</sup> ~~South~~ Sepik ..... Report No. 1 - 64/65. (Special) AMBOIN.

Patrol Conducted by ..... John T. Stobart.

Area Patrolled ..... Upper ARAFUNDI River.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ..... -

Natives Police 5, PHD 1, DNA 34.

Duration—From 20 / 7 / 1964 to 29 / 7 / 1964

Number of Days 10

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? ..... no

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3 / 6 / 1964

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

Map Reference ..... Ambunti, Angoram Fourmil

Objects of Patrol ..... Investigation of possible murder.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

District Commissioner

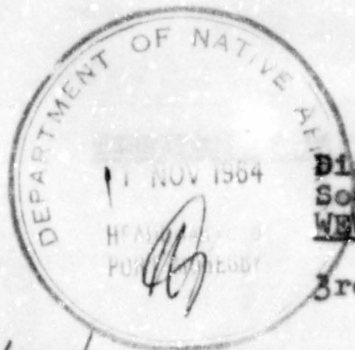
Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ..... £.....

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

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

e Pop

Over 13		Females in Child Birth
M	F	



67. 8. 6

15

District Office,  
South Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

3rd. November, 1964.

Mr. J. Stobart,  
Patrol Officer,  
Amboin Patrol Post,  
Via Angoram.

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT No.1 of 1964/65.

1. I refer to your memorandum 67-2-54 of the 15th of October, 1964, and a radiogram on the same subject which you forwarded to the A.D.O., Angoram, in reply to my memorandum 67-2-4 of the 2nd. September to the A.B.O. Angoram.

2. My letter contained advice, guidance and correction, mixed with credit where credit was due, directed to a junior, inexperienced Patrol Officer. You would have done better to have accepted it with a good grace in the spirit in which it was offered, than to have given the impression, as you have done, of being a brash young man not amenable to correction.

3. May I add that in his memorandum 67-8-6 of the 15th of September, 1964, the Director commented :

"In the content of your memorandum to me I concur. The Assistant District Officer should himself lead the patrol".

4. I am not certain what you intended to convey by your statement :

" Para 5 ( i.e., of my letter ) requires separate correspondence at a later date when clarification is received".

5. Clarification of What? It means precisely what it says.

6. Are you prepared to take the position that, a Patrol Officer Grade 1 in your first term as a confirmed Patrol Officer, you do not need the leadership, guidance and training your Assistant District Officer is able to give you; or that you do not concede the right of a District Officer to require in a particular instance that an Assistant District Officer shall take over from a junior officer the conduct of a patrol which he considers requires the superior skill and leadership of an elder and more experienced Officer ?

7. I urge you to rethink the position you apparently have taken and the attitude you have adopted in this particular matter. I would be disappointed were you to compel me to lessen the good opinion I hitherto have held of you through continuing to maintain them; for, I tell you plainly, you would be in error in so doing.

G.Linsley  
Deputy District Commissioner,  
South Sepik District.

c.c. The Director,  
Dept. of Dist. Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

A.D.O., ANGORAM.

*Handwritten notes:*  
C  
16  
10

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

67-2-4  
L (14)

File; 67-2-54

Patrol Post AMBOIN,  
Angoram Subdistrict,  
South Sepik District.

15th October, 1964.

~~Assistant District Officer,  
ANGORAM.~~

DEPT. NATIVE AFFAIRS  
22 OCT 1964  
SEPIK DISTRICT

Amboin Patrol Report No 1 of 1964/65.

In re the District Officer's 67-2-4 of 2nd September, 1964.

Firstly, in regard to para 2. Although the charge of 'incorrect action' has been levelled, I remain unconvinced that this was the case. Unfortunately my appraisal of the patrol situation made the obvious solution (that noted by the District Officer) unsatisfactory under the circumstances. The patrol moved from AMBOIN with 10 days rations as it was thought ARAMBERO was its destination. On the 4th day ARAMBERO was reached. It was then confronted with the task of completing the patrol within 6 days and as yet not contacting those involved. ISANGAN was established as being a total walk of 4 days there and back to ARAMBERO with no choice of routes. This meant a total travelling time of 10 days with no time left for an investigation or contact if those involved were at ISANGAN and not as was offered at IMBOIN, at TOWI.

The subsequent arrival of the 2 ISANGAN men was viewed as a stroke of luck, and, although little could be done from ARAMBERO, it was planned that they should view civilization and then during the TOWI patrol (programmed for 25th September - 6th October but since cancelled) a slight detour would accomplish what was not done from the ARAFUNDI River.

I therefore claim that my appreciation of the problem does not justify the comments made by the District Officer.

In regard to para 6 I will follow the District Officer's ruling.

Para 5 requires separate correspondence at a later date when clarification is received.

The patrol number is No.1 of 1964/65 not 'of 1963/64'.

*J. Stobart*  
.....  
John T Stobart.  
Officer in Charge  
Patrol Post AMBOIN.

.....  
R.A. Calcutt  
Assistant District Officer.

Minute.

The District Officer,  
South Sepik District.  
WEWAK.

File 67-1-2.  
20th October, 1964.

The above refers. I forward for your information, please.

67-8-6

Department of Native Affairs,  
Konedobu, Papua.

15th September, 1964.


District Officer,  
South Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1-64/65 - AMBOIN:

Receipt of the abovementioned Report and covering comments is acknowledged with thanks.

In the content of your memorandum to me, I concur. The Assistant District Officer should himself lead the patrol. It should not be rushed.

The paintings mentioned at page 4 together with history and significance should be purchased, providing the people are willing to sell - they should not be pressed.

  
(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

RECEIVED DISTRICT OFFICE  
15.9.64

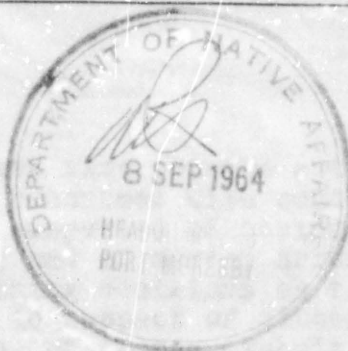




TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67.2.6 (10)

Telegrams  
Telephone  
Our Reference.....67-2-4  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....



District Office,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

2nd September, 1964

The Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
KONED OBU.

PATROL REPORT AMBOIN NO. 1 of 1964/65

The abovementioned patrol report and comments thereon by the Assistant District Officer, Angoram are forwarded herewith, please.

I have discussed various matters arising out of the report and his covering memorandum with the Assistant District Officer and have made the following points:

1. Mr. Stobart acted correctly in proceeding to IMBOIN and ARAMBRO, and in sending the "contact" party led by the two Luluais across to ISANGAN.
2. He acted incorrectly in requiring the contact party to bring the ISANGAN group to him. Their role should have been limited to contacting the group and then reporting to him their location and whether or not the rumour of the murder had some substance in fact. On their return he himself should have proceeded to ISANGAN, established a camp, and set about contacting the people, gaining their confidence, and carrying out an investigation. The ground work for all of these tasks was laid through the voluntary accompaniment of two of the suspects, AIYIP and MANJIRA, back to ARAMBRO. This should have been viewed as an unexpectedly good turn of fortune, since it gave a direct lead-in to the ISANGAN group, and it should have been promptly capitalised upon.
3. As it is, only half the task has been done. Further, one of the two ISANGAN suspects "escaped" on the return trip. This was an unfortunate development since his return to the group unaccompanied by the patrol will likely have created an attitude of variness at least, if not of outright distrust, in the people towards an approach by another patrol.
4. The Assistant District Officer has assured me that the remaining ISANGAN man is not under any form of restraint at Angoram.
5. I have told the Assistant District Officer that I consider that a patrol to ISANGAN is a priority matter, and I have suggested that he should himself lead it, accompanied by Mr. Stobart and by the ISANGAN man now at Angoram. Mr. Stobart is young and only in his second term as a field officer and he needs in this particular matter the leadership, guidance and training that his Assistant District Officer is able to give him.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND THE ARMY

6. I have also pointed out that a Patrol Officer in the field is concerned with contacting a group within which a crime is suspected of having been committed, of investigating it, and of making arrests, but he is not concerned with making decisions as to what should be done administratively in respect of either the crime or the accused. He can, of course, submit to his superior officers his views and recommendations, but the determination of what is to be done in a case of this kind essentially rests with his Assistant District Officer, in consultation if need be with the District Officer and the District Commissioner.

This is a well written report and Mr. Stobart is showing continuing improvement in this regard.

*G. Linsley*

(G. LINSLEY)  
DISTRICT OFFICER - SOUTH SEPIK

c.c. Assistant District Officer, Angoram

I find, at this stage, that the work of the patrol is practical and valuable. First of all, it is a fact that there is no definite evidence of any crime having been committed. There is no direct evidence of any crime, if there was any, and consequently, the patrol is of value in that it is a constant reminder to the people of the presence of the police and the fact that any crime committed will be investigated.

The area has been visited twice in the past few months and the police have been dispersed, and the people very much relieved. I suggest that a travelling patrol of some kind should be maintained in this area, before another patrol enters the area, so that the people are kept in contact with the police, and not brought into contact with the people of the island people. With a reported total population of 1000, they hardly represent a threat to any of the nearby communities.

I would appreciate your advice in connection with this matter, in which case I will direct the District Officer accordingly, on the lines indicated.

The remainder of the patrol work of routine nature, and will be of great value, I have seen the fact that I do not consider this patrol unprofitable. It may not have achieved its main aim, but the very fact that the people were brought into contact with the police, and that an island was brought into contact with the police, is a valuable result.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File No. 67-1-2/63

Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM,  
South Sepik District,

13th August, 1964.

The District Officer,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
South Sepik District,  
W E W A K.....T.N.G.

PATROL REPORT AMBOIN NO 1 OF 1964-1965:

I forward herewith a report of a short patrol to the Upper ARAFUNDI River, conducted by Mr. J.T. Stobart, Patrol Officer. The reason for the patrol is contained in the introduction to the report on Page 3.

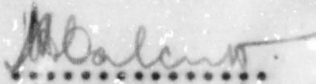
Mr. Stobart, who served his first term at Telefomin and Oksapmin, is cognizant of the "handle administratively" dictum of His Honour the Chief Justice in the multiple murder case involving Eliptamin and Suarmin people last year. In view of this, and also because of the difficulties of a practical nature involved, he is of the opinion that indoctrination at Amboin and Angoram, of the one remaining ISANGAN man now in custody, would be the better solution in the case.

I feel, at this stage, that this would be the more practical and valuable step. First of all, it would appear that no definite evidence exists yet that a man, YAPAK, was actually killed. There is no direct evidence yet that the murder, if there was one, was committed by the persons named, one of whom is at present in custody technically, although in a practical sense, he is merely receiving basic training in our ways by his presence at Angoram.

The area has been visited twice in the past two months, the natives have been dispersed, and are already very wary of a patrol. I suggest that a breathing spell of some four to six months be given them, before another patrol enters the area, to ensure that future contact is peaceful, and not fraught with fear on the part of the ISANGAN people. With a reported total strength of 15, they hardly represent a threat to any of the nearby communities.

I would appreciate your advice in concurring or otherwise with the above, in which case I will direct the Officer-in-Charge, Amboin, on the lines indicated.

The remainder of the patrol treats of routine matters, and calls for no special comment, apart from the fact that I do not consider this patrol unsatisfactory. It may not have achieved its main ends, but the very fact that the various rumours were promptly investigated by an Administration patrol, and that an ISANGAN man was brought into contact, was of value.

  
.....  
(R.A. Calcutt)

Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Monday 21st July, 1964.

First canoe departed at 0800 with Countess, MURRAY, PEARCE, SAUNDERS and ...  
AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NUMBER 1 of 1964/65 (Special).  
... since from Angoran.  
Arrived IMAH 1045. ... first canoe and collected  
4 carriers. Departed 1715 with 4 further 3 carriers from IMAH.  
Arrived WANDIN in very low water level ... the  
Slept WANDIN.

OFFICER COMPILING: John T StoBart. Patrol Officer.

Tuesday 22nd July, 1964.

AREA PATROLLED: ... WANDIN of Upper ARAFUNDI River. Height  
increased 2 1/2 ft overnight.  
Arrived IMAHIN 1215, second canoe 1330.  
Medical inspection.  
Slept IMAHIN.

PERSONELL ACCOMPANYING: Police 5  
... 1  
... 3/4

DURATION OF PATROL: ... continued with 20/7/64 - 29/7/64. 9 days.

SUBJECTS OF PATROL: Investigation of possible murder.

LAST PATROL TO AREA: ... 3rd June, 1964.

MAP REFERENCE: Angoran, Ambunti Fourmil.

Saturday 23rd July, 1964.

Negotiated with ...  
... for the 'home timber' at Angoran.  
Contact party arrived ... from IMAHAM. spoke  
with ... on locality, ... group.  
Slept IMAHAM.

7

Monday 20th July, 1964.

First canoe departed at 0845 with Consts. UNTUNAN, PIANGA, SAIPOI and KERABE, NMO MBAF and 3 informants.

Self with Sen. Const. MAREMBE departed 0945 in second canoe powered by Johnson outboard after waiting in vain for canoe from Angoram.

Arrived YIMAS 1045, met first canoe and collected 6 carriers. Departed 1115 with a further 3 carriers from IMANMERI.

Arrived YAMANDIM in very low water level 1425, the other canoe arriving 1600.

Slept YAMANDIM.

Tuesday 21st July, 1964.

Departed YAMANDIM 0930 in rain after river height increased 2ft overnight.

Arrived IMBOIN 1215, second canoe 1335.

Medical inspection.

Slept IMBOIN.

Wednesday 22nd July, 1964.

Contact party consisting of influential AUWIM and AMANGAU men departed at first light.

Patrol departed IMBOIN 0730 and reached the ARAFUNDI crossing 0845. Continued with carriers 0915 to reach TSUNGUM 1045, carriers 1130.

Camp made as ARAMBRO 5½ hrs away per Amboin P.R. 2 of 1962/63.

Slept TSUNGUM.

Thursday 23rd July, 1964.

Departed TSUNGUM 0745 and climbed for ½ hr, then easy going to reach ARAMBRO after a break of 15 mins en route when met by 8 men from PUNDUGUM.

Carriers in by 1005.

Medical inspection - 1 case Yaws seen.

Anti-yaws injections given.

Slept ARAMBRO.

Friday 24th July, 1964.

In camp, heavy rain all day.

Slept ARAMBRO.

Saturday 25th July, 1964.

Negotiated with headman to take paintings from derelict men's house for the 'haus tamberan' at Angoram.

Contact party arrived with 2 men from ISANGAM, spoke with them on locality, numbers etc. ISANGAM group.

Slept ARAMBRO.

Patrol Diary. cont.

Sunday 26th July, 1964.

Observed.  
Slept ARAMBRO.

Monday 27th July, 1964.

Police party departed first light to picket road in case other suspects followed Saturday's group to ARAMBRO. Party returned at last light reporting no success. Slept ARAMBRO.

Tuesday 28th July, 1964.

Departed ARAMBRO 0630, TSUNGUM 0745, rested 0820-0910 and arrived IMBOIN 1115. River almost dry. Slept IMBOIN.

Wednesday 29th July, 1964.

Rode new tide caused by early morning cloud burst from 0910 till WABLAMAS reached 1305. Arrived AMBOIN 1610. Patrol Stood Down.

END OF DIARY.

On Saturday 27th July, 1964, the 'contact group' returned and I reported that he had in fact contacted all concerned, but that only the two men accompanying him, ALIP and MANJIRA were not afraid to meet the patrol. The others had run away.

KALYAN then told the story of the murder which cannot be regarded as indisputable evidence as it is uncorroborated and is likely to be a hearing on future action to be taken. The witness YAPAK was the last surviving student of the old sorcerer and had three women attributed to him - a woman and two small children. In each case they wanted away from death. The last was the woman, the wife of ALIP. ALIP, MANJIRA, WOLLA and ALIN then killed YAPAK with some damage about the 6th or 7th of June, 1964, at a boat house in the suburbs of IMBOIN. YAPAK's wife, now the wife of MANJIRA, is said to have witnessed this. Having obtained the deed the body was then buried in a cave.

No evidence was discovered to point to any suspect although it would be safe to assume that a murder has been committed.

On the 14th June, 1964, Luluai KAIYAM of AUWIM reported the murder of YAPAK of ARAMBRO. He was unable at this time, to give any details of location, suspects or witnesses. He was sent back for further information and returned on the 21st June, 1964, with the brother of the reported victim. This man ASANGWA told me that his sister-in-law KARAI, witnessed the murder and had told him of it.

On this hearsay, a patrol was mounted to proceed slowly up the ARAFUNDI River to the hamlet of ARAMBRO and to firstly, locate the woman, KARAI; secondly, locate and persuade those involved to wait for the patrol at ARAMBRO.

INVESTIGATION.

The initial report gave the position of the witness and suspects to be in or around ARAMBRO. The patrol, therefore, moved to the area carrying 4 days extra rations. However, at IMBOIN, the patrol was told that the woman had gone to ISANGAN on the KARAWARI River and the suspects had gone to the TOWI area of the upper KARAWARI.

A 'contact group' comprising LLs KAIYAM of AUWIM and YENGWA of AMANGAU and two other influential men of ARAMBRO and AUWIM respectively, ~~XXXX~~ was given alternatives in the event of the wanted parties not being located at ARAMBRO. Firstly, they were to go to ISANGAN and locate the woman and go with her to the scene of the crime, view the body and return with the woman to ARAMBRO. It was thought that this would at least establish if a murder had been committed. However, if in the event of all parties being at ISANGAN, they were to endeavour to persuade all to return to ARAMBRO.

The reason for so much caution was that the suspects were members of a small group, as yet uncontacted by patrols and it was feared that they would run away if a party of 40 men descended on them after their act. It was known also, that they 'knew' of the Administration and some of its functions.

On Saturday 25th July, 1964, the 'contact group' returned and LL KAIYAM reported that he had in fact contacted all concerned, but, that only the two men accompanying him, AIYIP and MANJIRA were not afraid to meet the patrol. The others had run away.

KAIYAM then told the story of the murder which cannot be regarded as admissible evidence as it is uncorroborated and is included as it has a bearing on future action to be taken. The victim YAPAK was the last surviving student of the old sorcerer ANEI and had three deaths attributed to him - a woman and two male children. In each case they wasted away till death. The last was the woman, the wife of AIYIP. AIYIP, MANJIRA, WOBIA and AGIN then killed YAPAK with bone daggers about the 6th or 7th of June, 1964, at a bush house in the surrounds of ISANGAN. YAPAK's wife, now the wife of MANJIRA, KARAI, was supposed to have witnessed this. Having committed the deed the body was then buried in the house.

No evidence ~~was~~ was discovered to point to any suspect although it would be safe to assume that a murder has been committed.

Prior to this patrol the people of the ARAFUNDI River were very nervous mainly due to their lack of concrete knowledge of the affair. That it had been supposedly committed by an ~~XXXX~~ uncontacted group, revived all the old tales of marauders slipping out of the mountains and raiding the people of the low lands.

The situation is once again back to normal as from the peoples' point of view the patrol was a complete success with the recovery of two suspects.

It was learned from the suspects that ISANGAN is now regarded as part of ARAMBRO. Since the group, formerly called ~~XXXX MARIA~~, was ~~depleted~~ depleted ~~to~~ by fighting and sickness to its present strength of 16 (6 male and 5 female adults, and 4 male children and one female child.) the ISANGANS have more or less joined with the ARAMBRO group. The area they occupy is below the confluence of the KARAWARI and AWARIM Rivers and on the left bank of the KARAWARI.

In view of the degree of primitiveness and the non-contact of those concerned in this incident, as well as the deed itself which was not regarded by them as one of malice, but self preservation; it is believed that it would be more beneficial to induct the 2 ISANGAN men with some ideas on modern society and send them back to draw their group into ARAMBRO proper. Although this is favoured, the opposing alternative of continuing the investigation and running the risk of causing the small group to withdraw into the Central Range, would, it is estimated, be a lengthy and difficult proposition.

The ISANGAN men said that they were told by an AMANGAU man (refusing to give his name) that the patrol would come and shoot all the men, women and children of the group. This was brought to the attention of the Luluai of AMANGAU, who was ordered to tell his people that talk of this nature would not be tolerated in future and that severe gaol penalties could be expected if it did. A point to mention here probably connected with this, is that when they arrived the ISANGAN men carried bone daggers and 20 arrows each. All of the arrows were man or war arrows.

New facts have come to light concerning the movement of 61 people from ARAMBRO and AMANGAU to ENGRIMANI (Ref. P.R.8-63/64, p.4.). The exodus was an indication of Luluai YENGWA's inventiveness. Apparently everyone had gone to a 'sing sing' at ARAMBRO and were foraging for food when the patrol was in the area. He claims he called everyone in, but no-one came. This attempt to save face should not be held against him as his assistance during this patrol has proved most valuable. Little can be expected from this group at this stage.

As stated in the diary, paintings on 'Limbo' were brought back with the patrol destined for the 'Haus Tambaran' at Angoram. These covered 2 walls of the men's house called KUMBWI at ARAMBRO. Although the patterns do not represent any specific feature of them, they are supposed to embody the spirits WOBO and WANGU. These spirits were created by KOBUNG, the ancestor of the area, while at the KABRIMERI GORGE, after his journey from the S.E. (MARAMUNI River).



(3)

KOBUNG gave these spirits to the people of the area to idolize and form a basis for spiritual life. During their initiation the young boys are kept in the house with the painted walls for 2 months, during which time they cannot be seen by women. If they go outside and go they must, male relatives cover the initiate with their bodies. The reason for the initiate staying inside the house apart from hearing all the legends and learning the necessary skills of adulthood is to allow the spirits time to view him. After this period the skin is cut and adult life begins.

Noted:  
E.S.  
12/10

On enquiring as to the reason for the two skulls seen in the derelict men's house, the reply given was that it was the custom of the area. In the past the heads of enemies were displayed as trophies and the heads of relatives, "So we can look at them". All bodies apparently were buried with the head, but, when decomposition started, the head was removed, not after. How and by what method the skin was removed was not asked.

HEALTH & HYGEINE.

Medical inspections were carried out at IMBOIN and ~~AMBOIN~~ ARAMBRO. One case of yaws found at ARAMBRO and two cases at IMBOIN would suggest anti-yaws injections be administered by the next patrol to the area.

NMO MBAT accompanied the patrol and performed his duties well.

ALL OTHER SUB-SECTIONS WERE ADEQUATELY COVERED BY LAST PATROL TO THE AREA. (Ref. AMBOIN P.R. 8 - 63/64).

CONCLUSION.

An unsatisfactory patrol which was misinformed by nervous, confused rumours as to the problems it faced.

It was, however, gratifying to note the assistance given the patrol by the Luluai KAIYAM and all people of the Lower ARAFUNDI. Also that a group of PUNDUGUM met the patrol at ARAMBRO.

Advice will be sought as to policy re paragraph 4, page 4.

*J. Stobart. P.O.*

John T Stobart.  
Officer in Charge  
Patrol Post AMBOIN.

POLICE REPORT.

4167	Sen. Const.	MEREMBE.	Little experience in primitive areas.
7596	Const. 5.y.	KARABE.	As above. Worked well.
9113	" "	PIANGA.	His superstitious mutterings unsettling to patrol.
9405	" "	UNTUNAN.	Once again a well above average performance.
10729	" "	SAIPOI.	Keen and an asset to any patrol.

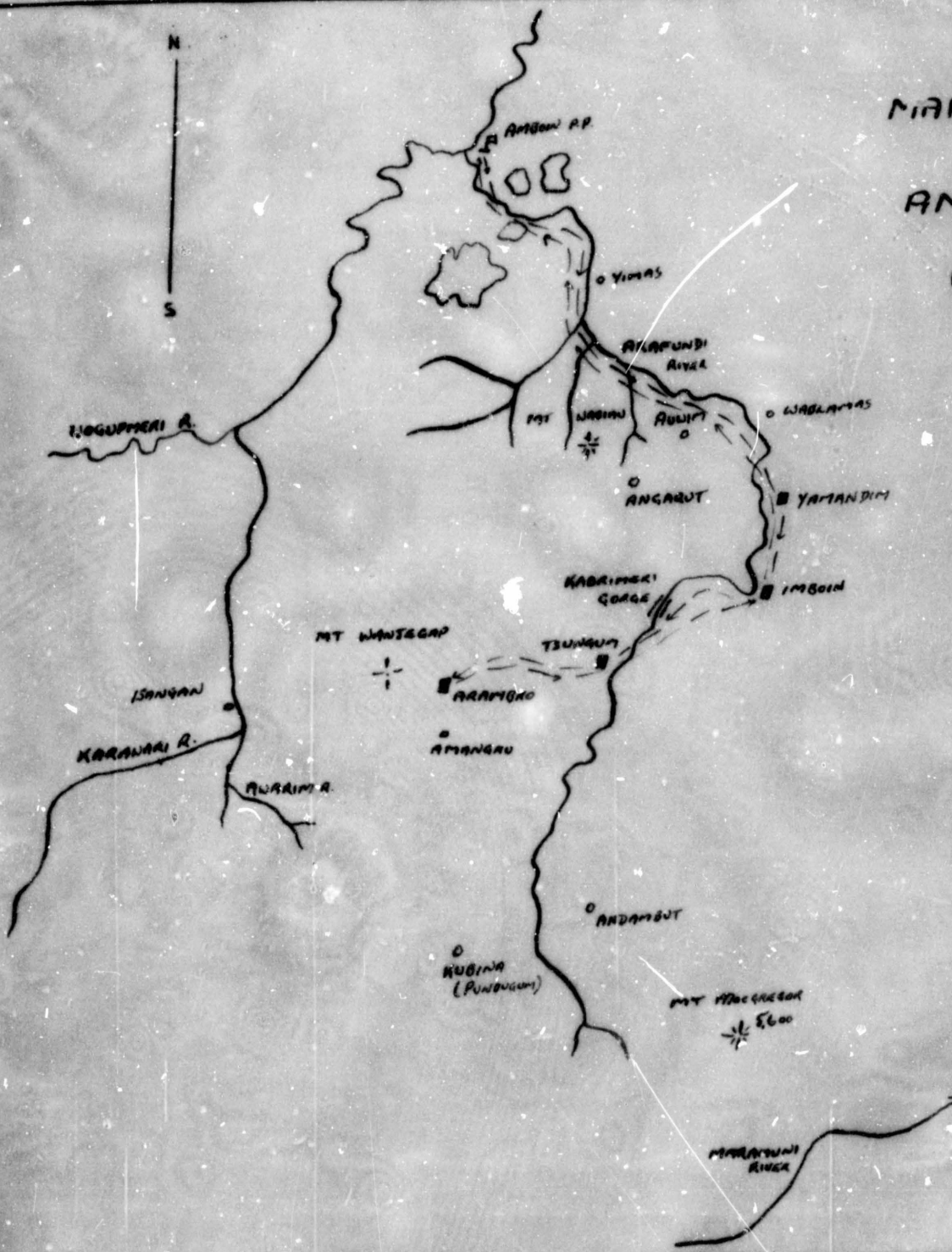
*J. Stobart*

John T Stobart.  
Officer in Charge  
Patrol Post AMBOIN.






MAP TO ACCOMPANY

AMBOIN P.R. 1-64/65.

UPPER ARAFUNDI RIVER



LEGEND

-  RIVERS
-  MOUNTAINS
-  VILLAGES
-  CAMPS
-  PATROL ROUTE

SCALE: 1 inch = 10 miles

J. Shahan  
7/65

20.  
~~17-8-18~~



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

SEPIK NATIVE AFFAIRS  
22 OCT 1964  
WEVLA  
SEPIK DISTRICT

District of SEPIK Report No. AMBOIN No. 2 - 64/65.

Patrol Conducted by John T Stobart. PO.

Area Patrolled All populated tributaries of the KOROSAMERI River.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

Natives Police 6, PHD 1, DNA 1.

Duration—From 6 / 8 / 1964 to 7 / 9 / 1964

Number of Days 33

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? -

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

Medical ..... / 9 / 1964 Blackwater only.

Map Reference AMBUNTI FOURMIL ARMY STRAT SERIES.

Objects of Patrol 1. Exploration and contact SALUMEI River. 2. Extention of influence  
..... ELSORIO. 3. Routine Administration Blackwater River.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19 .....  
District Commissioner

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

Pop

Over 13

Females  
in Child  
Birth

F

67-8-16

19th February, 1965.

District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2-64/65 - AMBOIN:

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

Your comments cover fully all matters of  
interest.

A good patrol well reported.

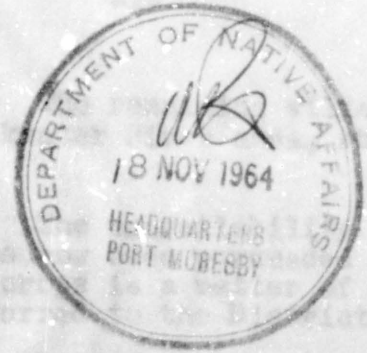
(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

Pop

22

Over 13	Females in Child Birth

67-2-4 / 34



District Office,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

6th November, 1964

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NO. 2 of 1964/65 - SALUMEI,  
KOROSAMERI and BLACKWATER RIVERS - MR. J. STOBART P.O.

This is Mr. Stobart's best report to date.  
It shows what he can do when he puts his mind to it.

The patrol was well conducted and except for the INARO people, good contact was made with the isolated groups in the upper, headwaters area of the SALUMEI and KOROSAMERI Rivers. As Mr. Stobart points out, the roaming proclivities of the INARO make satisfactory contact with them a difficult matter for patrols.

Since Mr. Stobart has established that the SALUMEI River area conveniently can be patrolled from Amboin in conjunction with the KOROSAMERI and Blackwater Rivers, I am quite agreeable for it to be administered from Amboin Patrol Post. I doubt, in any case, that the SALUMEI River is in Ambunti Subdistrict. Previously the question has been only whether the people of YEMBI YEMBI (YAMBI YAMBI), considered to be in Ambunti Subdistrict and part of the Gaui Native Local Government Council, should continue to be administered from Ambunti when they moved to SIGABIKA on the SALUMEI River.

I enclose a copy of my 40-1-1, 14-1 of 6th March, 1964 to the Assistant District Officer Ambunti, para 4 of which the above amends. However, I can see no reason why patrols to MENSUAT from Ambunti and patrols to the SALUMEI River from AMBOIN should not both visit SIGABIKA - the people's interests would appear to lie in both areas, and they can only derive advantage from such visits. I will send a copy of the Patrol Report and of this letter to the Assistant District Officer Ambunti.

The question of the MARI (p.10) and the MOVEI and UBAPU people (p.11) will be taken up with the Assistant District Officer, Ambunti.

With reference to the BIKARU or SOGUWAM people mentioned by Mr. Stobart (p.11) possibly these are the NERE people of the April River Headwaters contacted by the patrol from Laiagam that is described in the Press Release forwarded to you under cover of my 67-1-1 of 20th October, 1964. Particular mention is made in it of a trade link between the NERE people and the "MIXABE" people of Angoram Subdistrict.

53

67.8.16

The remaining villages, including SEVENBUK, of the Upper Blackwater River area, should be visited at an early date.

The unavailability of coconut seedlings to people who have now been persuaded of the advantages of planting cash crops is a matter of considerable concern and it will be referred to the District Agricultural Officer.

I was pleased to note that the Luluai of BISORIO's son is to attend the Administration School at AMBOIN.

The anthropological details given indicate a commendable interest by Mr. Stobart in the cultural aspects of the native people amongst whom he is working.

A well written report of a thorough patrol.

*RRC*  
(RCBT. R. COLE)  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

→ c.c. The Director, Department of District Administration, Konedobu  
The Assistant District Commissioner, Ambunti.

COPY

67-1-1

District Office,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK

20th October, 1964

The Assistant District Officers,  
ANGORAM. TELEFOMIN.

LAIAGAM PATROL VISIT TO NERE - APRIL RIVER  
PEOPLE

Copies of an Administration Press Statement relating to the abovementioned subject are forwarded herewith for information Telefomin, Oksapmin, Angoram and Amboin.

The Assistant District Officer, Angoram and the Officer-in-Charge, Amboin, in particular are to note the reference to "MILABE", said to be in the Angoram Subdistrict, and the next patrol into the upper headwaters area of Amboin Patrol Post is to endeavour to establish where "MILABE" is and the link between "MILABE" and the NERE people.

(G. LINSLEY)  
DISTRICT OFFICER - SOUTH SEPIK



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

(30)

File 67-1-2/207.

Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM.  
South Sepik District.

19th October, 1964.

The District Officer,  
South Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

Amboin Patrol Report 2/64-65.

1. I forward here with 3 copies of this report together with maps, comments on Police, and claim for camping allowance. I have the following comments:-
2. The report is neat, and well prepared, and the expression shows great improvement.
3. It is very pleasing to see that Mr. Stobart spent plenty of time in making contact with the "new" groups. This is one of the features of this patrol.
4. Reference the last paragraph on page 9, it would be appreciated if a copy of this report could be sent to the ADO, Ambunti, for his comments on the inclusion of the MARI and YEMBI YEMBI people. They have every right to live where they please on their own land, of course, and if this choice places them in the Angoram Subdistrict, that is their right, although it does not preclude necessarily their association in a Council with MENSUAT and other CHAMBRI villages.
5. The anthropological information contained on pages 10-12 could well be extracted, for the information of Mr. Julius.
6. The tremor mentioned on page 13 was recorded at Angoram as being strength 6-7 on the Mercalli Scale. There was no comparable damage around Angoram, as that mentioned in the report, so it would appear that the strength was much greater in this area, or perhaps the standard of housing is very much less.
7. The Amboin area has been experiencing a serious dearth in coconut seedlings for many months now. Agriculture cannot supply anything like the quantities required, and I would appreciate your taking this up at District level again, to see if any assistance can be provided.
8. It is surprising that sago is short on the Blackwater River. One looks on these rivers as inexhaustible reservoirs of sago, and the thought of a sago famine raises rather interesting possibilities. For instance, the men might have to give up their practice of complete (or almost complete) idleness, and actually get down to some hard work, which would be a novel experience for most. We might even get some worthwhile economic development, if they happened to become accustomed to toil, but probably the women would bear the brunt of it, anyway.
9. It is hoped that SEVENEUK village is on the agenda for an early visit.

10. I support Mr. Stobart's suggestion that the Salumel area be administered from Amboin, and would appreciate your comments on this, after consultation with the ADO, Ambunti.

This is a worthwhile report, and one which I am pleased to forward. Mr. Stobart continues his good work in this area.

For your information, please.

*R.A. Calcutt*  
.....  
R.A. Calcutt.  
Assistant District Officer.

C.C. Officer-in-Charge,  
Patrol Post.  
AMBOIN.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

(18)

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT No.2 - 64/65.

Officer Compiling:- John T Stobart. P.O.

Area Patrolled:- All populated tributaries of the KOROSAMERI RIVER.

Personell Accompanying:-

Police	6.
PED	1.
DNA	1.

Duration of Patrol:- 6-8-64 to 7-9-64. 33 days.

Objects of Patrol:-

- 1/ Exploration and contact SALUMEI RIVER.
- 2/ Extention of influence BISCRIO.
- 3/ Routine Administration KOROSAMERI and BLACKWATER RIVERS.

Last Patrols to area:-

- DNA, February, 1964.
- DASF, May, 1964.
- PHD, September, 1964. (Blackwater only).

Map Reference:- AMBUNTI Fourmil Strat Series.

(17)

Thursday 6th August, 1964.

Departed Amboin at 0910 with Sen. Const. MAREMBE, Consta. KARABE, JEGERU, KALAT, UNTUNAN, SAIPOI, N.M.O. MBAT, driver TANGIT, BISORIO man LUA and hired canoe.

Arrived MUMERI 1615.

Spoke with SAI of MUMERI concerning the route to be taken.

Slept MUMERI.

Friday 7th August, 1964.

Departed MUMERI at 0805 in company with hired MUMERI canoe, passed CHAMBRI settlement at 0940 to turn into the SALUMEI River at 1135.

Arrived YEMBI YEMBI 1235.

Spoke with villagers and inspected village.

Note sent to ADO AMBUNTI re possible meeting as he is expected in the area about the 18th.

Slept YEMBI YEMBI.

Saturday 8th August, 1964.

Departed YEMBI YEMBI at 0820 and proceeded upstream. Passed Small MARI camp at 1010 and left word for village officials to meet me on return trip. Continued to stop 1115 - 1125 at another MARI campsite and spoke with the people there. Moved off to meet heavy rain at midday. Water level was rising rapidly and its speed increasing; canoe making about 4 knots. Passed mouth of creek marked on map at 1520. It was planned to make camp at 1630, however, after passing one house on a knoll on the right bank at 1605, no further camp sites could be found as the surrounding land was inundated. BUGIAUI reached at 1805. Second canoe arrived 1930.

Word sent for people in the area to come in tomorrow. Patrol occupied two bush houses. Site 2 feet under water.

Slept BUGIAUI.

Sunday 9th August, 1964.

River fell overnight - patrol made comfortable.

Medical inspection carried out in the afternoon after morning spent becoming acquainted and building confidence.

Slept BUGIAUI.

(16)

Monday 10th August, 1964.

Conducted initial census of BUGIAUI.

Climbed hill overlooking camp to the settlement and sat in the men's house talking to the people. 4 objects collected for the ANGORAM HAUS TAMARAN.

Slept BUGIAUI.

Tuesday 11th August, 1964.

Departed BUGIAUI at 0910 after a cloudburst and arrived at the INARO hamlet of MUSIO 0950. People told to follow the patrol to the MOLI camp. Continued to arrive MOLI at 1015. River still about 50 yards wide.

Camp set up in deserted settlement.

INARO arrived - talks and medical inspection.

Headman of MOLI arrived with wife. Great shouts and whoops of joy with sundry hugging and back slapping. This man WEBA could not contain his joy every now and then jumping up and running in little circles with loud shrieks. He then left to summon the rest of the group.

Slept MOLI.

Wednesday 12th August, 1964.

At MOLI, people arriving in ones and twos.

Interpreter MAUWI arrived so began discussions.

Slept MOLI.

Thursday 13th August, 1964.

2 young men despatched 0600 to bring in 2 families at a camp  $\frac{1}{2}$  a day away.

Initial census conducted.

Anti yaws injections given to the male population, will be completed tomorrow.

Slept MOLI.

Friday 14th August, 1964.

Completed injections.

Talks continued and village officials chosen.

Slept MOLI.

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(15)

Saturday 15th August, 1964.

Departed MOLI 0800 and drifted to pass MUSIO 0840 to BUGIAUI 0950. Continued under power and arrived MARI hamp 1200. Camp deserted. Continued to reach main MARI hamlet 1300. Collected MARI man and moved on to reach YEMBI YEMBI 1400. Second canoe arrived 1515.

My note to ADO AMBUNTI will not probably reach him in time for a meeting due dry water. Will continue patrol as planned.

Slept YEMBI YEMBI.

Sunday 16th August, 1964.

Observed YEMBI YEMBI

Slept YEMBI YEMBI.

Monday 17th August, 1964.

At YEMBI YEMBI awaiting Luluai of MARI.

YEMBI YEMBI people request 300 coconut seedlings.

Luluai TAMI arrived in the afternoon. In discussion on the MARI people on the SALUMEI River.

Slept YEMBI YEMBI.

Tuesday 18th August, 1964.

Departed YEMBI YEMBI 0740, KOROSAMERI River 0805 and stopped and spoke with DANGI, tultul of SANGRIMAN 0840-55. Continued to pass the CHAMBRI hamlet at 0915 and arrived MUMERI 1010.

Camp set up and spoke with doctor from Angoram on his way to the BLACKWATER River.

Departed MUMERI per hull and 28h.p. at 1310 and arrived KABRIMAN 1350. Collected medicine from doctor and sent messengers to group the people of the area for the doctor's visit. Left 1600 to arrive MUMERI 1645.

Wednesday 19th August, 1964.

Departed MUMERI 0850 and proceeded up the KOROSAMERI River to reach BUGUMUTE at 1230.

Spoke with people, some minor complaints heard.

Slept BUGUMUTE.

(14)

Thursday 20th August, 1964.

Departed BUGUMUTE 0830. Passed MESKA 1145 calling to people to prepare for a visit on return trip. Continued and came across a group of INARO camped  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour below OINAMATA, they also were told to be ready for a visit on the return journey. Reached the deserted INARO village of OINAMATA 1300.

Patrol gear ferried up the hill to the newly built rest house.  
Slept INARO.

Friday 21st August, 1964.

Departed INAJIO at 0745 and proceeded up the KOROSAMERI to turn into the YOKOPCS Creek 0805 followed until BISORIO village reached 1030. Second canoe in at 1200.

On sighting the patrol women fled into the houses. Ashore at the rest house and called to the people. All males swam the creek. Excellent welcome extended to the patrol.

Woman in Luluai's hat explained her husband would arrive tomorrow - I suppose someone had to wear the hat for the Admins second visit!

Slept BISORIO.

Saturday 22nd August, 1964.

Water rose 7 feet overnight, but, normal by morning.

Census recompiled as 95% increase on the 1963 initial census.

Medical inspection carried out.

Slept BISORIO.

Sunday 23rd August, 1964.

Observed BISORIO.

People sat around talking to the patrol for most of the day.

Food purchased.

Slept BISORIO.

Monday 24th August, 1964.

Spoke with and addressed villagers.

Inspected communal garden.

Slept BISORIO.

Patrol Diary cont.

Tuesday 25th August, 1964.

Departed BISOIRIO 0730 and paddled to reach the KOROSAMERI River at 1150. Continued under power to reach INARO 1200. Luluai explained that he was unable to contact the rest of the people.

Departed INARO at 1230 and arrived MESKA 1400.

Spoke with people concerning timber and other economic activities until 1900.

Slept MESKA.

Wednesday 26th August, 1964.

Departed MESKA 0810 and proceeded up the WEISAS River to arrive at WATAKATAVI at 1000. Inspected village and coconut garden.

Left WATAKATAVI 1200 and arrived MESKA 1345.

Spoke with villagers and received order for 400 seedlings.

Slept MESKA.

Thursday 27th August, 1964.

Departed MESKA at 0740 and arrived BUGUMUTE 0920.

Heavy rain falling so decided to remain. Spoke with villagers concerning their timber rights.

Slept BUGUMUTE.

Friday 28th August, 1964.

Departed BUGUMUTE 0740 and arrived NUMERI 1210.

Several complaints heard and advice given on business matters.

Slept NUMERI.

Saturday 29th August, 1964.

Departed NUMERI with Sen.Const. MAREMBE, Constr. KARABE, SAIPOI and NMO MBAT, all other members to AMBOIN.

Arrived SANGRIMAN 0915.

Complaints heard and talks given.

Slept SANGRIMAN.

Sunday 30th August, 1964.

Observed SANGRIMAN.



Monday 31st August, 1964.

Departed SANGRIMAN 0745 and arrived YESIMBIT 0830.  
Village inspected and complaints heard.  
Spoke to assembled villagers.  
Slept YESIMBIT.

Tuesday 1st September, 1964.

Departed YESIMBIT 0755 and paddled to TUNGAMBIT arriving 0905.  
Inspected village half of which is under construction since  
14 houses fell in the tremor last April.  
Complaints heard and talks given.  
Slept TUNGAMBIT.

Wednesday 2nd September, 1964.

Departed TUNGAMBIT 0745 and arrived KABRIMAN 0850.  
Village inspection and complaints heard.  
Addressed assembled villagers.  
Slept KABRIMAN.

Thursday 3rd September, 1964.

Departed KABRIMAN 0755 to arrive KRAIMBIT 0900.  
Village inspection and complaints heard. CNA sitting - 5  
convictions.  
Spoke to assembled villages on cash cropping and house building.  
Slept KRAIMBIT.

Friday 4th September, 1964.

Departed KRAIMBIT at 0915 after explaining improved village  
layout and arrived KANINGARA 1045.  
Village inspection of KANINGARA and adjoining YANONDINDEY.  
CNA sitting- 8 convictions.  
Spoke to assembled villagers  
Slept KANINGARA.

Saturday 5th September, 1964.

Consts. KARANE and SAIPOI escorted prisoners to AMBOIN.  
Departed KANINGARA 0800 and arrived KUVENMAS at 0920.  
Village inspected and complaints heard.  
Address given to assembled villagers.  
Slept KUVENMAS

Sunday 6th September, 1964.

Observed KUVENMAS.

Message received from ADO Angoram to break off patrol and return to AMBOIN.

Word of this sent to top villages and to all Luluais as there was to have been a meeting to discuss an alternate Aid Post site next week.

Slept KUVENMAS.

Monday 7th September, 1964.

Departed KUVENMAS 0750 and after a delay of 1/2 an hour while floating grass negotiated arrived MUMERI 1010. Located villager with petrol and borrowed 12 gals. Continued at 1130 to arrive MANJAMEI 1500.

Heard of fight that took place at KONMEI. Some of those involved already at AMBOIN, rest to accompany.

Moved off at 1530 to arrive AMBOIN 1630.

PATROL STOOD DOWN...

INTRODUCTION.

This was an extended patrol to contact people and explore up the SALUMEI River in the AMBUNTI Subdistrict; general administration of villages on the KOROSAMERI River; extension of influence to the BISORIO group off the Upper KOROSAMERI River and finally general administration of the BLACKWATER River area. The patrol covered all the populated tributaries of the KOROSAMERI River.

For the duration of the patrol movement was by powered canoes, up from the flat rain forests that border the lower KOROSAMERI and SALUMEI Rivers, to the timber covered foothills of the fast flowing YOKOPOS Creek and upper SALUMEI River. The BLACKWATER River, in contrast, meanders from the timber belt at KUVENMAS down through the grass swamps of the KABRIMAN area.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The patrol was given a friendly welcome in all villages.

SALUMEI River.

This river has three separate names. At the mouth it is called WEIMAT after the tract of ground owned by the KUVENMAS people at its confluence with the KOROSAMERI. The main river name of SALUMEI is common to the people of the KOROSAMERI and to those people with ties in the CHAMBRI area. Finally the river is called WIFA in the headwaters.

The river is then to be known as the SALUMEI.

Prior to this patrol, Administration patrols have gone up as far as YEMBI YEMBI (SIKABIKA) with the exception of Mr GILL C.P.O. from AMBUNTI, who, on the 15/1/64 went up to the first MARI hamlet of WANGABI during the political education series.

In the pre-war days Mr J. YOUNG and Mr F. EICHHORN, both of ANGORAM, journeyed up this river for recruiting and prospecting respectively. Mr YOUNG to the MARI and Mr EICHHORN to middle river before he crossed to the APRIL River. One prospector followed up the KOROSAMERI and crossed to the headwaters of the SALUMEI, but little is known of this. Another ANGORAM trader known as 'Manta MEK' at the outbreak of hostilities, attempted to conceal his ship near Lake MARI, then had second thoughts and went downstream in the direction of the KERAM River.

Since at least 1960 by the village book, the people of YEMBI YEMBI have been trying to cross to their campsite at SIKABIKA on the SALUMEI River, but nothing has been finalized. Their reasons for wishing to move are sound, based on their lack of economic potential at the YEMBI YEMBI, CHAMBRI, village site. The hills around SIKABIKA would be ideal for coffee or coconuts while the river provides easy access as the village does own a motor. The timber in the area is plentiful and could provide a good income on its own. The question of the relative distances between the business centres of ANGORAM and AMBUNTI is dependent on season with ANGORAM remaining constant. AMBOIN remains a constant 9 hours by 12 h.p. and 6 hours by 28 h.p. at all times of the year. The people have no fears of the Council, in fact, they appeared to welcome it, but stated they would prefer to remain at SIKABIKA under a councillor from MENSUAT. This should be possible with partial administration, in particular, agricultural extension, from AMBOIN. These people were told that they would have a greater say in the CHAMBRI Council than they would as a fringe group in any future KARAWARI Council. A point to mention here is that the YEMBI YEMBI people might not be left out in the cold as although they understand the KABRIMAN tongue, they are

not in turn understood. It is also thought that, not only the MENSUAT and CHANGRIMAN people have their origins at YEMBI YEMBI, but, that from the stories told at YEMBI YEMBI and those previously heard in the KABRIMAN, the KABRIMANS also originated from YEMBI YEMBI.

An impressive group the YEMBI YEMBI have built permanent accommodation at SIKABIKA.

The MARI people found on the SALUNEI are a different kettle of fish. They attempted to climb onto the YEMBI YEMBI bandwagon by claiming economic deficiencies in the CHAMBRI area. However, it was obvious they were merely trying to avoid the Council. The Luluai of MARI, TAMI, confirmed the motivation for the move was in fact the Council and that only a small group wanted to move. They were advised that they must consider themselves part of the CHAMBRI area and should not harbour breakaway thoughts. If they were still unsatisfied with their 'economic deficiencies' they were advised to approach the ADO AMBUNTI.

The BUGIAUI people live at a small permanent settlement at NESEMAK, comprising one married house and a men's house.

Their ancestors, a man called TWIASO and a woman called TEIO, are thought to have come from the MAPRIK area. After fighting with the Middle Sepiks caused the large band to disperse, these two settled at WABEI, about a mile WNW of NESEMAK. (This is quite interesting as the KARAMAMBU people have their origins in the Highlands). After some time a dispute arose between the WAGU clan and the MOVEI clan concerning wild sago. This caused a split with the WAGU, YIGEI and BITA moving to the West, while the MOLI, MOVEI, INARO and BUGIAUI dispersed locally. The linguistic group is all the people with roots at WABEI.

Trade has been mostly confined to the INARO, MOLI, BITA and MOVEI, although a trade route exists through to the MAPRIK area for ceremonial flutes. It has only been in recent years that trading has been undertaken between the BUGIAUI and the WATAKATAUI and BUGUNTE. These two groups have taught some of the younger men the art of cutting and paddling canoes. The MARI are traditional enemies and as yet there is no contact between the two groups. It is planned in March next year, when the area is next visited that a MARI emissary will accompany the patrol.

As in all other villages in the area, death is an important occasion. The body wrapped in the husks of the branches of the Black Palm is placed on a platform near the settlement. This done all go to the married house to cry for a single night. When the body is decomposed sufficiently for the bones to be obvious, it is placed in a net bag and is carried indoors where the bones are cleaned. The old people of the village act as the bone pickers. A hunt follows and when enough meat is gained, a dance is held. The next morning the bones are buried in a shallow hole with the head on top of the pile of bones. The earth is replaced leaving the skull bare from the eyebrow ridge up. Men are buried in the doorway of the men's house and women under the entrance to the married house. The skulls then act as sentinels against evil spirits. 6 skulls were seen at BUGIAUI which has had two men's houses in about 20 years. The skulls here belong to BASIA, KIAUI, YABA and BANFEI, while at the site of the first house the skulls of BUNFEI and BEIEDU remain. Bones are not transplanted from one house to another. Uninitiated boys and girls who have not menstruated are buried immediately with no more ceremony than a single night's cry.

These people were headhunters in the present past when heads were collected as trophies for the men's house. In the distant past they were cannibals with no thought of a 'head tax'. The reason for the changeover could not be established.

The men's house contained apart from bows, arrows, male and female flutes a pick head. This belongs to the MOVEI and is used solely for hire to make 'garamuts', of which 6 are on display. It seems modern

8

society with its many and varied ideas cannot claim a first for a rent-a-pick service.

2 objects were collected for the 'haus tambaran' at ANGORAM, slightly different in shape they were both born of the same story. The objects depict a spirit seen by two WABEI men, HINAHU and WAHANAIPU whilst they were at the SEPIK River at a place called DAFARO. These 2 men then carved what they saw and called it BABUFA. The BABUFAS collected are about 30 years old. The BABUFA was once carried in battle as when the opposition saw this they were supposed to fall dead; it is also said to be fatal to women and children.

Initiation for young men entails the confinement to the men's house for periods ranging from one week to one month. When it is time for them to come outside a large fire is built. The rest of the people, women included, group around this while the older men and women flail one another with cane and cane thorns. This is said to ward off spirits and give strength to the initiates. When the flagellation is over the initiates are led out to the dance. From this time until marriage the young men must sleep in the men's house.

As for girls, at their first menstruation <sup>they</sup> have a room constructed for them under the rear of the married house. Here they remain for about 5 weeks being fed by other women. After this time a feast is held to celebrate the event. For all following menstruations she must sleep under the rear of the house and is excluded from using all roads used by men.

Birth is in the bush aided by other women. After this the woman returns to spend another 3 weeks under the house during which time it is permissible for her husband to feed her.

Separate sections of the bush are used by men and women for defecation.

Marriages are arranged by parents as this is the best method to avoid disputes and fighting. Bride price is paid in native 'money', shells as well as tobacco, sago plants, bananas, sugar cane and taro. Pigs are the main payment. 2 pigs is average price.

Except for one man who is mental and roams around naked, all men have lap laps as do some of the women. These were traded in from the INARU who are closely intermarried with this group.

The furthest group up the SALUMEI River are the MOLI. They have recently left their village called BINKASUA a day away to the west and are now in the throes of constructing a permanent village at WASI on the left bank of the SALUMEI River. At present, however, only temporary accommodation is available.

The MOLI were found to have common customs with the BUGIAUI as well as a common heritage.

Here as at BUGIAUI and BISORIO the patrol exchanged trade goods for food and services rendered as well as making gifts to principal men.

Both the MOLI and the BUGIAUI have ample opportunities for economic enterprise as the area is densely timbered whilst the river would provide easy transport and few hazards for rafts. This could be pressed after more contact.

The patrol was told that the MOVEI have been contacted from AMBUNTI during patrols into the WAGU/YIGEI. The only other group unaccounted for is the UBAPU mentioned by Mr GILL C.P.O. in the YEMBI YEMBI village book. The MOLI know of no UBAPU but, have been raided by the BIKARU said to be 4 days to the South. This would place them in the Western Highlands and as they have not been seen for some years it can be assumed they have been contacted by the Administration. I feel that they are the SOGUWAM 4 days South of BISORIO who have recently been contacted from the Highlands.

KOROSAMERI River.

The three KOROSAMERI River villages are progressing well, in particular WATAKATAUI. The WATAKATAUI are now taking an active interest in local affairs. This I think can be attributed to the combined effort of the subdistrict in the 'HAUS TAMBARAN' at ANGORAM. This, to a much greater extent than the elections ~~have~~ has given the people of the whole area, in all stages of sophistication, a sense of combining with other groups for a single purpose. The WATAKATAUIS have also just planted 500 coconuts and now have a sense of achievement that did not come with the other economic pursuits, that of being able to see the product of their labour. They approached the patrol for another 400 seedlings before the end of the year, which is unfortunate (See AGRICULTURE).

The INARO still remain the only problem of the area as they will not settle permanently in one place. They prefer to range between MOLI, BUGIAUI, MUSIO, OINAMATA and sundry bush camps. It is possible, however, that now a patrol has penetrated the SALUMEI, the INARO will settle permanently on that river. In all 30 INARO were seen on the SALUMEI River, 5 at MOLI, 17 at the MUSIO settlement on the right bank between MOLI and BUGIAUI and 8 at BUGIAUI. Only 9 were seen at OINAMATA, their village on the KOROSAMERI River.

A pleasing feature of the visit to the BISOARIO was that a rest house and police barracks have been constructed. SINAI'U, the Luluai is also building his own house near the rest house. This is a clear indication of the attitude of the BISOARIO towards the Administration.

The BISOARIO have their origins further South in the mountains at a place called YOWIP. This place was said to have come into existence in the dim past with the migration of people from the present INARO/WATAKATAUI area and from the highlands. When they heard of the Administration the people at YOWIP split into 2 groups, the GADIO going to the head of the WOGUPMERI River and the BISOARIO to the YOGOPOS Creek to await the Administration. This bears out Mr Patrol Officer REDMOND's statement in AMBOIN P.R. 3 of 1963/64, page 4 para 1, "It appears that they (BISOARIO) have been waiting for years for the arrival of the 'kiap'."

The GADIO and the BISOARIO speak the same language, ref. appendix to AMBOIN P.R. 6 - 63/64.

Menstruation finds the women confined to the house set aside near the village for that purpose, for a period of 3 days. Here also all children are born aided by other women as with the GADIO.

They claim that they have no initiation for young boys - this seems doubtful but until there is a better interpreter available this must be left ~~in~~ abeyance.

Marriage is arranged by parents and <sup>candidates</sup> must not be closely related. Bride payment is made in pigs with 4 being standard price. This is in itself a problem as all the pigs have died. What will be used in future is not known. After the marriage celebrations the couple 'honeymoon' for 2 days in a bush house and then return to the main house. No man is able to have two wives nor are child marriages permitted.

In the past the BISOARIO fought with INARO and MOLI but were neither cannibals nor headhunters. The other surrounding groups of SOGUWAM, WATAKATAUI and SUMARIUP are all trading partners. The barrier of distrust between INARO and BISOARIO is crumbling slowly. Although each group says that there will be no more fighting the distrust between the groups is obvious. I believe that the state of affairs at this time is satisfactory.

6

A revised census was compiled for the BISORIO as there was a 95% increase in population over the initial census.

All primitive groups met on this patrol were told that the Administration would not tolerate fighting and that all disputes were to be brought to the attention of the Administration for arbitration or adjudication. All were encouraged to improve their housing and to form one central settlement. No mention of burial of the dead was made at this time; this is something for the future.

BLACKWATER River.

The great amount of pettiness found on this river is probably due to the fact that most of the villages are closely inter related by marriage. The area is one of a myriad small debts, especially this year after a poor 'dry' season for crocodile-skins. These debts arise out of the local custom that all gifts or loans, in fact, all aid given is repayable.

In the past there has been quite a drain of man power from the larger villages away from the village to the plantations. Talks were given in all villages in an attempt to increase development in the area by persuading these young men to farm in their home area. In this area there is no economic need for indentured labour but it has become 'the thing to do' due to the many stories of enjoyable experiences related over a bunch of Betel Nut by ex labourers. All these villages without exception have adequate land for development and it is felt that this work force, generally in the 20-30 age group, could be better employed in the home area for greater individual gain.

The inability of D.A.S.F. to supply coconut seedlings at a rate presently required is beginning to have an effect on the area. The people have increased their rate of planting until it was confidently expected that between 12-15,000 seedlings would be required for this area next year. They indicated to this patrol that they would require some 5-6,000 before Christmas. None of this is now expected. This will prove a setback to the planting in the area.

All villages suffering earthquake damage from the tremor in April of this year are still rebuilding. As reports received at Amboin stated at the time and confirmed by village officials called in for that purpose, no distress was experienced. The reconstruction taking place is of a better design than the old 'storage shed' type of house. Most houses have 2 or 3 rooms and a verandah. At FUNGAMBIT where 14 houses fell, the damage was so widespread that house raising has been an individual or immediate family affair, instead of the communal task of the past.

Talks were given in this area to induce the people to replant more sago than they are at present. Reports were received that some villages were running short of mature trees after so long selling sago as an economic crop. Those villages who were running low were told to stop selling until they had sufficient mature trees and these others were told to endeavour to replant 3 for every 1 taken out at this time. Stress was made on the point that this was the staple.

This patrol reached KUVENMAS when ordered to return to AMBOIN to join the ADO ANGORAM on a patrol to the ARAFUNDI/KARAWARI River area. This meant that the village of SEVENBUK has not been visited for 2 years although the people have been seen 3 times.

NMO MBAT accompanied the patrol and as always performed his work intelligently.

Suspicious found by the recurrent Yaws at INARO were confirmed by this patrol when the groups previously uncontacted that have dealings with the INARO were found to be infected. 2 instances were found at BUGIAUI and 12 at MOLI, some very bad. Anty yaws injections were administered to all the BUGIAUI, MOLI and those INARO which could be found. 4 cases were found at BISORIO and only those with the infection were given injections.

Malaria and some malnutrition as well as minor cuts and abrasions constituted the bulk of the problems in the area. Very few tropical ulcers were seen.

RIVERS AND WATERWAYS.

The SALUMEI River is navigable as far as MOLI by powered canoe. Although it is only 30 - 40 yards wide at the mouth, the river opens in places to 70 - 80 yards. This river is subject to rapid rise and fall and although turbulent at high tide it presents no real difficulty if care is taken.

The YOKOPOS Creek is also subject to flash flooding, rising and falling as much as one inch per minute. It is advisable to walk the canoe over shallows if returning downstream in low water.

Apart from floating grass on the BLACKWATER River no other problems were encountered.

EDUCATION.

A Catholic Mission prayer school has been started at KANINGARA and as well as singing 'GOD SAVE THE QUEEN' to the tune of the liturgy, the school does not seem to be functioning soundly at present. The 50 odd, students range in age between 4 and 17. Fr HUBA of AMBOIN informs me that it is only a prayer school and will be nothing more until his return from ROME in 1966 or another appointment is made.

An area of ground sufficient for a 4 grade school plus teacher's houses has been set aside for a schoolsite. The District Inspector was to inspect this site on his last visit but time did not permit it. It is hoped he will be able to the next time he inspects Amboin. He has been informed of population, distances etc.

The son of the Lulusi of BISORIO returned with the patrol for schooling at Amboin.

AGRICULTURE.

The people of the upper SALUMEI can only be described as foragers as no gardens were seen and few are thought to be in existence. Sago is the main diet with sundry items found in the bush forming the diet supplements.



(4)

The BISORIO have extensive communal gardens. Methods used are similar to those employed by the GADIO on the upper WOGUPMEREI River. (Ref. Amboin P.R. 6-63/64.)

Coconut planting will undoubtedly suffer a setback at this time as, between the time of this patrol and Christmas, it is expected that D.A.S.F. will not be able to supply any of the 10,000 seedlings required for the census division - 6,000 of which are required in the BLACKWATER/KOROSAMERI area. Mr WILLIS of DASF ANGORAM has advised that he will be patrolling the area in January, 1965, and by all indications, the area will need this fillip if planting is to continue.

HOUSING.

The housing of the BUGIAUI is very crude. The settlement has two houses only; a men's house and a married house. The married house is 45'x 24', raised off the ground on 5' sticks it measures approximately 10' from the floor to the apex of the roof with 3' walls. The roof is of 'morita' whilst the floor is of Black Palm slabs. The walls are split slabs of wood layed horizontally and tied with cane and finally lined inside with bark. With only 3 small doors and 7 fireplaces the building is like an oven. The whole effort seems to be designed to reduce visibility and exclude light and fresh air. The men's house is only 25' square with a 'morita' roof and (pangal' on three walls. A sleeping shell runs the length of the three walls. Sage fronds hanging from the roof to about 9" off the floor of earth, make up the ~~EMKWA~~ fourth wall or entrance.

There was only temporary accommodation at MOLI but from accounts it is similar to the housing of the BUGIAUI.

84 BISORIO live in the two houses of their settlement. These houses are identical in design to those of the GADIO described in previous reports.

CENSUS.

Initial censuses were conducted at BUGIAUI and MOLI. With 24 and 84 respectively the total population for the upper SALUMEI River is at present, 108. In all the population of the SALUMEI River including the YEMBI YEMBI and those MARI living semi permanently on the river is approx. 265.

Because of the 95% increase of population at BISORIO a new Village Book was compiled and a new census carried out. The total at BISORIO is now 84.

See appendix for population register sheets.

3

All village officials are performing their duties loyally and effectively.

WEBA the luluai of MOLI was appointed as luluai of that group subject to approval by the Director, as was MAUWI the interpreter, subject to approval by the District Officer, appointed TuTul. Both are men commanding respect in their area. Separate correspondence will be raised on this matter.

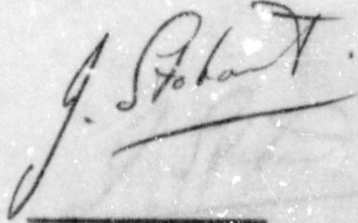
CONCLUSION.

All population on the tributaries of the KOROSAMERI River are now under Administration influence.

Due to easy accessibility from AMBOIN it is suggested that the SALUMEI River be administered from AMBOIN.

All groups, old and new, have ample opportunity for economic advancement. In the case of the newer groups this should not be pressed for a few years.

A very interesting patrol.



John T Stobart.  
Officer in Charge  
Patrol Post AMBOIN.

(2)

Appendix A.

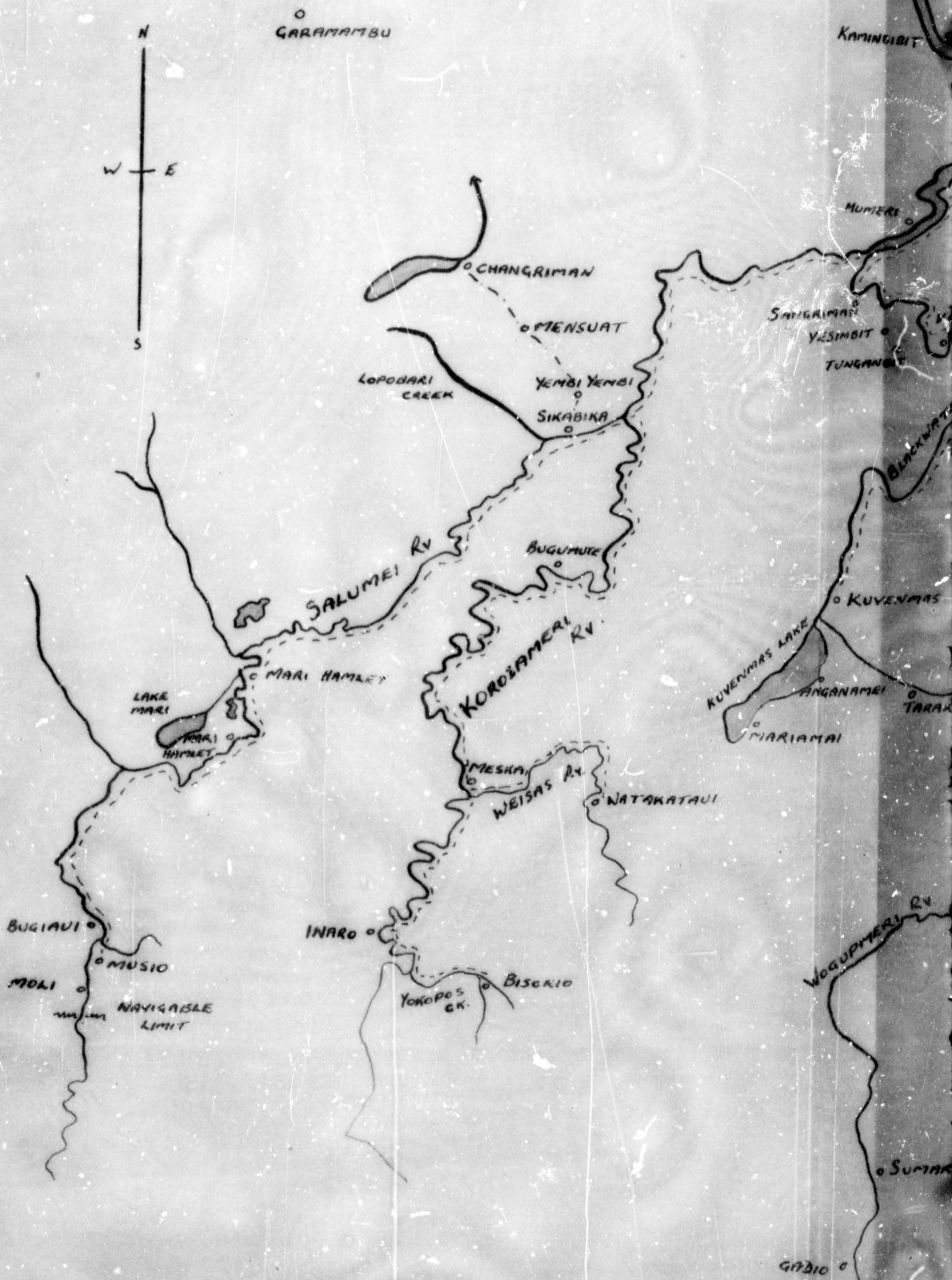
Police Report

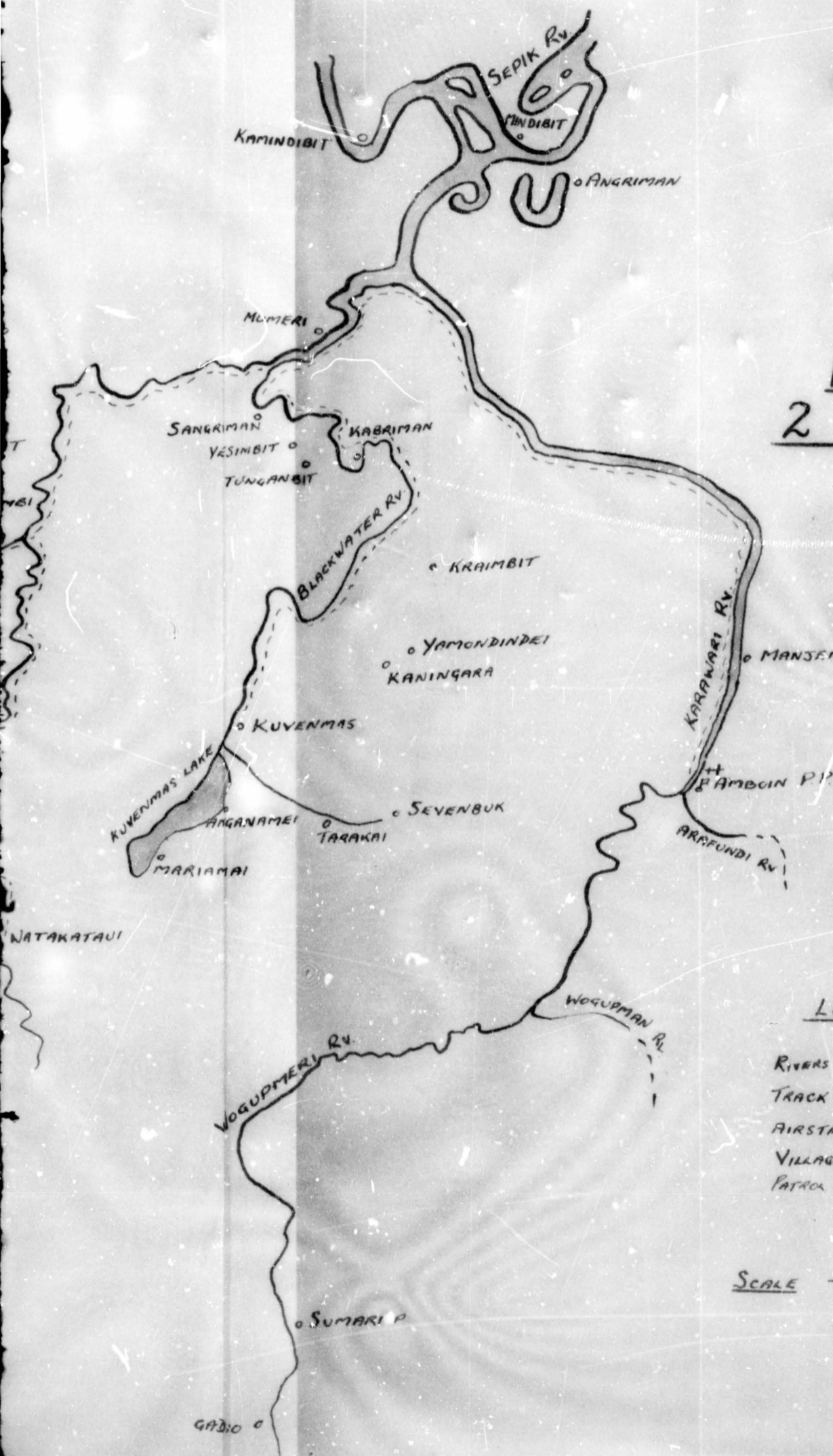
- 4167 Sen. Const. MAREMBE - Poor NCO who needs constant supervision.
- 6934 Const.5.y. JGERU - Worked well, solid type.
- 7852 " " KALAT - Nervous in a pinch, worked well.
- 7113 " " KURABI - Very energetic, good effort.
- 2409 " " UNTUNAN - NCO material.
- 10720 " 1.y. SAIPOI - Progressing well, an asset to any detachment.

All displayed good conduct.

*J. Stobart*

.....  
John T Stobart.P.O.





AMBOIN  
2 - 64 / 65.

Legend

- RIVERS: ~~~~~
- TRACK: - - - - -
- AIRSTRIAP: +
- VILLAGE: • MOW
- PATROL ROUTE: - - - - -

SCALE ~ 1 inch = 4 miles

*J. Stobart*  
1964

H.Q. Kone.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. 4 of 1964/65 (AMBOIN)

Patrol Conducted by John T. Stobart, patrol officer

Area Patrolled KARAWARI Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

Natives Police 2+, PHD 1, DASF 1.

Duration—From 1/11/1964 to 12/12/1964

Number of Days 37

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9/1964

DASF

5/1964

Medical 9/1964 part only

Map Reference ANGORAM FOURMIL ARMY STRAT SERIES

Objects of Patrol TAX CENSUS, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

e Pot

Over 13  
M F Females in Child in

22

67-8-60

May 26th, 1965.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT No. 4/64-65

Receipt of the above report forwarded by your memorandum 67-2-4/65 of 26th February, 1965, is acknowledged.

2. The comments by the Assistant District Commissioner and yourself have covered all the points raised in the report. The report is a good informative one and indicates a thorough patrol and good powers of observation by Mr. Stopart.

*T. B. Mitchison*  
(T. B. MITCHISON)  
A/Director

e Po

67. 8. 60 (21)



Dept. of District Administration,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

67-2-4/969

26th February, 1965.

~~The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM.~~

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NO. 4 of 64/65

The receipt of this Patrol Report by Mr. J.T. Stobart of a patrol of the Karawari Census Division is acknowledged.

Mr. Stobart has presented an interesting and informative report of what was evidently a good patrol.

The matter of coconut seedlings has been brought about by the trawler 'Rouna Falls' being on the slips in Madang. 8000 coconut seedlings however have been forwarded to the River and a further 12,000 will be brought from Kar Kar by the 'Rouna Falls' on its return from Madaag in approximately three weeks time.

Rubber, while being under consideration for the Sepik District is only in the experimental stage and no distribution will be made on a general basis for at least two years.

Your other remarks are noted and I agree that the patrol of the Karawari Census Division could be split into patrols of shorter duration. Your later report on this matter should clarify the areas to be patrolled.

*ack  
Good informative report indicates a  
well held by the S. your comments  
+ MRC's work done and*

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

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



67-1-1/376

(20)

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

16th February, 1965.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

Amboin Patrol No. 4 of 1964/65 - Karawari Division.

The enclosed report by Patrol Officer J.T. Stobart reveals a careful sustained patrol over a scattered riverain area during November and December.

Such patrolling no doubt has the result of engendering the confidence of the people in the administration officers, and this is evident in the narrative.

Mr. Stobart's concern for economic development is timely, and we must actively participate in this field, in collaboration with D.A.S.F. The reported lags in deliveries of coconut seedlings is unfortunate: could this be drawn to the attention of the District Agricultural Officer, please? Some actual figures on areas already prepared for planting would have been useful, and the O.I.C. is being advised to collect these in future.

Further patrols will be asked to collect statistics, to illuminate trends and assist forward planning.

It appears to have been the practice to produce seedling coconuts at Angoram and freight them to the Amboin area, where rats are prevalent. This increases the transport problem, and the possibility of having a nursery near Mindimbit will be explored.

The introduction of rubber at the relatively remote place of IMANMERI needs through consideration before implementation. We have had numerous examples in the Territory of new crops being introduced ending in failure, and I strongly favour confining our efforts to the two principal crops of coconuts, and coffee, until more supervisory staff and better communications, and a more educated community, are attained. Could this also be clarified at District Head Quarters level please?.

The people could produce their finely carved arrows, also spears and distinctive traditional figures for sale - it is not merely the polished product that commands a sale in the artefact field, I have noticed.

Census re-Division. I agree with the O.I.C. that a breakup of the area is necessary. However, it seems to me that his arrangement may perhaps not be the best one. I will ask him why the Kangrimei Creek, Komei Creek and Arafundi River being in juxtaposition with one another should not be grouped together, leaving the group from Mangenda up to Gadio on the Wogumeri River as another group, and the Krosmeri as a third. The small TOWI settlement hardly justifies a separate division, and should be included with its nearest division. On receipt of his reply, this will be submitted as a separate subject.

Generally, a well documented piece of thorough field work. Mr. Stobart is currently re-visiting the area together with Agricultural Officer D.C. Wills, and economic progress should result.

C.C. Officer in Charge  
Patrol Post, Amboin.

*B.A. McCabe Per A*  
.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

19

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT 4 of 1964/65.

OFFICER COMPILING: John T. Stobart, Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED: KARAWARI Census Division.

PERSONELL ACCOMPANYING:  
R.P.N.G.C. 2+.  
APO 1  
DASF 1

DURATION OF PATROL: 1-11-64 to 12-12-64. 37 days.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:  
1. Tax collection.  
2. Census Revision.  
3. General Administration.

LAST PATROL TO AREA:  
DDA October  
PHD October, Blackwater only  
DASF MAY

MAP REFERENCE: Angoram Fourmil Army Strat Series.

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PATROL DIARY.

Page 1.

Sunday 1st November 1964

Departed AMBOIM with Const. 1.c. OMKAN and Const. SAIPOI. N.M.O. MBAT. and AFA DOSI to arrive at the mouth of the KANGRIMEI Canal at 1130

Carriers from MANJAMAI carried cargo until met by KUNGRIAMBUN canoes. Embarked and arrived KUNGRIAMBUN 1330.  
Tax census, Medical inspection.  
Spoke with influential men and viewed sing sing.  
Slept KUNGRIAMBUN.

Monday 2nd. November 1964

Departed KUNGRIAMBUN 0745 by paddle canoe and arrived KAIWARIA 0845.

Tax collected, Census revised and medical inspection carried out. Spoke with Villages :- £35 collected to date for outboard motor, people advised to send bank books to Angoram for interest.  
Attended sing sing.  
Slept KAIWARIA.

Tuesday 3rd. November 1964

Departed KAIWARIA 0745 and paddled and walked to MEIKEROBI arriving 0845.

Tax collected, census revised, village inspection and medical inspection.  
Complaints heard.  
Attended sing sing which included villagers from KAIWARIA and MEIKEROBI each with their own garamut.  
Little sleep at MEIKEROBI.

Wednesday 4th. November 1964.

Departed MEIKEROBI at 0645 and journeyed by motor canoe to MASANDENAI arriving 1105.

Tax collected, census revised, village and medical inspection.  
Complaints heard and talks held.  
Slept MASANDENAI.

Thursday 5th November, 1964.

Departed MASANDENAI 0715 and motored to meet paddle canoes from KUNGRIAMBUN, KAIWARIA and MEIKEROBI. Walked to the KARAWARI River and met motor canoe. Continued in heavy rain to reach MANJAMAI 1315.

Met Const. 1.c. SINDUM of Police, Angoram, who reported dispute between SANGRIMAN and KUVENMAS people. Will proceed SANGRIMAN tomorrow. Canoe despatched for more petrol.

Tax collected and village censused and inspected.  
Canoe returned with APO KANABA who reported that an Agric Farmer Trainee, Stepher, had died of jaundice or yellow fever at 1330.

Departed MANJAMAI 1615 with Peter DOSI AFTW by speedboat

and established the facts of death.

On Tuesday, Stephen had eaten a melon part of which had been eaten by a rat. Wednesday temp. 105, Thursday am 98. About midday fell ill and died 1330.

Issued orders that all station personell and school children were to have temps taken twice a day; any signs of fever and they were to be rushed to TIMBUNKE and request sister to come up; all school children were to be under nets before dark. YIMAS people were ordered to cover body with net during cry.

Returned MANJAMAI 1820.

Spoke with villagers in shelter after the evening meal.

Slept MANJAMAI.

Friday 6th November, 1964.

Departed MANJAMAI 0700 and arrived SANGRIMAN 1130.

Dispute settled and girl sent home.

C.N.A. sitting 7 convictions for threatening behaviour.

Rest house unstable, continued to KABRIMAN.

Slept KABRIMAN.

Saturday 7th November, 1964.

Departed KABRIMAN and arrived AMBOIN 1400

Will await petrol.

Saturday 12th November, 1964.

Departed AMBOIN in company with Const. UNTUNAN, AFTW DOSI, and APO KANABA at 0800 and arrived MELINGENDA (TANGANABIT) 0810.

Tax collected, census revised, village and medical inspection.

Talks pm.

Returned AMBOIN 1530.

Friday 13th November, 1964.

Departed AMBOIN 0800 and arrived KUNDIMAN 0805.

Tax collected, census revised, village and medical inspection.

Discussion held in an attempt to get the KUNDIMANs active economically. People decided to work 3 days a week on money earning activities.

Returned AMBOIN 1620.

Sunday 15th November, 1964.

As petrol arrived yesterday departed Amboin with Const. 1.c. OMAKAN and Const. SAIPOI at 0820 and arrived MARINYAM 1130.

Hamlets inspected, tax collected, census revised and complaints heard.

After evening meal heard old stories.

Slept MARINYAM.

(16)

Monday 16th November, 1964.

Departed MARINYAM 0725 and arrived IMANMERI 0840.  
Inspected agriculture project already completed - most impressive.

Tax collected, census revised, village inspection.

Dispute IMANMERI/AMBONWARI mediated.

Discussions held on agricultural project. Little accomplished as people have little foresight. Presented facts for the people to think over in readiness for next patrol.

Viewed sing sing.

Slept IMANMERI.

Tuesday 17th November, 1964.

Departed IMANMERI 0805 and arrived AMBONWARI 0855.

Tax collected, census revised and village inspected.

Many queries answered - no complaints.

Attended sing sing.

Slept AMBONWARI.

Wednesday 18th November, 1964.

Departed AMBONWARI 0740 to arrive KONMEI 0820.

Tax collected, census revised and village inspected.

Many complaints heard and debts settled.

Viewed sing sing.

Slept KONMEI.

Thursday 19th November, 1964.

Departed KONMEI 0735 and arrived AMBOIN 0825.

Radio contact with WEWAK, mixed petrol for community store, instructions to police.

Departed AMBOIN 1135 with Consts. JEGERU and MATONG to arrive YIMAS 1220.

Tax collected, census revised and village inspected.

Talks held.

Attended sing sing - far superior than any other in area.

Slept YIMAS.

Friday 20th November, 1964.

Departed YIMAS 0715 and arrived WABLAMAS 0750.

Tax/census, village inspection, no complaints.

Departed WABLAMAS 1220 after talks and arrived AUWIM

1430.

Tax collected, census revised and village inspected.

Talks held on ISANGANS.

Attended sing sing (same as mountains and upper YUAT).

Slept AUWIM.

15

Saturday 21st November, 1964.

Departed AUWIM 0730 and arrived YAMANDIM 0950.  
Tax collected, census revised and village inspected.  
Talks held on ownership of small lake at present the point of contention between YIMAS and IMANMERI - lake, as small as it is belongs to YAMANDIM and WABLAMAS.  
Sing sing at night.  
Slept YAMANDIM.

Sunday 22nd November, 1964.

Departed YAMANDIM at 0710 and due to high water reached IMBOIN by motor at 0815.  
Census conducted and village inspected.  
Talks.  
Spoke with men from headwater region <sup>UVO</sup> that arrived late afternoon.  
Attended sing sing.  
Slept IMBOIN.

Monday 23rd November, 1964.

Departed IMBOIN at 0745 and arrived YIMAS at 1210.  
Decided to remain as patrol has been moving without rations and patrols are always assured of ample food here.  
Spoke with people concerning timber industry - little interest as most of the timber is now well in from the waterways.  
Slept YIMAS.

Tuesday 24th November, 1964.

Departed YIMAS 0825 and after transporting some schoolboys to AMBOIN 1035, arrived AMONGABI 1110.  
Tax collected, census revised and village inspection.  
Few complaints, talks on economic development.  
Attended sing sing.  
Slept AMONGABI.

Wednesday 25th November, 1964.

Departed AMONGABI 0725 and arrived MARAMBA 0740.  
Canoe returned to Amboin as there is a possibility that a canoe from Angoream carrying rations will end the 6 weeks without.  
Talks with people on economic development.  
Departed 1330 without rations, arrived CHIMBUT 1400.  
As at MARAMBA tax collected, census revised and village inspected. Complaints heard. Talks.  
Departed 1600 and as some INIAIs in bush continued to SIKAIUM arriving 1650.  
Slept SIKAIUM.

14

Thursday 26th November, 1964.

Conducted tax/census at SIKAIUM and departed 0815,  
arriving BARAPIDJIN 0835.  
Conducted tax/census and village inspection.  
Few complaints.  
Luluai is an ex-Adult Education candidate and seems to  
have stirred some interest in the village concerning economic progress.  
Departed 1115 and arrived YENITABAK 1155.  
Tax collected and census revised. Village inspection.  
Talks - 3 cases of YAWS seen.  
Departed 1330 and arrived DANYIG in rain 1400.  
Rain eased 1700, discussion broken off and tax collected  
and census revised. Village inspected.  
Slept DANYIG.

Friday 27th November, 1964.

Departed DANYIG 0755 and arrived SUMARIUP 0835.  
Tax collected and census revised. Village inspected.  
Talks on NERE known in this area as KASEKAL and in the  
GADIO area as WANUNGA.  
Departed SUMARIUP 1135 and arrived INIAI 1325.  
Tax collected and census revised. Village inspected.  
Spoke through interpreter to 3 ISANGANS now residing  
at INIAI.  
Slept INIAI.

Saturday 28th November, 1964.

Departed INIAI 0710 and arrived AMBOIN 0820.  
In office until midday whilst stores prepared.  
Departed 1300 with Consts. UNTUNAN, KALAT and SAIPOI and  
AFTW DOSI. Arrived MUMERI 1720.  
Talks.  
Slept MUMERI.

Sunday 29th November, 1964.

Tax collected and census revised, village inspection.  
Departed 0840 and arrived IKARE SALUMEI River, 1115,  
BUGUMUTE 1230, MESKA 1410 and WATAKATAUI 1530.  
Talks held on timber, radio given out.  
Slept WATAKATAUI after attending sing sing.

Monday 30th November, 1964.

Tax/Census conducted WATAKATAUI.  
Departed 0840 and arrived INARO 1240.  
Talked with people present and called for the rest.  
Slept INARO.

13

Tuesday 1st December, 1964.

Census revision made, no YAWS seen.  
Departed INARO 0810 to arrive BUGUMUTE 1030.  
Tax collected, census revised and village inspected.  
After talks moved off at 1215 to arrive NUMERI 1500.  
Collected more fuel and departed 1525 to arrive SANGRIMAN  
1600.  
Talks afternoon and night.  
Slept SANGRIMAN.

Wednesday 2nd December, 1964.

Tax/census and village inspection SANGRIMAN departing 1030.  
Arrived YESIMBIT 1050 and inspected village. Tax collected  
and census revised. Several complaints heard.  
Departed YESIMBIT 1250 to arrive TUNGANBIT 1355.  
Village inspection, tax collected and census revised.  
Attended sing sing at night. (Sing sing Madang - WOMO)  
Slept TUNGANBIT.

Thursday 3rd December, 1964.

Departed TUNGANBIT 0715 and arrived KABRIMAN 0800.  
Tax collected, census revised and village inspected.  
Many complaints.  
Attended sing sing at night (Blackwater).  
Slept KABRIMAN.

Friday 4th December, 1964.

Departed KABRIMAN 0815 and arrived KRAIMBIT 0900.  
Tax collected, census revised and village inspected.  
Complaints heard and approached people as to the re-  
introduction of rice and peanuts into the area.  
Attended sing sing.  
Slept KRAIMBIT.

Saturday 5th December, 1964.

Departed KRAIMBIT 0830 and arrived KANINGARA 0945.  
Village inspection of KANINGARA. Tax collected and census  
revised for KANINGARA and YAMONDINDEI.  
Departed 1410 for inspection of YAMONDINDEI.  
CNA sitting - 2 convictions.  
Talks.  
Attended dance at night.  
Slept KANINGARA.

Sunday 6th December, 1964.

Departed KANINGARA 0730 and arrived KUVENMAS 0845.  
Tax/census conducted and village inspected.  
Talks on economic development.  
Slept KUVENMAS.



(17)

Monday 7th December, 1964.

Departed KUVENMAS 0810 and arrived SEVENBUK 0900.  
Tax collected, village inspected and census revised.  
Talks.  
Slept SEVENBUK.

Tuesday 8th December, 1964.

Departed SEVENBUK 0850 in light rain to arrive TARAKAI  
at 0930.  
Tax collected, census revised and village inspected.  
Slept TARAKAI after sing sing.

Wednesday 9th December, 1964.

Departed TARAKAI 0730 and met by Luluai of KUVENMAS  
who informed that the lake mouth was blocked. Sat in a bush house  
nearby and awaited wind change.  
Away 1330 and arrived MARIAMEI 1500.  
Tax collected, census revised and village inspected.  
CNA sitting - 6 convictions from WATAKATAUI.  
Talks.  
Slept MARIAMEI.

Thursday 10th December, 1964.

Departed MARIAMEI 0800 and arrived ANGANAMEI 0830.  
Tax collected and census revised.  
Talks on some people going to BANDITUA, discussed the  
economics of the move.  
Slept ANGANAMEI

Friday 11th December, 1964.

Departed ANGANAMEI 0730 and arrived KABRIMAN 1030.  
CNA sitting - 1 conviction.  
Departed KABRIMAN 1300, MUMERI 1415 - 1500 and arrived  
MANJAMAI in heavy rain at 1805.  
Slept MANJAMAI.

Saturday 12th December, 1964.

Departed MANJAMAI 0740 and arrived AMBOIN 0840.  
PATROL STOOD DOWN.

*J. Stobart*

John T Stobart, PO.

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled was the KARAWARI Census Division. This census division includes all those waterways that flow generally North into the SEPIK River at MINDIBIT. The area, of approximately 2,000 square miles contains over 700 miles of navigable waterways; these include the ARAFUNDI, KARAWARI, BLACKWATER, and KOROSAMERI Rivers.

It is an area of contrasts with the flat, grass swamps of the lower reaches of the rivers to the low timbered hills of the higher margins. Just as the rivers provide contrasts of speed from South to North, the people inhabiting the area contrast conversely in development. Due mainly to frequency of contact they extend from the people adhering strictly to traditional beliefs (whilst showing definite signs of economic and social change) in the South, to the fairly sophisticated people in the North.

The area is one of real progress requiring a great deal of assistance and guidance.

The objects of the patrol were, firstly, the revision of census and tax collection, and secondly, general administration.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

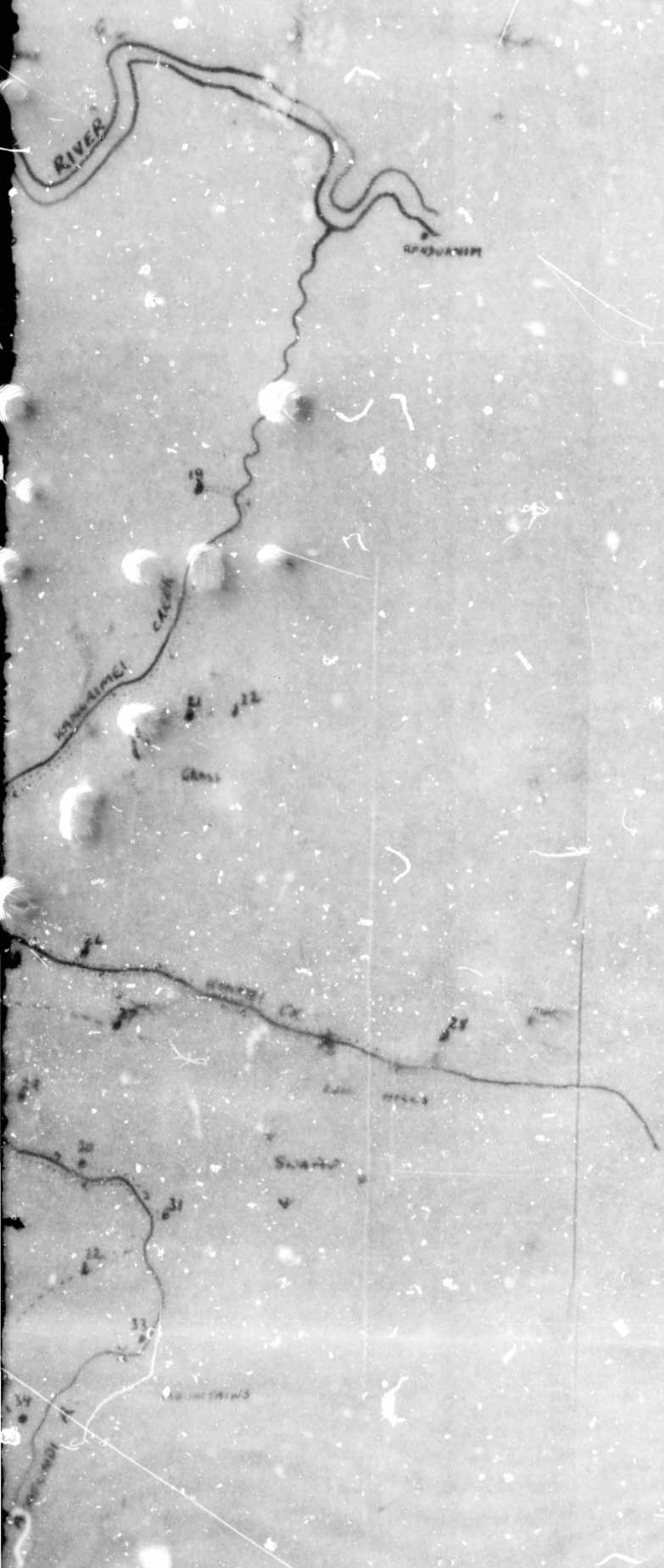
The reception in each village was friendly and often most enthusiastic.

It was all too obvious during this patrol that the division is too big, requiring extended patrolling to effectively cover the area. It is proposed that the area be subdivided into 4 sections (For details see CENSUS), 2 patrols of 26 days respectively each, and 2 of 14 and 10 days respectively.

A pleasing feature of the visit to the KUNGRIAMBUN, KAIWARIA, MEIKEROBI villages was that although the lethargic attitude encountered on the patrol's visit in May (P.R.7/63-64) has not given way to any economic activity, it has resulted in new rest houses in each village. Each house is of a superior design with rooms, verandah and kitchen and can be regarded as a real step in a forward direction and a possible beginning to further advancement.

At MANJAMAI the patrol was met by Const.1.c. SINDUM of Police, Angoram, who was at the time on leave. He reported that he had been invited to mediate between the SANGRIMANs and KUVENMAS on the question of a girl 19 - 20 years of age who had left KUVENMAS to marry at SANGRIMAN, without the consent of parents or relatives. Whilst there he accurately told them the law on the matter but was abused and threatened.

After learning this the patrol departed the next day and at SANGRIMAN the discussion was reopened. An hour after the patrol's arrival, some 50 men from adjoining villages, including a number of KUVENMAS men, arrived. The people from KUVENMAS stated that it was their 6th attempt to have the girl returned and that they had come to the station to report the matter on the 3rd November.



- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. MUNIERI      | 23. SANDAMIN  |
| 2. MUCUMUTE     | 24. KUNDIRAN  |
| 3. MESKA        | 25. KONPIL    |
| 4. WITKATUBI    | 26. ABOLKALI  |
| 5. INARC        | 27. IMANMERI  |
| 6. SANDAMIN     | 28. TIKAKYAM  |
| 7. YCSIMAT      | 29. YIMPIS    |
| 8. TUNGAPBIT    | 30. KIBBERMAS |
| 9. KABIRIAN     | 31. YANANDIM  |
| 10. KARIPBIT    | 32. RUMIM     |
| 11. YAMONWADI   | 33. TITIGUT   |
| 12. KANINGKA    | 34. IMBOIN    |
| 13. KUVENMAS    | 35. TANGABIT  |
| 14. ANUNAKET    | 36. ANONGABI  |
| 15. MARIAMEI    | 37. MARIAMEI  |
| 16. TAKAKAI     | 38. SAMPAT    |
| 17. SEVENBUK    | 39. INAMI     |
| 18. TARA        | 40. SIKRUTI   |
| 19. MASINDYAI   | 41. BARATIGI  |
| 20. MEIKEROT    | 42. YENITABAK |
| 21. KANWALA     | 43. BANYIG    |
| 22. KUNDIRAMBUN | 44. SUMARIUP  |

# KARAWARI CENSUS DIVISION.

AMBOIN PATROL 4-67/4.

### LEGEND

- VILLAGES
- RIVERS
- ⊕ MISSIONS
- + AIR PSES
- AIRSTRIPS
- TRACKS
- ⊙ PATROL CAMP
- PATROL ROUTE

SCALE 1 inch = 4 miles

ORIGINAL



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of South Sepik Report No. Amboin 5-53/64.

Patrol Conducted by John T Stobart P.O.

Area Patrolled KARAWARI CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

Natives Police 2+, PHD.1, DNA.2, Ed.2.

Duration—From 11/1/1964 to 14/3/1964

Number of Days 58

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 12/1963  
DASF 2/1964 part  
Medical 11/1963 (Krosamel River only)

Map Reference Army Fourmil Angoram Strat Series

Objects of Patrol 1/ General Administration, 2/ Political Education  
3/ General Elections - House of Assembly.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

Hire of  
Canoes

-13	Over 13	Females in Child Birth
F	M	F

67-8-66

24th June, 1964.

District Officer,  
South Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5-1963/64 - AMBOIN:

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.


2. Mr. Stobart should not delay in contacting the MOLI, MALI and BUGIAVI people. It will, as you say, complete the work of contacting the upper headwaters' groups.

3. The people should be pressed to provide the materials promised for the rebuilding of the Timbunke Hospital.

4. It is gratifying to note the sustained interest in coconut planting.

5. Political education should not be dropped, it is a continuing process and the responsibility of this Department. I find Mr. Stobart's remarks on aids and the people's attitude during the education programme most informative. They put some reality into the exercise. The report is in fact, one of the best received relating to the elections.

6. A very good report.

  
(J.A. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

67-8-66

25



67-2-4

District Office,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK

26th May, 1964

The Assistant District Officer,  
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT AMBOIN NO. 5 of 1963/64 - MR. J.  
STOBART P.O.

These 58 days of political education and electoral patrolling constituted a very good effort by Mr. Stobart. His report also is, in the main, well written and he has made a commendable effort to improve his English expression. It still needs some correction, but I am sure that continued effort will eventually result in an easy and grammatical style.

This was a varied and detailed report that made for interesting reading.

I certainly support Mr. Stobart's proposal to visit the MOLI, MALI, and BUGIAUI people. This will complete the work of contacting the upper headwaters groups of people begun by Mr. Redmond. It is also most desirable that the BISONIO people again be visited.

Other matters arising out of the report have been covered adequately in your memorandum.

*G. Linsley*  
(G. LINSLEY)

DISTRICT OFFICER - SOUTH SEPIK

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

(2)

67-1-2/516

Sub-District Office,  
South Sepik District,  
ANGORAM,

1st May, 1964.

The District Officer,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
South Sepik District,  
WEWA K.....T.N.G.

AMBOIN PATROL NO 5 OF 1963-64:

1. Please find herewith in triplicate the above report submitted by Mr. J. T. Stobart, Patrol Officer, together with claim for camping allowance, map, and report on Police.
2. This patrol, in reality two patrols separated by a break from 9th to 13th February, covers the election education programme, and the elections themselves. It is a much improved effort and is much more up to Mr. Stobart's normal standard than his previous report - please see my 67-1-2/376 of 24th January, 1964.
3. I cannot understand the reasons for the panic when two aircraft landed at KUNDIMAN. Planes are not such a novelty, and numerous landings have occurred before. I do agree with the contention that landings should not be made without a prior strip report.
4. Mr. Stobart should not attempt to do too much too quickly with his INAROS and BISORIOS etc. Quiet guidance and advice at this stage is all that is called for.
5. It is hoped that the two radios in the area will prove of value.
6. Much of the materials promised by various villages as their share in the re-building of TIMBUNKE Hospital are not yet to hand. Some work has been done, but it is a slow job.
7. Shipments of young coconuts are still being made from Angoram to Amboin. Another one is due to go up shortly. It is good to see this maintenance of interest. Mr. J. Shipard is now doing a 4 weeks Agricultural patrol of the area, and this should provide a lot of encouragement.
8. There is a good report of native attitudes to the political education programme. I feel sure Mr. Stobart adequately dealt with the various misconceptions prevailing.
9. The figure of 1990 voters was apparently an estimate of the voters in the area, and not an actual count. The Karawari was obviously not regarded as crucial by any of the candidates, since only two out of fourteen visited it, and they only a small part. As the elected member in the open electorate won by only 22 votes when all preferences had been counted, this lack of interest was probably decisive.
10. Some of Mr. Stobart's sentence construction is rather individual; I have advised him personally to try and use simpler language. The first paragraph of the conclusion is obscure. What I think he means is "Thought and discussion on the House and Assembly will be maintained only if there is continuing publicity about it".

(Cont 11).

11. To sum up, this is quite a good report. Mr. Stobart seems to be settling in well at Amboin, and I am looking for more good work from him.

*R. A. Calcutt*

.....  
(R. A. Calcutt)  
Assistant District Officer.

c.c. The Officer-in-Charge,  
AMBOIN, P.P.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Amboin Patrol Report No.5 - 65/64.

Officer Compiling:- John T Stobart. P.O.

Area Patrolled:- Karawari Census Division.

Personell Accompanying:-

Police	2+
PHD	1
DNA	2
Ed	2

Duration of Patrol:- 11-1-64 to 14-3-64. 58 days.

Objects of Patrol:-

- 1/ General Administration.
- 2/ Political Education.
- 3/ General election - House of Assembly.

Last Patrols in Area:-

- DNA. December, 1963.
- DASF. February, 1964.
- PHD. November, 1963.(Krosameri Rv., only)

Map Reference:- Angoram Fourmil Army Strat Series.

Patrol Diary.

Saturday 11th January, 1964.

Departed Amboin Patrol Post accompanied by Consts. KALAT and JGERU, at 1145 to arrive MUMERI at 1630.  
Election talks given using film strip and slides as aides 2000 to 2230.  
Slept MUMERI.

Sunday 12th January, 1964.

Departed MUMERI at 0815 and continued up the KROSAMERI River to arrive BUGUMUTE at 1515.  
Hold brief discussions on timber and gave a preliminary talk on elections 1600 to 1730.  
Discussion, filmstrip and slides 1930 to 2110.  
Slept BUGUMUTE.

Monday 13th January, 1964.

Departed BUGUMUTE at 0730 and after a brief pause at MESKA 1045 to 1100, arrived INARO 1500. Rest house a mess, repairs ordered.  
Political education lecture given 1900 to 2200. Local interpreter used.  
Slept INARO.

Tuesday 14th January, 1964.

Departed INARO at 0730 and arrived MESKA at 0900. This was good time due to a rise of 6 feet in river level.  
People gathered here whilst they engage in logging operations. Spoke with villagers regarding economic development and heard several complaints.  
Lecture on political education using aides 2000 to 2230.  
Slept MESKA.

Wednesday 15th January, 1964.

Departed MESKA at 0745 and arrived SANGRIMAN on the BLACKWATER River at 1430.  
Several complaints heard.  
Election talk with aides 1930 to 2210.  
Slept SANGRIMAN.

Thursday 16th January, 1964.

Departed SANGRIMAN at 0800 and arrived KABRIMAN at 0910.  
Called for villages of TUNGAMBIT and YESIMBIT to join patrol at KABRIMAN.  
Several complaints heard. Adjoining villages arrived in the afternoon.  
Election talks given 1930 to 2240 with best results to date.  
Slept KABRIMAN.

Friday 16th January, 1964.

Start delayed by heavy rain. Departed KABRIMAN at 1100 to arrive KRAIMBIT at 1240.

Once again several complaints brought to the patrol. These complaints of a minor nature are synonymous with the area.

During political education 1930 to 2240 it was revealed that KRAIMBIT and KANINGARA were quite prepared for the coming events (See Political Education).

Slept Kraimbit.

Saturday 17th January, 1964.

Departed KRAIMBIT at 0800 and arrived KANINGARA at 1000.

Self continued on up to the village of YAMONDINDEI, inspected village and told people to come to KANINGARA for evening lecture.

Lecture given 1950 to 2130.

Slept KANINGARA.

Sunday 18th January, 1964.

Departed KANINGARA at 0800 to arrive KUVENMAS at 0930.

Word sent to TARAKAI and SEVENBUK to come to KUVENMAS. Adjacent villages arrived afternoon.

Political education lecture given using aides 1930 to 2205.

Slept KUVENMAS.

Monday 19th January, 1964.

Departed KUVENMAS 0800 to arrive ANGANAMEI 0840.

Message sent to MARIAMAI to come to ANGANAMEI.

After arrival of MARIAMAI people political education lecture given 1900 to 2120.

Slept ANGANAMEI.

Tuesday 20th January, 1964.

Departed ANGANAMEI at 0730 to pass KUVENMAS 0815 and arrive MANJAMAI at 1735.

Lecture given 1930 to 2150.

Slept MANJAMAI.

Wednesday 21st January, 1964.

Departed MANJAMAI at 0930 to arrive MASANDENAI 1345 per the KANGRIMEI Canal.

Spoke to villages regarding the planting of coconuts which seems at a standstill at present.

Lecture given 1930 to 2150.

Slept MASANDENAI.

Thursday 22nd January, 1964.

Departed MASANDENAI at 0930 after a question session to arrive KAIWARIA at 1300.

Called for villages of KUNGRIAMBUN and MEIKEROBI.

Lectured to the three villages from 1925 to 2210.

Slept KAIWARIA.

(15)

Friday 24th January, 1964.

Departed KAIWARIA at 0745 and after battling a strong tide left the canal at 1115. Turned into the KONMEI Canal and by-passing MANJAMAI, KONMEI and AMBONWARI each under water, reached MARINYAM at 1610 in heavy rain that had been the feature of the days travelling.

Political education lecture with aides 1910 to 2145.

Slept MARINYAM.

Saturday 25th January, 1964.

Departed MARINYAM at 0945 to arrive IMANMERI at 1200.

One C.N.A. case - adultery.

Lecture given 1920 to 2205.

Slept IMANMERI.

Sunday 26th January, 1964.

Departed IMANMERI 0900 and after sending word for KONMEI to meet patrol arrived ABONWARI 1215. Village found to be under 3 feet of water.

Political education lecture given 1915 to 2130.

Slept ABONWARI.

Monday 27th January, 1964.

Departed ABONWARI 0745 and arrived AMBOIN 1000. Began work on urgently required report.

Tuesday 28th January, 1964.

At AMBOIN completing report.

Wednesday 29th January, 1964.

Departed AMBOIN with Consts. PIANGA and UNDUNUN at 1100 and arrived YIMAS 1310.

Discussions.

Political education lecture given 1930 to 2235.

Slept YIMAS.

Thursday 30th January, 1964.

Departed YIMAS 0915 and arrived WABLAMAS 1015. Continued on to YAMANDIM arriving 1100.

Talk on planting of coconuts given.

Political education lecture given 1900 to 2220 to assembled villagers of AUWIM, IMBOIN, WABLAMAS and YAMANDIM. Aides used greatly impressed IMBOIN people.

Slept YAMANDIM.

Friday 31st January, 1964.

Departed YAMANDIM 0930 after discussions and arrived AMONGABI 1200.

In discussions on coconuts when canoe from MINDIBIT brought word of incomplete submissions. (Diary of 27th and 28th January).

Returned station 1700 and completed omissions.

(15)

Saturday 1st February, 1964.

Departed AMBOIN at 1000 and rejoined patrol at AMONGABI at 1130.

Talks on coconut planting continued.  
Lecture given 1900 to 2125.  
Slept AMONGABI.

Sunday 2nd February, 1964.

Departed AMONGABI at 0945 and arrived MARAMBA at 1020.

Talks given on economic development.  
Political education lecture given 1900 to 2135.  
Slept MARAMBA.

Monday 3rd February, 1964.

Departed MARAMBA at 0830 and arrived CHIMBUT 0925.

Inspected coconut garden under construction.  
Political education lecture given using visual aides.  
Slept CHIMBUT.

Tuesday 4th February, 1964.

Departed CHIMBUT at 0900 and after pushing the canoe through the rapids (Low water) arrived INIAI at 1215.  
As people live in bush houses message sent.  
Lectures given through interpreter 1900 to 2105.  
Slept INIAI.

Wednesday 5th February, 1964.

Departed INIAI at 0830 and arrived SIKAIUM at 0915.

Discussions on economic advancement.  
Political education talk given 1905 to 2125.  
Slept SIKAIUM.

Thursday 6th February, 1964.

Departed SIKAIUM at 0900 and arrived BARAPIDGIN at 1000.

Word sent for villages further up to come down as low water made any further progress impossible, after YENITABAK.  
Political education lectures given 1900 to 2115.  
Slept BARAPIDGIN.

Friday 7th February, 1964.

Departed BARAPIDGIN at 0900 and arrived YENITABAK 1215.

Young girl beyond help viewed on arrival died at 1400. Cause of death was unknown. (see Anthropology).  
Lecture given to villagers of DANYIG, SUMARIUP and YENITABAK 1910 to 2140.  
Slept YENITABAK.

Saturday 8th February, 1964.

Departed YENITABAK at 0815 and arrived AMBOIN 1420.  
Political education lecture given to station personell and villages of MEINGENDA and KUNDIMAN 1915 to 2200

(14)

Sunday 9th February, 1964.

Observed AMBOIN.

Monday 10th February, 1964.

At AMBOIN awaiting election material.

Tuesday 11th February, 1964.

At AMBOIN awaiting election material.

Wednesday 12th February, 1964.

At AMBOIN.

M.V. ONYX arrived 1600 with polling equipment.

Thursday 13th February, 1964.

After radio contact with ANGORAM departed AMBOIN at 1115 with Consts. MATCNG, KALAZ and UNTUNUN; teachers, SAMUEL KAVE and PUKARI OVA; hospital orderly MBAT and 2 D.N.A.

Arrived MUMERI 1730 and spoke with villagers and Fr. HOOPER also visiting MUMERI.

Slept MUMERI.

Friday 14th February, 1964.

Departed MUMERI 0740 and arrived MESKA 1705.

People of BUGUMUTE waiting for patrol, 6 INARO also.

Slept MESKA.

Saturday 15th February, 1964.

Electoral duties 0800 - 1800.

97 votes cast.

Slept MESKA.

Sunday 16th February, 1964.

Departed MESKA 0730 to arrive KABRIMAN 1500. Six villages waiting for patrol provided a noisy welcome.

Slept KABRIMAN.

Monday 17th February, 1964.

Electoral duties 0800 - 1800.

Slept KABRIMAN.

Tuesday 18th February, 1964.

Electoral duties 0800 - 1800.

Slept KABRIMAN.

Wednesday 19th February, 1964.

Electoral duties 0800 - 1800.

459 votes cast.

Slept KABRIMAN.

Thursday 20th February, 1964.

Departed KABRIMAN 0800 to arrive KUVENMAS 0930. Once again a cheerful welcome given by 7 villages waiting to vote.

Slept KUVENMAS.

(B)

Friday 21st February, 1964.

Electoral duties 0800 - 1800.  
Slept KUVENMAS.

Saturday 22nd February, 1964.

Electoral duties 0800 - 1800.  
Slept KUVENMAS.

Sunday 23rd February, 1964.

OBSERVED  
Slept KUVENMAS.

Monday 24th February, 1964.

Electoral duties 0800 - 1800.  
Slept KUVENMAS.

Tuesday 25th February, 1964.

Electoral duties 0800 - 1800.  
34 votes cast.  
Slept KUVENMAS.

Wednesday 26th February, 1964.

Departed KUVENMAS 0630 and arrived MANJAMAI 1730.  
Canoe from Angoram with Const. JEGERU. Const.  
K... to AMBOIN on receipt of word that his wife had had a  
miscarriage.  
Slept MANJAMAI.

Thursday 27th February, 1964.

Departed MANJAMAI at 0630 and arrived KUNGRIAMBUN  
at 0755.  
Electoral duties 0800 - 1800.  
Women panic when plane passed overhead (see NATIVE  
AFFAIR).  
Slept KUNGRIAMBUN.

Friday 28th February, 1964.

Electoral duties 0800 - 1200.  
232 votes cast.  
Departed KUNGRIAMBUN at 1215 and arrived ABONWARI  
at 1800.  
Slept ABONWARI.

Saturday 29th February, 1964.

Electoral duties 0800 - 1800.  
Slept ABONWARI.

Sunday 1st March, 1964.

OBSERVED.  
Slept ABONWARI.

Monday 2nd March, 1964.

Electoral duties 0800 - 1800. 302 votes cast.  
Slept ABONWARI.

(2)

Tuesday 3rd March, 1964.

Departed ABOJWARI 0800 and arrived AMBOIN at 1030.

Wednesday 4th March, 1964.

Electoral duties 0800 - 1800.  
118 votes cast.

Thursday 5th March, 1964.

Departed AMBOIN 1100 and arrived WABLAMAS 1415.  
Village found to be in a mess with patrol accommodation in disrepair.  
Returned YIMAS arriving 1700.  
Slept YIMAS.

Friday 6th March, 1964.

Departed YIMAS 0645 and arrived WABLAMAS 0740.  
Electoral duties 0800 - 1800.  
Departed WABLAMAS and arrived YIMAS 1840.  
Slept YIMAS.

Saturday 7th March, 1964.

Departed YIMAS 0645 and arrived WABLAMAS 0745.  
Electoral duties 0800 - 1800.  
197 votes cast.  
Returned YIMAS 1830.  
Slept YIMAS.

Sunday 8th March, 1964.

Departed YIMAS at 0830 and arrived MARAMBA at 1340 after one motor folded.  
Inspected motor - broken piston ring.  
Slept MARAMBA.

Monday 9th March, 1964.

Electoral duties 0800 - 1800.  
Slept MARAMBA.

Tuesday 10th March, 1964.

Electoral duties 0800 - 1800.  
144 votes cast.  
Slept MARAMBA.

Wednesday 11th March, 1964.

River rose 20 feet overnight, canoe sent to MEINGENDA to hire second motor to take patrol through rapids.

Departed MARAMBA at 1035 and arrived BARAPIGIN 1440. This would not have been possible on one motor.  
Slept BARAPIGIN.



(11)

Thursday 12th March, 1964.

Electoral duties 0800 - 1800.  
As village under water returned SIKAIUM 1900.  
Slept SIKAIUM.

Friday 13th March, 1964.

0730. Departed SIKAIUM 0645 and arrived BARAPIGIN  
Electoral duties 0800 - 1800  
126 votes cast.  
Returned SIKAIUM 1840.  
Slept SIKAIUM.

Saturday 14th March, 1964.

1230. Departed SIKAIUM at 0715 and arrived AMBOIN  
PATROL STOOD DOWN.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

End of diary

*John T Stobart*  
John T Stobart

INTRODUCTION.

The area covered by this patrol was the KARAWARI Census Division. The division, extending from the Sepik's swamps to the foothills of the Central Range, is cut by the KROSAMERI, BLACKWATER, KARAWARI and ARAFUNDI Rivers. These flow North until they meet the Sepik as a single stream opposite the village of MINDIBIT.

The actual patrol could be broken into two segments, political education and the General Election. It was anticipated that the patrol would be unbroken. However, due to a delay in supply of election material, a break of three days was experienced; during which time the patrol remained in readiness at Amboin.

Political education lectures were given to all villages during November/December of 1963 (Amboin 4/63-64) and for a second time on this patrol. This proved beneficial in countering the many rumours and settling the area onto a fairly even keel of understanding. This subject is treated under a separate heading, as is the General Election.

Polling was continued for a total of 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  days in the area. 9 Polling Booths were used by the mobile team, these were, MESKA, KABRIMAN, KUVENMAS, KUNGRIAMBUN, ABONWARI, ANBOIN, WABLAMAS, MARAMBA, and BARAPIGIN.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The reception of the patrol in all villages was friendly and positively overwhelming during the actual elections when up to 600 villagers greeted the patrol at some polling places.

In the absence of the patrol a landing was made by two army aircraft, on the KUNDIMAN (Amboin) airstrip. As there was no warning given, the landings took the local people by surprise and what ensued was akin to panic. The first knowledge of this came at the village of KUNGRIAMBUN, when a light aircraft flew overhead at 2,3,000 feet and all the women present ran into the bush. It later reached the ears of the patrol that two planes had landed at the airstrip and not only had the crew misconducted themselves, but had left word that a thousand troops were to be moved into the area. These rumours were groundless. Later, the village officials of all villages in the area were called in and explanations given. Villagers of KUNDIMAN, suspected of being behind the rumours, were ordered, in company with those Luluais, to go to the more timid villages and give an account of the landings.

At MESKA, on the KROSAMERI River, it was reported that the INARO were keeping corpses in the village, awaiting decay before burial. This could well be the case as the large numbers of blowflies in that village seem almost domesticated. As this information was tended during the elections a warning only, was issued. On the next visit this topic will be dealt with more fully.

9

In discussions with the people of MUMERI, it was decided that in May a patrol would leave from AMBOIN to the KROSAMERI River, and in company with MUMERI guides follow the SALAMEI Canal to the MOLI, MARLI and BUGIAJI peoples said to be living on this canal. Although this may be in the Ambunti Sub-district, it is possible that this waterway will provide greater accessibility into the area.

It is anticipated that this patrol will also visit the BISORIO group in the headwaters of the KROSAMERI River, on its return to that river. It is hoped to stir interest in these people so that they might become part of the interest shown in exploiting the Kauri Pine stands in and around that area. This patrol will ensure that the interests of these less advanced people will be protected from the enlightened gentlemen of the middle and lower KROSAMERI.

Out of the elections has emerged a new line of thought in that 'the time has come for business, hard work and no law breaking'. This may well be the acceptance of responsibility arising from the elections, but, as this was mentioned word perfect by known orators, in different localities, it is thought to be the platform of one or the other of the candidates that visited the BLACKWATER area. It has been taken for granted, also, that with the right to vote, the people are now able to sit in the house of the European and eat at his table. When queried on this point the reply given was that an invitation was necessary first to conform with European custom. Once again this appears to be election talk, as this is the first time the question of inequality has been offered.

This patrol positioned a radio at the Aid Post at KABRIMAN, much to the delight of the people there. This will be a great help for future publicity of the functions of the House of Assembly in the area and outside information, generally. A second radio is at the Aid Post at AMBOIN.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

In the past three months, little has been accomplished, as heavy rain has kept the surrounding bush under water for the greater part of the time. The two major industries of the area have been affected by this weather. In timber felling the cutting takes place during dry weather and the hauling is done during the wet. As there has not been a dry spell for any length of time, little timber has been cut. In the higher headwater areas work has continued as usual. MARINYAM has cut some 21 rafts and has converted them into an outboard motor in this period. The crocodiles, too, have been few and far between as the recognized time for catching crocodiles is during the infrequent dry spells.

A point to mention here is that in the past 11 months

8

there has been 216 inches of rain recorded at Amboin. This is the first time observations have been made and therefore, no climatic pattern can be evaluated. However, with 172 inches of this total falling in the last 7 months economic pursuits have been interrupted and have been engaged in low gear. Much time has been lost by workers sheltering from the rain. To this end the people have been advised to build suitable shelter on the work site instead of returning to their villages as has been the practice to date.

HEALTH and HYGEINE.

General health in the area remains quite satisfactory although there is little attention being paid to children by their parents. Talks to this end were given.

Hospital Orderly MBAT accompanied the patrol and at all times worked well and performed his duties conscientiously.

During the patrol 120 logs were promised for the building of a new hospital at TIMBUNKE, as were 50 posts. Work has begun to supply these, but it is expected to take some time as many villages have prior commitments. All villages approached were quite willing to contribute to the scheme and were pleased to learn of the permanency of the proposed building as they were called on once before for the present hospital.

RIVERS and WATERWAYS.

Once again the rapids above CHIMBUT proved a problem. On the first occasion the canoe had to be hauled over the shallows, whilst on the second a second motor on the coupled canoes only managed to edge the patrol through the racing waters. Each time the patrol paddled on its return journey.

The problem of the outlet of the KUVENMAS Lakes into the BLACKWATER River still exists. The drifting grass can only be cleared for short periods until another floating grass island, always evident on the lake, is drawn into the outlet. A permanent opening seems impossible although, with advance notice, the way is clear for the patrol.

The rapid rise and fall of the KARAWARI River in never fails to amaze. At MARAMBA the patrol woke to find the village awash with 3 feet of water where normally a 15 foot bank separates village from river.

(7)

EDUCATION.

With the posting of a second teacher at Amboin the primary school now has 61 pupils for the current year. The pupils are distributed into two grades, prep. and standard two.

It is anticipated that with the increased mission activity in the area (see MISSIONS) it will not be long before schools are begun. Regardless of where these schools are sited, they will relieve much pressure for entry into the Administration school.

MISSIONS.

In recent discussions, Fr. Hooper of the Roman Catholic SVD Order, indicated that he was to be posted to the KARAWARI area as soon as he is relieved at KAMANIBIT.

Several Luluais have complained that villagers were refusing to help build churches in the area. They have been advised that their 'lawful orders' do not extend to church building.

AGRICULTURE.

The planting of coconuts is progressing steadily with over 1,000 being supplied from the Amboin nursery in the past 2 months.

During this patrol villagers of the KABRIMAN/KROAMERI area placed orders for 3,500 coconuts and at present these are being supplied. Over 1,000 are to go into the KARAWARI area shortly. It has been necessary to obtain supplies from Angoram since a plague of rats and bandicoots destroyed some 1200 at Amboin in less than a month and a half. Mr. J. Shippard of DASF Angoram on a recent flying visit to Amboin witnessed the pillage and is endeavouring to obtain Batsak or some other agent to end this plague.

Whilst here Mr. Shippard reported finding no instances of Blisterzmut in the Amboin area.

AIRSTRIPS.

The only airstrip in the division is the KUNDIMAN (Amboin) native owned airstrip. This airstrip is quite safe in dry weather, but I consider it extremely dangerous in wet weather. It must be stressed that the strip is slow to dry and borders the KARAWARI River, a river already remarked upon in this report as renoun for rapid rising and falling. It is possible for the strip to be under water one day and eight feet above it the next. I, therefore, consider any landings here, without a report on strip condition, extremely dangerous.

6

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

As an immediate reaction to the elections many village officials experienced difficulty in keeping order in their villages. In many instances of disobedience the officials were told that the candidate when elected would control all and that they were waiting for orders. After explanations order was restored, <sup>court</sup> no action was taken.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Whilst the patrol was at YENITABAK (KARAWARI Rv.) a young girl of about 13 was viewed as being close to death. About 2 p.m. she died and the wailing began.

Although men can join in in this last rite, it is essentially left to the women to perform the task. Some women are in fact renowned for their capacities of sorrow and are called on to lead the group.

The women formed a wall around the body, protecting it from entry by evil spirits. Staring brokenly through tear filled eyes, the mourners bemoaned the loss of good times shared and good times that could have been expected with, the deceased.

The volume of the ceremony is in ratio with the status of the deceased. As this was the death of a young girl the cheerful chattering of the beetle nut chewing group was broken with only short periods of grief. These periods of grief seemed very real as they were accompanied with tears, dribbling and seemingly real anguish. It was not until, as if by some prearranged signal, it was time to finish that segment did the sham show through as the drawn faces took on a gay 'party look' almost in an instant. It was stated that this would take a more serious course if one of the village elders died.

Grief in this case was confined to the parents and although the other villagers wept and wailed their grief was superficial. This was confirmed by onlookers who stated that such behavior was expected of the mourner.

The mourning continued til the dawn when the body was wrapped in a sleeping mat and placed on a wooden bed in the grave. It is then covered with Black Palm so that the earth cannot touch the corpse and worms and insects cannot tamper with it. A short christian prayer was said and the grave with some personal effects of the deceased, was filled in.

Burial took place in the village ceremony and a small wooden cross was erected.

5

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

As previously stated a political education lecture was given twice to each village. Initially the lecture was given with the aid of a flip chart with satisfactory results. On the second occasion greater interest was created by using a projector with filmstrips and slides. Although it was the most successful aid used it had certain disadvantages. The major disadvantage arose because of the extraneous markings of squashed insects on the filmstrip, itself in silhouette, created a difficulty in perception. A minor point being that the projector acted as a beacon for every moth and insect within 5 miles, an entomologists paradise, but uncomfortable for all concerned. The slides however, picturing actual people, buildings etc., in colour, were a great success.

The villager of this area is more detailed in his perception of natural things than an alien lacking the villagers background education. In viewing a tree he observes usage in its colour, leaf pattern and bark texture, not the overall shape that suggests a tree, trunk, and foliage. Similarly a house to him is essentially a roof for shelter, with little emphasis placed on walls. Therefore, though he had great difficulty in perceiving the silhouettes of the filmstrip and flip chart, the villager had no difficulty in comprehending the slides.

After awareness had been created by the first patrol the people were open to free thought on the subject, this not always being endowed with reason or logic. Often the thought expressed was, "First motors, then shotguns, then drink, now this, what next?" In all cases it was followed by the ~~self~~ reflection that they were not being given time to assimilate these acquisitions. This was the view of the more conservative older men, not shared on the other hand by the younger men who said, "Change is to be expected, the more the better."

A feeling of insecurity was expressed many times in non-confidence of fellow indigenees and in questions such as, "If things have been going so well under the old Government, what has happened that makes it necessary for a change?"

Such questions as the above were easy enough to answer satisfactorily, the hardest being, "What will this candidate do?" In answering this with general statements of a member's duties, the people found that the member would not bear the personal relationship of other men of influence, i.e. Village Officials, Councillors and Government Officials, and, therefore, could not reason why so much importance should be placed on a man who would not be on duty within call. Few could understand the theory of a Central Democratic Government.

The KANINGARA/KRAIMBIT section of the BLACKWATER River was found to be in complete readiness for the elections, lacking only a ballot box. They had built an unofficial polling booth and prepared unofficial ballot papers with the name of an unofficial candidate marked thereon. On pointing out the latter fact, I was told that the candidate would nominate later, if he was sure he would not lose his £25.

(4)

As it was, it was well after the closing date for nominations.

Misinterpretations were many and varied, but were, in many cases, to be regarded favourably as they showed thought on the subject and not as I was told at MANJAMAI, "If this is what the Administration wants us to do, then we will do it."

Generally it was found that the younger people had a better working knowledge of the elections than the older folk, who tended to look on the younger generation for guidance. Only one instance of cultism was brought out when one young hopeful asked whether the member would bring them ships, trucks and cars on his return from Port Moresby.

The final stage of education was when the lists of candidates was received. A copy was forwarded to each Luluai, after repeated requests for help to ascertain the names of the candidates. It can be appreciated that the majority of places have no real contact with Angoram, thus making the compilation of 14 names a difficult task.

GENERAL ELECTION.

The KARAWARI people attended the poll en masse as the figures of 102% of listed voters voting, indicate. Of 1990 voters for the area the final figure revealed 2029 voters. Included in this total are 51 Sect.130(1), 131(1), 132(1)voters and 5 absent voters (a total of 56 or 3%). Since all documents were forwarded to Angoram immediately after the election, these figures cannot be examined statistically. It is my estimation that the figure of 1990 is in error, it should be about 200 higher, making the total voting about 90%.

As it was remarked in the last paragraph of the preceding section, the people of the area found it very difficult to ascertain the names of the candidates. Two candidates only, out of 11, personally appeared in the area, contacting about 20% of the population. Handbills were sent to all villages by the two non-indigenous candidates.

Voting, then, was a question of known names. Those people standing for election who had at one time or another visited the area or who had been met in Angoram on a business trip, were supported. Nevertheless, each villager made it his business to learn the names of the candidates, in the order of those they knew and 'the rest'. This made the task very simple for the election team.

For the most part voting was extremely personal and in only one area with a voting population of some 300, was there anything that resembled a block vote.



3

The Special Electorate voting ended in a Madang versus Sepik contest. Those men who had worked as plantation labourers in the Madang area made known their worldliness by supporting that candidate, whilst the others supported one of the local candidates.

The timetable set for the area was easily adhered to with one exception. The stretch of travelling between KUVENMAS and KUNGRIAMBUN could not be accomplished in one day, it necessitated an early start on the morning of the second day to open the polling booth on time. The only change in the voting programme submitted was the voting of KRAIMBIT village which voted at KABRIMAN instead of KUVENMAS.

As illiteracy in the area is high, the majority of the people required assistance to complete their ballot papers.

CONCLUSION.

The General Election was successfully accomplished in the KARAWARI CENSUS DIVISION. This and the preliminary political education programme, has created a lot more thought over and above the village or district level, than had previously been devoted to it. It has given many a thought to the future, the brevity of which depends largely on future publicity of the House of Assembly.

This patrol found a greater confidence in the people than was experienced on Amboin 4 - 63/64, now that the newness has worn off.

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*J. Stobart*  
John T Stobart. P.O.  
Patrol Post AMBOIN.

Register

Amboin P.R. 5 - 63/64.

Appendix 1.

(5)

REPORT ON PATROL POLICE.

7334	MATONG Const.5.y.	31 days	Dense and slow but gains momentum occassionally.
7852	KALAT Const.5.y.	42 days	A cheerful profesional.
9113	PIANGA Const.5.y.	11 days	Suffers silently from a number of ailments.
9409	UNTUNUN Const.5.y.	42 days	Works very well.
6934	JEGERU Const.5.y.	17 days	A good, efficient policeman.

Conduct of all members was at all times good.

*J. Stobart*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 John T Stobart. P.o.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTH SEPIK Report No. AMBOIN 6 - 63/64.

Patrol Conducted by John T. Stobart. P.O.

Area Patrolled W. GUPMERT RIVER - HEADWATERS. GADIO.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives Police 4, APO 1, 34 Carriers.

Duration—From 7./4./1964 to 15./4./1964

Number of Days 9.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 14./10/1964.

Medical —/—/19—

Map Reference Lands Dept. AMBUNTI FOURMIL.

Objects of Patrol 1. Extention of Administration Influence, 2. Initial Census.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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



(11)

67-8-90

Department of Native Affairs,  
KONEDORU. PAPUA.

4th September, 1964.

District Officer,  
South Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6-63/64 - AMBOIN:

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

2. Again there is no copy of comment by the Assistant District Officer.

3. The notes on the customs of the Gadio's are of interest and have been passed to the Government Anthropologist.

4. You might take advantage of Miss Ozer's presence in the Sepik District to check on Mr. Stobart's claim that there is no land ownership in the Gadio area.

*Add Post Office*

5. I am gratified that Mr. Kanaba, ~~Assistant Patrol Officer~~, is competent and not lacking in initiative. Perhaps he could be involved in enquiring into the customary land tenure.

6. An interesting report.

(J.K. McCarthy)  
DIRECTOR.

67. 8. 29 90

(10)

67-2-4



District Office,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

12th August, 1964

The Assistant District Officer,  
ANGORAM.

PATROL REPORT AMBOIN NO. 6 of 1963/64 - WOGUMERI  
RIVER HEADWATERS - MR. J. STOBART C.P.O.

I have referred in my previous memorandum to  
lateness in submission of this report.

Mr. Stobart does not relate his description of  
the route of this patrol to that given by Mr. Redmond in Patrol  
Report Amboin No. 2 of 1962/63: e.g., Mr. Redmond referred to  
MONDUPAS Creek, Mr. Stobart to TANATA Creek and YIGRAGRATAMERI  
Creek, but does not indicate where these are in relation to each  
other; nor is there any indication as to where his camp sites  
and stopping places were in relation to those of Mr. Redmond;  
I assume that the hamlet of MELYABEI has replaced the hamlet  
called by Mr. Redmond KUNDAGOP, but this is not made clear in  
the report.

On page 3 Mr. Stobart states:

"Since their tiff with the SUMARIUP people the  
SOGOPOR cannot be located."

This is a vague statement and I have not been able  
to find reference to it in previous reports: what was the  
"tiff" about? How did the SOGOPOR originally come to be  
living with what now appears to have been a group with separate  
identity called SUMARIUP, instead of, as I had assumed from  
Patrol Report No. 3 of 1962/63 (page 5 final paragraph), at  
a place called SUMARIUP? From where did they come originally?  
It should have been possible to obtain this information from the  
people remaining at SUMARIUP.

Mr. Stobart's notes on the customs of the GADIO  
are of interest. However, when he states that "there is no  
land ownership in the Gadio area" the implication of his  
following comments is that there is communal ownership of land,  
with individual usufructuary right, which is to say that the  
system of land ownership and usage among the GADIO is similar  
to that which obtains among the native people of most other  
parts of the Territory.

I am pleased to see that an initial census was  
taken. I agree with you that pressure should not be put on  
the GADIO to move at this time.

In most sections quite a good report, but in others  
somewhat inadequate.

(G. LINSLEY)  
DISTRICT OFFICER - SOUTH SEPIK

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Friday 7th April, 1964.

Amboin Patrol Report No. 6 - 63/64.

Officer Compiling: John T Stobart. P.O.

Area Patrolled: Headwaters - WOGUPMERI RIVER.

Personell Accompanying: Police 4

PHD 1

DNA 34

Duration of Patrol: 7/4/64 to 15/4/64 - 9 days.

Objects of Patrol: Extention of influence.

Last Patrol to Area: October 1962. DNA.

Map Reference: Lands Department - AMBUNTI FOURMIL.

Friday 10th April, 1964.

Departed YIRAKAMERI 0630 and followed to the right bank of the WOGUPMERI River. Crossed and reached 0650 till all carriers present. After following several more tracks rested at a creek bed used for washing logs 0715 - 0740. Continued and reached the head of WOGUPMERI (1650') at 1400.

Warm greetings extended by the patrol quickly to the headwaters of the GADIC people. Two houses built on rock and poles were there occupied.

Guard posted.  
Slept WOGUPMERI.

Saturday 11th April, 1964.

In conversation with GADIC men. Found out that to bring in 11 days' work. The patrol including the PHD and DNA left WOGUPMERI.

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PATROL DIARY.

Page. 1 .

Tuesday 7th April, 1964.

Departed AMBOIN at 0845 with Consts. EIMEI, MATONG, PIANGA and UNTUNAN, APO KANABA and 1 DNA, also a hired double canoe. Journeyed up the KARAWARI River collecting carriers en route. Turned into the WOGUPMERI River and reached BARAPIDGIN at 1545.

Talks with people until 1800.  
Slept BARAPIIDGIN.

Wednesday 8th April, 1964.

Left BARAPIDGIN 0700 and continued on till just past DANYIG. Waited for second canoe 1015 to 1115. Returned to DANYIG and learnt by drum that the canoe had broken down soon after leaving BARAPIDGIN. Continued on to SUMARIUP arriving 1500.

Canoe sent back with spare parts.  
Spoke with the Tultul of SUMARIUP and the Luluai of BISORIA from the KOROSAMERI River visiting the area. Luluai to accompany the patrol to the GADIO.  
Canoes arrived 1745.  
Slept SUMARIUP.

Thursday 9th April, 1964.

Departed SUMARIUP 0645 and alternately motored and dragged the canoes up the WOGUPMERI. Reached a point at the mouth of a small stream called TANATA at 1315. Second canoe arrived 1345. Canoes and drivers to wait in this stream for the patrols return.

Patrol walked off at 1400, crossing and recrossing the WOGUPMERI 3 times and followed up a dry watercourse on the right bank, called YIGRAGRATAMERI to reach campsite at 1505.  
Camp occupied by 1700.  
Slept YIGRAGRATAMERI.

Friday 10th April, 1964.

Departed YIGRAGRATAMERI 0645 and followed up the right bank of the WOGUPMERI River. Crossed and rested 0930 till all carriers present 1110. After following several wrong tracks rested at a creek bed used for washing sago 1315 - 1340. Continued and reached the hamlet of MELYABEI (1650') at 1400.

Warm greetings extended by the patrol quickly overcame hesitancy of the GADIO people. Two houses built as rest house and police quarters then occupied.  
Guard posted.  
Slept MELYABEI.

Saturday 11th April, 1964.

In conversation with GADIO men.  
Couriers sent to bring in 13 absent members of the group including the Luluai.  
Slept MELYABEI.



Sunday 12th April, 1964.

Observed GADIO.  
Slept MELYABEI.

Monday 13th April, 1964.

Conducted initial census of the GADIO people.  
Anti-yaws injections given to the merriment of the people as each person jumped slightly as the needle was administered.  
Firearms demonstration given with rifle and shotgun.  
Talk given and food purchased.  
Slept MELYABEI.

Tuesday 14th April, 1964.

Departed MELYABEI 0730 with two young lads from the GADIO and BISORIO respectively. Moved over to, and down, the right bank of the river resting 1000 - 1015 and arriving at the canoe point at 1115.

Two single canoes only at the staging point. These were joined and party rafted downstream while 20 carriers and police walked.

Met powered canoes and change over completed. Drivers explained that they had been driven out of the small stream by spirits in the night.

Drifted to SUMARIUP and thereafter motored downstream dropping of carriers en route.

Arrived BARAPIDGIN at last light 1845.  
Slept BARAPIDGIN.

Wednesday 15th April, 1964.

Departed BARAPIDGIN 0800 and arrived AMBOIN at 1215.  
Patrol Stood Down.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Since Mr. REDMOND's visit last year (Ref. Amboin P.R. No. 3 of 62/63) the GADIO have moved their hamlet to an adjoining ridge. Here a semi permanent settlement has been built consisting of 4 houses; a men's house, women's house and two houses for the use of patrols. Situated on a knoll, the hamlet commands a view of the WOGUPMERI headwater basin some 1,000 feet below.

GADIO, appears to be the collective name for the people both at the top of the KOROSAMERI River and the WOGUPMERI River. The KOROSAMERI GADIO has a separate name of BISORIO and appears to be a different linguistic group with some BISORIO able to converse with the GADIO, although the reverse is not the case. This point was not satisfactorily established and a short word list was taken included as an appendix here and will be compared when the BISORIO are visited. The GADIO speak the same language as the INIAI people who have moved down from the mountains of the upper KARAWARI River and now reside at the confluence of the KARAWARI and WOGUPMERI Rivers.

A young INIAI lad was used as an interpreter, performing quite well in the absence of the SOGOPOR interpreter used by the last patrol.

Since their tiff with the SUMARIUP people the SOGOPOR cannot be located. As this seems odd, the Tultul of SUMARIUP was ordered at the conclusion of the patrol, to locate and bring to Amboin a few SOGOPOR men, so that the reason for their leaving SUMARIUP and where they intend to settle, can be determined.

There is no land ownership in the GADIO area. Instead, they employ the same ownership/gardening system as the MIANMIN of the TELEFOMIN area. The initial clearing of ground is communal and, thereafter, individual planting takes place which clearly defines the resultant produce as the property of individuals. There is a large central garden for the group although, some smaller gardens were observed.

Pig ownership is individual, however, at present the group has only one sow to its credit. Apparently, a few years ago, an unknown sickness killed off most of the pigs. It is the custom for the pigs to be penned and hand fed.

The GADIO has many taboos and although this was not dwelt on some were freely admitted. Children, until they can walk freely, must not eat lizards, bandicoots, pig or cassowary in the fear that it will not grow. Mothers of children being breast fed are also not permitted to eat these meats. Breast feeding continues until the child is 4-5 years old. Menstruation finds the women in a house set aside for that purpose some 400 yards from the hamlet. Here they must remain for five days. On the fifth, they leave the house, wash, and return to the village, but, are unable to prepare food for men for another week. It is believed that should this ritual not be adhered to, the men's skin would rot and they would become sort winded. The menstruation house is used for child birth also.

Noted.  
19.64.

The only groups in real contact with the GADIO are the INARU and BLSORIO to the North, Sumariup to the N.E. and the SOGOPOR people further down the valley. To the S.E. and W. 4,000 ft. mountain barriers restrict movement. In the past year there has been a great deal of contact by the GADIO with the SUMARIUP people. On these visits they have seen the use of money but, as yet, have no idea of values.

It was suggested to the GADIO that they establish a camp in the region of YIGRAGRATAMERI so that they could take part in the timber industry. This is of course subject to the approval of the illusive SOGOPOR. It is hoped that if the move does take place that it will become permanent. This would place them only a half a day above SUMARIUP and would aid administration of the people and would reduce the cost, time and effort necessary to census 37 people as well as open the way to rapid development through economic advancement. This question will be taken up with the SOGOPOR people when they are located.

HEALTH and HYGEINE.

APO. KANABA accompanied the patrol and as always, did a very good job. Quite a competent lad, he is not lacking in initiative.

The general health of the people was found to be good and only minor cuts and scratches needed attention.

Anti Yaws injections were given.

RIVERS AND ROADS.

The WOPUMERI River to just above SUMARIUP was deep and open to powered canoe. Above this the river becomes swift and in most places shallow. No real problems were encountered although it proved a tiring business dragging the canoes upstream. It is not possible to go any higher than the disembarkation point at TANATA Creek.

The road following the right bank is quite good and although some boulders need be negotiated, they prove no problem to carriers. The track on the left bank swings up and down the side of the hill.

HOUSING.

Unlike the housing described by Mr. REDMOND (Ibid) the present houses are raised. They are some 3'6" off the ground, have a 'marota' roofs and are supported by sticks, in contrast to the stumps of the river people. The walls are of latticed sticks or split wood tied with cane. The floor is of Black Palm slabs. The buildings are 40' by 15' and are in three sections. The alcoves at either end are separated by the main floor space. Each alcove is raised 9" from the floor and accommodates 3 large fireplaces each 4' in diameter. Entry is by a stair well at one end of the house

One house in the hamlet is used by the men and the other by the women. Sleeping entails segregation of the sexes.

EDUCATION.

It was hoped that a young boy would return with the patrol to attend the Amboin school, however the candidate became homesick after an hour of leaving the village and ran back.

AGRICULTURE.

The main foods of these people are:- sweet potato, taro, sugar cane, green leaves, banana, sago, possum, bandicoot, pig, cassowary, lizards and grubs.

Agricultural methods follow the Highlands pattern.

CENSUS.

An initial census was conducted and 37 names were recorded. (See Appendix).

It is believed that this number constitutes the whole group living in this area, although some GADIC might be living with adjoining groups.

MAPS AND MAPPING.

Difficulty was experienced in corresponding between maps and the actual ground. From the GADIC the mountains of INARU in the KOROSAMERI River area were, by compass, due North, and by the map North-West. The questions raised by this discrepancy could not be checked as a third point was not visible.

For the purposes of this patrol the AMBUNTI FOURMIL map will be taken as correct in lieu of airphotographs or other reliable sources which are not available.

CONCLUSION.

A good reception was given the patrol and it was made welcome for its time at MELYABEI.

The GADIC are a friendly and happy group. However, unless they move to a more central site, and there is every indication that they will do so, the rapid changes taking place in the KARAWANI area will by pass them.

The remoteness and potential of the area presently occupied does not warrant the cost of patrolling, more than annually.

.....

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

APPENDIX 1.

3

POLICE REPORT.

- 6954 Const. EIMEI - Solid and reliable, a good worker.
- 7334 Const. MATONG - Reliable but a little slow.
- 9113 Const. PIANGA - Experienced bushman, very superstitious.
- 9409 Const. UNTUNAN - Although quiet has drive and energy. An intelligent member who should make progress in the force.

The conduct of each constable was excellent.

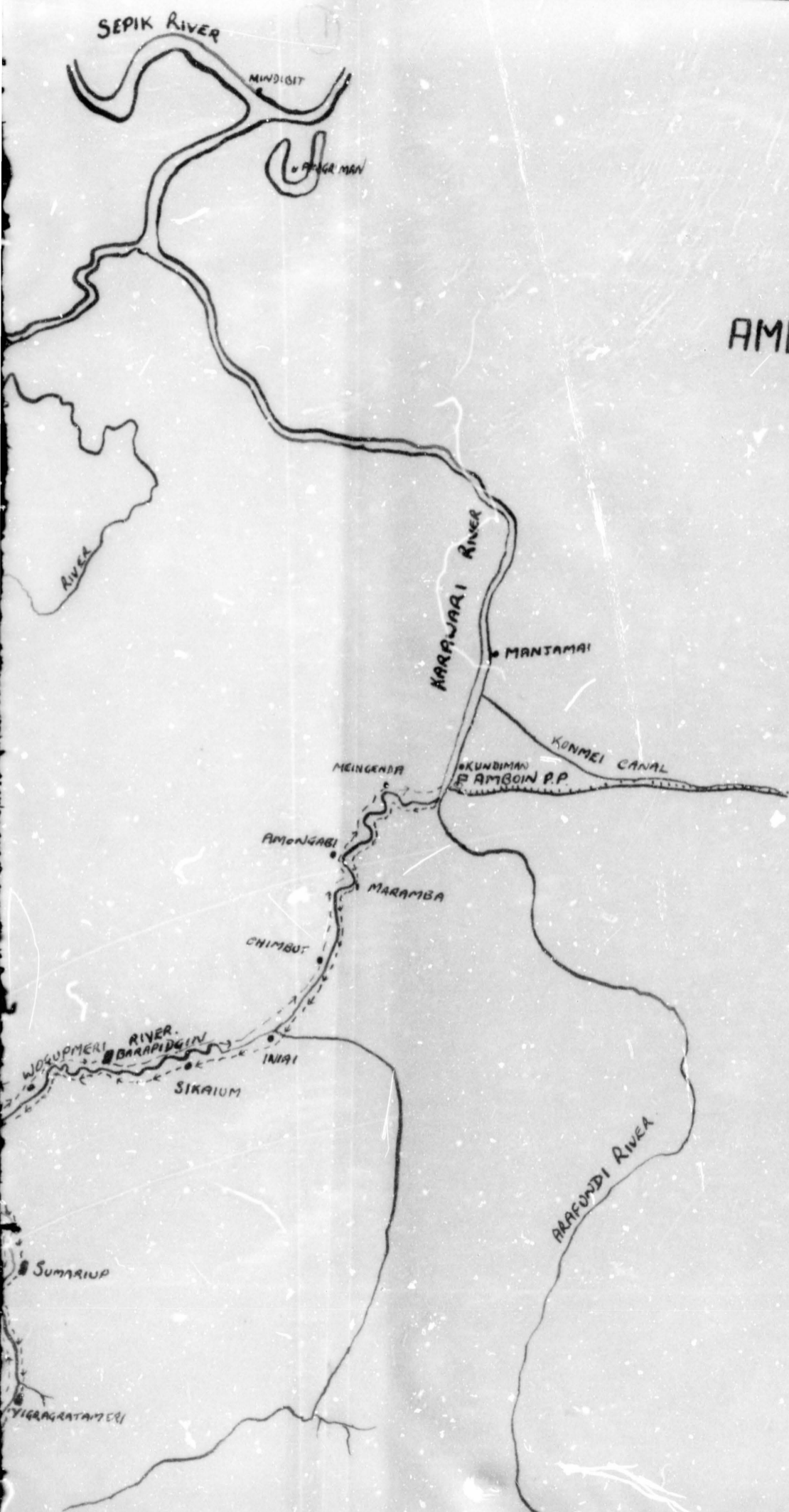
*J. Stobart*  
John T Stobart. PO.

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Word List to Accompany Amboin P.R. 6 - 63/64. Appendix No. 3.

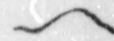
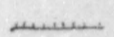


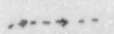
man	AGALI	floor	PANA
woman	WINJA	ground	YU
water	IYA	mountain	ATI
house	ANDA	grass	WARAWA
village	GOA	rain	KINGGI
child	WANACOMBI	cloud	ATI AGA
child(m)	WAMBI	rope	FU
child(f)	WANA	come	HEIYA
pig	MENA	go	O
dog	WANYA	walk	UMARI
taro	MA	hurry	YAGUMWA
sweet potato	EINA	bring	MENDI
sago	AWI	sit	BIRIMARI
cassowary	LEIMA	carry	SAMARI
sugar cane	HIRA	you	NIMBA
banana	KAIYA	me	NAMBA
possum	KUA	her, him	NIMBAOGO
bandicoot	ASAWA	talk	BI
lizard	YALIVEI	call	KEI
net bag	NO	call me	NAMBA KEIRERWA
grass skirt	POEDA	I call you	NIMBA NAMBA KEIRERWA
tanket	DEIGABU	smoke	SIMORU
roof	KOLEI	tobacco	DUKA
marita	PORGETA	fish	LAKA
wall	IVUNGO	bird	EIGA
fence	ENDE	road	ASIA
tree	SIA	valley	LAMBABALI
leaf	YO	cry	AI
fire	LENGAR	angry	WIAIPERA
stone	ANA	can't	ENGGENJA
bow	YANDA	can't be angry	WIAINABI
arrow	TIMU	stop	PERENEI
axe	WUWA		





MAP TO  
ACCOMPANY  
AMBOIN P.R. 6-63/64.

LEGEND.

-  RIVERS.
-  ROAD.
-  CHIMBUT VILLAGES.
-  CAMPS.
-  PATROL ROUTE.

SCALE.

4 miles = 1 inch.

*J.P. 1964*





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTH SEPIK Report No. 7 - 63/64 Amboin.

Patrol Conducted by JOHN T STOBART.

Area Patrolled YIPRES AND KONMEI CANAL.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr J SHIPARD, DASF.

Natives Police 1, DASF 1, DNA 1, DASF 1.

Duration—From 5 / 5 / 19 64 to 13 / 5 / 19 64

Number of Days 9

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3 / 19 64  
DASF 3 63.  
Medical NIL / 19

Map Reference Army Angoram Fourmin, strat series.

Objects of Patrol General Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....  
*District Commissioner*

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

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

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



67-2-4

(9)

District Office,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

12th August, 1964

The Assistant District Officer,  
ANGORAM.

PATROL REPORT AMBOIN NO. 7 of 1963-64 - LOWER KARAWARI  
RIVER and THE KANGRIMAN AND KONMEI WATER WAYS

I have referred in a separate memorandum to the lateness in submission of this report.

In the preamble to the report, the area patrolled is listed as "YIPRES and KONMEI Canal". In the introduction the area patrolled is given as "the villages of the lower KARAWARI, KANGRIMAN and KONMEI Canals". I cannot find any reference in the report to a village or area called YIPRES. Please advise.

It was indeed pleasing to see that a combined Agricultural and Native Affairs patrol had been conducted through these areas. The good work done on this patrol should be followed up by Mr. Stobart during the course of routine patrols. The people will need regular encouragement and advice if they are to continue to make steady progress in economic development.

However, it is necessary to sound a note of warning concerning the ambitious 200 acre coconut plantation project of the IMANMERI people. If, as I assume, it is intended that it be a village communal endeavour then the most likely result will be failure. Without going into the matter in detail, experience in other areas indicates that communal cash crop ventures of this kind simply will not work and it is the policy of the Administration that the people be deterred from engaging in them and induced to plant tree crops on individual family group blocks instead.

Please have Mr. Stobart enquire into and report upon this project in detail: viz - how the area is to be cleared and how the labour for clearing is to be provided; how the area cleared is to be prepared for planting and who is to prepare and plant it; how the labour required for maintenance of the planted area during the immature period of the palms is to be provided; how the bearing plantation areas are to be cleaned, and the nuts harvested and processed; how is the produce itself and/or the proceeds from sale of the produce to be allocated; and any other relevant matters that may arise out of the enquiry.

With reference to your comment on the sending of suspected T.B. cases to Angoram - did you check with Angoram Hospital?

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What the real meaning of paragraph 4 of the Native Affairs section of the report is, has me puzzled.

The establishment by the Angoram Society of a crocodile skin buying agency at Amboin Patrol Post is a welcome forward move.

The evidence of the impact made by the Community Education Course on Luluais YENGUS of IMANMERI and AWA of KUNDIMAN is certainly encouraging.

This was quite a good report.

*lh*

(G. LINSLEY)  
DISTRICT OFFICER - SOUTH SEPIK

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

8

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NUMBER 7 of 1963-64.

OFFICER COMPILING: John T Stobart, PO.

AREA PATROLLED: YIPRES and KONMEI CANAL.

PERSONELL ACCOMPANYING: Mr. J. Shiphard, DASF., police 1, DASF 1, PHD 1, DNA 1.

DURATION OF PATROL: 5-5-64 to 13-5-64. 9 days.

LAST PATROL TO AREA: March 1964 - DNA.  
March 1963 - DASF.  
Nil - PHD.

MAP REFERENCE: Army fourmil ANGORAM, Strat series.

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PATROL DIARY.

Page 1.

Tuesday 5th May, 1964.

Departed AMBOIN 0915 with Mr.J.Shiphard DASF., AFTW. P.DOSI, APO KANABA, 1 DNA and Const.1.c.OMAKAN. Motored to MANJAMAI arriving 1015.

Accompanied Mr.SHIPHARD on inspection of coconut garden.

Talks given on further planting and economic activities. No complaints. Slept MANJAMAI.

Wednesday 6th May, 1964.

Left MANJAMAI at 0810 and entered the KANGRIMEI Canal 0820 to arrive MASANDENAI 1230.

Inspected village and coconut gardens. Found to be in poor order. Luluai complained that villagers had refused to obey orders to clean the village.

CNA sat and five convictions were recorded. Slept MASANDENAI.

Thursday 7th May, 1964.

Departed MASANDENAI 0800 to arrive KUNGRIAMBUN 1145.

Inspected coconut gardens and spoke with villagers. Departed KUNGRIAMBUN 1315 and paddled to KAIWARIA arriving 1350.

Inspected gardens and village and addressed people. Slept KAIWARIA.

Friday 8th May, 1964.

Departed KAIWARIA 0800 and walked to adjacent village of MEIKEROBI, arriving 0835.

Inspected gardens and village and addressed people. 2 suspect T.B. cases ordered to Angoram.

Departed MEIKEROBI 0920, KAIWARIA 1010, water very low and arrived MANJAMAI 1630 by paddle after motor trouble.

Motor repaired. Slept MANJAMAI.

Saturday 9th May, 1964.

Departed MANJAMAI 0900 after school children proceeding to Angoram had been placed in safer canoes.

Arrived MARINYAM 1330 and inspected gardens and both hamlets.

Spoke with people on economic development. Slept MARINYAM.

Sunday 10th May, 1964.

Observed MARINYAM.

Monday 11th May, 1964.

Departed MARINYAM 0800 and arrived ABONWARI 1115.

Inspected village and gardens and spoke with villagers. Slept ABONWARI

6

Tuesday 12th May, 1964.

Departed ABONWARI 0800 and arrived KONMEI 0930.  
Inspected village and coconut garden.  
Address on economic development given.  
2 suspect T.B. cases ordered to Angoram.  
Slept KONMEI.

Wednesday 13th May, 1964.

Departed KONMEI 1000 and arrived KUNDIMAN in a  
cloudburst 1130.  
Addressed villagers.  
Departed KUNDIMAN and arrived AMFOIN PATROL POST  
at 1400.  
Patrol Stood Down.

E N D O F D I A R Y .

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled covered the villages of the lower KARAWARI, KANGRIMEI and KONMEI Canals.

Apart from MASANDENAZ situated in swamplands, the rest of the area lies in dense tropical rain forests.

It is an area of contrasts in advancement and enterprise, the criteria being the amount of drive possessed by the people concerned.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Great contrast exists between the villages of the two canals visited by the patrol.

The MASANDENAZ on the KANGRIMEI Canal have an over inflated idea of their progress. Instead of settling down and getting on with the job, they are sitting back and dwelling on past laurels. Talks to this effect were given and changes are anticipated as it is felt the the words struck home. KUNGRIAMBUN, KATWARIA and MEIKEROBI have still not been stirred by the winds of change. They continue with traditional thoughts uppermost in their minds and no real attempts at advancement have been made. Although some coconuts have been planted, this is more an attempt to keep with the crowd than individual attempts at economic development. It is, however, only a matter of time and continued contact before these people make a stand.

The KONMEI Canal villages of KONMEI, ABONWARI, IMANMERI and MARINYAM on the other hand present a very satisfactory picture of people striving for development. Whilst on the waterway the patrol counted over 20 rafts of timber valued at an estimated £350-400. Planting of coconuts is progressing well and in each case excluding ABONWARI, there is a real desire to create a second industry. IMANMERI has indicated that it intends clearing some 200 acres for coconut planting. This statement has been included under this section as it is fully indicative of the drive of this particular group and the Luluai YENGUS.

The two KARAWARI River villages of KUNDIMAN and MANJAMAI have, for some time past, been marking time in a cloud of lethargy and bliss. It is only in the last month that the air has cleared and an honest attempt has been made. Constant jibing will improve the situation.

On the whole the area presents quite a healthy picture for the future with no inter group friction and above average development in the vicinity of the KONMEI Canal.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

As was mentioned in the preceding section, over 20 rafts of timber were counted in the KONMEI Canal, also, there were 2 at MANJAMAI and three at KUNDIMAN. This will probably



4

be the last lot of bulk timber to be rafted downstream until after the dry season.

It is expected that for the next few months crocodile skins will be the main industry of this area as most villages have their own lakes and are situated on substantial waterways. As yet no estimates of the value of this industry in the area can be arrived at. However, with the ANGORAM NATIVE SOCIETY opening an agency for the purchase of skins, in conjunction with the local Community Store, it may be possible in the future to determine this.

The establishment of the skin buying agency, arranged with the Co-operatives Officer Mr. E. JOSEPH during his recent visit to AMBOIN, will prove beneficial to the local people. In the past skins were taken to Angoram for sale, and, due to distance up to £10 was outlaid for petrol and even greater costs if porters were hired. The new arrangement will ensure greater profit as Angoram prices will be available at Amboin without the liability of transport costs.

During this patrol the MASANDENAI people were persuaded to resurrect their copra drier and to begin once again selling copra to Angoram.

KUNGRIAMBUN, KAIWARIA and MEIKEROBI were encouraged to exploit their timber stands. Due to the size of the watercourse this has not been attempted in the past. It was suggested that timber should be polled down to where the canal opens out at MASANDENAI and the actual rafts for the trip down the SEPIK be constructed there.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

General health in the area is good.

Two cases of suspected T.B. were ordered to Angoram from each of the villages, KONMEI and MEIKEROBI.

APO. KANABA accompanied the patrol and as always, worked well and confidently.

No outbreaks of Whooping Cough have been reported so far this year, nevertheless this area is being watched closely.

RIVERS AND WATERWAYS.

Neither of the canals visited are accessible by canoe in the dry season. This patrol finished barely 2 days before the water dropped. It is now not expected that these waterways will be fully operative until August.

EDUCATION.

All the villages visited have at least one child attending the Amboin school. Most of the people in this area have an understanding as to the importance of education.

Once again, repeated requests for a European teacher were made.

MISSIONS.

Fr. HUBA of the Roman Catholic SVD Order has recently taken up residence in the KARAWARI area and greater religious zeal can be expected from people of that faith.

AGRICULTURE.

Mr. J. SHIPARD accompanied the patrol and will be submitting a detailed report to his department.

After discussions it was decided that villages should be set a definite goal after each visit. The goal was to range from the planting of at least 200 coconut seedlings for the smaller villages to 1,000 for the larger ones. The effects of this policy will be watched closely.

Stress was placed on intensive work on coconut plantations in the coming dry months whilst the people were not engaged in timber winning.

As stated in another sub section IMANMERI have set themselves a goal of at least 200 acres which it is believed will require some 12,000 seedlings. It is fully expected that this will be accomplished in between 4 and 6 years. The people have been told to apply for seedlings when an area for every 1,000 coconuts has been cleared.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

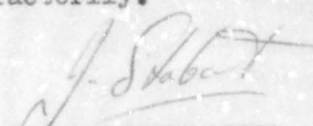
All village officials are doing a good job, whilst Luluai YENGUS, although a rogue at times, is surpassing himself in inspiring the villagers of IMANMERI to greater effort since his visit to the Angoram Adult Education Centre.

Both Luluais YENGUS and AWA of KUNDIMAN have toured extensively speaking on what they had learnt at the course. Everywhere they held meetings they were well received and every village expressed thanks for knowledge gained. This speaks well for Adult Education and the local centre in particular.

CONCLUSION.

Although only a short one it was a patrol of interest amongst people of diverse attitudes and ideas on Administration and development.

The area is progressing satisfactorily.

  
John T Stobart. P.O.

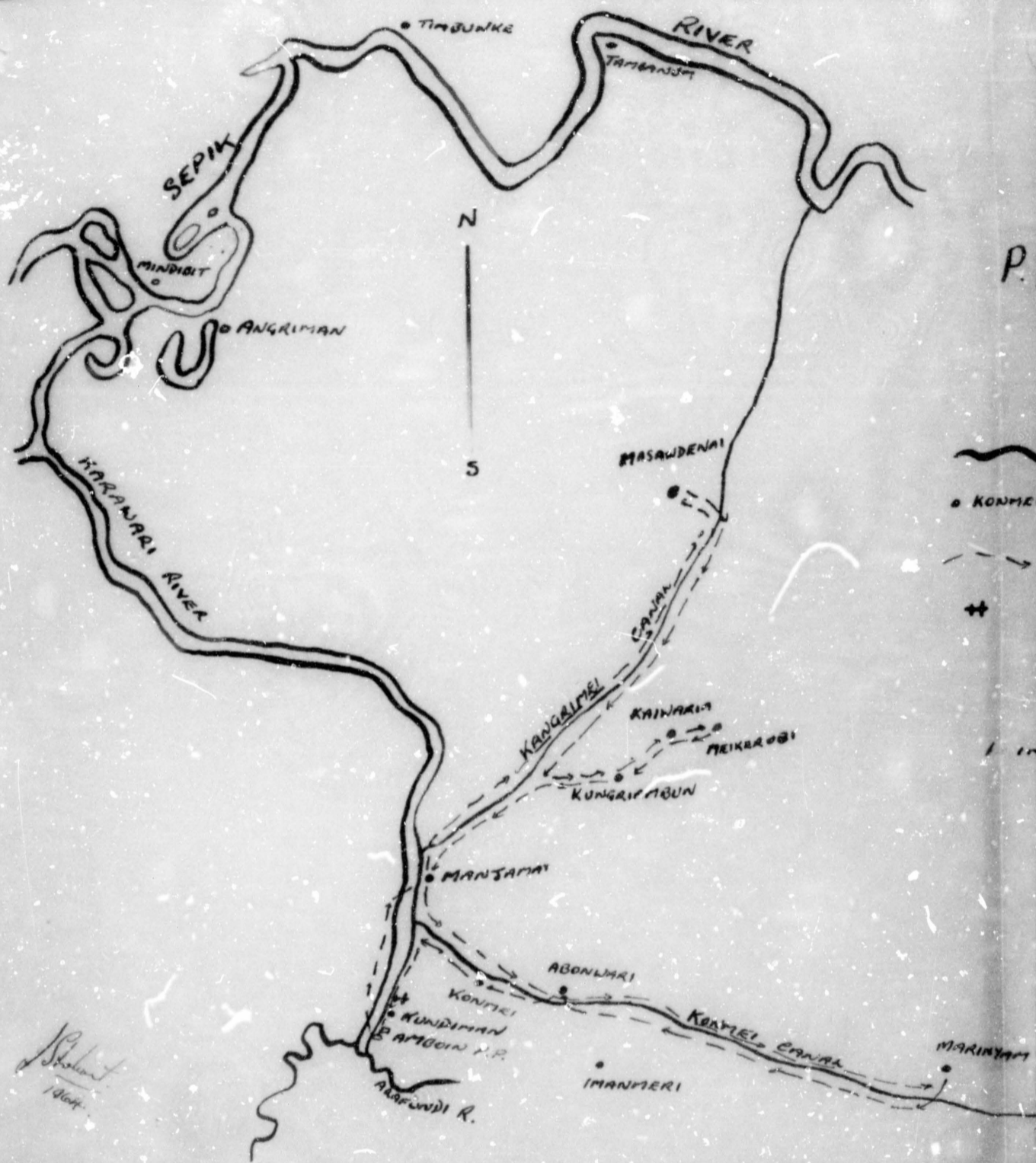
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POLICE REPORT.

Const. 1.c. OMAKAH No 8060 - Intelligent and capable, worthy of  
promotion.

*J. Stebart*

.....  
John T Stebart, P.O.



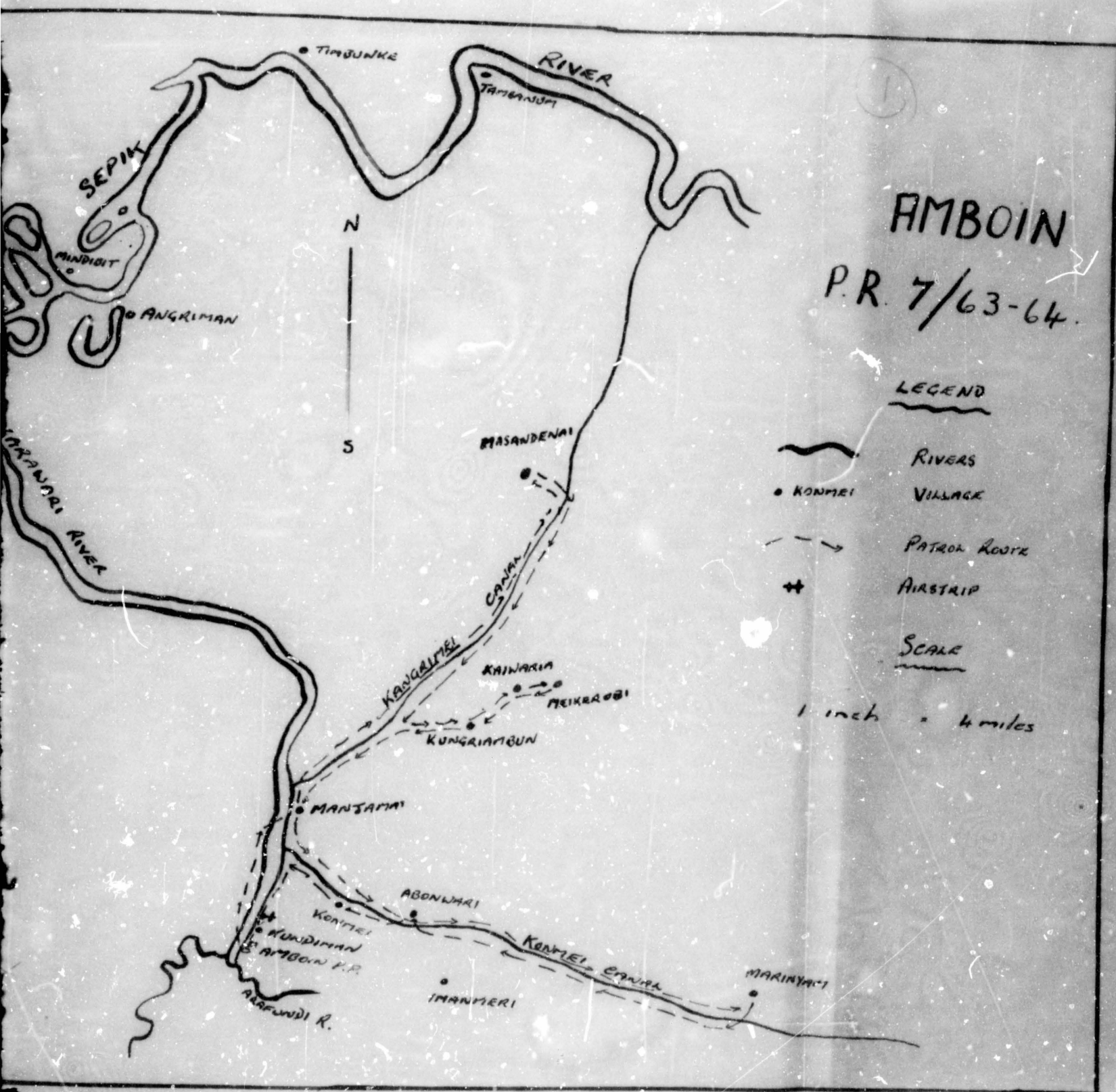
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of SOUTH SEPIK Report No. AMEGIN 8 - 63/64

Patrol Conducted by JOHN T. STOBART, Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Upper ARAFUNDI River

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans -

Natives Police 6, PHD 1, DNA 51

Duration—From 25/5/1964 to 3/6/1964

Number of Days 10

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services May/1963

Medical Nil / /19

Map Reference ANGORAM, AMBUNTI FOURMIL

Objects of Patrol 1. Consolidation of Influence. 2. General Administration. 3. Census Revision.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

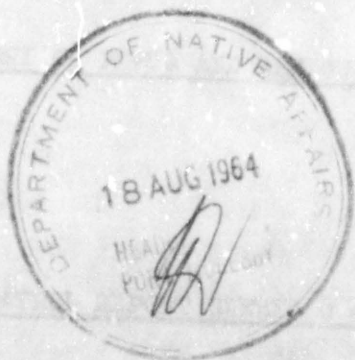
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ..... £.....

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



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District Office,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

12th August, 1964

~~The Assistant District Officer,  
ANGCRAM.~~

PATROL REPORT AMBOIN NO. 8 of 1963/64 - UPPER  
ARAFUNDI RIVER - MR. J. STOBART P.O.

In general this was a good patrol report, but in some sections there was a lack of clarity in detail and of expression which made it difficult to follow without close reference to the two previous reports by Mr. Redmond of his patrols to this area in 1962/63. This also was aggravated by Mr. Stobart's not including in his introduction on page 3 some such statement as :

"This report should be read in conjunction with Patrol Reports No.s 8 and 2 of 1962/63", and the incorrect reference - Amboin 2-62/64 instead of Amboin 2-62/63 - that he did give in para 4 of the Native Affairs Section.

Please let me know what the position now is with regard to the movement of the AMANGAU people to ENGRIMANI on the Karawari.

Mr. Redmond proposed establishing a rest house complex near the main settlements of the ARAFUNDI people to assist in consolidating administration influence by providing an administrative focal point around which, in time, the people might be persuaded to make permanent villages.

Whilst I am not pressing for this to be done, I would like to have Mr. Stobart's comments on this proposal.

(G. LINSLEY)

DISTRICT OFFICER - SOUTH SEPIK

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



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NUMBER 8 of 1963/1964.

OFFICER COMPILING:

John T Stobart. Patrol Officer.

AREA PATROLLED:

Upper ARAFUNDI River.

PERSONELL ACCOMPANYING:

Police 6.  
PHD 1.  
DNA 51.

DURATION OF PATROL:

25-5-64 to 3-6-64. 10 days.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

Census revision.  
Consolidation of influence.  
General administration.

LAST PATROL TO AREA:

May 1963. DNA.

MAP REFERENCE:

Añgoram, Ambunti Fourmil.

PATROL DIARY.

Page 1.

Monday 25th May, 1964.

Departed Amboin Patrol Post at 0905 with Const. 1.c. OMAKAN, Consts., MAINJAMBAN, KALAT, UNTUNAN, PIANGA, SAIPOI; NMO MBAT, hired double canoes from IMANMERI and ABONWARI and 45 carriers. Turned into the ARAFUNDI River at 0915 to reach YIMAS 1130, WAELAMAS 1200 and YAMANDIM 1340.

AMBOIN canoe returned to the station to transport Mr. J. SHIPARD through the KOROSAMERI, KABRIMAN area.  
Slept YAMANDIM.

Tuesday 26th May, 1964.

Departed YAMANDIM 0730 in two double canoes with some 20 carriers walking and alternately dragged and motored to IMBOIN, arriving 1335.

Spoke with villagers and accepted another 6 carriers and guides.

Slept IMBOIN.

Wednesday 27th May, 1964.

Departed IMBOIN on foot to reach Mr. P. O. REDMOND'S crossing point 0735, continued on left bank to cross ARAFUNDI River 0740, 0810, 0815. Rested 0900 to 0930 and recrossed to left bank and reach TSUNGUM campsite at 1010. (Altitude 190' above AMBOIN).

Camp set up as carriers dribbled in until 1200.

Luluai of AMANGAU not in residence.

Slept TSUNGUM.

Thursday 28th May, 1964.

Departed TSUNGUM 0740 and followed up the left bank of the ARAFUNDI to wait for carriers, at KAGEIM Creek. Continued 0910 to rest 1020 ENGBUNG Creek (650'). Moved off at 1105 with carriers and reached TITIGUM 1125 (1185').

Spoke with Luluai and established that the majority of the people are at ENGRIMANI on the KARAWARI River.

Luluai told to go to ENGRIMANI and bring as many as he can to TITIGUM to meet the patrol on June 2nd.

Guard posted. Slept TITIGUM.

Friday 29th May, 1964.

Departed TITIGUM 0640 and reached the ARAFUNDI 0830. Bridged and continued 1045 when all across. Rested BUMBUNA Creek (1425') 1145 till 1235. Continued with carriers and reached ANDAMBUT 1300 (1800').

Census, medical inspection and firearms demo. given.

Tultul reported theft of tobacco by carriers; culprits found and reprimanded. Restitution made for loss. Court action will be taken on return to station.

Guard posted. Slept ANDAMBUT (AVIEMI)

Saturday 30th May, 1964.

Departed ANDAMBUT 0740 and reached ARAFUNDI 0910 (1100'). Continued to reach the old village site of KUBINA at 1100 (1680').

Camp made as PUNDUGUM people grouped here for initiation ceremonies.

Luluai ordered to group people for census tomorrow. Small amounts of food purchased, guard set. Slept PUNDUGUM.

Sunday 31st May, 1964.

Census, medical inspection and firearms demonstration given.

Talks with people conducted on a cordial note. Guard posted. Slept PUNDUGUM.

Monday 1st June, 1964.

Departed PUNDUGUM 0620, passed AVIEMI 0805 and reached the ARAFUNDI 0920. Bridge intact, crossed and awaited carrier crossings. Continued 1040 to reach TITIGUM 1200. Carriers in at 1300.

Luluai met and explained that he was unable to cross the KARAWARI River. Census conducted with those people present acting as informants. Medical inspection and firearms demonstration given.

Orders left for Luluai to contact the tultul at ENGRIMANI and come with him to Amboin so that the movements of these people can be ascertained.

Guard posted. Slept TITIGUM.

Tuesday 2nd June, 1964.

Departed TITIGUM 0710 and waited for cargo at the ARAFUNDI 0910, 0925. River fairly high and crossing made with difficulty 1030. Continued along outward route until last crossing point where carriers and cargo ferried across by self and taller members of the patrol.

Arrived at IMBOIN after 45 minute walk at 1400. Slept IMBOIN.

Wednesday 3rd June, 1964.

Departed IMBOIN 0645 and paddled to ~~XMEEXX~~ YAMANDIM. Then by motor continued to reach AMBOIN 1330.

Carriers paid off.

Patrol Stood Down.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled was the ARAFUNDI River from its mouth, at the KARAWARI River just above Amboin, to its source in the Southern Mountains.

The subject of the patrol was the mountain people living in the upper reaches of the river. The objects of the patrol were consolidation of Administration influence, general administration and census revision.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

At all times the patrol was well received.

By contrast with patrolling in the KARAWARI Census Division, it was felt that little was achieved by this patrol. This, of course, is only to be expected as, because of lack of contact and geographical isolation, the people of the upper ARAFUNDI have neither the enlightenment nor the opportunities of trade and advancement available to the lower river people. In fact little can be done for them at present save ensure that they have a secure and health conscious, subsistence existence. This does not suggest that in the distant future, commercial activities in the form of coffee or cocoa might not be started and an outlet road constructed.

The people of this area were found to be quite unsettled, both in their way of life and in their attitude towards the Administration. They are essentially wanderers and foragers with agricultural activities forming a backstop to the staple, sago. That typical highlanders should have sago as their staple is quite strange. However, although this was not verified, the obvious ties existing between the people of the K KONMEI Canal, upper YUAT River and the ARAFUNDI River, in culture language etc., could well explain this oddity. These people move from one sago stand to the other and set up camp in the vicinity of the stands. This is generally on a family basis although, at AMANGAU, two women were reported as each living singly in a bush house. This latter point was dwelt upon, but no explanation was given other than, "Why not!" Explanations as to the line of questioning were given, so that misinterpretations should not arise. The views ~~expressed~~ towards the Administration would appear to be bifocal. The traditional 'let them come to us' attitude was reported at AMANGAU when the Tultul was handed 1 'tankeds' (taetsia fruticosa) as a symbol of the message of the proposed patrol visit. These were tossed aside and the movement to ENGRIMANI (See below) began. The second helpful, pro-Administration attitude was shown by all leaders in the area and by most of the people seen.

The PUNDUGUM people were still engaged in initiation ceremonies described by Mr REDMOND (Ref. Amboin 2-63/64) as these continue for at least two years. This ceremony is consistent with the Upper YUAT, KONMEI and ARAFUNDI initiations of the past. It was proposed that a young boy from this area should return for schooling at Amboin, but it was the belief of the people that harm would befall him as he had not been initiated, so this was not pressed.

During discussions the PUNDUGUMS told the patrol that it was their intention to return to AVIEMI (ANDAMBUT). This was encouraged as approval had been given by the Tultul of AVIEMI and suggestions for a permanent settlement were made.

Discussions also revealed the visit to PUNDUGUM from people to the South-east. These people came to PUNDUGUM enquiring as to the whereabouts of the Administration in March. They said they had been on the road 5 days. These people are possibly the TANGALI, a group of people known to the ASANGAMUT people of the Upper YUAT and are thought to occupy an area near the mouth of the JIMI and YUAT/MARAMUNI Rivers. There is no known road to these people from the Amboin area.

The AVIEMI (ANDAMBUT) group is very small and seems content with it's lot. They indicated that their prime object at the moment is to increase the size of the group. With the return of the PUNDUGUM people their goal may be realized.

Both these groups are separated from the people to the north for most of the year, as the ARAFUNDI cannot be forded at highwater. A road from the KAIRIMERI Gorge area along the right bank was put forward as a suggestion to overcome the problem. Both groups are proud and appear to be quite volatile and, although no trouble was experienced, caution and a strong police detachment is recommended for some time to come.

The people censused as ARAMBRO, consisting of the hamlets of ARAMBRO and AMANGAU, was widely scattered and part dissipated at the time of the present visit. Of the two ARAMBRO is the smaller and for all intents and purposes, the hamlet is no longer in existence. One family of 5 is living in the surrounds of the hamlet and it is thought that they will shortly join the 12 who have already merged with IMBOIN in the KARAWARI Census Division

7 deaths were recorded for the group in the past year. One of these, the brother of the Tultul caused the exodus of the majority of the AMANGAU people. They have gone over the KARAWARI River to a campsite known as ENGRIMANI and are squatting on land belonging to INIAI. Whether the 61 persons who have gone there intend to remain is, at present, unknown as the Luluai has been out of touch with this group for some time, due to the height of the KARAWARI River. Orders were given for the Luluai to make contact with this group and with the Tultul, come to Amboin, so that the intentions of the group can be established. In all only 16 were seen; the immediate family of the Luluai. He has expressed the opinion that if the rest of the group does not return, he will move down to IMBOIN also.

There is no problem attached to migration to IMBOIN as those people welcome it. They are of the opinion that more hands make lighter work. The land available South of YAMNDIM and surrounding IMBOIN, vacant at present, could support 5 times the number if all groups to the South migrated there.

HEALTH and HYGEINE.

The general health of the area is excellent with even cuts and scratches few and far between.

N.M.O. MBAT accompanied the patrol and performed his duties well.

The people at PUNDUGUM stated they would alternately send their sick to the aid post at Amboin and the one in the MARAMUNI area. It seemed an attempt to keep sweet with both parties. The objects of attendance were then stressed by the patrol.

RIVERS AND ROADS.

The section of the ARAFUNDI River between YAMANDIM and the navigable limit at IMBOIN in low water must be traversed by pole and perspiration. Highwater makes it possible for motors to operate, although snags are prevalent.. Orders for clearing this section were issued.

The river crossings in low water present no problem. Highwater makes the crossings too deep. This patrol experienced some difficulty due mainly to the height of the carriers.

Roads in most places were passable although leeches were prevalent.

EDUCATION.

It was anticipated that a young boy would return for schooling at Amboin. However, as he was not initiated, and runs the risk of not growing, this was not realised. The initiates should be available next year.

AGRICULTURE.

The agriculture of the area is basically 'shifting'. Garden crops play a minor roll. tomago and consist mainly of yams, taro, sweet potato and banana.

Economic extention into the area cannot be contemplated for many years. Although the area would prove excellent for coffee culture, access into the area is a hit and miss thing at present, dependent on water level.

MISSIONS.

The area lies midway between the newly established Lutheran Mission in the MARAMUNI area and the Roman Catholic Mission at Amboin. It would appear that both stations are a bit far away to influence the area for a while.

The Lutheran missionary in the MARAMUNI Mr.D.SCHAUS and another missionary Mr.R.SPPUTI walked through this area as part of a survey in April this year.

The SANGRIMANS on the other hand said that the girl had come to them of her own free will and they couldn't see why she should go back.

As a result of these discussions, the girl was ordered to return to her village, stern reprimands were given to both SANGRIMAN and KUVENMAS for their handling of the dispute and seven SANGRIMANS were sent to 1 month each for threatening behaviour.

Since then the girl has been married at KUVENMAS and seems quite contented.

The break in motor patrolling between the 7th and 15th November was due to the above unscheduled visit to the KABRIMAN area and a motor breakdown on the canoe carrying fuel to AMBOIN.

Whilst at KUNDIMAN village, discussions were held with the object of resurrecting the dormant timber industry of the village. The main problem to be overcome was that each man wanted to work on his own land and of course could not because of the lack of labour. To this end the people agreed that they would take 20 trees from each block, working in mutual cooperation. This is not a foolproof solution and only requires a few to pull out after their own timber is in the water and the scheme would fail. Further, it was decided that they would work Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays on economic activities, including supply of native foods to Amboin. The latter by mutual agreement of all engaged in timber winning. This scheme will be closely watched as it is a bad example for the village closest to the station to be as poor as it is now.

A complaint heard at KONMEI was found to be without precedent in the village. It concerned an old MANJAMAI man complaining that his older sister at KONMEI had used a name for a child without his consent. It was agreed that the social structure was patrilineal, therefore, it was the prerogative of the oldest male of the family to decide who should use the patriarchal names.

At MARINYAM the old men told of the sea reaching right up to the Biwat mountains. This is very interesting as the only other story of this nature comes from the AIBOM area when the land there was owned by the MENSUAT people immediately after the waters receded. At MARINYAM they could give no further facts as this information was included only in the founding story, not a story on its own. I am now fairly convinced that most of the upper BIWAT (YUAT) River villages which have no sure knowledge of their origins, have their roots at a place near the KABRIMERI Gorge, KASUM, on the upper ARAFUNDI River, which was itself founded from the WABAG area. The founder of MARINYAM village was a woman called AMBIENMEI and although the story is too lengthy to relate, she was supposed to have journeyed along the then coastline till a volcano was reached. Whether this volcano was MANUM or in the vicinity of the MARIENBERG HILLS is only speculation dependent on the age of the story.

At IMANMERI discussions were undertaken as to their agricultural project, although nothing was finalized (See Economic Development).

The patrol was met at IMBOIN by people from further up the ARAFUNDI River. For the most part they were AMANGAU and ARAMBRO people, but the most pleasing feature was the inclusion of an AVIEMI man in the party. All pledged support for the Administration. They were told that a patrol would visit their area again within 6 months.

and that the tultul of ARAMBRO was to be sure to arrange a singsing for the occasion. This may group the hitherto illusive ARAMBROS and AMANGAUS for census.

3 cases of Yaws were discovered at YENITABAK(see Health).

Enquires were made at SUMARIUP regarding the NERE contacted from LIAGAM. It seems that those people are known to the SUMARIUPS as the KASEKAL and the GADIO as the WANUNGA. These people are said to be 6 nights on the road at the head of the KOROSAMERI River. Word had reached SUMARIUP of patrol activity amongst the KASEKALS.

Amongst newcomers to INIAI were 3 ISANGAN men who stated that they intended to remain at INIAI and that they would soon bring their women folk to join them when housing was ready. This trend will continue amongst the ISANGANS as already AI'IP the informant from that area is permanently settled at AUWIM.

Due to 'poison' being used on them by the MOLI, the INARO have decided to return to their own tribal lands( The ground at OINAMATA now settled on is owned by the BUGUMUTES), on the SALUMEI River. They explained that such a move would make any charms ineffective, but, they could not explain why they suspected the MOLI as the MOLI have always been their traditional allies. The move is heartily endorsed as it is hoped that the INARO can teach the little they know to the MOLI and BUGIAVI.

This patrol issued a wireless to the WATAKATAUI people. This makes a total of 8 Government receivers now situated on the main waterways. These in conjunction with the 12 private radios provide a fair coverage at this time for Administration broadcasting. Most radios are used for maximum listening time and are being cared for.

The BLACKWATER River Luluais presented a case for payment of village officials, claiming that they were in fact councillors and should therefore receive payment. By appealing to public mindedness and by pointing out the sources of Council revenue the query was settled. It is to be noted that this was not in any way a non confidence motion, but merely an attempt to obtain a few shillings beer money.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Except for 4 months ending April, 1964, when the area's timber industry blossomed, the year since the last tax patrol has been a dismal one, economically.

Firstly, the crocodile skin industry has proved to be very poor for a season with an extended dry, such as these past 7-8 months have been. It is quite possible that receipts from skins were as low £3,000 for the year. A point to mention is that although prices were at an all time high for the most part of the season, the average size of skin sold was small. (Angoram reports an average size of 8-10 inches). Many villagers are feeling the pinch; this can be seen in local transport where the use of outboard motors is down to a minimum through want of fuel.



A further point worth mentioning is that the Community Store at Amboin, handled only some 50 skins worth about £150, in conjunction with the Angoram Native Society, since the schemes inception in May, 1964. Although not a great amount, this figure is very promising, as it does not illustrate the hold on the market by European traders, due to their ability to provide hand outs such as salt and batteries.

Secondly, the timber industry, except for the previously mentioned 4 months to April when a great deal of timber was moved downstream, has been slowed almost to a halt by the prolonged dry spell. It must be realised that unless the timber can be promptly placed in the water, after felling, it is subject to insect destruction. Unfortunately this has caused quite a loss this year as flash floods used to move timber out of the bush into the major watercourses have been few and far between. The dipping process reported on last year (Amboin P.R.4-63/64) has taken 12 months to come into operation. It is now operating and increased activity is now expected from lumberers to take advantage of supplying the medium softwoods.

The Kaurie Pine logging of the Upper KOROSAMERI River is now at a standstill after dispute over prices paid by BRIGGS MACLEAN PTY LTD, Angoram, to the people of WATAKATAUI. It is believed that a price of 7/- per hundred super feet was being paid. A personal approach was made to Mr MADSEN but he stated that he was not in favour of raising the price. WATAKATAUI is now cutting only medium grade wood. It is possible that BRIGGS MACLEAN is now favouring giving up the area accepting instead supplies from Mr NORMAN LIDDLE and Mr GEOFFRY LIVERWIDGE, who have ordered saws and applied for timber rights in the area. This final statement is by Mr LIDDLE himself, but apparently unknown to the forestry department.

It is expected that more attention will be paid to timber in this and other ~~xxxxx~~ supplying areas over the next year, due to the large army works programme in Wewak and the ties between TAWAY Sawmill and SEPIK TIMBERS.

Finally, it has been the extension policy in the area to promote solely coconut planting in the area as a basic industry. During the past year less than 4,000 coconuts have been received for the census division. To say the least the situation is unsatisfactory. In estimates of planting for this year, the total of 16,000 was arrived at with firm expectations of surpassing this. In October an appeal was made for 10,000 seedlings before Christmas and a further 8,000 be available before February/March. Since this recommendation was made 1,000 seedlings have been received. D.A.S.F. Angoram advises that 8,000 dry nuts have been awaiting transport in Wewak for 2 months.

This patrol found that planting enthusiasm was almost at rock bottom for most of the area. This is a tragedy as the people are extraordinarily pro Administration, willing to listen to and act on advice and were heartily endorsing Agricultural extension policies.

In regard to this I was not willing to approach the question of supply unless specifically asked, preferring to evade the question in fact, than give a negative answer. (See also Agriculture).

The project at IMANMERI was reviewed but remains unsettled. Facts were placed before the people for their consideration before the next patrol. It is thought that it will take at least 2 days to reach agreement and will require the assistance of DASF who will be accompanying that patrol. People induced to sub divide block. Left in obedience until scheme reviewed by DASF who will be asked to view the possibility of planting rubber in this project (approx 45,000 trees would be required).

7

Due to failures in other economic pursuits, the people have attempted to balance their incomes with wood carvings. This has had little success as they lack the skills of the prominent villages in this field.

The failures of the past year can be converted into greater economic activity if controllable factors such as coconut supplies are maintained.

It should be noted that this area will eventually be wealthy agriculturally, as will the KWONGAI/CHIMBIAN Division, and will require wharf facilities on the main river. To this end I recommend that the land at the confluence of the KARAWARI and SEPIK Rivers on the right bank of the KARAWARI be sought in a few years time, for that purpose.

HEALTH and HYGEINE.

Apart from the occasional T.U. or infected scabies the people remain quite fit and healthy.

An isolated outbreak of Yaws was encountered on the WOGUPMERI River at YENITABAK where 3 children each less than 5 years of age were infected. At the time no NMO was available to accompany the patrol so injections were not given. The parents were ordered to take their children to Amboin.

It was reported that the anti yaws injections administered in the SALUMEI River had had the desired effect. No Yaws was seen at INARO.

The aid post at KABRIMAN has been ordered by the M.O. at ANGORAM Dr. GENRITZ, back to KANINGARA from where Mr P.O. REDMOND removed it 2 years ago.

It is noted that as yet the KARAWARI River has not been patrolled by European PHD staff.

RIVERS AND WATERWAYS.

All waterways except the KANGRIMEI Canal which was dry, were open to motorized canoes.

The people in the KUVENMAS Lake area were encouraged to stake the grass islands to the shore when wind blew them into that position. Later in the dry they could burn the grass leaving the ground settled on the bottom. This method is used with success in the YIMAS Lakes.

EDUCATION.

The attitude of the people on this matter is particularly

encouraging. At present there are 3 classes attending the Primary "T" school, for the most part made up of 76 village natives, most of whom board on the station. As more and more children attend the school, a greater awareness evolves regarding the importance of education. Also emerging is the necessity of the people to adapt themselves to supplying food and living apart from their children. This latter point is no real hardship, more is it felt in the lack of child labour for everyday village chores.

The mission 'school' at KANINGARA is still in operation unofficially and attendance seems to be spasmodic.

Once again the question of the opening of a Government school at KABRIMAN was raised.

#### MISSIONS.

See previous reports for missions in the area. Mr MITCHEL of the SDA mission in Angoram is shortly to make a trip up the KOROSAMERI River - developments will be watched with interest.

The scheme begun in 1963 for the supply of timber to rebuild TIMBUNKE hospital is about to go into effect. Over the past year the people have been bullied and pleaded with to provide the timber. At last the timber is ready. The MIDDLE SEPIK people have been advised to make all haste in collecting the timber at the various points and rafting it to MARIENBURG.

A report by Fr HUBA SVD concerning an outbreak of cult activities at SANGRIMAN was investigated by this patrol. It was found that the SANGRIMANs had enquired as to why it was that they received no pay when they built their churches while SDA villages received payment for this work. Fr HUBA was advised of this prior to his departure.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Over the past few years the area has been progressive and willing to follow extension policy. The opinion held by the people concerning DASF is at an all time low. This is understandable as many villages have cleared bush for planting and have had to recut secondary growth once or twice and still seedlings are not available for planting.

It must be realised that the people have been stalled off for 12 months.

Rather than introduce the topic of coconut planting at this time, I have left the question of ownership and individual or communal planting, until the next patrol with DASF Angoram when this question will be raised and all village projects will be broken into individual or family plots.

Due also to the failure to supply in the past and the possibility that this might be a constant hazard, I recommend introducing rice into the swamp areas and rubber into the higher villages to accompany coconuts and strong recommendations that the IMANMERI scheme be solely rubber.

Also on the next patrol Mr WILLIS will be asked to view the fish in the BLACKWATER River (mostly small) with the idea of

introducing fish into the river via the KUVENMAS Lake.

TAXATION.

No difficulties were encountered in tax collection, although the village of KUNDIMAN was obviously scraping the barrel to find sufficient funds.

Total tax collected was £481-0-0, a raise of £52-10-0 on last years collection.

See Appendix for tax breakup.

CENSUS.

The enumerated population is 5,075, a rise of 72 on last year, this is a natural increase of 1.41 for 1964/65.

It is proposed that the census division be broken up into the following divisions.

<u>KARAWARI.</u>	<u>ARAFUNDI.</u>	<u>KOROSAMERI.</u>	<u>MOUNTAINS.</u>
MASANDENAI	YIMAS	YEMBI YEMBI	TOWI
KUNGRIANBUN	WABLAMAS	BUGIAUI	
KAIWARIA	AUWIM	MOLI	
MEIKERABI	YAMANDIM	MUMERI	
MANJAMAI	IMBOIN	BUGUMUTE	
KONMEI	ARAMERO	WATAKATAUI	
AMBONWARI	AMANGAU	INARO	
IMANMERI	AVIEMI	BISORIO	
HARINYAM	PUNDUGUM	SANGRIMAN	
KUNDIMAN		YESIMBIT	
MEINGENDA		TUNGANBIT	
AMONGABI		KABRIMAN	
MARAMBA		KRAIMBIT	
CHIMBUT		KANINGARA	
INIAI		YAMONDINDEI	
SIKAIUM		KUVENMAS	
BARAFIDJIN		SEWENBUK	
YENITABAK		TARAKAI	
DANYIG		ANGANAMEI	
SUMARIUP		MARIAMEZ	
GADIO			

This would ensure stronger administration as the patrols would be shorter and if needed the OIC could always be located. Also this would ensure a better, more thorough coverage as enthusiasm would be maintained by the officer throughout the patrol.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The village officials of the area are doing their jobs well. (Note District Administration)

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

In these fields the area is progressing slowly and can be accelerated.

I strongly recommend a visit twice a year by a projectionist supplied with suitable local and overseas documentaries. I believe the projector is 24v and this is also what the M.V.ONYX generates so this would present no problem.

Although the radios in the area are conjuring up word pictures, a regular visual aide would be a winner.

CONCLUSION.

The area has had a setback in almost every field of economic endeavour over the last 9-12 months. However, with prompt action this setback can be converted to greater economic intent.

This is a go ahead area and greater attention should be paid to its economic potential as there is a tendency to classify it with other relatively new patrol post areas such as OKSAPMIN, MAY RIVER and IMONDA, lacking as they are in potential.

Social and political development can be speeded up as most of the people in the area have a word of mouth idea on the present state of local affairs and this could be clarified by the use of other aides.

The present regard held for DASF in the area can only be improved on District or Regional levels.

*J. Stobart. P.O.*

John T Stobart.  
Patrol Officer  
Patrol Post AMBOIN.

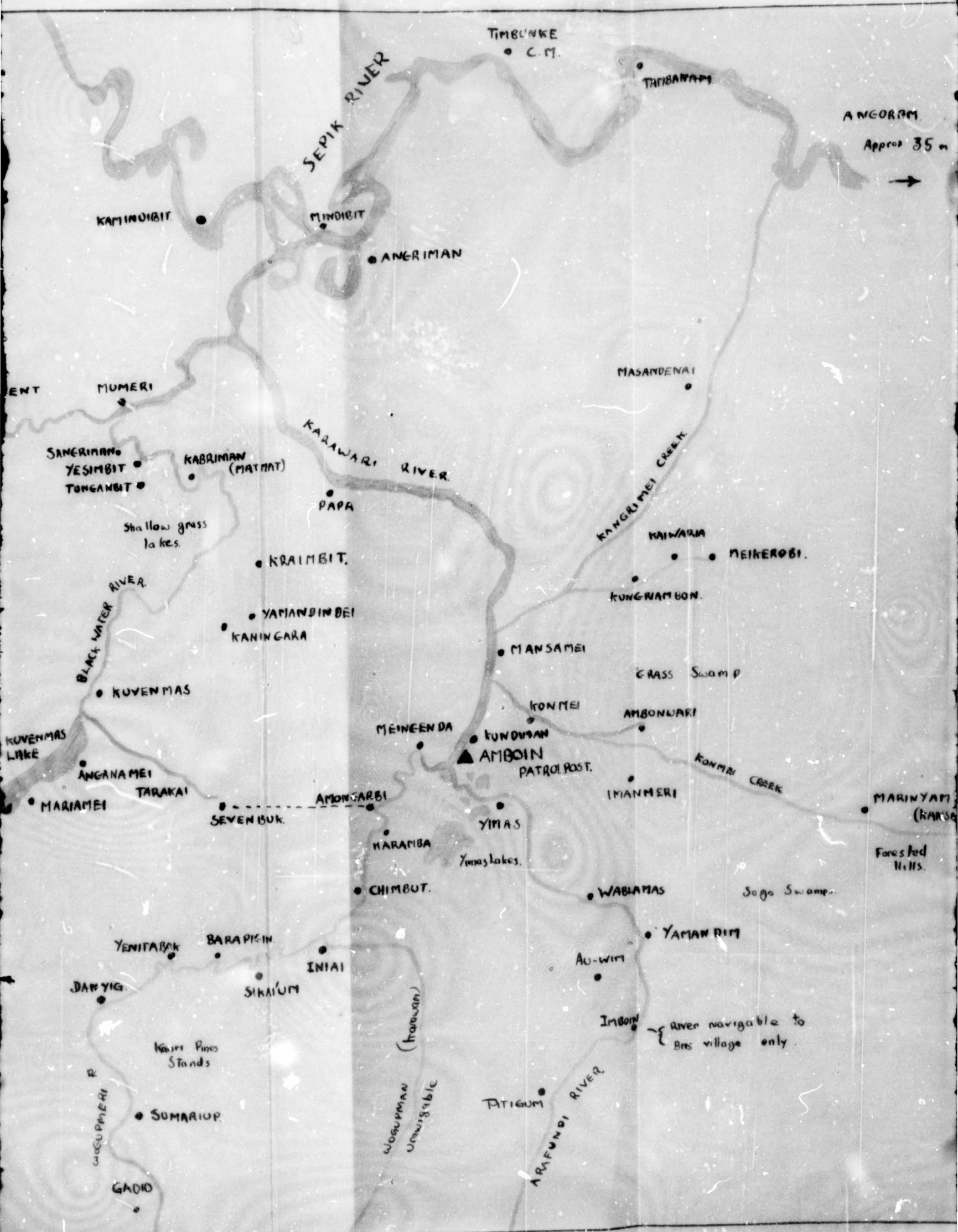
TAX DETAILS.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>EXEMPT</u>	<u>RECEIPT</u>	<u>TOTAL TAXED</u>
ABONWARI	24- 0-0	10	48	58
AMONGABI	20-10-0	3	41	44
ANGANAMEI	9- 0-0	1	18	19
AUWIM	9-10-0	4	19	23
BARAPIDJIN	12-10-0	4	25	29
BUGUMUTE	4- 0-0	4	8	12
CHIMBUT	6- 0-0	2	12	14
DANYIG	3- 0-0	1	6	7
IMANMERI	25- 0-0	9	50	59
IMBOIN	- - -	-	-	-
INARO	- - -	-	-	-
INIAI	7- 0-0	-	14	14
KABRIMAN	19-10-0	4	39	43
KAIWARIA	12-10-0	14	25	39
KANINGARA	13- 0-0	2	26	28
KONMEI	7-10-0	2	15	17
KRAIMBIT	25-10-0	6	48	54
KUNDIMAN	13-10-0	9	27	36
KUNGRIAMBUN	8-10-0	5	17	22
KUVENMAS	18-10-0	3	37	40
MANJAMAI	5-10-0	6	11	17
MARAMBA	6-10-0	5	13	18
MARIAMEI	11- 0-0	2	22	24
MARINYAM	13-10-0	7	27	34
MASANDENAI	17- 0-0	12	34	46
MEIKEROBI	12-10-0	6	25	31
MEINGENDA	7- 0-0	6	14	20
MUMERI	11- 0-0	5	22	27
SANGRIMAN	24- 0-0	10	48	58
SEVENBUK	7- 0-0	2	14	16
SUMARIUP	7-10-0	4	15	19
TARAKAI	9- 0-0	1	18	19
TUNGAMBIT	15-10-0	-	31	31
WABLAMAS	6-10-0	1	13	14
WATAKATAUI	14-10-0	9	29	38
YAMANDIM	14-10-0	3	29	32
YAMONDINDEI	13- 0-0	2	26	28
YENITABAK	3-10-0	2	7	9
YESIMBIT	10-10-0	3	21	24
YIMAS	15- 0-0	7	30	37
SIKAIUM	6- 0-0	4	12	16
(TANGRAMAS)				
AMBOIN	11-10-0	-	10	10
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>£ 481- 0-0</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>945</u>	<u>1126</u>









HQ. DDA  
Kerr

File: 67. 8. 108



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. AMBOIN Patrol No. 6.- 64/65

Patrol Conducted by P.L. Tatterson Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Part KARAWARI Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives Two Members R.P. & N.G.C - Constable 1st Cl. OMAKAN  
Constable 5th Yr. UNTUNAN

Duration—From 30./4./1965 to 12./5./1965

Number of Days Thirteen

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1./1965

Medical 4./1965

Map Reference As per attached map

Objects of Patrol 1. To encourage Economic Development • 2. Familiarization  
with the area and 3. Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,  
POKT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

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

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

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



67.8.108 (16)

67-2-4/216



Department of District Administration,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

12th August, 1965

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Subdistrict Office,  
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN PATROL NO. 6/64-65

Receipt of the report of the above numbered patrol conducted by Mr. P. L. Tatterson, Patrol Officer of part of the Karawari Census Division is acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Tatterson has conducted a good patrol and presented a very good report. Would you please advise Mr. Tatterson to mark the patrol route on the accompanying map of future patrols.

Regarding the hoarding of money, would you please have Mr. Tatterson endeavour to persuade the people holding large sums of money in the villages to open bank accounts and thus facilitate the eventual conversion to decimal currency.

Your comments have been noted and adequately cover the report and I agree with them.

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

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

67-1-2/81

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

2nd August, 1965.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

Amboin Patrol No. 6 - 64/65.

A report by Mr. P.L. Tatterson of part of the Karawari Census Division in May is forwarded, please.

It is well written and indicates a keen interest in the problems of the area on the part of the writer, and useful efforts to improve the situation of the people. A thoughtful instance of this is his advocacy of the village women to participate in sporting etc activities at the Patrol Post, under the aegis of the Women's Club. If successful, I feel this will do much to broaden the outlook of the people in the area, and stimulate general advancement.

Hoarding of money. A parcel of pamphlets on decimal currency has been received, and education of the populace will be carried on through the more sophisticated individuals. Care will be taken to avoid misconception arising.

Education. While limited to a few only of the children of the area, schooling is however of a good standard, and this is a bright spot for the future.

Villages. While a consolidated village does facilitate supervision and perhaps welfare, pressure is not to be applied to bring this about. The Officer in Charge is being advised that it is permissible to advise, but care should be taken that this is not construed as coercion.

Waterways. Efforts will be made to have obstructions, grass and wood, removed in the Kangrimee Creek. If open, this reduces travelling time from Angoram by several hours.

Airstrip. It appears that a restricted Cessna Strip for "Commercial" operations may be available by swinging the present short Mission strip. I am asking the Officer in Charge to check this, and then to raise the matter in separate correspondence.

Village Official. A separate request is being made for supply of emblems of office.

Agriculture & Economic Development. Comments referred to D.A.S.F. for information and any advice that can be offered to combat the rat menace to coconut seedlings.

Timber. The increased activity reported by Mr. Tatterson is pleasing. I believe this has been prompted by an effective higher return since the logs are now purchased in the area by Taway Mill and not at the mill, at the same rate as formerly.

(15) (10)

**General.** I agree with the concluding remarks of the Patrol Officer; it is necessary to keep up encouragement to the people to develop a cash economy. A good patrol.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
KARAWARI.

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

REPORT OF PATROL OFFICER

Patrol Conducted by	P.J. Safferson, Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled	Lower Karawari Area of the KARAWARI Census Division
Personnel Accompanying	Constable 1st Class 8000 USKAS Constable 5th Year 9409 UNYUAS
Location of Patrol	30/4/59 to 12/5/59
Number of Days	Thirteen (13)
Last Patrol Conducted	D.D.A. - January 1959 D.A.S. - January 1959 P.I.D. - January 1959
Map Referenced	As per attached map
Object of Patrol	To encourage economic development to facilitate contact with the area and its people Revenue Administration

*(Faint signature and stamp)*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1

Amboin Patrol Post,  
Angoram Sub-District  
SEPIK DISTRICT.

21st May 1965

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 6-64/65

Patrol Conducted by ; P.L. Tatterson Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled : Lower Karawari area of the KARAWARI  
Census Division

Personnel Accompanying : Constable 1st Class 8060 OMAKAN  
Constable 5th Year 9409 UNTUNAN

Duration of Patrol : 30/4/65 to 12/5/65


Number of Days : Thirteen (13)

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

Map Reference : As per attached map

Objects of Patrol : To encourage economic development  
To familiarize myself with the area  
and its' people  
Routine Administration

*In future the  
route in  
map.*

  
P.L. Tatterson  
Patrol Officer.

Introduction.

The area patrolled comprises the north eastern section of the KARAWARI Census Division.

This area extends northward from Amboin Patrol Post and eastward from the KARAWARI river. Of the ten villages in this area only two, MANSAMEI and KUNDIMAN are situated on the KARAWARI river, the rest are on creeks that drain from the east eventually to the above river. The largest of these creeks are the KANGRIMEI and the KONMEI creeks. Generally villages in this area are situated within the Sepik Depression the only exception being IMANMERI which is on a ridge east of Amboin.

Geographically the area lies in the Sepik Depression and extends southward to a line of hills which are a continuation of the Central Highlands. The area is drained from the east to the KARAWARI river. Vegetation is mainly swamp either grass or sago with areas of tropical rain forest on the higher ground.

The aims of the patrol were to encourage economic development, carry out routine administration and as it was my first patrol to this area, to familiarize myself with the area and the people.

ooOooOoo

Diary.Friday 30th April 1965.

1000 Departed Amboin Patrol Post  
1400 Arrived MASANDENAI

Departed Amboin by single canoe powered by outboard motor. At MASANDENAI, inspected housing and village. Later had talks with village officials.

Spent night at MASANDENAI

Saturday 1st May 1965.

At MASANDENAI

As the village is of the Seventh Day Adventist religion it was not possible to work with the people. Between church services had talks with some villagers on economic development etc.

Spent night at MASANDENAI.

Sunday 2nd May 1965.

1100 Departed MASANDENAI  
1400 Arrived KUNGRIAMBON

Assembled the MASANDENAI villages and gave talks on economic development, health, village cleanliness and the role of the village official. Later gave talk to village officials on their responsibilities. Talked to the men who were planting coconut gardens this year.

Spent night at KUNGRIAMBON

Monday 3rd May 1965.

1330 Departed KUNGRIAMBON  
1400 Arrived KAIWARIA

Inspected village and housing at KUNGRIAMBON. Talks with assembled villagers on economic development etc. Father Wand of the



Catholic Mission at TIMBUNKE, talks with him about Mission work in the area. Departed for KAIWARIA. At KAIWARIA, inspected village and housing. Heard one complaint regarding marriage, two other complaints to be settled at MEIKEROBI.

Spent night at KAIWARIA

Tuesday 4th May 1965.

1630 Departed KAIWARIA  
1645 Arrived MEIKEROBI

Left KAIWARIA by pull canoe and from alanding point walked a short distance to MEIKEROBI. Heard and solved one complaint regarding a village garamut.

Spent night at MEIKEROBI

Wednesday 5th May 1965.

1200 Departed MEIKEROBI  
1215 Arrived KAIWARIA  
1300 Departed KAIWARIA  
1530 Arrived MANSAMEI

Inspected MEIKEROBI village and housing. Talked with ex-Tul Tul about his daughter's education. Heard complaint over marital trouble. Assembled villagers and gave talks on usual subjects. Talked to the Luluai regarding his work. Returned to KAIWARIA, assembled villagers and gave talks on economic development, health etc. Encouraged village women to visit Amboin to take part in station sporting activities. Talked to MANDUANUN villagers at KAIWARIA on a sago buying strip. Proceeded to MANSAMEI. The KANGRIMEI creek was blocked by fallen trees in places and progress was slow. At MANSAMEI the Luluai asked if he may move his camp downstream to the Tul Tul's camp. The Luluai of ANGRIMAN appeared and mentioned a land dispute. As this matter had not been brought to my notice he was told to wait and see if such a dispute did come to my notice at a later date.

Spent night at MANSAMEI

Thursday 6th May 1965.

0900 Departed MANSAMEI  
1300 Arrived KANSAMEI (MARINYAM)

Talks at ~~XXXXXX~~ MANSAMEI on economic development etc. Departed for KANSAMEI, en route stopped at IMANMERI landing and informed the people of my arrival date at that village. From KANSAMEI visited Tul Tul's camp further up the KONMEI creek. Heard complaints over marital problems, also luluai complained of non-cooperation from this group. Inspected village. Talks with these people regarding economic development. Returned to the Luluai's camp.

Spent night at KANSAMEI

Friday 7th May 1965.

1130 Departed KANSAMEI  
1230 Arrived IMANMERI landing

Prior to leaving KANSAMEI talked to village officials about the village split. One complaint heard. From the IMANMERI landing walked to the village. Visited the Luluai's section of the village, later visited the ex-luluai's area and counted some of the hoarded money in the village. Application for Special Arms Permit refused. Inspected village passbooks.

Spent night at IMANMERI

*any encouragement  
to bank the money?*

Saturday 8th May 1965.

At IMANMERI.

Talks with villagers on economic development. Explained method of profitably running a trade store. Inspected money that had been saved for starting a trade store. Discussed the IMANMERI rubber project.

Spent night at IMANMERI  
S

Sunday 9th May 1965.

Observed at IMANMERI

Monday 10th May 1965.

1000 Departed IMANMERI  
1100 Arrived ABONWARI

At ABONWARI inspected village and housing. No complaints. Talks with villagers on economic development etc, later talks with village men who were planting coconuts.

Spent night at ABONWARI

Tuesday 11th May 1965.

1000 Departed ABONWARI  
1130 Arrived KONMEI

At KONMEI inspected village and housing. People told to cut the area between the village and the old Mission house and to plant coconuts on the ground. Talks with village officials. New Luluai and Tul Tul appointed. Talks to women about womens' club activities.

Spent night at KONMEI

Wednesday 12th May 1965.

1000 Departed KONMEI  
1130 Arrived KUNDIMAN  
1400 Departed KUNDIMAN  
1410 Arrived AMBOIN Patrol Post

At Kundiman inspected airstrip, told the people to cut the grass. Talks on economic development, womens club and village cleanliness. No complaints. Proceeded to AMBOIN.

Patrol stood Down

End of Diary

Native Affairs.

Where possible at least one night was spent in each village visited. This was not possible at KUNDIMAN however as there is no rest house in the village. At all villages the patrol was well received.

No serious complaints were brought before the patrol. The majority of the minor complaints heard concerned marital problems and were usually solved by arbitration to the satisfaction of the parties concerned.

It came to light while the patrol was at MEIKEROBI that there had recently been some unrest between that village and KAIWARIA. This was caused by a relationship between a married KAIWARIA woman and a single MEIKEROBI man. At one stage a group of men from KAIWARIA advanced, with intent, on MEIKEROBI. A fight was however averted. No action was taken over this matter as by the time of the patrol's visit tempers had cooled. The parties were warned against taking such action in the future. The matter at the root of this trouble was solved by court action. The Luluai of MEIKEROBI was warned that in future a serious view would be taken in cases of such incidents not being reported.

The Luluai of ANGRIMAN appeared at MASAMEI and mentioned a land dispute regarding ANGRIMAN land. Some time ago an arbitrary mark was placed on the KARAWARI river to mark the boundary of ANGRIMAN and MANSAMEI land. It now seems that KABRIMAN and YESIMBIT villages are disputing this mark, they claim that the real boundary is near where the KARAWARI and KROSMERI rivers meet. The people of KABRIMAN and YESIMBIT have not as yet made official notice of the dispute but it would seem that they have no right over the land themselves thus having no grounds for dispute. The questioned ground either belongs to MANSAMEI, KUMERI or ANGRIMAN and the former are not disputing it. The Luluai was told to let the matter rest until such time as the KABRIMAN and/or YESIMBIT people made an official complaint. The matter will be investigated however when the two villages are visited by a patrol.

Village women in this area were encouraged to visit Amboin to take part in Womens Club activities. It is hoped that this may lead to social development in the villages. At the moment the Amboin Womens Club concentrates mainly on sporting activities and women are being encouraged to play sports in the villages. Eventually inter-village competition will develop and such villages as KAIWARIA, MEIKEROBI and KUNGRIAMBON will benefit from contact with more developed villages. These three villages were invited to visit the station to play sports as it is thought that the contact with the station people will cause them to improve conditions in the village. These three villages are behind other villages of this area in both economic and social development.

At IMANMERI some of the hoarded village money was seen. A total of £600 was viewed in the houses of the Luluai YANGUS and the ex-Luluai KASKAMIN. This money represented the savings of not more than five men. The villagers state that they are hoarding the money to see how much they can get. It has been estimated that there would be between two and three thousand pounds in the village but as there are 73 male adults in the village I would say the figure could be more than £5000 pounds. Some of this money will soon be going back into circulation as two parties plan to open trade stores in the village and another man wishes to purchase an outboard motor, but the majority of people will retain their money. This hoarded money will, if not put back into

circulation, cause a delay in an effective change-over to decimal currency. This village would not be the only one in this area hoarding its' money. *Banking advocated?*

At IMANMERI and ABONWARI applications for Special Arms Permits were refused as there are already two shotguns in each of these villages. The reasons for not issuing more than one Permit per one hundred people were carefully explained to those concerned.

#### Health and Hygiene.

Health in the area patrolled was generally good with only a few people being treated by the patrol for minor sores, fever and coughs.

The nearest Aid Post to this area is at Amboin Patrol Post and the nearest hospital is that run by the Catholic Mission at TIMBUNKE.

The Medical Officer from Angoram visited this area in early April and carried out medical examinations and gave Triple Antigen injections to children. An Aid Post Orderly from Amboin will visit the area in May and again in June to complete the series of injections.

Village sanitation is good in this area. In most villages there is at least one latrine per house if not two. Those villages which have not as yet followed this example were encouraged to do so. Village garbage is usually thrown into the creeks or rivers that run near the villages.

#### Education.

Children from this area can attend Primary "T" Schools at AMBOIN, ANGORAM or TIMBUNKE. The TIMBUNKE School is operated by the Catholic Mission, the other two are Government schools.

There are 28 children from this area attending the Primary "T" School at Amboin, 4 attending school at TIMBUNKE and 2 at Angoram.

A boy from KAIWARIA village was taken from there and sent back to school at Angoram. His Father had been working at LUMI and the boy attended school there. In 1964 when he was in Standard 4 his Father decided to return to his village and took the boy from school. He had made no attempt to have the boy enrolled at Angoram. It was the desire of the boy's relatives that he go back to school.

At the moment the people of this area should have no complaints regarding the educational facilities available to their children. With three schools to choose from they are much better off than other areas in the Sub-District.

#### Villages and Housing.

Villages were generally clean, MEIKEROBI village was without doubt the dirtiest village visited. Instructions were issued to the Luissai to have the village cleaned.

It was necessary in several villages, notably MASANDENAI and MEIKEROBI to issue instructions to have village housing improved. The problem at MASANDENAI is that the people are too busy looking

after the huge village church to attend to their houses. In other villages the neglect of village housing is due to pure laziness.

The MANSAMEI people have at last decided to settle together at one site. At the moment the village is divided into three camps, the Luluai and his family live at the rest house site, the TulTul and the majority of villagers live 500 yards downstream from the rest house and an ex-serviceman has a camp some way upstream from the Luluai's camp. Up until recently the Luluai has refused to leave his camp but when the patrol visited MANSAMEI it was informed by the Luluai that his group would be moving to join the rest of the villagers. The ex-serviceman also indicated that he would move to this new village site. A new rest house and police barracks will be constructed at this site.

At MARINYAM a similar situation exists, there are two camps that comprise this village. On the site known as KANSAMEI is the Luluai and his family while half an hour further up the KONMEI creek is KUMUTPUN where the Tul Tul and the rest of the village live. The split occurred when the people moved from the old village site near the YUAT river to the KONMEI creek. The Luluai chose KANSAMEI as the village site while the Tul Tul at the time chose KUMUTPUN. No agreement was reached on the site of the village so each group settled on the site they preferred.

Both groups were approached by the patrol in order that one site would be chosen for the whole village but each group insisted that the other move. The people were told that the site chosen would be up to them but as it is important that the village does not remain split much longer, a decision should be made at the earliest.

Canoe!

KUNDIMAN village is also split, the Luluai lives at a camp near AMBOIN Patrol Post while the rest of the people live at the village 15 minutes downstream. Such a split is undesirable as the Luluai is unable to carry out his duties efficiently as he is out of contact with the villagers. Conditions in the village have deteriorated recently mainly because there has been no-one in the village seeing that the work is being done. The Luluai of KUNDIMAN was again told to maintain closer contact with the people of the village.

#### Rivers and Waterways.

Travel throughout this area is done by canoe and all villages except IMANMERI are accessible by canoe.

The KANGRIMEI creek, at times of low water level, is often impassable thus making it impossible to visit MASANDENAI, KUNGRIANBON, KAIWARIA and MEIKEROBI. The people of MANSAMEI are responsible for cleaning the western end of this creek, the MASANDENAI people look after the middle section while the eastern end is cleared of grass by the TAMBUNUM people. Lately MANSAMEI have not cleared their section of the creek and fallen trees and other rubbish made travel difficult. These people were told to clean the creek as soon as possible. ✓

It would be appreciated if the TAMBUNUM people could be asked to open the eastern end of the KANGRIMEI creek as it is now overgrown by grass.

11 D

Airstrips.

There is only one airstrip in this area and that is the village owned airstrip at KUNDIMAN also known as the AMBOIN airstrip.

The airstrip is 1300 feet long and is used *only* occasionally by Catholic Mission aircraft. If extended to 1600 feet this airstrip could possibly be opened by D.C.A to Category D aircraft with restricted loading.

To extend this airstrip it would be necessary to move the south eastern end around more to the east. At the moment at the north western end of the airstrip is the KARAWARI river and at the opposite end is a lake thus making extensions to the present 'strip difficult. By moving the center line of the airstrip from its' present bearing of 320 degrees to a new bearing of around 310 degrees the lake can be avoided and the south eastern end of the airstrip can be extended with no constructional problems.

A land investigation was conducted on the land on which the airstrip is situated in August 1963 but nothing eventuated from this investigation. At that stage the owners of the land expressed their willingness to sell the ground to the Administration.

The Catholic Mission are interested in this airstrip and I have heard that they have put in an application for a lease over the land.

I believe that the Administration at one stage was interested in developing this airstrip. Is this still the case or is it thought that this airstrip should remain private? *7*

*and confirmed on this*

Village Officials.

Village Officials in this area are, except for a few isolated instances, ~~xxx~~ carrying out their duties capably. They all seem to be getting good support from the villagers.

Luluai KURUMBATA of KONMEI resigned due to ill health and Tul Tul WANANIYA was appointed to the position of Luluai. By popular vote one KONI was appointed to the vacant position of Tul Tuk. Both of these appointments are provisional and confirmation will be sought from the District Commissioner.

Some of the village officials in this area complained about the condition of their hats. Many of these hats were issued many years ago and are now worn out. Replacement hats are not available from Amboin and as some of these village officials have a legitimate complaint could hats be obtained to replace these old ones.

*any in  
2-3 lbs  
here any  
around  
at 8 bands*

Agriculture and Livestock.

A subsistence form of agriculture persists through this area, the main crops being sago, bananas and taro. The peoples diet consists mainly of the above foods supplemented by greens and occasionally meat of some sort. At ABONWARI pumpkins are in abundant supply.

The tuberiferous types of plants planted in the village

gardens are subject to attack by pigs and as the people do not know how to build fences around their gardens crops of this variety such as yams, sweet potatoes and even taro are not in plentiful supply in the area.

The people of this area are at the moment establishing individual coconut gardens (see Economic Development) but are having trouble with rats. Rats are eating the new palm shoots. Could this matter be referred to the Department of Agriculture who could possibly advise of a poison that could be used to combat the rats. ✓

The only form of livestock seen in the villages of this area were fowls.

This area is regularly contacted by officers of the Department of Agriculture and several youths have been taken from the area for training as Farmer Trainees.

#### Economic Development.

The main aim of the patrol was to encourage economic development. As a follow up to Mr Stohart's patrol in January and February of this year the main emphasis was placed on the planting of individual coconut gardens. ✓

This work is progressing slowly and many of the proposed gardens have not yet been cleared. Some of the villages in this area have been concentrating on timber cutting over the last few months but it is expected that now the people will start work on their coconut gardens. Timber is not gathered in large quantities in the dry season. The village men who had undertaken to plant 100 coconuts this year were told to try and have their gardens planted by the end of the dry season. At ABONWARI six men have already planted their gardens.

At KUNGRIAMBON, KAIWARIA and MEIKEROBI rice was issued in February for planting. This was because these villages are short of suitable ground for coconut gardens. This rice has not yet been planted as it was necessary to wait for the dry season before planting began. It is expected that these villages will plant their rice in the next few months. At KUNGRIAMBON and KAIWARIA coconuts will also be planted by some men with land available but at MEIKEROBI the people will concentrate on rice.

The people of IMANMERI plan to start clearing the area on which their rubber trees will be planted this month. As there is something like 500 acres to be cleared this will take some time. It was suggested to this group that timber cleared off this site be dragged to the KONMEI creek, made into rafts and eventually sold.

The villages of ABONWARI, IMANMERI, KONMEI, MARINYAM, KUNDIMAN, and MANSAMEI are all actively engaged in timber cutting. At the moment there is approximately 390,000 super feet of timber in rafts on the KONMEI creek and the KARAWARI river. The total value of this timber, at TAWAY prices, would be around £1560. Of this timber, 290,000 super feet is from IMANMERI, ABONWARI and KONMEI villages. This would be worth about £1160. The other 100,000 super feet is from KUNDIMAN and MANSAMEI. This is worth about £400. It is pleasing to note that the timber produced by KUNDIMAN is the first for quite a while. The above figures were obtained from Mr O'Shannese of Sepik Timbers.

The people of KUNGRIAMBON obtain a small income from the

sale of canoes to villages in the KABRIMAN area.

People from villages on the Sepik river buy sago from villages in this area thus contributing to the general income of the area.

People from KAIWARIA and MEIKEROBI have been guaranteed a market for their sago at Amboin Patrol Post. This is to help the income of these villages which is at the moment small.

At IMANMERI two men propose to open trade stores. One man holds a current Licence to Trade with Natives and the other has been given permission to obtain such a licence. These stores will certainly be beneficial to the village and will provide their owners with considerable income.

The sale of crocodile skins is not a large money-maker in this area at the moment due to the shortage of crocodiles. But recently KONMEI sold 10 skins to a buyer from Angoram and it is expected that this village will continue to hunt for crocodiles and sell to this buyer. Other villages in the area find only an occasional crocodile.

With the present timber production and to a much lesser extent the sale of crocodile skins and other minor economic ventures this area seems to be economically well off. Future prospects are bright with the eventual production of copra, rice and rubber and the continued production of timber.

#### Conclusion.


In the fields of economic and social development this area seems to be progressing rather well. It remains to be seen if the people are prepared to work in order to ensure themselves of a regular income from economic ventures. At the moment, judging from work done on coconut gardens, I would say that many of the people are still inclined to talk about what they will do rather than get out and do it.

Some of the villages in this area still need regular contact, namely KUNGRIAMBON, KAIWARIA and MEIKEROBI. These villages are at present behind all others in the area in all fields of development.

Future patrols to this area will concentrate on economic and social development.

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

*Good patrol  
H/1/19*

  
F.L. Tattersson  
Patrol Officer.



APPENDIX "A".

Report on patrolling Police.

Constable 1st Class 8060 OMAKAN - Reliable member, has good local knowledge.

Constable 5th Year 9409 UNTUNAN - Reliable and steady member.

Both Constables conducted themselves well.

*Patterson*  
P.L. Tatterson  
Patrol Officer.





H.Q. KENE



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Sepik Report No. Ambain Patrol No. 7-64/65

Patrol Conducted by P.L. Tatterson Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Part KAPAWARI Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives Two Members R.P & N.G.C and Aid Post Orderly

Duration—From 1 / 6 / 1965 to 3 / 6 / 19 65

Number of Days Three

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1 / 1965

Medical 4 / 19 65

Map Reference As per attached map

Objects of Patrol To investigate reports of procuring in the area, encourage economic development, familiarization with the area and routine administration.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

*E. J. Hicks*  
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £

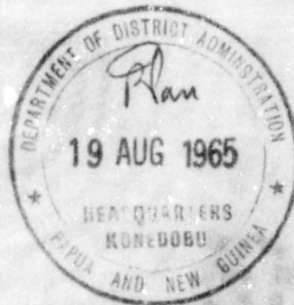
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ... £

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



llage Popu

9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	M
M	F	M	F		



67.8.109 (12)

67-2-4/217

Department of District Administration,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

12th August, 1965

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
Subdistrict Office,  
ANZORAM,

AMBOIN PATROL NO. 7 of 64/65

Thank you for the report of the above numbered patrol conducted by Mr. P. L. Tatterson, Patrol Officer, to the Upper Karawari River.

Mr. Tatterson did the right thing in investigating the report and even though it had occurred some time previously, it is as well to check on these things as soon as possible after they are reported.

Your comments are noted and adequately cover the report.

*Ely Hicks*  
(E. G. HICKE)  
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

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

llage Popu

9-13	Over 13	miles	Child
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67-1-2/80

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

2nd August, 1965.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

Amboin Patrol No. 7 - 64/65.

Attached is an account of a short (3 day) visit  
by Mr. Tattersen to the Upper Karawari River.

The main object of the patrol, to check on rumours  
of a trend to prostitution at SUMARIUP, was achieved, and it  
is felt that any change in this direction has been averted.

The valid aims of an ex-servicemen group do not seem  
to be understood by at least some members, and I will point  
this out to the movement's leaders in Angoram. It seems to  
be seen as a political movement. On the other hand, the  
organization can be useful in promoting economic development.

In other respects the area seems to be progressing.  
The return of the Administration workboat from Madang is over-  
coming the problem of deliver of coconuts for planting.

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

4

67-1

The patrol visited all villages on the KARAMARI river  
west of Amboin Patrol Post and villages on the MONTMARI river.  
This area is known as the Upper Karawari.

The area extends southward from Amboin Patrol Post,  
Angoram Sub-District, SEPIK DISTRICT.

4th June 1965

The area is within the foothills of the MONTMARI river flows from the mountains along a valley which  
runs from the north west to the north east. The KARAMARI river also  
The Assistant District Commissioner, ANGORAM.  
The KARAMARI river which eventually drains into  
the Sepik river. The upper reaches of the KARAMARI river known as the  
MONTMARI, are heavily forested.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 7-64/65

Patrol Conducted by : P.L. Tatterson Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled : Upper KARAMARI area of the KARAMARI  
Census Division

Personnel Accompanying : Constable 5th year 6934 JEGERU  
Constable 5th year 7891 SAGI  
Aid Post Orderly MAUI

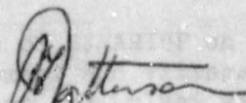
Duration of Patrol : 1/6/65 to 3/6/65

Number of Days : Three (3)

Last Patrol to Area : D.D.A - January '65  
D.A.S.F - January '65  
P.H.D - April 1965

Map reference : As per attached Map.

Objects of patrol : Investigate reports of procuring in the  
area.  
Encourage economic development  
Familiarization with the area  
Routine Administration

  
P.L. Tatterson  
Patrol Officer.



### Introduction.

The patrol visited all villages on the KARAWARI river south of Amboin Patrol Post and villages on the WOGUPMERI river. This area is known as the Upper Karawari.

This area extends southward from Amboin Patrol Post and extends along the banks of the KARAWARI and WOGUPMERI rivers. All the villages of this area except GADIO are on the banks of one of the abovementioned rivers.

The area is within the foothills of the Central Highlands. The WOGUPMERI river flows from the mountains along a valley which runs from the south west to the north east. The KARAWARI river also drains from the mountains but from the east. The two rivers meet near INIAI and form the KARAWARI river which eventually drains into the Sepik river. The upper reaches of the KARAWARI, also known as the WOGUPMAN, are unavigable.

Vegetational types in the area are Tropical Rain Forest, Sago swamp and Kauri Pine. The main type is the tropical rain forest with areas of sago swamp dispersed amongst it. In the south near SUMARIUP village there are large stands of Kauri Pine.

The main aim of the patrol was to investigate reports of procuring being carried out in this area. Secondary aims were to encourage economic development, familiarize myself with the area and to carry out routine administration.

### Diary.

#### Tuesday 1st June 1965.

0945 Departed Amboin Patrol Post  
1630 Arrived SUMARIUP

Departed Amboin in single canoe powered by 28 hp motor. En route to SUMARIUP stopped at TUNGANABIT (MEINGENDI) and BARAPIGIN. The level of the rivers was low and it was necessary in places to push the canoe along. Villagers of SUMARIUP not all present when patrol arrived.

Spent night at SUMARIUP.

#### Wednesday 2nd June 1965.

1040 Departed SUMARIUP  
1115 Arrived DANYIG

Talks with people of SUMARIUP on laws on procuring and prostitution, economic development and village conditions. At DANYIG found that all villagers except the Luluai were in the gardens. A.P.O MAUI gave Triple Antigen injection to Luluai's child. Luluai accompanied the patrol to YENITABAK.

1200 Departed DANYIG  
1230 Arrived YENITABAK

Talks with village officials about reports of procuring in the village. Later talks to people on laws covering such matters. Talks on economic development. Triple antigen injections given to children. Some people treated for minor ailments.

1330 Departed YENITABAK  
1415 Arrived BARAPIGIN

Talks with village officials and villagers concerning procuring, adultery and prostitution. A.P.O gave triple antigen injections then medically inspected village. As a result 5 children were immediately sent to Amboin for further treatment. Talks on economic development and other matters.

1530 Departed BARAPIGIN

1615 Arrived SIKAIUM

Village officials at their gardens. Talks with those present in the village on adultery laws and economic development.

1645 Departed SIKAIUM

1730 Arrived INIAI

Spent night at INIAI

Thursday 3rd June 1965.

0915 Departed INIAI

0940 Arrived CHIMBUT

Talks with people of INIAI on usual matters. At CHIMBUT triple antigen injections given to children. Instructions given regarding construction work being carried on on new rest house. Talks on adultery laws.

1015 Departed CHIMBUT

1025 Arrived MARAMBA

Talks on laws concerning procuring and economic development. Triple antigen injections given. Luluai accompanied the patrol to AMANGARBI.

1110 Departed MARAMBA

1120 Arrived AMANGARBI

Talks on economic development and adultery laws. Triple antigen injections given. Talks to village officials on their work.

1230 Departed AMANGARBI

1245 Arrived MEINGENDI (TUNGANASIT)

Talks with village officials and ex-servicemen. Talks with villagers on economic development and laws concerning procuring. Triple antigen injections given. One child sent to Amboin for medical treatment.

1400 Departed MEINGENDI

1430 Arrived Amboin Patrol Post

Patrol stood down

End of Diary

Native Affairs.

The patrol was unfortunately of short duration. This was necessary so that I ~~may~~ visit villages on the upper reaches of the KOROSAMERI river, before the dry season sets in, to investigate the reasons why the people of that area refused to sell land to the Administration. (The District Commissioner's 33-1/A1-11/1494 of the 10th May, minuted on by you on the 17th May, refers.) During the dry season rivers in this area are unnavigable and as there are no roads through the area it is difficult to visit villages during this season. In the area just patrolled there are roads that may be used in the dry season. It was considered that to spend more time than necessary in the upper KARAWARI area would mean that the work to be done in the KOROSAMERI area could be hampered due to river levels.

Last month a party from SUMARIUP hunting flying foxes met a hunting party from WATAKATAUI similarly engaged. The two groups spent a night together in the bush. During the night one of the SUMARIUP group asked the WATAKATAUI men what economic ventures they were engaged in and the men from WATAKATAUI told them that they were cutting timber and planting coconuts. The man from SUMARIUP then replied that on the KARAWARI river the people have a business with women. He explained to these men that the house in Port Moresby that contains the laws concerning adultery had burnt down and that now, for a small sum, any man could have sexual intercourse with a married woman. In this way, he said, the men of the KARAWARI river are earning money.

While I was at WATAKATAUI last month the Luluai of that village asked if it was true that there were now no laws concerning adultery and when told that this was not so, reported the above conversation. Upon my return to Amboin I had the Luluai of SUMARIUP and some of the village men brought to the station and they were asked about this report. The Luluai of SUMARIUP and later the Luluai of MARAMBA gave the names of men in this area who were reportedly hiring their wives out to local men. I then visited all villages in this area to investigate.

Mr Patrol Officer Stobart had investigated and taken action over such reports earlier this year and it turned out that there was no new outbreak, the people were referring to this earlier incident when giving names.

The results of my investigations are as follows. Sometime early in the new year there was a meeting of ex-servicemen at Angoram and two ex-servicemen from MEINGENDI, SINAEK and MINAGIP, attended. At the meeting the subject of adultery came up and the meeting was told that in cases of adultery the parties should not go to court to settle the complaint but instead the third party should merely pay compensation to the husband of the adulteress. SINAEK and MINAGIP returned to their village and called a meeting of all village officials of the villages on the KARAWARI river south of Amboin and told them about the new attitude to adultery.

Somewhere the original subject matter got distorted, and the result in the villages was for the village officials to allow men to have sexual intercourse with their wives as long as they gave the woman a sum of money. The woman later gave the money to her husband. At YENITABAK the Luluai stated that at the meeting at MEINGENDI he heard "SINAEK's Law of Sexual Intercourse".

Whether it was SINAEK and MINAGIP who distorted the original facts or the village officials could not be ascertained, but it is felt that both are a fault. It is probable that SINAEK and MINAGIP misinterpreted what was said at Angoram and in turn the village officials distorted what SINAEK and MINAGIP had to say.

In all villages except AMONGARBI and MEINGENDI the practice of hiring out wives was short lived as the husbands decided against it soon after seeing the system in action. In most villages the people only practised the exchange for one night. In the abovementioned villages the practice prospered.

Earlier this year the Luluai of ANGANAMEI village, on the KUVENMAS lake, heard of this matter and reported it to Mr Stobart, who took action against those concerned and the practice was discontinued. When I received the report on this matter from the Luluai of WATAKATAUI I assumed that the practice had broken out again. On investigation it was proved that this was not so. The men whose names were given to me had practised this exchange earlier in the year but had now stopped doing so.

The man from SUMARIUP who passed the word to the men of WATAKATAUI had distorted the facts again and the men from WATAKATAUI on hearing of the practice assumed that it was still going on.

In all villages the laws concerning adultery, procuring and prostitution were explained to the people. No further action was taken as Mr Stobard had already settled the matter earlier this year.

Only one complaint was received by the patrol and that concerned rights to hunt crocodiles on the KARAWARI river. Recently a man from NUMERI, on the KOROSAMERI river, travelled up the KARAWARI river trading and shooting crocodiles. He shot six crocodiles in the KARAWARI river near INIAI; the people of this area are questioning his right to find crocodiles in their river. The people were told that there is nothing to stop a man from hunting in this river as long as he does not enter creeks and billabongs owned by an individual.

#### Health and Hygiene.

Aid Post Orderly MAUI accompanied the patrol in order that <sup>he</sup> could give the second of the series of Triple Antigen injections to children of the villages in this area. Besides giving the injections MAUI carried out medical inspections in all villages.

It was necessary to send five children from BARAPIGIN to Amboin for medical treatment. The children all had yaw like sores on their persons.

At MEINGENDI it was also necessary to have a child taken to Amboin for medical treatment.

The people of this area have been contacted twice in the last two or three months by medical patrols, the Medical Officer from Angoram was in this area in April giving injections and inspecting villagers.

### Villages and Housing

Despite the fact that the patrol was unannounced all villages in this area were reasonably clean when visited.

At BARAPIGIN the Tul Tul asked if he could move his village back to its old site on the GITUBA creek. The present site is subject to flooding and as the Luluai just recently died in the village they wish to leave it. The peoples' gardens are near the old village. The people were told that such a move is purely up to them.

The Tul Tul of ANGANAMEI village is now living with a group of ANGANAMEI villagers at a site on the GITUBA creek. This move from the main village is due to lack of ground near the main village. At the moment he and his line are included in the census figures for BARAPIGIN but it is later hoped that the village site he is on will be recognised and a village book issued. The site will be visited on my next patrol to the area.

At CHIMBUT the people are constructing a new rest house. The house is partially completed and advice was given to the people regarding further construction work.

### Village Officials.

As mentioned above, the Luluai of BARAPIGIN has just recently died. No new appointment was made, that will be done on my next patrol to the area when more time will be available.

The Tul Tul of MARAMBA has also died recently. Again here no new appointment was made. The Luluai of this village indicated that as the village is small there is no need for a Tul Tul. This will be investigated later.

The village officials of the area seem capable enough but they seem to be gullible as they believed what SINAEK and MINAGIP said without questioning it.

### Economic Development.

The main economic venture in this area at the moment is timber cutting. In this field the people were told to leave the work for the present and to concentrate on cutting coconut gardens. At the moment there is almost 400,000 super feet of timber waiting to be bought in the KARAWARI river, and it would be a waste of time if the people cut timber and then had to wait 2 or 3 months before they got paid for it. The time could be more valuably spent preparing coconut gardens.

The work on the coconut gardens is however proceeding slowly but surely. Many men are ready for planting but the seed coconuts are not available, this condition will be alleviated when the ONYX next visits Amboin. The problem here is that the Government is encouraging the establishment of coconut gardens but we are failing to keep up with the demand for seed coconuts. If such conditions continue the people may decide to stop working these gardens as the coconuts are not available for planting.

In this area there are large stands of Kauri pine but as it occurs on the sides of mountains it is difficult to drag

the trees to water for rafting down the river.

There is no large scale crocodile hunting in this area, the people of MELGENDI and AMONGARBI obtain a few skins but crocodiles are not plentiful near these villages. In the upper waters of the KARAWARI there are crocodiles but the people of the villages in this region have no knowledge of preparing skins etc, so they don't hunt for them. If they were familiar with the techniques of the business it would provide a small but steady income for the area.

Conclusion.

The aims of the patrol were achieved although the patrol was short.


The matter of procuring, which was investigated by the patrol, had already been settled but *this patrol* ensured that there had been no new outbreak of such activities and that the parties who were previously practising these activities had ceased to do so. There is no unrest in the area due to this matter.

The planting of coconut gardens is proceeding slowly and it can be anticipated that in the future *this area* will have a sound economy with copra and timber.

It is hoped that another patrol, spending more time, will visit this area within the next two months.

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

H 11/8

  
P.L. Tatterson  
Patrol Officer.

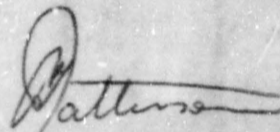
APPENDIX "A".

Reports on Patrolling Police.

Constable 5th Year 6934 JEGERU - Capable and Reliable member

Constable 5th Year 7891 SAGI - Slow thinker but steady and reliable

Both members conducted themselves well.



P.L. Tatterson  
Patrol Officer.

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**PATROL MAP**  
AMBOIN PATROL N° 7-64/65.

