

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK  
STATION: ANGORAM  
VOLUME No: 4

ACCESSION No: 496.

1953 - 1956

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,  
PORT MORESBY - 1990..

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: ANGORAM EAST SEPIK  
 ACCESSION NO. 496  
 VOL, NO: 4 : 1953/56 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 15

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED		MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 2 OF 1953/54	1-15	B.A. RYAN CPO	MURIK LAKE CENSUS SUB DIVISION	10		23.4.54 - 30.4.54
[2] 1 OF 1954/55	16-41	B.A. RYAN C.P.O	PORA-PORA GRASS COUNTRY BANARO	10		10.5.54 - 28.7.54
[3] 2 OF 1954/55	42-51	G.R.A. WEARNE A.D.O	SEPIK RIVER ANGORAM TO AMBUNTI	10-11		24.8.54 - 31.8.54
[4] 3 OF 1954/55	52-72	G.R.A. WEARNE A.D.O	MARIENBERG HILLS	11	MAP	9.9.54 - 23.9.54
[5] 4 OF 1954/55	73-88	B.A. RYAN C.P.O	MIDDLE SEPIK RIVER	11		13.9.54 - 28.9.54
[6] 5 OF 1954/55	89-102	B.A. RYAN C.P.O	KUNGI AND CHIMBIAN CENSUS SUB DIV	11		4.10.54 - 15.10.54
[7] 6 OF 1954/55	103-120	B.T. COPELY	KARRIMAN, KARAWARI, LOWER SEPIK	11-12		22.10.54 - 24.11.54
[8] 7 OF 1954/55	121-138	B.A. RYAN C.P.O	YUAT RIVER AND INLAND	12		1.11.54 - 18.12.54
[9] 8 OF 1954/55	139-152	R.G. NOBLE C.P.O	MURIK LAKE	12		13.12.54 - 22.12.54
[10] 9 OF 1954/55	153-161	B.A. RYAN C.P.O	KERANI RIVER	12		2.3.55 - 7.5.55
[11] 10 OF 1954/55	162-180	A.J. ZWECK A.D.O	MARIENBERG HILLS	12-13		7.2.55 - 13.2.55
[12] 11 OF 1954/56	171-186	R.G. NOBLE C.P.O	KARRIMAN, KARAWARI, YUAT, PORA-PORA	13		26.4.55 - 22.5.55
[13] 5 OF 1954/55	187-196	B.T. COPELY	MARIENBERG	13	MAP	4.10.54 - 8.10.54
[14] 1 OF 1955/56	197-208	S.H. YEOMAN A.D.O	MURIK LAKES AND LOWER SEPIK	13	MAP	21.2.56 - 26.2.56
[15] 2 OF 1955/56	209-222	S.H. YEOMAN A.D.O	MIDDLE SEPIK	13		30.5.56 - 8.6.56
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SEPIK DISTRICT

ANGORAM SUBDISTRICT PATROL REPORTS 1953/54 - 1954/55-1955/56

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer</u> Conducting Patrol.	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
2-1953/54	B.A. Ryan x	Murik Lakes Census Sub. Div.
1-1954/55	B.A. Ryan	Pora-Pora Grass Country Tanaro
2-1954/55	G.R. G. Wearne x	Sepik River Angoram to Ambunti
3-1954/55	G. R. G. Wearne x	Marienberg Hills
4-1954/55	B.A. Ryan x	Middle Sepik River
5-1954/55	B.A. Ryan x	Kungai & Chimbian Census Sub. Div.
6-1954/55	B.T. Copley x	Karriman, Karawari, Lower Sepik
7-1954/55	B.A. Ryan x	Yuat River and Inland
8-1954/55	R.G. Noble x	Murik Lakes
9-1954/55	B.A. Ryan	Kerari River
10-1954/55	A.J. Zweck	Marienberg Hills
11-1954/55	R.G. Noble x	Karriman, Kalwari, Yuat, Pora-Pora & Murik Census, I
Special Report 1 54/55	B.T. Copley	Marienberg
1-1955/56	S.H. Yeoman	Murik Lakes & Lower Sepik
2-1955-56	S.H. Yeoman	Middle Sepik





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

# PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK, Angoram Report No. 2/53-54

Patrol Conducted by Cadet Patrol Officer, B.A. RYAN

Area Patrolled Murik Lakes Census Sub-division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives Four (4)

Duration—From 23 / 4 / 19 54 to 30 / 4 / 19 54.

Number of Days Eight

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 24 / 11 / 19 52.

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

Map Reference Army Strat. Series 2080 Sepik Sheet

Objects of Patrol Census Revision and General Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*Steele-Smith*  
District Commissioner

28/ 5 19 54 .

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

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

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

*Annual Lake Notes*



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30-II-233

1st June, 1954

The District Commissioner,  
Sopik District,  
WERAK.

ANGOMAN Patrol Report No. 2/53-54.

The above Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer B.A. Ryan of his Patrol of the MARIK Lakor commo sub-division, together with covering comments, have been received.

The improvement in field staff strength at ANGOAM should result in more regular patrolling in this Sub-District, where it is so badly needed.

I am glad to see that at a later date the Assistant District Officer will visit this area to see what can be done to rectify damage done by the sea to housing and coconut groves. If practicable of course it would be most desirable for them to build anew and plant new coconut groves in a more sheltered locality on their own land.

Mr. Ryan seems to have carried out his first patrol in the Sub-District quite well. Patrolling of a routine nature should be done unhurriedly, systematically and thoroughly.

I have no doubt Mr. Wessne will use his Cadet Officers in their first term judiciously, and only send them out on their own in this Sub-District, to areas such as this one, where the situation is peaceful and well settled.

*Note*  
*Angora*  
*2/6/54*

(JA)

*A.A. Roberts*  
(A.A. Roberts),  
Director, WERAK.



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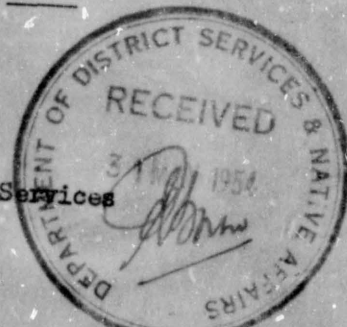
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
& Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.



*In Reply  
Please Quote*  
No. P.R. 2/53-54, Angoram,  
District Headquarters,  
Sepik District,  
WENAK.

27th May, 1954.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2/53-54 - ANGORAM

Forwarded for information, please.

A routine patrol by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Ryan  
covering eight days on the Murik Lakes.

Mr. Wearne's comments cover what comments are necessary.

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)  
District Commissioner



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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30-1

Sub-district Office,  
ANGORAM.

10 May 54.

District Commissioner,  
District Headquarters,  
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No.2/1953-54

Attached are four copies of the above report, three of which are for transmission to Port Moresby.

The patrol appears to have been well conducted but greater care should have been taken with the presentation of the report.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

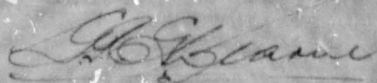
The problem of housing is one which will not be overlooked. As soon as possible, I shall visit the area myself and conduct a full investigation into the availability of alternate sites should they be really necessary. Care must be exercised, however, to ensure that the natives are not removed from their natural littoral environment.

The recruiting position is being watched very closely at this office and recommendations will be made in due course.

With the establishment of the native market at ANGORAM, it has been pleasantly surprising to see so many natives from this census sub-division plying their sea foods and handicraft. I assume that the 'liklik kros long gauman' refers to the apparent lissension prevailing in the sub-district at the beginning of this year. The overall position is now improved and I doubt whether there will be a repetition.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS

Waterways are being treated as roads and are to be maintained in the same manner as normal foot tracks.



Actg. Asst. District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-district Office,  
ANGORAM.

18 March 54.

Mr. B. A. Ryan,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
ANGORAM.

MURIK LAKES PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Confirming my radio advice to you from M.V. "THETIS" of even date, it is requested that you be prepared to undertake a patrol of the MURIK LAKES Census Sub-division, leaving ANGORAM on the "THETIS" when that vessel commences her return voyage to WEWAK. You will leave the "THETIS" at KOPAR, at the mouth of the SEPIK RIVER.

In detailing Constables BINUM, NAON, ARAI and PARAKWINYA, you will be having with you two new members of the ANGORAM detachment, my purpose being to have them become acquainted with the area as fully as possible.

By perusing past patrol reports, you will be able to estimate roughly the duration of your patrol. However, I do not want you to rush through the work. You will take your own time throughout, spending as long as you deem necessary in each village. The quantity of rations and trade stores drawn by you will depend upon your estimate.

During the patrol you will -

- (a) Completely revise the census of the sub-division.
- (b) Distribute what war medals you can.
- (c) Pay whatever War Gratuities may be relevant.
- (d) Compile data required for the Sub-district Village Register now being prepared at this office.
- (e) Attend to routine administrative matters wherever possible, but refer any matters requiring legal action to me.
- (f) Pay close attention to the number of natives absent from the villages either as employees under agreement or as casual workers.

In respect of (d) above, the information being sought is as follows -

- (a) Name of village.
- (b) Names of hamlets (if any).
- (c) Name of Luluai with place of residence.
- (d) Name of Tultul with place of residence.
- (e) Name of Medical Tultul with place of residence.
- (f) Whereabouts of rest house.
- (g) Map reference.
- (h) Walking or travelling times between the village and all adjacent villages where possible.



In addition, I require an extract of all census statistics from every village book, from the oldest entry up to and including the latest available. These figures are needed for a study of population trends in conjunction with the percentage of absenteeism.

Your report will cover all points made in the Circular Instruction relating to the submission of Patrol Reports, to which circular you are referred as well as that relating to census.

Should you require further information either prior to your departure, do not hesitate to ask. Likewise, at any time during the course of the patrol, please advise of any difficulties with which you are confronted.

Good luck on this, your first patrol in this Sub-district.

Actg. Asst. District Officer.



TERRITORY PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office  
ANGORAM  
23rd April 1954

Assistant District Officer  
ANGORAM

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1953-54

Patrol conducted by Mr. B. A. RYAN C.P.O.

Area Patrolled; MURIK LAKES Census Sub-Division

Patrol accompanied by:

Reg No. 3905 Const ARAI  
Reg No. 5166 Const BINUM  
Reg No. 5057B Const NAON  
Reg No. 2522 Const PARAWINYA

N.M.O. ANDUWARI

DURATION 23/4/54 to 30/4/54 8 days

Objects of Patrol. Census Revision and General Administration.

Map. Army Strat. Series 2080 SEPIK Sheet.

DIARY

April 23 0000 hrs Departed ANGORAM station per M.V. "THETIS"  
0230 Arrived BIEN (m.ref.1461)

April 24 0700 Departed BIEN  
0800 Arrived MABUK (m.ref. 1963) changed canoes.  
0830 Arrived SINGARIN (m.ref.2365)  
1230 Arrived MINDAM (m.ref.1881) Census revised.

April 25 1100 Departed MINDAM.  
1135 Arrived KARAU (m.ref.1382) Census revised.

April 26 0715 Departed KARAU. Only suitable time during  
the North-West season.  
0830 Arrived DARAPAP(m.ref. 0983) Census revised.

April 27 0715 Departed DARAPAP.  
0945 Arrived MURIK villages. ARAMUT, WOGAMUT  
and JANGIMUT. Census revised.

April 28 Sunday Observed

April 29 0800 Departed MURIK  
1300 Arrived MASAN (m.ref.9671) via very over-  
grown canal.  
1330 Departed MASAN  
1515 Arrived MARIENBERG Mission (m.ref.0264)

April 30 1245 Departed MARIENBERG per M.V. "PAX"  
1630 Arrived ANGORAM station.



#### NATIVE AFFAIRS

The natives in this area are ~~next~~ beset by the ever-present danger of the sea. It would appear that every so often during the North-West season the sea destroys the villages. Consequently the housing is very poor as there is no incentive to build really permanent structures. A number of houses were ordered to be removed as unfit for habitation, and many others to be repaired.

If the sea continues to advance these people must move to other village sites. As they have no other land this may well be a future problem. The only alternative sites in their own territory are villages built over the actual lakes under the shelter of the mangrove swamps. Some idea of the rate of encroachment can be gained when one sees palms 100 ft. in the sea, which, so the natives maintain, were producing just after the "big fight"

The people of the lakes intend resuming trade with the Europeans at ANGORAM. This trade was suspended during what they called the "lik lik kros long gauman". This appears was their rather natural disappointment at the apparent disinterest of Government Officials. With the recent staff improvements at ANGORAM this position should improve. Since my return I have noted these people at the native market at ANGORAM several times.

The villages seem rather heavily recruited. Particularly DARAPAP. A feature of the absent workers is the large number of Police and government employees. However this has been noted in the Sub-District register of villages and is receiving the attention due.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The village officials were just fair throughout. The Luluais and Tul-tuls had some idea of the work expected of them, but the Medical Tul-tuls are absolutely hopeless. In each village a short talk was given these officials as to the nature of their duties.



## AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The people of the area living as they do on narrow strips of land, bounded on one side by the ocean and, on the other by the mangrove lined lakes, have no land available for cropping. They grow practically nothing. In fact the only edible plants seen were coconuts at KARAU and a few "Beetle-nut" in the same locality. There is, however, abundant evidence that at one time there were palms at all the villages, but the encroachment of the ocean has in addition to destroying houses entirely eradicated the palms.

At MINDAM the people have obtained some young palms and are endeavouring to replant what, at one stage, must have been a magnificent foreshore of palms.

Notwithstanding, the native food situation is far from depressing. If the sea precludes the people ~~ix~~ from growing crops it at least repays them with a wild variety of sea foods. Crabs, oysters, all kinds of salt and fresh water fish as well as turtle in season are abundant,

MINDAM have their Sak-sak ground at the Sepik entrance to the MAJOP canal but the main source of vegetable is procured by trade. MINDAM AND DARAPAP trade through the MAJOP canal with the river people, whilst the MURIK's proper have their own trade route ~~xxxxx~~ through to MASAN.

In addition to the sea foods there are quite adequate supplies of pigs. All of the long nosed bush type. One or two European boars for breeding could be introduced into the area with great advantage.

There is, of course, the usual collection of fowls and dogs, neither of which have any apparent use except as scavengers. In addition some very fine ducks are to be seen at each house.

## ROADS AND COMMUNICATION

The only method of travel in this area is by canoe or launch. The lakes themselves are magnificent highways. The lesser ways, however, are to be chosen for canoe travel as some relief is afforded from the sun by the leafy canopies. Most of these lesser ways are suitable for small launches, and in all cases there are



ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS CONT..

alternative routes suitable for quite respectable work boats.

The MAJOP canal would be suitable at high water for vessels up to at least forty odd tons. It might not be impossible to find a passage to the ocean through one of the many openings from the lakes themselves.

The canal to MASAN was in a very overgrown state, five hours being necessary to reach MASAN from MURIK whereas only two should have been required. Instructions were issued to the people of MURIK, who use this canal for trade, and the people of MASAN to clear this route and keep it navigable for canoes.

The road from MASAN to MARIENBERG is in fair condition. Although the terrain is naturally boggy, timber has been put down, thus making the road easily traversed.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS

The entire local educational system is Mission controlled, although there are fifteen male children attending Government schools within the Sepik district, from the Murik area.

The two Missions in the area are the Roman Catholics who have been active in this area for many years and are thus firmly entrenched, and the very active and popular newcomers (Relatively), the Seventh Day Adventists.

The S.D.A. Mission influence is most marked at DARAPAP.

Each village has it's school, in charge of a native teacher. The standard is very low by our standards, but little else could be expected, from even well trained teachers under the existing condition, However the schools are well attended in each village, and the children are at least being given a smattering of "book learning"

It was pleasing to note at DARAPAP, the S.D.A. ~~teacher~~ teacher had a fair command of English and instruction was carried out in that language. In fact the reader and number books here seemed of an excellent quality and of a worthwhile standard.

*Bary A. Ryan C.P.O.*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

The health through the area was exceptionally good. Only one case was sent to ANGORAM for medical treatment, a very advanced case of scabies. Even the usual host of small sores was absent.

These people , living so close to water , have clean villages. Nevertheless in each village latrines were marked out and work started.

N.M.O. ANDUWARI accompanied the Patrol and carried out his relatively small role in an efficient manner.

*Bary A Ryan C.P.O.*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO 2 OF 1953-54

POLICE

Four members of the R.P. & N.G.C. accompanied the Patrol. Reg. No. 3905 Const ARAI acted in charge due to his local knowledge. He is not a suitable member for such a position.

Reg. No. 3905 Const ARAI Needs careful and constant supervision.

Reg. No. 5166 Const BINUM Capable but ~~is~~ lazy

Reg. No. 5057B Const NAON Does not impress physically but was at all times alert and can be trusted to carry out an order in an intelligent manner.

Reg No. 2522 Const PARAWINYA Not over bright but always willing and trustworthy.

*B.A. Ryan*

B.A. RYAN C.P.O.









Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK - ANGORAM S/D Report No. 1 of 1954-55

Patrol Conducted by B. G. RYAN C.P.O

Area Patrolled PORA-PORA GRASS COUNTRY DIANIRO

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 4 member of R.P.N.G.C. 1 N.M.O

Duration—From 11/5/1954 to 28/7/1954

Number of Days 7

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 1955

Medical / / 1952

Map Reference Bogia and Sepik sheets 4 miles to east Army Strat. Series

Objects of Patrol Census Revision Routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

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 ... .. £.....

*Annual Fee Rates 1919*



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The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEWA.

6th September, 1954.

Patrol Report ANGORAM, No. I/54-55.

Acknowledgement is made of the above Report, submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer B.A. Ryan, of his Patrol of the PORAPORA and PANARO census sub-divisions.

The Report is illuminating and informative and it would appear that Mr. Ryan has made a good effort to improve conditions and native morale in this somewhat ill-favoured section of your large District.

In view of the long interval between Patrols to these sub-divisions it is heartening to hear of your intention to have patrolling intensified to the utmost capacity of the field staff available, which with your own frequent visits to outstations and other points should ensure that any undesirable native semi-religious manifestations or unrest are detected at an early stage and counteracted before any real harm results. The village official system cannot operate effectively, and worthwhile social and economic progress made by the native people if regular unhurried Patrols are not carried out.

The apprehension and punishment of native wrong doers mentioned should have a salutary and steadying effect on the people living on or near the Sepik River.

*A.A. Roberts*  
(A.A. Roberts),  
Director, D.D.S. & H.A.

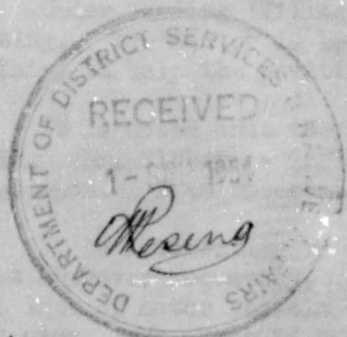


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36/11/54



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply Please Quote  
No. WK P.R. No. 1/54-55  
Angoram/154

District Headquarters,  
Sepik District,  
WEMAK. 28th August, 1954

The Director,  
Department of District Services & Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No. 1/1954-55 - ANGORAM  
By C.P.O. RYAN

Patrol Report as above for your information please.

I have read it with more than usual interest, because I recently visited centres at Kombot on the Keram River and WARAMBA on the old YUAT and saw between both places probably 3,000 people from the surrounding country.

Mr. Ryan's remarks that "natives", in particular village officials, were "terrified" astounds me, but the alleged reason for it is appalling. Obviously, there is no point in dwelling on conditions of the past, but I'm sure you will appreciate that such conditions no longer knowingly exist. Patrols such as these, together with my own widespread movements, will soon tend to eliminate such unpleasant tendencies. The present policy is to ensure that accord exists not only between Administration and the native people, but between all who live in the District. This is most important.

NINGA has a most unsatisfactory record and is at present undergoing a term of imprisonment at ANGORAM for various assaults at PANKIN. I believe that had he had the right guidance initially, he would not have believed so stupidly - all these things show the need for intensification of patrolling which is at present being undertaken. NINGA will be closely watched when he returns home. He may become quite a useful member of society with a little help.

NINGIS, you will remember, was one of the prime movers in the spurious propoganda campaign on the River last year and of which I have already written. His term of imprisonment appears to have completely reformed him and when I saw him at Kombot recently he was well in front with offers of good will.

Native economic development on the River is being examined carefully and Mr. A.D.O. Wearne is going into it rather fully. It is not a matter for hasty action.

In saying that the majority of pupils attending Angoram school come from the lower KERAM River, the Patrol Officer is taking into consideration only village natives at the school. The total enrolment is 56, more than half these are children of employees at ANGORAM, both Administration and private.



Under heading 'Village Officials', Mr. Ryan's comments are interesting. The matter is being investigated. Lack of patrols does nothing to help the position of these men.

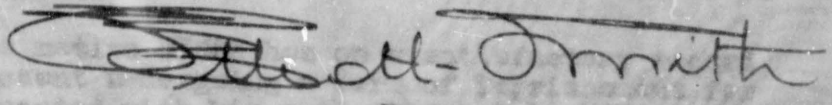
It is noted that the last patrol to these areas was by Mr. J. Cahill. Mr. Eichorn's influence in the KERAM area is also commented upon. I am uncertain just how good that influence is!

It is interesting to note that native canoes were used as transport wherever necessary. This indicated, and I am glad to see it, that lack of motor vessels does not necessarily mean that patrolling must stop. Mr. Ryan is commended for his initiative, and absence of complaint in this regard.

The investigation into the killings in PORA PORA has resulted in the committal of ~~three~~ men for wilful murder. This now makes a total of five men charged with wilful murder from the Sepik River. One from Japanaut and one from Timbunke, both convicted in the Supreme Court recently and now the ~~three~~ from PORA PORA.

It was unfortunate that Mr. Ryan was taken ill during the course of the patrol. However after a few days in Wewak hospital he was able to continue.

The patrol has been carried out very well indeed and Mr. Ryan is beginning to show promise.



(S. Elliott-Smith)  
District Commissioner.

Copy to:- The Assistant District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
ANGORAM.

S.E-3./LJM



30/1.

Sub-district Office,  
ANGORAM.

23 August 54

District Commissioner,  
District Headquarters,  
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT No.1/54-55

The above-mentioned report is forwarded in quadruplicate for your information and necessary action.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The fact that "natives, in particular village officials, were terrified" reveals an unsavoury state of affairs. Past conditions are well known to you and the present staff are experiencing the trials and tribulations resultant therefrom. It is a condition which must be overcome if any worthwhile achievements are to be enjoyed and an intensive patrol programme has been drawn up with this goal as its object.

The establishment of friendly relationships between the native and the Administration is an essential and the confidence must be won. The alleged maltreatment by a previous patrol and the absence of a patrol for four years does not create a favourable impression in the native mind. Consequently, I think the fear shown by the people is understandable.

The native NINGA has an unsatisfactory record and is at present undergoing a term of imprisonment for assaults connected with his activities at PANKIN. I think that had patrols been made to this area, NINGA'S activities would have been directed along the right channels and to the general advantage of the community. Upon completion of his term of imprisonment, he will return to PANKIN and his activities will be closely followed - assuming the present staff position to continue as it is. It will be interesting to follow the trend of events.

NINGIS was one of the natives involved in spreading spurious propaganda last Christmas. His term of imprisonment appears to have been beneficial and he is receiving every encouragement in his agricultural pursuits. He has sold to the Administration here a large quantity of good quality peanuts and indigenous crops, but no rice has been purchased. When he inquired about the sale of rice, I suggested that the first crop should be divided into food rice for consumption by the natives themselves and into seed rice for the next crop. To this he agreed and the outcome will be interesting. He has been urged, in the light of the native idea of the reason for his imprisonment, not to force rice-growing upon people who do not want it.

The subject of economic development in the Sepik River area has been the subject of separate correspondence and plans for training natives to operate their own schemes under the supervision of field staff have been proposed. The subject of re-afforestation has also been raised previously.



EDUCATION

In saying that the majority of pupils attending Angoram School comes from the lower MERRAM RIVER area, Mr. Ryan is taking into consideration only village natives at the School. In an enrollment of 56, more than half of the pupils are children of employees, both Government and private, at Angoram Station.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The contents of the second paragraph in this heading do not surprise me. It seems to have been a very common practice in the past. However, I am surprised that no litigation has resulted. Reports from unofficial sources confirm Mr. Ryan's observations and are being thoroughly investigated.

This is Mr. Ryan's second, and longest, patrol from ANGORAM. It was indeed unfortunate that in the middle of it he required hospitalization in MERRAM. However, that does not detract from the value of his efforts, for which I think he should be commended.

*L. H. Beam*

Asst. District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-district Office,  
ANGORAM.

6 May 54

Mr. B.A. Ryan,  
Cadet Patrol Officer,  
ANGORAM.

PORAPORA BANARO PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Upon completion of your MURIK LAKES Patrol Report, please arrange to proceed on a routine patrol to the PORAPORA and BANARO census sub-divisions.


Instructions for this patrol are the same as those for the MURIK LAKES patrol, to which you are again referred.

Regarding paragraph 5 of these instructions, your attention is drawn to District Circular Instruction No. 23 - Village Register. Please supply the data required to me upon completion of your patrol.

The following members of the Constabulary detachment will accompany you on this patrol -

5418B L/Cpl. KIPMANGOWI  
1977 Const. WUNSKIN  
6379 Const. GATSIA  
6950 Const. AIMAHAI

It is suggested that you approach the Medical Officer to obtain the services of a medical orderly for the patrol.

  
Actg. Asst. District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. I of 1954-55

Officer conducting : B.A. RYAN C.P.O.

Area Visited : PORA-PORA, BANARO, GRASS COUNTRY.

Duration - Commenced : 16th May 1954  
Completed : 28th July 1954  
No. of days : 73

Personel accompanying  
European : Nil.  
Native : Four members of the R.P. & N.G.  
One Native Medical Orderly.

Objects of patrol : Census revision and Routine  
Administration.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO 1 of 1954-55

INTRODUCTION

The POPA-PORA, BANARO and GRASS COUNTRY Census Sub-Divisions, from, what at first sight, seems a most depressing and inhospitable section of water-logged territory. While from a Patrolling Officer's viewpoint it improves upon further acquaintance, this area, subject as it is to regular annual flooding, presents many special problems with regard to roads and communications, hygiene and adequate food supplies.

The last D.D.S. patrol through this area was in 1950, conducted by Mr. J Cahill, although a Medical patrol went through in 1952. The four years interval was obviously reflected in all phases of village life.

- May 10 Departed ANGORAM at 1030 by native canoe and arrived BIEN at 1630 . Camped.
- May 11 Censused revised. Work outlined by A.D.C. Wearne proceeding satisfactorily. New school, Mission, in use. 1000 departed Bien, 1045 arrived MARBUK. Census revised. Village recently flooded and rather a mess. 1230 departed MARBUK 1400 arrived SINGARIN. Census revised. Camped.
- May 12 0850 departed SINGARIN using BIEN canoes, and arrived WONGAN 1245 via pleasant barad, well cleaned. WONGAN BOZ or GAPUN also lined. (see June 1st.) Village fair, Native to ANGORAM charged with theft. 2000 departed Wongan for MARANGIS (MADANG district) to discuss boundary with Mr J. FRAULY P.O. patrolling from BOGIA.
- May 13 At MARANGIS.
- May 14 Departed MARANGIS 0900 arriving WOTAM 1200. Census revised.
- May 15 Departed WOTAM 0800, arrived KOPAR 0930. Census revised. Village unsatisfactory. 1445 Returned WOTAM.
- May 16 Departed WATAM for mouth of the RAMU, via sailing canoe, but unable to land owing to rough seas. Camped at MARANGIS.
- May 17 Departed MARANGIS. 0700. 1½ hours to RAMU mouth. 2 hrs to MARBUK. 2 hrs to BOSMEN villages on RAMU. 2 hrs to BOSMEN villages inland. Now administered from BOGIA. Camped.



- May 18 ~~1845~~ Departed BOSMEN 0845 arrived TARANGI 1040. Village fair.  
Census revised. Departed for ~~SENNAE~~ SENAE 1300 arriving 1400.  
Census revised. Village dirty.
- May 19 Departed SENAE 0800 via very overgrown lagoon. 1045 arrived  
WONGARRA, hamlet of SENAE. Arrived BRETI 1245. People moved to  
Ramu to be near their rice gardens. (see June 5th) Arrived  
TEBIL 1445, Hamlet of ASAU. Deserted. Arrived ASAU 1600.  
Road from WONGARRA on in very bad state.
- May 20 Census of ASAU revised. Departed 1030 and arrived BVAI 1245  
Census revised. Native ISUWAR to ANGORAM charged under N.A.R.  
83(a).
- May 21 Departed BVAI 0730 arriving ERONON 0845. Census Revised.  
Departed ERONON 1130 and arrived GWAIA 1230. Village indescrib-  
ably filthy.
- May 22 Morning spent in cleaning of village, and outlining further  
hygiene work. Departed GWAIA ~~1030~~ and arrived MANMONG 1300  
Census revised.
- May 23 Sunday Observed.
- May 24 Departed MANMONG. 0730 and arrived JANGIT. visited ADJORA and  
KIROP TWO HOURS and two and a half hours respectively.
- May 25 Visited DUWAR from JANGIT 20 minutes by canoe Returned JANGIT  
and revised census.
- May 26 Departed JANGIT and arrived PINAM one hour later. Village  
very boggy. Census revised.
- May 27 Departed PINAM 0700 and arrived OMBOS 1215. Census revised.  
Activities of native NINGA investigated. Sent to ANGORAM.
- May 28 Departed Ombos, 0700, arrived ~~PANKIN~~ PANKIN 1045. Formerly  
ARANGO lined with these people but given separate book as they  
intend moving back to their area prior to the Japanese  
occupation.
- May 29 Census PANKIN and ARANGO revised.
- May 30 Sunday. Observed.
- May 31 Departed PANKIN for SENAE to investigate ~~missing~~ disappearance  
and rumoured murder of two children. 0630. Arrived GAPUN on  
No 2 WONGAN 1600.

- June 1 Departed GAPUN 0800 and arrived TARANGI 1630 .
- June 2 Investigating child deaths
- June 3 Investigating child deaths
- June 4 Investigating child deaths. Three arrested and sent together with witnesses to ANGORAM.
- June 5 Departed TARANGI 0800 and arrived BRETU 1200 . Census revised as people all moved back from the new site on the RAMU.
- June 6 Departed BRETU 0830 and arrived ERONON 1630
- June 7 Departed ERONON 0700 and arrived ARIMINDI at 1330 .
- June 8 Census revised at both ARIMINDI and MURUK, 10mins from ARIMINDI. Departed ARIMINDI 1400 arriving OGAMANIA 1500. Census revised.
- June 9 Departed OGAMANIA 0830 arrived NAURUK 0950. Census revised. Departed NAURUK 1200 and arrived ANGANG 1515. Census revised.
- June 10 Departed ANGANG 0645. and arrived AGRANT 1100. Census revised. Visited A-KAI-AN 15 mins from AGRANT. Census revised.
- June 11 Returned ARIMINDI.
- June 12 Indisposed.
- June 13 Departed ARIMINDI 0830 arriving POKORAN 1130. Census revised.
- June 14 Departed POKORAN 0700 for KITCHIKAN arriving 1015. Returned POKORAN 1200 departing again 1530 for JETA. Census revised.
- June 15 Decided to return ANGORAM for Medical attention.
- June 17 Arrived ANGORAM. Departed ANGORAM for WEWAK 1430. To hospital.
- June 21 Discharged WEWAK hospital returned ANGORAM.
- June 23 DEPARTED ANGORAM 0830. Arrived KAMBARAMBA 1330.
- June 24 Census revision started.
- June 25 Census revision of KAMBARAMBA completed. Departed KAMBARAMBA 1000 arriving WOM 1215. Census revision started.
- June 26 Census of WOM completed. Departed WOM 1145 and arrived RATEN 1245. Census revised.
- June 27 Sunday: Observed.
- June 28 Departed RATEN and arrived LOL one and one-quarter hours later. Census revised. Visited ~~xxx~~ PAYATEN one and one-half hours distant.
- June 29 Departed RATEN 0700 and arrived KAIMBA 1000. Census revised.
- June 30 Departed Kaimba and arrived MONGOL one and one-half hours later. Census revised.



- July 1 Departed MONGOL 0700 and arrived LANGGAM 1115. Census revised. Village very dirty.
- July 2 Departed LANGGAM 0845 arriving BOBATEN 1045. Census revised.
- July 3 Left BOBATEN 0915 and arrived PUMPAN 1000. Census revised.
- July 4 0800 departed PUMPAN and arrived YAUL 0930. Revised census.
- July 5 From YAUL, MARUWAT (1 hour), and DIMIRI (1 hour) both visited and census revised. 1330 returned PUMPAN.
- July 6 Departed PUMPAN 0700 and arrived KAMBUKU 0915. census revised.
- July 7 Departed KAMBUKU 0700 and arrived SIMBIRI, via very boggy road, 0900.
- July 8 Departed SIMBIRI 0700 and arrived MANU 0900. Census revised, Departed Manu 1200 arriving YEMEN 1330. Census revised.
- July 9 Indisposed.
- July 10 Departed YEMEN 0800 arriving 1345. BUTEN
- July 11 Buten census revised. Also MUNYATEN.
- July 12 Departed Buten 1830 arriving PUSHETEN 1100.
- July 13 Departed PUSHETEN 0700 arrived GEKTEN 0830. Census revised. Departed GEKTEN 1200 and arrived KORAGOPA 1500.
- July 14 KORAGOPA census revised.
- July 15 Departed KORAGOPA. 0700 and arrived BOBTEN 0800. Census revised.
- July 16 Departed BOBTEN 0600 and arrived YAR 1100. Village dirty. Census revised.
- July 17 Departed YAR 0800 and arrived BUGARUM 0900. Census revised. Also census of LEMBUM. LEMBUM inspected earlier, when returning to ANGOKAM. One hour from BUGARUM.
- July 18 Sunday : Observed.
- July 19 Departed BUGARUM 0500 and arrived KEVIM ~~xx~~ 1000. Census revised.
- July 20 Departed KEVIM, 0500 and arrived ANGISI 6800. Census revised. Departed ANGISI 1300 arriving RONGWIK 1400. Census revised.

- July 21 Departed RONGVIK 0300 and arrived BUMBERA 1200. Place ~~is~~ already had been censused by Officer from NOME. Copy figures taken.
- July 22 Departed BUMBERA 0600 arriving JABIS 1300. Census revised. Departed JABIS 1300 and arrived PALIPAN 1545. Census revised.
- July 23 Departed PALIPAN 0600 and arrived BINGO 0630. Census revised. Visited GOROVU from BINGO and returned to PALIPAN and then to KOMTING. PALIPAN to KOMTING 3½ hours. From ~~KOMTING~~ KOMTING to JABIS 3½ hours.
- July 24. Departed JABIS 0600 and arrived MEGAS 0640. Thence to JINGO 40 mins, thence to MINIAS one hour. From MINIAS to MOGUM one hour.
- July 25 Census revised for MOGUM. The villagers of the TAMON group had all come out onto the KERAM to line. Roads through to their isolated hamlets shocking. Must be visited either in the real "dry" or the real "wet".
- July 25 Census of the Tamon group revised.
- July 26 Departed KEVIM 0700 and arrived KAMBOT 1715.
- July 27 Revised census of KAMBOT. Departed KAMBOT 1500 and arrived CHIMUNDO 1630. Census revised.
- July 28 Departed CHIMUNDO 0600 and arrived back at ANGORAM STATION at 1145 hours.

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#### NATIVES AFFAIRS

The attitude of the natives in each of these three Sub-Divisions show marked differences. From the independence of the Grass-Country native, almost arrogance, to the timidity of the more isolated Pora-Pora people. In a number of the later villages it would be no exaggeration to say that the natives, in particular the village officials, were terrified of me. The KERAM river people being in the middle, show the best of each. Also these natives have the advantage of being easily accessible, and have thus had a long and prolonged contact with Europeans. Schooling, both Government and Mission, is the accepted norm for all the male children.



NATIVE AFFAIRS Cont..

This fear shown by the Pora-Pora people is in a large measure due to the treatment ~~has~~ received from the previous Patrol. The natives maintain that many of their Village Officials were beaten up. No doubt this is largely exaggeration, <sup>but</sup> there is little doubt that there was some unpleasantness, and this has become magnified in the native mind during the last four years.

The native NINGA is again using his influence detrimentally. Originally in trouble in his native village of BIEN, he later moved to PANKIN. The natives there became tired of him, and he moved further up the KOUM river to place called OMBOS. Under his guidance the villages of ~~ANKAM~~ DUKUM and OREMAI as well as some of A-KAI-AN have moved to OMBOS. This in itself was probably a good move, bringing these places to an easily accessible position.

NINGA then set himself as the ruler of these villages; instituting a roll call, and providing overseers and keeping a record of all food etc. produced before distributing it. Unfortunately in enforcing this ~~discipline~~ discipline he used force and is now serving six-months' sentence on several charges of assault.

NINGA conducted a school at night with compulsory attendance. Anyone, above the age of about four, found asleep was woken up with a dish of cold water. The teaching consisted mainly of guided discussions, but it was also alleged that he foretold the coming of "Cargo" sent by their ancestors. When he judged the time was right he would ~~through~~ throw a "bomb"; the ground would all break up, the dark skins would disappear, and the goods would arrive.

The census revision has enabled an accurate count to be taken of the number of villagers away from their homes. The area generally is heavily recruited. The Grass-Country in particular where only three villages have less than 30% able-bodied men at work. A number are employed locally at ANGORAM, in the timber mills but the great majority are outside the district. In many instances complaints were made that some men, have been absent for some years, and the burden of caring for their dependants is becoming onerous.

This position has been realized at ANGORAM, and adequate steps taken to ensure that further drain on the villages affected



NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont)

shall be prevented, until such time as ample manpower for village life is assured.

The natives on the KERAM river are becoming interested in rice culture. The main influence in this venture is the native NINGIS of BOBTEN. He has considerable power in these river villages, and appears now to be an intelligent and trustworthy man. However, since his term in prison, many people have gained the idea that rice culture is contrary to Government policy. It was explained in these instances that this was not the case, but in fact, the Government wished to encourage the orderly production of rice and other cash crops.

NINGIS and some others interested in rice culture, have recently visited the R. P. S. at DAGUA. Together with some technical information they have gained an impression that an Agricultural Officer is to be posted to BOBTEN in the very near future, and that the Government has hullers on the way, which will arrive in time for this year's crop.

NINGIS also intends buying a huller, and to this end has called for subscriptions. The natives of other villages seemed a trifle suspicious of this, and were advised to inform the District Office before actually paying their dues.

Rice is also grown at TARENGI and SENAE. BRETII also has gardens on the Ramu, and intended settling permanently there, until they were told that such a move would bring them ~~XXXX~~ into Madang territory. This was apparently obnoxious for they have since re-established themselves at their old site, maintaining the rice gardens only on the Ramu.

It was noticed that the villages interested in rice growing were the only places where a pride was taken in keeping the village clean. This seems to be the result of the organization of labour found desirable for the farming of rice.

Higher up the KERAM the interest is in timber felling. The logs are floated down to AN GORAM on rafts; mainly to ~~XXXX~~. Mr. F. C. Eichhorn, who has Native Timber Authorities in the area, and a very considerable influence.

The people of the Pora-Pora/Bansro hinterland, isolated as they are, are backward, and show little obvious desire for change.



## EDUCATION

A first glance at the census returns ~~xx~~ may give an impression that the major part of schooling, in this area, is carried out by the Education Department. While this is certainly true of more advanced education, particularly along the Keram river it must not be overlooked that the overwhelming part of primary education, is Mission controlled, within the the villages.

These Mission schools, under the supervision of catechists, are not very effective, concentrating, as they do, largely on religious instruction. Nevertheless many young children are being introduced at least to the idea of schooling.

The greater part of the Angoram school is made up of lower KERAM people, who seem to regard it as natural that boys of between twelve and sixteen, should attend school. This is indeed gratifying but unfortunate that it should be so confined, particularly as these people already have an excellent school at KAMBOT instructed by a Mission Father.

In the more isolated areas, more especially in the Pora-Pora/ Banaro sub-divisions, there are no facilities for even Mission schooling, though some children have been sent out to Mission schools nearer the area.

## ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS

The nature of the terrain in these areas is such as to enable the maximum use of light launches. However as no powered craft was available at ANGORAM the whole patrol was carried out by native canoe.

The Sepik river, of course, is navigable throughout the entire year, as is also the KERAM or LITTLE RANU for the greater part of the year. Care and local knowledge however would be indispensable on the latter river.

At high water several minor streams should be suitable for light launches. It is possible to reach all places visited by canoe in the high water.

Dependant on the severity of the "dry" any village away from the main streams is reached by a combination of road and canoe. This combination is unsatisfactory as during the between

### ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS Cont

seasons neither issuitable. This was the major difficulty accounted on the patrol. Throughout, the aim was to have one or the other permanently used. Where possible, roads.

It should be possible to maintain a road from GAPUN to ASAU, throughout the year. Instructions were issued to drain this road, and to build more substantial bridges where necessary. The existing bridges are merely logs thrown down for the patrols' benefit. A substantial portion of this road was revisited after an interval of approximately three weeks, and it was pleasing to note considerable work had already been done, transforming a five hour canoe trip into a pleasant two hour walk. The "wet" will test the lasting qualities of this work.

There is a road from PANKIN to GAPUN but it is only a bush track, following the lower boggy bush. A road, following the kunai ridges, could be built, and thus link PANKIN with ASAU, and, following an existing main road, eventually the Ramu River. Such a link would greatly benefit these isolated people.

In other parts it appears impossible to maintain roads all the year. The steams are satisfactory for about eight months in each year, but are completely dry the rest of the time. the roads are several feet under the water for the greater part of the year, and are thus impossible to maintain. The steams were ordered to be cleaned now (in the dry) to prolong their life, and suitable paths cleared for use in the "dry".

In all villages it was emphasized that some adequate means of communication must be maintained at all times, but only frequent and regular patrols will ensure this instruction being observed.

### AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The whole agricultural programe, like everything else in this area, depends upon the amount of water lying about. The staple diet is sago, and arter planting the tapo, yams and kau-kau at the beginning of the "dry" season, the diet appears almost entirely sago. The root crops are harvested at the end of the



#### AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK Cont.

"dry season" and are eaten sparingly during the "wet".

Fish is plentiful but only in abundance during the period when the streams are very low. Pigs, ducks and fowls appear to be in adequate supply in the villages. There are also many wild pigs in the bush, together with much other game.

Rice has been experimentally grown over a wide portion of the area. Mainly in small Gardens. The quality of all the harvested rice is excellent, but a fair proportion of standing rice was observed with blackened and empty ears.

Coconuts are plentiful, most villages having two or three stands, at old village sites. However as these old sites are covered in water most of the year these stands will quickly deteriorate.

Very little else is grown except bananas. Beans, tomatoes, onions, pawpaws, melons and pumpkins were only very occasionally grown. The desirability of planting such crops was pointed out but little interest was evinced.

#### VILLAGES AND HOUSING

As most of the villages visited during this patrol are at some stage flooded, the general appearance is often untidy. However the really dirty village was the exception, though none were in first class order. The most general fault was undergrowth encroaching right onto the village, and in most cases concealing refuse. This was ordered to be cleared right back and burnt; substantial trees being preserved, for shade.

Most villages have one or two tumble-down houses, belonging, in the majority of cases, to absent workers. But generally, the houses were fair. Smaller villages seemed crowded, but this was due in most cases to the people congregating from the small hamlets. Officials were often unwilling to disclose the existence of the hamlets, realizing no doubt, that they would be made to clean them. All hamlets seen were in a shocking state of disrepair.

#### MISSIONS

The only Mission in the area is the Catholic Mission. Only one missionary is in constant residence in the area; Fr. C. Wand, who has his headquarters at KAMBOT, and attends to the spiritual needs

MISSIONS Cont.

of the Keram river natives. Fr. G.J. Meyers, of Angoram, attends to the Grass Country proper, while Fr. J. Kovac is in charge of the Pora-Pora and Banaro natives. Fr. Kovac operates from Marianberg.

CENSUS

census  
The ~~XXXX~~ totals in the Pora-Pora and Banaro show a considerable increase. This is mainly due to new names being included. Disregarding such increases, the population does not show any great increase, as is the case in the Grass Country.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The appointment of Luluai and Tul-tul is not a sought after position in these sub-divisions, and consequently most officials are not very effective. In a few cases Tul-tuls and even Luluais had taken "time off" and gone out to work without first informing the A.D.O. ANGORAM.

In the Grass country, the desire to have some hold on Government Officers was shown in each village, without exception, by the offering of women for the night.

The position of Medical Tul-tul is greatly sought after. It carries the required prestige but, so far as any I saw, no duties, onerous or otherwise.



ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No 1 of 1954-55

APPENDIX "A"

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

The general health in these census sub-divisions is fair. Many were attending the aidposts which perhaps gave this officer a better impression than is actually the case.

Dysentery and pneumonia seem to be the main complaints and between them account for most of the deaths. All kinds of small sores are of course prevalent, but although not treated immediately are usually caught before too much damage has been done.

In the Pora-Pora and Banaro divisions the infant mortality rate is very high. The figures show 30%, but as these are based largely on pregnancies observed four years ago the real figure will be much higher. Between 50 and 60% is probably nearer a true mark. This figure contrasts with the evident good health of all new babies observed.

These people are fortunate in the number of aidposts handy to them, few places being more than one days journey from one or other of these. In all villages the people were urged to make maximum use of the existing facilities.

N.M.O. YAMARI accompanied the Patrol and carried out his duties in an efficient manner.

*Berry A. Ryan*

BERRY A. RYAN. C.P.O.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No 1 of 1954-55

APPENDIX "B"

POLICE

The three Constables accompanying the patrol performed their duties well under the able direction of L/Cpl. KIPMANGOWI.

54183	L/Cpl.	KIPMANGOWI	An able and efficient N.C.O.
1977	Const.	WUNSKIN	An able policeman whose accurate local knowledge proved very helpful.
6379	Const.	GATSIA	Intelligent and trustworthy. A trifle heavy handed at times.
<del>544</del> 6950	Const	AIMAHAI	Has not the quick uptake of the previous men, but is reliable and a hard worker.

At different stages all the detachment reported sick, but only Const AIMAHAI sufficiently so to ~~be~~ warrant return to ANGORAM.

*Barry A. Ryan*  
Barry A. RYAN. C.P.O.



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954

G.P., Papua—1047/12.47

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS								MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District			Govt.		Mission			Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Children bearing age
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
				10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45																														
<b>LOWER SEPIK RIVER AND COAST</b>																																					
BIEN	11/5/54	12	12	1	2							3	7	1		2	2			1		12	1	1		15	55	9	41	2	41	2	29	35	51	51	187
MAROK	11/5/54	2										1	1			1	1			1		4	1	2		3	16	2	14	1	14		10	7	11	15	51
NGARIN	11/5/54	1				1						1	3			1						6		3		2	15	50	10	1	6	5	12	13	45		
WONGANNOI	12/5/54	2	3	1								2	1			2						7				2	11	3	16	1	16	1	5	6	12	17	47
WONGANNOI	12/5/54	5	2									1	1			3						1				4	12	4	11	1	11	2	15	8	14	12	48
WATAM	14/5/54	12	8	6	1		1		1			5	1				5			4	1	1		7	36	3	36	1	36	2	19	17	37	41	120		
KOPAK	15/5/54	5	5	1		3	1					1	1	1	2	1	1			3		3				2	28	9	20	1	20	2	10	22	25	20	84
		36	31	8	4		5	1				14	14	2	3	10	1	7	3	37	3	10				41	173	30	158	8	158		92	160	168	169	582
<b>PORA-PURA AND BANARO</b>																																					
TARANGI	18/5/54	10	11	1								2	1			3	5					9		2		8	50	9	32	1	32	3	25	22	43	35	136
JENPE	18/5/54	7	12	1			1					1	3			8	9					9		2		10	28	8	25	1	25	3	22	22	20	27	102
PSAU	20/5/54	4	3	1		1						2				2	4					5				4	29	5	22	1	22	3	19	17	24	23	88
BWAI	20/5/54	6	2	1	1							2	5				2	4				4				7	15	6	15	2	15	3	17	15	11	18	63
ERONGN	21/5/54	6	3	2	2							1	1			5	7	1				5				3	16	2	13		13	2	10	8	11	14	48
GWDIA	21/5/54	7	10	3	4		1			1	5	2				3	2	8				13				2	29	10	24	1	24	3	20	25	17	25	100
MANNONG	22/5/54	9	14	4	7							6	8			2	1					19				16	37	19	35	3	35	4	27	35	18	38	137
AIORA	24/5/54	13	6	8	1	1	1					1	5	2		1	1	5	1			8				19	31	11	29	2	29	4	35	19	24	30	116



















TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. ANG. 2. of 1954-55.

Patrol Conducted by G.R.G. Wearne, Asst. District Officer.

Area Patrolled SEPIK RIVER + Angoram to Ambunti

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1 (return only)

Natives 2 Constables

Duration—From 24/ 8 /1954 to 31/ 8 /1954

Number of Days 8

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1./ 3./1954.

Medical - / - /19

Map Reference BOGIA and AMBUNTI Strat. Series 1 mile to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol Routine inspection of native affairs and the revision of  
TIMBUNKI census

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND 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 ... £.....

Amount  
Returned  
to Store



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F	M	F	M
8	3		

30-II-245

30th September, 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
HEMAK.

Patrol Report No. 2 of 1954/5 - ANGORAN

The receipt of the above-mentioned Report submitted by Mr. G. R. G. Neave, Assistant District Officer, regarding his Patrol from Angoran to Ambuti, is acknowledged.

The more intensive work being carried out in recent months at villages on this section of the Sepik river has, as is usually the case, resulted in an improvement in the appearance and cleanliness of many of the villages and in the conduct of the inhabitants. There is, however, much still to be done and as you mention this area will need consistent patrolling from now on to consolidate this improved state of affairs and ensure that instructions given at those villages where conditions are still unsatisfactory, KINJABE, KAMRINDO and WAGENDO, are carried out.

I am glad to note in the paragraph on 'Agriculture' the activity that has taken place in planting up large areas with yams and other foodstuffs. The awakening interest of these people in agricultural development should be encouraged and fostered in every practicable way.

*Handwritten:* 30/9/54

*Signature:* A.A. Roberts  
Director.

Popul



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/11/54



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. WEM P.R. No. 2/54-55  
Angoram/317

District Headquarters,  
Sepik District,  
WEMAK. 24th September, 1954

The Director,  
Department of District Service & Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No. 2/54-55 - ANGORAM

Forwarded for your information please.

Mr. Wearne's comments under heading 'Introduction' 29th August is misleading. The Director gave no instructions with regard to census revision; the direction came from me to cover the situation known to exist at Timbukke. Previous recent correspondence finalises this.

Mr. Wearne speaks rather scathingly of his village officials and the state of certain villages. The remarks are no doubt correct, but obviously the remedy is with him. Angoram staff situation should now enable almost continuous patrols by experienced officers until Mr. Wearne goes on leave in January, 1955.

Under heading "Census" Mr. Wearne again mentions the direction to revise the Timbukke census given by the Director of District Services. This was my instruction as already mentioned previously.

Crime and disputes on the River continue to prevail but are gradually coming under control.

The Japanaut murders were first uncovered by me on my first journey down the Sepik River in February of this year. At the recent sitting of the Supreme Court one accused was sentenced to death for implication in the crimes. Further investigations are being made following information received subsequent to the conviction mentioned.

The River needs constant patrolling for the next two years to bring it back to standard at least.

Recruiting and the suggested restriction and closure of areas have been dealt with in a separate memo, already forwarded.

Mr. Wearne is at present on patrol in the Marienberg, lower Sepik area, while Mr. Ryan is operating out of Timbukke.

(S. Elliott-Smith)  
District Commissioner.

Copy to: The Assistant District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
ANGORAM.

SE-S/LJM



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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No.2 of 1954/55

Officer conducting : G.R.G.Wearne, A.D.O.

Area visited : SEPIK RIVER.

Duration - Commenced : 24 August 1954  
- Concluded : 31 August 1954  
- No. of days : Eight (8)

Personnel - European : N.J.Grant, Cadet Patrol Officer  
(part time only)  
- Native : 2 Constables.

Objects of the Patrol : Routine inspection of native affairs  
Revision of TIMBUNKI census.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No.2 of 1954/55

INTRODUCTION

This patrol covered almost the same area west of ANGORAM as was traversed in the course of Angoram Patrol No.1 of 1953/54. Consequently, it can be considered as a 'follow-up' patrol of the main river villages.

- 24 August : Leaving ANGORAM Station at 0245 hours MV "MALA" proceeded upstream to TIMBUNKI, calling at YUERIMA, KANDUANAM, TAMBUNAM, WOMBUN and KRINJAMBI en route to advise natives of either those or hinterland villages that I wished to interview them on my return. Reaching TIMBUNKI at 1620 hours, drugs and stores for the Department of Public Health were discharged and camp made for the night.
- 25 August : Quitting TIMBUNKI at 0350 hours, we continued our passage calling at MINDIMBIT, KANGANAMAN, YENTCHAN, KOROGO, JAPANAUT and JAPANDEI, either to disembark passengers and/or the same reason as calls were made at villages yesterday. AMBUNTI Station was reached at 2045 hours.
- 26 August : Discharged cargo and discussed affairs in general with the Officer-in-Charge.
- 27 August : "MALA" departed from AMBUNTI at 0805 hours and proceeded to AVATIP. Between AVATIP and JAPANDEI, the vessel broke down and temporary repairs were effected. Further repairs were necessary before leaving YAM-ANUMBO to go to JAPANAUT and on to KOROGO and SUAPMERI where we stayed overnight. Cadet Patrol Officer N.J. Grant joined the "MALA" at AMBUNTI.
- 28 August : Further mechanical trouble delayed the departure of the "MALA" until 0845 hours from SUAPMERI. Visits were made to INDALJ, YENTCHAN, KANGANAMAN, MAGAMBO and KAMINDIMBIT before reaching MINDIMBIT. A Court for Native Affairs was held at MAGAMBO.
- 29 August : The short trip to TIMBUNKI was made quickly and I immediately began the census revision of that village in accordance with the Director's instructions. Four cases were dealt with at sittings of the Court for Native Affairs at MINDIMBIT.
- 30 August : Sailing from TIMBUNKI at 0640 hours, visits were made to WOMBUN, TAMBUNAM, KANDUANAM, KRINJAMBI, KAMBRINDO and YUERIMA before tying up at MOIM. A sitting of the Court for Native Affairs was held at KANDUANAM to hear three cases.
- 31 August : Leaving MOIM at 0835 hours, we continued to visit all villages on the river and called at TAMBALI, MAGENDO and ANGORAM before reaching the station at 1300 hours.

-----ooOoo-----

VILLAGES

In March of this year, all villages were experiencing



the effects of the concluding 'wet' season. During this patrol, the villages were inspected in what might be called the closing stages of the 'dry' season. In some respects, the resultant comparison might be considered unfair. But in many respects, conditions now prevailing enabled me to inspect the villages under relatively normal standards.

Overall, the villages were found to be quite neat and clean, thus providing a striking contrast with the state in which I found them six months ago. As might well be expected, there were exceptions to this generalization. Of these KRINJAMBI was by far the worst. I attributed its grossly unkempt state to the lackadaisical attitude of the Luluai and the obvious disinterest of the Tultui who does not even reside in the village. The only new work undertaken since my last visit was the erection of six latrines. These are most certainly new. The scrub surrounding the village was full of refuse of all types as well as a liberal proportion of faeces. The old latrines which had been replaced were exposed, unsealed pits - a fly's paradise.

KAMBRINDO was not quite the same horrible mess, but far from satisfactory nonetheless. Again, I feel that the officials are at fault. Housing, which was and still is on a par with that at KRINJAMBI, has not been improved one iota and general village sanitation is about as low as the Sepik River now is after four virtually rainless months. Some improvements were carried out under close supervision.

The same conditions were found at MAGENDO.

Elsewhere on the river, villages were clean and tidy and there was visible evidence that steps had been taken to keep the village site clean when seasonal conditions permit.

Repairs to housing, ordered during my last patrol, have been delayed by the 'dry' season. In the majority of cases, if not all, materials are obtainable only from long distances and I accepted this reason for the lack of work done. With the onset of the 'wet' season, these materials will be more easily transported.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS

I think that some improvement, even though only slight, can be observed amongst officials in the villages, generally speaking. However, it does not necessarily follow that I was impressed with them. Their overall education in responsibility and control seems to be sorely incomplete, but it should now improve since patrols are moving amongst the villages with greater regularity.

The officials at KRINJAMBI, KAMBRINDO and MAGENDO were severely reprimanded for their lack of work and warned finally to show an improvement. Finding replacements of a suitable calibre for them may be difficult if it becomes necessary to remove them from office.

#### AGRICULTURE

The dependence of the people upon sago is nearing its conclusion for the season. Large garden areas have been planted and are beginning to bear. On the banks of the Sepik itself, large areas of yams were observed, whilst in the villages themselves was seen a wide variety of crops.



The opportunity was taken to distribute maize seed in all villages from supplies received for that purpose. In many villages, the distribution was most welcomed by the people who asked for a supply of seeds of all types of crops. It would be greatly appreciated if supplies could be made available.

These people are becoming increasingly interested in agricultural development and every encouragement should be given them. For example, at MOIM, there is a plot of peanuts covering an area of about one square chain. Enquiry revealed that the original seed came from a native constable stationed at BOGIA. The people were very proud of this small plot and my advice that the first crop should be used for seed purposes only drew forth the information that such was their intention from the beginning.

#### CENSUS

A revision of the census at TIMBUNKI only was made on the instructions of the Director of District Services.

#### COURTS

The undermentioned cases were dealt with in sittings of the Court for Native Affairs. All sentences are being served in ANGORAM.

<u>Sitting.</u>	<u>Contra.</u>	<u>Date.</u>	<u>Sentence.</u>
MAGAMBO	NAR 83/d	28.8.	6 mths.
MINDIMBIT	NAR 84/2	29.8.	6 mths.
MINDIMBIT	NAR 84/2	29.8.	6 mths.
MINDIMBIT	NAR 84/2	29.8.	6 mths.
MINDIMBIT	NAR 84/2	29.8.	6 mths.
KANDUANAM	NAR 83/d	30.8.	3 mths.
KANDUANAM	NAR 83/a	30.8.	4 mths.
KANDUANAM	NAR 83/a	30.8.	4 mths.

#### NATIVE COMPLAINTS

Only a few complaints were received from the people during the course of the patrol. Of them, four resulted in charges being laid in the Court for Native Affairs.

The majority of matters investigated had originated in other districts. None of them were at all serious and amounted, in the main, to little more than questions of welfare or of the whereabouts of natives. The results of these enquiries have been forwarded to the relevant stations for their information.

Land ownership continues to be the principal matter of contention. Such disputes seem to be rarely between individuals but invariably between communities. Unfortunately, the same complaint is raised by the last aggrieved party on each occasion an officer - and more especially a new officer - visits the area.

At MAGAMBO, where I was the seventh successive officer to rule in favour of the KANGANAMAN people against MALINGEI, I found that my last decision had been ignored completely by the MALINGEI people who had gone so



far as to approach and embroil the Seventh Day Adventist Mission in the dispute.

Again, at INDABU, a dispute has arisen between SUAPMERI and that section of the PALEMBEI community which has migrated to and occupied INDABU. I am confident that this matter may not have been raised had a European not attempted to purchase ground from the occupants a few years ago, without making application for the ground through the proper channels.

#### NATIVE LABOUR

The census revision of TIMBUNKI shows that 50% of all male adults were absent, either at work within or without the district in 1951. The percentage is now almost 60. The percentage of absentees among the labour potential has risen from 50% in 1951 to almost 70% now.

The increased absenteeism is best observed in the following comparative table.

Census.	Absent.	Potential 16 - 45	% age Absent	Total Males	% age Absent
1946	9	86		67	13.4
1947	10			72	13.8
1951	44	86	51.1	94	46.8
1954	72	103	69.9	126	57.1

This table is compiled from the four sets of figures available.

In the light of this percentage of absentees, and despite the population increase (which is predominantly natural during the past three years), I recommend that the village be closed to recruiting completely and that natives at present absent therefrom should be repatriated before recruiting can be resumed.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS

This was the fourth visit in seven months to most of the villages inspected on this patrol. As a result of this preponderant attention, I feel quite certain that the situation generally has improved considerably.

The recent solution of the murders at JAPANAUT and at TIMBUNKI have undoubtedly had a very sobering effect. It is possible that further action will be necessary following information recently received by the Officer-in-Charge at AMBUNTI arising from the trial of the JAPANAUT murderer. This matter is to be investigated by him and I think that such action will have an even more sobering effect.

From ANGORAM village, I learned of another allegedly outstanding murder which dates back to 1942-1943. Investigations have already commenced and I hope to report the details of it in separate correspondence in the near future.

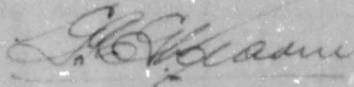
As I wrote in my earlier report on the river

"the reports of December and January last were indeed very gloomy but, ....., I feel that the gloom has been lifted and will eventually be cleared."



CONCLUSION

This was again only a short patrol, but I feel that it will prove to be as successful as each of the other three visits by officers since February have been.



Asst. District Officer.

APPENDIX "A"REPORT ON NATIVE CONSTABULARYReg. No. 6473 Constable LOU

A keen and particularly conscientious man. He lacks slightly in command, but this will improve with further opportunity and experience. At all times, of courteous demeanour and neat appearance. Conduct was very good.

Reg. No. 7291 Constable KASUP

A very keen constable despite a tendency to appear unimpressive and rather dull. On occasions he is somewhat lax about his appearance. Conduct was very good.



Asst. District Officer.















Amount  
Returned  
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAFUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (ANGORAW S/D.) Report No. ANG.3 of 1954/55

Patrol Conducted by G.R.G. Wearne, Asst. District Officer

Area Patrolled MARLENBERG HILLS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Four (4) Constables.

Duration—From 9/9/1954 to 23/9/1954

Number of Days Fifteen (15)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services -/11/1952

Medical -/8/1954

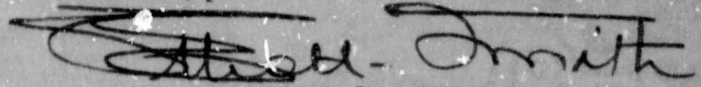
Map Reference Map attached.

Objects of Patrol 1. Census revision

2. Routine administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

  
District Commissioner

28/9/1954

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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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



30-II-246

6th October, 1954.

The District Commissioner,  
 Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

Patrol Report ANGORAM No. 3 of 1954/55

The above-mentioned Report submitted by Mr. G. R. G. Weerne, Assistant District Officer, Angoran sub-District, concerning his Patrol of the Marlenberg census sub-division, is acknowledged.

Mr. Weerne had made an effective Patrol of this area which should benefit considerably from his visit. I found his Report most interesting and am pleased with the up-trend of such needed patrolling in this sub-District in recent months.

The patrol commenced in the late afternoon on a tractor and trailer, times are beginning to change at Angoran.

I hope success will attend the efforts to have vehicular roads constructed through the countryside which one day might link Wewak and Angoran. They are the prerequisite to real progress and development of backward areas.

The plan to assist interested natives to make a start in a small way in producing vegetables and peanuts, which are surplus to their own requirements, for sale locally, would seem sound and practical. If successful it could lead to bigger things, and as natives from other nearby areas will be watching the result of these efforts, it could also lead to a quickening of interest and co-operation over a much wider field.

*Handwritten:* P/A 100 b/10

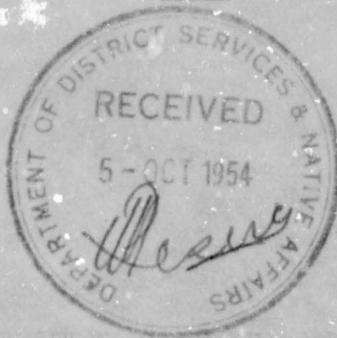
*Handwritten signature:* A. A. Roberts  
 Director.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/11/54



In Reply  
Please Quote  
WEN PR. No. 3/54-55/ANGORAM/  
No. 226/354

District Headquarters,  
Sepik District,  
WENAK.

29th September, 1954.

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
& Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3/54-55  
ANGORAM SEPIK DISTRICT.

For your information please.

Mr. Wearne, in his usual style has submitted quite an interesting report of this routine patrol.

It will be noted that the area was last patrolled two years ago.

As in most settled parts of the Sepik District interest is strong on road and what is commonly called "business". My priority, as a prerequisite to advancement, is roads.

The final paragraph of the Report makes interesting reading - no doubt something is already known of this substance.

(S. Elliott-Smith)  
District Commissioner.

Copy to:  
Assistant District Officer,  
ANGORAM



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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No.3 of 1954/55

Officer Conducting	G.R.G.Wearne, A.D.O.
Area Visited	MARIENBERG HILLS.
Duration - Commenced	9 September 1954
Concluded	23 September 1954
No. of Days	15
Personnel - European	Nil
Native	Four (4) Constables
Objects of Patrol	1. Census revision 2. Routine Administration.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No.3 of 1954/55

The area comprising the MARIENBERG Census Sub-division lies between the SEPIK RIVER and the north coast and embraces the hills forming the eastern extremity of the PRINCE ALEXANDER MOUNTAINS. Its northern boundary is the coastal plains of the MURIK LAKES Census Sub-division and its southern boundary is the riverain plains of the LOWER SEPIK Census Sub-division.

Covering slightly less than 200 square miles of land, the terrain in the MARIENBERG HILLS is, speaking generally, best described as being easy. Normally undulating, there are no large topographical features which dominate the area. As a consequence, mobility can be quick, even the vegetation presenting no obstacles as it is, generally, only lightly timbered with a proportion of grasslands in the east.

The location of the villages divides the area into two sections - the west and the east. These are virtually separate entities, each with a similar number of villages and approximately the same population.

Approximately half of the area is Administration owned, and is the subject of timber leases to operators at ANGORAM and MARIENBERG. Nevertheless, native rights appear to have been allowed to continue. In this respect, it is, perhaps, unfortunate that the natives still consider themselves to be the owners of the alienated land.

DIARY

- 9 September. The departure of the patrol from ANGORAM in the late afternoon is probably unique in the station's annals in that the station tractor and trailer transported personnel and equipment to GAVIEN.
- 10 September. At GAVIEN, attending to routine administration and census revision.
- 11 September. Leaving GAVIEN at 0600 hours, the patrol moved across undulating country transversed by several small water channels and, after 5½ hours' walking, arrived at ARIAPAN, where routine administration and census revision occupied the afternoon.
- 12 September. Prior to leaving ARIAPAN, I carried out an inspection of a small but excellent crop of peanuts belonging to WASKURIN which village was reached thirty minutes' walk from ARIAPAN. Routine administration and census revision were attended to.
- 13 September. The patrol moved off at 0700 hours for the twenty minutes' walk from WASKURIN to BOIG where the balance of the day was given to routine administration and census revision.
- 14 September. From BOIG, the patrol moved quickly to the village of KASIMAN in thirty minutes and attended to its normal functions.
- 15 September. Quitting KASIMAN at 0640 hours, we entered the TEBEBU Census Sub-division of the WEWAK Sub-district to reach ZIS in 75 minutes. The purpose of this visit was to inspect the road potential, but the opportunity was taken to revise the census and carry out routine administration.



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16 September. Leaving KIS in heavy rain at 0800 hours, the patrol traversed an alternate route to BOIG and continued on to WASKURIN in heavier rain. Discussions were held with representatives of ARIAPAN, WASKURIN, BOIG and KASIMAN concerning the introduction of cash-cropping and satisfactory results were the outcome.

17 September. Using an abandoned road which had been partly cleared for the patrol, we left WASKURIN and proceeded to MANSEP via 'old' GAVIEN (now abandoned) in four hours. The census was revised and attention was given to routine administration.

18 September. Two cases were dealt with at a sitting of the Court for Native Affairs at MANSEP before we proceeded to MASAN. Constable MATONG escorted two prisoners to ANGORAM and, from MASAN, Constable GARI was sent ahead to BONAM, SUK and MANGAN to arrange temporary accommodation for the patrol on its subsequent arrival at each village.

19 September. Being Sunday, the day was observed at MASAN by attending to general clerical aspects of the patrol.

20 September. Moving from MASAN, the patrol passed and inspected the hamlet of ATABU en route BONAM, where routine duties were performed during the balance of the day. Light rain fell throughout the day.

21 September. From BONAM, the patrol continued its way to SUK which was reached via MARIENBERG in quick time over easy-going terrain. Census was revised and the village inspected.

22 September. From SUK, the patrol moved the short distance to MANGAN where the census was revised and routine administration carried out. A visit was paid to MARIENBERG Mission Station to discuss timber matters on behalf of the natives.

23 September. Leaving MANGAN at 0520, the patrol passed through MARIENBERG Mission Station on its way to MAMBEL which was reached in 3 hours 25 minutes. A pause was made whilst the census was revised and routine duties effected. The party left MAMBEL at 1300 hours and concluded when ANGORAM Station was reached after almost 5 hours' walking from MAMBEL.

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REST HOUSES

Neither the rest house nor the police barracks in any of the villages were pretentious affairs but all were quite adequate for the purpose they serve. Each was in a good state of repair and was neat and tidy, with the exception of that at MANSEP where repairs were necessary to the house and barracks before we took occupancy.

No such buildings had been erected at either BONAM, SUK or MANGAN and temporary structures were made in each village for the patrol. A suggestion that each village provide more permanent accommodation was acceptable to the people and such may well be expected by the next patrol.



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ROADS

Very close attention was paid to the roads throughout the area in view of the fact that a majority of the people are showing an increasing interest in agricultural expansion.

At present, only fair quality foot tracks exist between each village. If the natives' agricultural proposals expand as it is hoped, such tracks will become grossly inadequate. My suggestion that roads capable of taking vehicular traffic be constructed was readily accepted by the people. The introduction of such roads will, initially, enable us to pay quick visits to the villages to help them in their developmental schemes. This point was realized and, I think, appreciated, especially in the western sector where interest seemed to be more alive.

From ANGORAM, there is already in existence a road, about five miles long, used by motor traffic, primarily to bring in logs to the sawmill. In parts, however, it is overgrown with kunai and its whole surface is pot-holed.

Work on the rehabilitation of this road is already being undertaken by station labour and by the GAVIEN people, who will extend its length towards ARIAPAN. The terrain is such that no major obstacles have to be overcome. The half dozen or so small water channels can be very easily bridged or culverted. Some extra work will be necessary between ARIAPAN and WASKURIN where the terrain is the hilliest in the area. However, bench-cutting will overcome the difficulties thus presented.

The main object of the visit to KIS in the WEWAK Sub-district was to inspect the road potential. It was soon realized that a road capable of carrying vehicular traffic from KASIMAN would be impracticable, if not impossible. The greater portion of its length is through the low-lying swamps of the coastal plains and, during the wet season, is under water. In fact, after only four hours of rain, this section was partially submerged on 16 September.

At KIS, I learned that official approval had not been withheld in WEWAK for the natives themselves to construct a motor road from that headquarters along the foothills of the PRINCE ALEXANDER MOUNTAINS to KASIMAN. If this project is completed and that from ANGORAM is also completed, it is not outside the realm of possibility that a road link will be enjoyed between ANGORAM and WEWAK.

Amongst the villages in the eastern sector, the foot tracks were, generally, in a much better condition than those in the west. With the terrain as equally undulating as, if not noreso than, in the west, the matter of road construction presents practically no problems whatever. However, the idea of a motor road to this area was met with much more reserve - one cannot call it reticence. Nevertheless, the work will be undertaken and I foresee a link here between ANGORAM and MARIENBERG which will be reached either direct or via all villages.

When completed, these motor roads will serve a dual purpose. They will, initially, assist the Administration in maintaining a close supervision over the developmental projects now in an embryonic state, and, ultimately, enable the natives to develop their own transport. although such might be a particularly long range outlook.



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### VILLAGES

Overall, the condition of each village visited was quite satisfactory. Some of the villages are grassed which is ideal for better conditions than prevail in those villages having only bare earth.

In each village, much attention is being given to housing. Quite a number of new buildings are in the course of erection and repairs are being effected to others which are deteriorating. This activity, although a natural one for this time of the year, is indeed pleasing.

At GAVIEN, it was noticed that an increasing use is being made of scrap ends of timber collected from sawmills at ANGORAM. This is in itself a commendable step forward and one which could be encouraged.

WASKURIN is astride a long and narrow ridge. It is well laid out, with all houses along one side of the ridge. They are spacious structures although dark and badly ventilated - a not uncommon characteristic.

BOIG in the throes of being rebuilt on a better site, close to the present one and adjacent to the new rest house. This could, with attention, be made a model village.

Similarly at SUK and at MANGAN, the people are rebuilding on new sites. They are abandoning the present location in scrub and moving into open grassland adjacent thereto. The houses are neatly aligned and these villages could easily be the best in the entire sub-district.

The cemetery at KASIMAN and the fact that the village area at MANSEP was grassed were the only redeeming features of those two villages. Of the two the latter is the worse. Housing was in a shockingly deplorable state and, as at KASIMAN, general instructions for rebuilding or repair, as the individual case warranted, were issued.

The cemeteries adjoining each village were found to be neat and well kept. Instructions were issued to several villages to fill in the depressions caused by sunken graves. The only village without a cemetery was BONAM - "no one has died" being the excuse tendered.

### AGRICULTURE

The dry season is nearing its close. Throughout the area, new gardens are being cleared and were seen to be in varying stages of being planted. Every encouragement was given the people to expand their subsistence agricultural holdings. Garden produce, however, conforms to a regular pattern everywhere. Sage is essentially the staple diet. The other main crops include taro, yams, kaukau, and mami. In addition, sugar, cabbage, tomatoes, pawpaws, bananas, eschallots, tapioc, cucumber and pineapples are available in limited quantities. In no instance was there any indication of any shortage of food.

Some of the villages have small areas of peanuts under cultivation. In each case, the bushes were well formed and show definite promise of producing a good quality nut.

It is around the basic subsistence crops and the cultivation of peanuts that the agricultural interest of the natives revolves when mention is made of a developmental plan. The response to any suggestions concerning expansion of their agricultural activities was pleasing and certainly not forced.



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In the western sector, the four villages of ARIAPAN, WASKURIN, BOIG and KASIMAN resolved, amongst themselves, to form a group to co-ordinate their expansionist activities. On my second visit to WASKURIN, I presided over a meeting of an assembly of natives representing these four villages. Much discussion took place between them, although I have no doubts that the topics had previously been discussed at length under less formal circumstances. The upshot of the meeting was that the natives resolved to go ahead with the project, which would have two principal objectives -

- a. the development of the agricultural pursuits of the community; and
- b. the introduction and development of cash-cropping.

The first of these is to be achieved by increasing the area now under the cultivation of existing crops and by the introduction of new crops. The second objective is to be achieved, initially on a small scale, by the sale of their produce to the Administration and to private employers in ANGORAM. With increased production, the scope of this phase can be enlarged.

It was decided by this group that the crops which should be given first consideration should be kaukau, taro, corn, beans, cucumbers, cabbage and eschallots. Thus they would cater for native and European demands. It was also determined that peanuts should be grown as a new crop.

Coffee could possibly be introduced but this crop is to be the subject of separate enquiries. If its introduction is possible, then the scheme would take on a more long range trend than is anticipated at the moment.

In the eastern sector, the native mind has been working along similar lines but, perhaps, not on the same large group scale. The natives at MASAN and BONAM plan to form a group to produce their existing subsistence crops in the first instance and to introduce peanuts as a new crop in due course. These people are fortunate in having a migrant from MOVIAMI (KBEREMA Sub-district, Papua) living with them. He is of superior intelligence and should prove a definite asset.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

The migrant living with MASAN and the hamlet thereof, ATABU, is introducing the manufacture of cane furniture into the community. The sample work shown me was of very high standard and his work is to receive every encouragement. Already he has several pupils amongst the younger men who seem particularly keen to learn the work. It is quite feasible that this newly acquired industry will expand and, for as long as the standard set in the sample is maintained, these people should be assured of a fairly constant market as they wish to make the manufacture of cane furniture a commercial undertaking. To date, activities are limited to chairs but they will, I feel, expand as the natives gain confidence and knowledge.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The native situation throughout the area is most satisfying. The fact that the people have not been visited by a District Services' patrol for two years can be partially ignored as all villages are within easy access of the station at ANGORAM, and visits there by members of the different communities are a common feature now that the native market is functioning on a permanent basis.



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That minor disputes are being settled by village officials and village elders is significant in that the people are retaining, or perhaps regaining, the autonomy they enjoyed before culture contact. With the development and improvement of education, this aspect of their life can be used most advantageously when they are sufficiently mature to have their own councils. They are, however, far from ready for the introduction of this step yet.

Their main interest at the present time is to enter a field of commerce. This interest has been fostered since the inauguration of the weekly market at ANGORAM. I have continually advocated an expansion of the agricultural activities of the people to enable them to sell their produce on a guaranteed market and so reap some pecuniary profit whereby they can improve their lot. Now that cash-cropping is making itself evident by the formation of groups as outlined above (see "Agriculture"), it would seem that the natives are beginning to assert themselves in a direction which is peculiarly beneficial to them. They are essentially agriculturalists and they obviously propose a continuation of this natural occupation on a larger scale.

Whilst current interest is most decidedly focussed on agricultural development, the people are not blind to the fact that improved communications are an almost natural corollary. Each group with whom I spoke fully appreciated the fact and was eager to co-ordinate the two developments, although their inclination towards agricultural development was the greater.

In the western sector of the area, in order to achieve a successful beginning for their developmental plans, the people decided to form two committees, each of four men representing each village in the group. One committee is to be the Garden Committee; the other the Road Committee. The function of each is to organize and supervise the respective work for which they are appointed. I stressed the necessity for each committee to maintain the closest liaison with each other and to co-ordinate their activities in respect of the use of manpower. In addition, each village is to nominate one native to be trained in the elementary principles necessary for the successful management of their venture.

Similar arrangements have been made in the eastern sector where agricultural development is to be undertaken as an economic measure.

That the natives themselves are keenly interested in these schemes is beyond all doubt. These are the first ventures to be undertaken in the ANGORAM Sub-district where an approach has been made to the Administration for guidance. That they will look to us for continued guidance is unquestioned. We have already committed ourselves and a very live question now is "Shall we fail the trust of the people?" The answer must be emphatically "No."

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Remarkably few of the village officials impressed me, yet the majority appear to be performing their functions satisfactorily. I observed a growing tendency for officials and village elders to adopt the role of adjudicators or mediators in disputes. Such is an encouraging sign and may augur well for the future establishment of councils. However, their activities at present should be watched carefully to ensure that none exceed their authority.



Those few officials whose villages were not up to the general standard expected were reprimanded and instructed to mend their ways. This was particularly the case at KASIMAN and MANSEP. At the former, Luluai SAGAB, aged and infirm, sought permission to retire on those grounds. Native LAMBE was appointed, subject to the Director's approval which is recommended, in his stead. Under SAGAB, all power seemed to be wielded by Tultul WIARA who talks on the slightest provocation, has an ingratiating manner and is not, in my opinion, a completely savoury character. He seems to have exercised an almost totalitarian control which no one seemed prepared to oppose. As the representative of the people, he is, or should be, the spokesman for them. Instead, I suspect that, in saying what he does, he speaks his own viewpoint and not that of his people. Medical Tultul KANALU appears lackadaisical and completely disinterested. I doubt whether he has given any treatments whatever since Mr. Byron's medical patrol last month, and his attention to village hygiene and sanitation is sadly lacking.

At MANSEP, the Luluai and Tultul are each a disgrace to the office they hold. Neither seems particularly interested and each adopts a 'couldn't care less' attitude. The Luluai, whose duties include the maintenance of law and order, was gaoled for failing to comply with an instruction regarding the destruction of a diseased dog. His attitude on hearing his sentence was as though he had been nonoured.

#### CENSUS

The last census patrol was carried out by Cadet Patrol Officer Gauci in November 1952. Before revising the census at each village this time, it was necessary to correct his final summary, so that an accurate reconciliation could be reached. The amended total figures for each village are -

Village.	Stated Total.	Corrected Total
GAVIEN	61	61
ARIAPAN	38	35
WASKURIN	85	85
BOIG	52	53
KASIMAN	91	101
MANSEP	111	114
MASAN	84	86
BONAM	41	42
SUK	41	41
MANGAN	82	84
MAMBEL	65	63
Grand Total	751	765

In the two years since the last census, there has been an overall increase of 41, accounted for as follows -

1.	Total births	50	
	Total immigrations	<u>25</u>	75
2.	Total deaths	16	
	Total emigrations	<u>18</u>	34
3.	Excess of 1. over 2.		41.

Disregarding the migrations, the excess of births over deaths is demographically satisfying, as is the absence of deaths amongst children below the age of one year. However, the rate of reproduction is only 1.5 approximately per adult



male and female. This rather belies the average family size of 3.9.

#### COURTS FOR NATIVE AFFAIRS

Only two cases were determined in the Court for Native Affairs. Both cases were heard at MANSEP and each involved the contravention of Regulation 99 of the Native Administration Regulations, 1924. The sentence in each case was one month in hard labour at ANGORAM.

#### COMPLAINTS

One complaint only was lodged with the patrol. That was at MASAN where a marital matter, brought forward by the offending party, was mediated.

I attribute this small number of complaints to the actions of the village officials in determining minor troubles without resorting to either the office or officers. As I have said above, this is a commendable practice but one which may need supervision. Consequently, I suggest that in future, to ensure that no injustice has been done, village officials and elders be asked for a summary of disputes settled and of the decisions given in each case. I put this policy into effect in the latter half of the patrol only and was advised of seven disputes settled in this manner. In each, the decision was quite just.

#### NATIVE LABOUR

None of the villages visited are adversely affected by recruitment. MAMBEL, MANSEP and KASIMAN have the highest per centage of absenteeism, the degree of which in each village is summarized in the subtended table. It is not necessary to impose recruiting restrictions in these villages.

Village.	Absent.	Labour Potential.	%age Absent	Adult Males.	%age Absent.
GAVIEN	4	18	22.2	19	21.0
ARIAPAN	1	8	12.5	10	10.0
WASKURIN	4	18	22.2	20	20.0
BOIG	3	15	20.0	19	15.7
KASIMAN	9	26	34.6	34	26.4
MANSEP	11	31	35.5	40	27.5
MASAN	4	25	16.0	32	12.5
BONAM	1	9	11.1	12	8.3
SUK	3	10	30.0	14	21.4
MANGAN	1	18	5.1	20	5.0
MAMBEL	7	17	41.1	23	30.4
Total	48	195	24.6	248	19.3

#### CARRIERS

The patrol was transported by village natives on a day by day basis. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining sufficient carriers. In all 264 natives were used as carriers by the patrol on the 12 days of actual movement. These figures represent an average of 22 carriers per diem. They were employed for a total of 541.06 manhours of portage, a daily average of 2.05 manhours per capita per diem.

#### MISSIONS

The Society of the Divine Word is the sole mission organization operating in the area patrolled. Mission stations



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are located at MARIENBERG and at ANGORAM whilst native catechists are stationed at WASKURIN and KASIMAN.

EDUCATION

Native education is carried out by the mission at MARIENBERG only. The catechists at WASKURIN and KASIMAN provide very elementary education for the children but declared a 'public holiday' whilst the patrol was in the area.

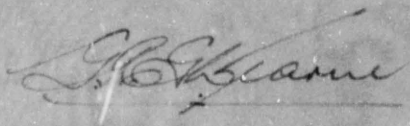
From MANGAN, nineteen natives attend as day pupils at the mission school at MARIENBERG. Although absent from the village at the time of the census revision, I did not classify them ~~them~~ as absentees in the census analysis as they are not living away from the village.

EUROPEAN ACTIVITY

The only European interest in the area lies in the timber for which leases and Native Timber Authorities have been issued to T.J.Briggs and Company at ANGORAM and the Mission at MARIENBERG.

At MANGAN, natives sought advice concerning the payment made for timber supplied to the mission under Native Timber Authorities. I visited the mission to discuss the matter with the Rev. Fr. Lehner in whose name the Authorities were issued on 11 May 1954. Unfortunately, he was in retreat at WEWAK and this matter is now held in abeyance.

At BONAM, there are the remains of past European activity. There is an old oil bore left by a pre-war prospecting company. Two four inch bore pipes are open and a very briny liquid issues from one of them. This liquid contains an element which ignites very easily. Allowing it to burn for half an hour, I intentionally extinguished the flame to see if it ignited again. It did so immediately and continued to burn for over two and a half hours. The flame was about six inches at maximum height and burned on one side of the pipe only. It did not burn inside the mouth of the pipe. The flame was bright red in colour. Whatever the igniting substance may be, it will not ignite if a quantity of seepage is removed from the pipe and used, for example, in a lamp. Natives claim that Japanese troops made a reddish coloured salt from this outlet during their occupation of the area.



Asst. District Officer.



APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON CONSTABULARY PERSONNEL

Reg. No. 7109 Constable BAGIGO :-

Performed his duties satisfactorily but is inclined to bully people if they misunderstand or are slow to carry out an order. This tendency needs watching. Reliable in the execution of his duties.

Reg. No. 7291 Constable KASUP :-

For most of the patrol, Constable KASUP was used as senior constable in charge of the squad. He performed his duties satisfactorily but lacks an adequate command. Nevertheless he is keen and will be a very good constable with more experience. At all times, neat and well turned out.

Reg. No. 7334 Constable MATONG :-

A very keen and conscientious constable. He has a good command and an excellent approach towards natives. At all times he was most reliable and was the best member of the squad.

Reg. No. 7937 Constable GARI-DAU :-

Reliable in all duties allotted him, I find Constable GARI a difficult man to summarize. His almost sullen appearance belies his disposition. He seems to lack any command, yet manages to get work done by those over whom he is in charge. A very reserved man but one who displays initiative advantageously.



Asst. District Officer.



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APPENDIX "B"

HEALTH

In all villages, excepting KASIMAN, the health of the people was quite good. There were no indications at all of sickness. At KASIMAN, however, quite a number of sores were to be seen but I feel that this fact can be attributed to the laxity of the Medical Tultul.

Whilst village sanitation was generally adequate and satisfactory, the same cannot be remarked of the standard of village hygiene. In almost every instance, the environs of the village have been used as the dumping ground for all household and village refuse with the result that flies have a paradise for breeding. Instructions for improvements in the hygiene arrangements were issued in all villages.

Good quality well water is obtainable from almost each village. Where there are no wells, water is drawn from small streams.

An Aid Post has been recently established on the site of the former Government Station at MARIENBERG. Work is progressing slowly on the erection of buildings. The Native Medical Assistant seems to be carrying out his duties efficiently.

No medical personnel accompanied the patrol.

*E. B. Starn*

Asst. District Officer.



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APPENDIX "C"

ROADS? WALKING TIMES, and ALTITUDES

From.	To.	Time. H. M.	Alt. (Ft)	Road Condition.
ANGORAM	GAVIEN	1. -.	100	Deteriorated motor road repair of which is being undertaken.
GAVIEN	ARIAPAN	5.15.	330	An old motor road for the first mile, then a foot track over undulating but timbered country, gradually rising near ARIAPAN.
ARIAPAN	WASKURIN	.30.	285	Reasonably good foot track with some short but steep hills. Bench cut roads could be made for motor traffic.
WASKURIN	BOIG	.20.	145	Good foot track over fairly easy terrain.
BOIG	KASIMAN	.30.	160	Foot track in poor condition but terrain by no means difficult.
KASIMAN	KIS	1.10.	- 5	Initially through light timbered country then a sharp descent into the swampy coastal plains which become quickly flooded in rain.
KIS	BOIG	1.10.	145	Through swampy coastal plains in first instance and then skirting the flanks of the hills over easy terrain.
WASKURIN	MANSEP	4. -.	240	An old and abandoned track partially cleared for the patrol - easy terrain.
MANSEP	MASAN	.40.	40	Poor foot track over hilly ground at first but subsequently over flat terrain.
MASAN	BONAM	1. -.	140	Very easy flat terrain ideal for a motor road. Much of its length is through grassland.
BONAM	MARINBERG	.25.		A gradual descent to the mission through grassland.



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From.	To.	Time. H. M.	Alt. (Ft)	Road Condition.
MARIENBERG	SUK	.20.	45	Flat grassland allowing maximum mobility.
SUK	MANGAN	.10.	60	Flat grassland allowing maximum mobility.
MANGAN	MARIENBERG	.25.		Flat grassland allowing maximum mobility.
MARIENBERG	MAMBEL	3.25.	40	} Easy terrain - moderately timbered country.
MAMBEL	ANGORAM	4.50.		

N.B. Walking times are those of the slowest carrier and the altitudes shown are of the villages second mentioned.

*L. H. Heame*

Asst. District Officer.



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954-55

MARIENBERG HILLS.

Govt. Print. 2734/5.50.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.			Mission		Males			Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F
GAGEN	10.9.	3				1								1		2	2	2					5		4	18	3	15	15	3.6	6	13	15	16	61				
ARIAPAN	11.9.	1	1											1	1				1						3	8	2	7	7	4.0	9	9	9	37					
WASKURIN	12.9.	1	4			1								2		2	4	2							14	19	7	15	1	15	4.1	27	19	16	17	85			
BOIG	13.9.	1	2											3	1			3	2						6	15	4	8	8	5.0	16	13	16	8	58				
KASIMAN	14.9.	3	8											1	1	1	3	8	3						4	26	7	20	1	20	4.0	21	28	25	23	111			
MANSEP	17.9.	4	5					1						1	1	2	3	9	7	2		1			9	31	5	32	30	4.0	15	20	34	31	119				
MASAN	18.9.	2	2											2	1			4	1						3	25	7	24	1	24	2.8	10	17	25	20	90			
BONJAN	20.9.	5												1	1	2	1	2							7	9	3	10	10	4.3	15	7	11	9	45				
SUK	21.9.													2	3	1	3	1	4	1		1			2	10	2	8	9	3.7	8	5	11	11	42				
MANGAN	22.9.	2	3											1	1							1			16	18	4	18	6	18	4.2	26	21	19	20	87			
MAMBEL	23.9.	2	1											2	3		7	6	1						5	17	7	17	17	3.9	14	10	16	17	71				
		21	29			1	1			1				11	14	7	11	25	26	22	6	1	7		67	95	51	174	9	173	3.9	167	162	200	190	806			
KIS (NEWAN)	15.9.	6	4			1	1											2				1			11	41	11	28	26	4.1	41	37	39	34	150				

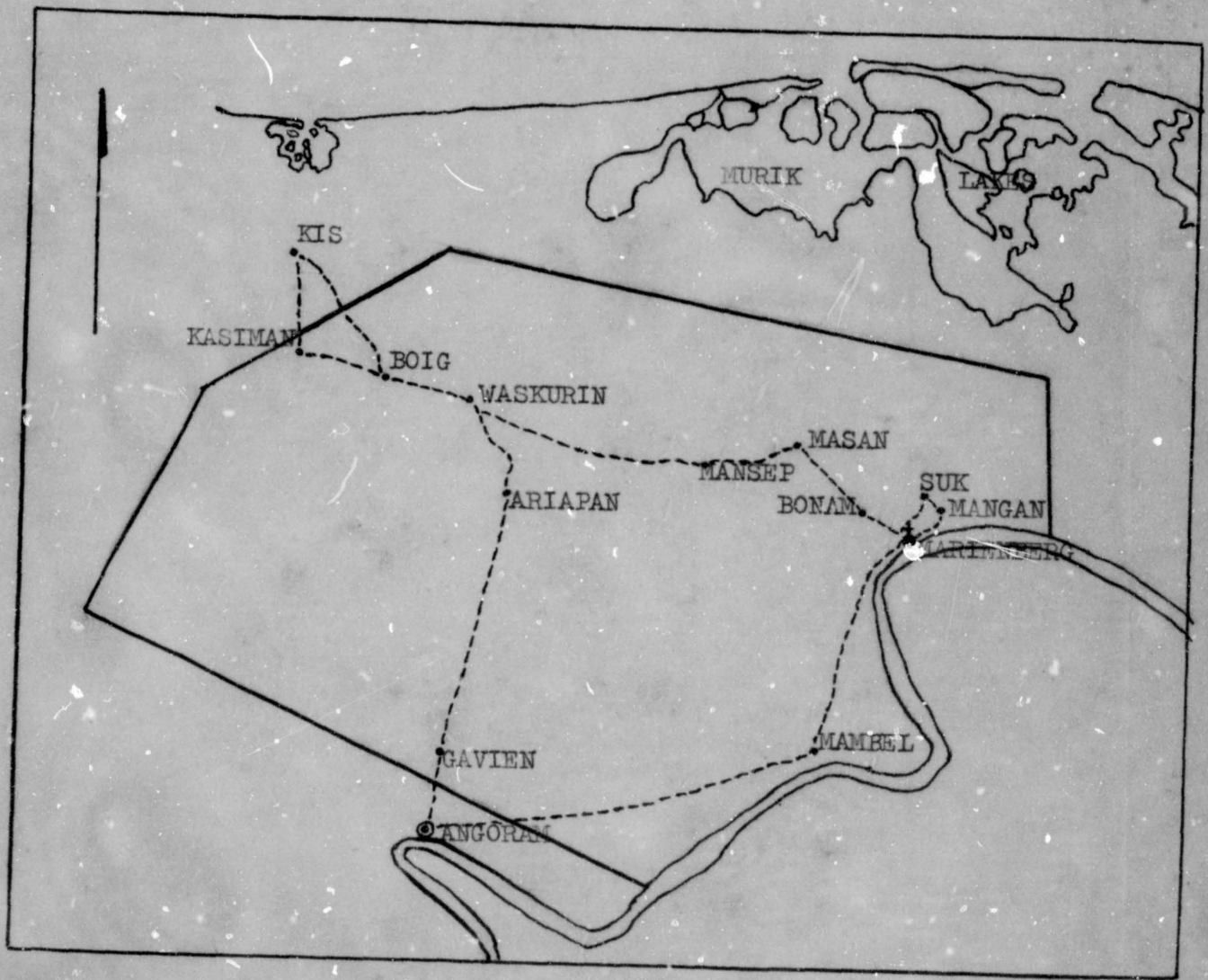






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MARIENBERG CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Scale : 4 mls - 1 in

Tracks : - - - - -

Admin. Station ●

Villages : ●

Mission : ✕









TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK ANGORAM S/D. Report No. 4 of 1954-55

Patrol Conducted by Barry A. RYAN C.P.O.

Area Patrolled MIDDLE SEPIK RIVER

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans N.I.

Natives 4 members R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 13/9/1954 to 28/9/1954

Number of Days SIXTEEN

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 28./8./1954

Medical ...../5./1954

Map Reference Ambunti sheet No. 044J. ARMY STRAT.

Objects of Patrol GENUS REVISION and GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*Stuart Smith*

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 .... £.....

*Review of the Native Affairs*

*18/10/1954*



# Village Popul

Year.....1954.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	In	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			M	F
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
NUMARI	17/9/54	4	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	5	4	
KARARAU	18/9/54	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	1	.	
KAMINDIMBIT	21/9/54	15	25	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	8	8	1	.	
MIINDIMBIT	23/9/54	11	15	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	3	.	
ANGRIMAN	24/9/54	11	13	1	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	
TAMBANAM	24/9/54	43	32	3	2	6	2	3	2	.	1	1	1	13	8	.	.	
WOMBUM	27/9/54	15	19	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	8	.	.	
TIMBUNKI	29/9/54	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
TOTALS.		<del>109</del> 110	110	8	4	9	2	6	3	.	3	2	2	33	37	15	.	



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26th November, 1954

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER  
MIDDLE SEPILK RIVER DISTRICT

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEIAK.

Patrol Report ANGORAM No. 4 of 1954/55

The receipt of the above-mentioned Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer B.A. Ryan regarding his Patrol of the Middle Sepik River area, together with covering memoranda from yourself and the Assistant District Officer, ANGORAM sub-District, is acknowledged.

The general attitude and co-operation of natives inhabiting these villages appears to have substantially improved as the result of the more frequent visits by our field staff during this year. It is generally the case when areas receive regular, methodical and effective patrolling.

Officers authorized to arbitrate disputes concerning important native matters such as land or fishing rights should always make an appropriate entry in the village register, so that other officers visiting the same places in the future are thereby properly informed of what has taken place.

I am pleased with the tenor of Mr. Ryan's Report which indicates that he has carried out his field work in a painstaking and thorough manner.

The setting out of the Report however leaves room for improvement, there was for instance no separate paragraph or appendix concerning the health of the people visited. Mr. Wearne will no doubt supply necessary guidance in this respect.

*Handwritten initials and scribbles*

*Handwritten signature*

*A.A.R.*  
A.A. Robertson,  
Director.

Copy to  
Assistant District Officer,  
ANGORAM.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

38/11/2481



*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. P.R. 4/54-55  
Angoram/485

District Headquarters,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

22nd October, 1954.

The Director,  
Department of District Services, &  
Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

P/R ANG 4/54-55 BY CADET PATROL OFFICER B.A. RYAN

For your information please.

Mr. G.R. Wearne Assistant District Officer has covered most of the points raised and I concur with his remarks.

The River situation generally, following more intensive and effective patrolling continues to improve.

His Honour the Administrator saw this report while at ANGORAM and requested that the report be referred to him when received.

(S. Elliott-Smith)  
District Commissioner.

Copy to:

Assistant District Officer,  
ANGORAM.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ANG. PR. 4/54-55

Sub-district Office,  
ANGORAM.

13 October 54.

District Commissioner,  
District Headquarters,  
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - ANG.4/54-55 :-  
Cadet Patrol Officer B.A. Ryan.

The above report, in quadruplicate, is forwarded for your information, please.

This detailed patrol is the culmination of several brief patrols along the Sepik River since January last and seems to endorse, favourably, the advantages of even brief patrols in this section of the District which, as you know, was considered a potential trouble spot some months ago.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

I do not agree with Mr. Ryan's contention that the natives will probably not leave their villages as labour recruits with the introduction of a crocodile skin industry. This is purely a seasonal occupation, now in its last weeks for this year. Personally, I do not think this industry will last more than a further two years, at the present alleged rate of killing crocodiles. The only possible solution to over-recruitment lies, I think, in agricultural development which is receiving every encouragement here.

Concerning the crocodile skin industry, there are certain aspects which are being investigated - not least of which is the matter of protecting native contracts. Perhaps, at this late stage of this season, such investigations may not amount to much, but the results may be of advantage in the future, should the industry last longer than I expect. Information is hard to obtain, I find, but I am becoming increasingly convinced that legislation might be profitably introduced to control the activities of those participating. At the moment, I am not entirely satisfied that the natives, who perform most, if not all, of the hunting and killing, in the majority of cases, receive an adequate remuneration. I am rather inclined to the opinion that hunters should record the number of skins purchased from the natives and that a royalty (or commission) be paid the natives for the skins they contribute - in a similar manner to the royalty paid to the Administration on gold and timber.

Land disputes have been, and will be, continuous in this Sub-district. They seem to have been adopted as an outlet for the energy previously expended in tribal warfare. Mr. Ryan's suggested remedy will be interesting to watch - and I feel that it will need much careful watching.

Enquiries are being made as to whether or not the native AUNDIMI is a licensed trader. Records here suggest that he is not. I presume that Mr. Ryan intended to say that his prices are "not unduly" higher than elsewhere.



#### ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS

Now that this Department has taken over full control of MV "SUSU", transportation of patrols in the smaller waterways should be overcome without the use of private outboard motors. However, the "SUSU" must first be made operational. When this is done, the exchange of the vessel for the outboard motor at AMBUNTI, as suggested in recent correspondence, might be much more practicable.

#### CENSUS REVISION

The number of absentees from villages is high. If most were recruited in 1951, they should now have been repatriated, and not be due for repatriation at the end of this year. The whole position is being watched very closely here and local control has been successful to date. Should the measures being adopted reveal any deterioration in the overall position, recommendations for the gazetted closure of villages will be made. These are not necessary now.

#### WAR GRATUITIES

Implementation of the payment of War Gratuities is being slowly fulfilled after an apparent lapse of several years. The payment of War Damage Compensation is being deferred until all claims have been registered - another task seemingly neglected in the past. It is hoped that the registration of all claims will be completed in the near future.

Mr. Ryan has carried out a very well conducted patrol but his report writing must be improved and he must read his map references much more accurately.



Asst. District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. of 1954-55.

Area Patrolled: "MIDDLE" SEPIK RIVER.

Patrol Conducted by: B.A. RYAN C.P.O.

Personnel  
European: NIL.  
Native: 4 members R.P. & N.G.C.. 1 M.M.O.

Duration: 13/9/54 - 28/9/54

No. of days: Sixteen.

Objects of Patrol: Census revision and general Administration.

Map Reference: Ambunti sheet No. 0441. Army Strat.  
Scale: 4 miles to 1 inch.



INTRODUCTION.

This Patrol was the first of several to be undertaken from the base camp established, by this Officer, at TIMBUNKI early in the month. The Patrol was unhurried in order that some degree of local knowledge could be gained of the surrounding areas.

Although there have been several Patrols on the river this year, no census revision has been undertaken on the river above AN GORAM with the exception of TIMBUNKI itself. Advantage of my presence in each village was taken and many disputes and complaints were aired. These were mainly of a minor nature but their open discussion has perhaps removed the danger of further trouble developing in the future.

DIARY

- Sept. 13. Departed from TIMBUNKI (Map. Ref. B2239) and arrived MINDIMBIT (Map. Ref. B0928) at 1300 hrs., and departed one hour later arriving NUMARI (Map Ref. (w) 9615 not (w) A9817) at 1700 hrs. Camped.
- Sept. 14. Inspected NUMARI. Departed this village at 0900 hrs. and arrived at MATMAT which is a growing hamlet of KABRIMAN. (Map Ref. B0210 not (w) A9612). Investigated reports of tribal unrest concerning this village and TAMBANAM. Continued on to KUVANMUS. Camped. From NUMARI to MATMAT 3 hours and from this village to KUVANMUS a further four hours.
- Sept. 15. Drying gear wet yesterday and advising village officials on work to be carried out in village and on communicating streams.
- Sept. 16. Returned to NUMARI. Rained all day.
- Sept. 17. Revised census at NUMARI. Continued on to KEMINDEMBIT. (Map Ref. B0227). Camped.
- Sept. 18. Departed KEMINDEMBIT at 0745 hrs. Arrived KARARAU 0930 hrs. (Map Ref. B0232). Census revised.
- Sept. 19. Sunday. Observed.
- Sept. 20. Host of minor complaints. Inspecting hamlets.
- Sept. 21. Departed KARARAU at 0730 hrs. and arrived at KANINBIMBIT at 0830 hrs.. Census revised. Afternoon visited ground under dispute



DIARY cont.

with AIBOM, together with officials from each village. Returned

KAMINDIMBIT 1830 hrs.. Camped.

Sept. 22. Departed KAMINDIMBIT at 1015 hrs. and arrived at MINDIMBIT at 1330 hrs.. Camped.

Sept. 23. Census revised at MINDIMBIT (Map. Ref. B0928). Departed at 1400hr and arrived ANGRIMAN at 1430 hrs.. Camped. (Map. Ref. B1223).

Sept. 24. Census at ANGRIMAN revised and village inspected. Departed at 1400 hrs. and arrived TIMBUNKI at 1600 hrs..

Sept. 25. At TIMBUNKI.

Sept. 26. Departed from TIMBUNKI at 1015 hrs., and arrived TAMBANAM at 1215 hrs.. (Map. Ref. B3139) and WOMBUN (Map. Ref. B3237).

Sept. 27. Census revised at both TAMBANAM and WOMBUN. Both villages inspected. Camped.

Sept. 28. Returned to TIMBUNKI.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The Middle Sepik River is perhaps one of the most easily visited Census Sub-Districts in the whole of the Territory. Due to lack of staff and transport, however, it has been somewhat neglected during the past few years. The beginning of this year has seen improvements in both staff and transport, and the Sepik River has been regularly visited. The effect of these visits can be seen in each village, where co-operative spirit is now well marked.

In all cases attention had been paid to buildings and general sanitation. Attendance in the village schools was good and in some cases more than the buildings could comfortably accommodate.

All the villages are over-recruited but the big incentive, money, to go to work outside the village has been removed with the advent of the crocodile skin industry. There are several Europeans in the general area, who supply the natives with salt, torches, batteries and knives. Thus for no capital outlay the natives can earn very good money. As each skin returns on an average nearly one pound and one man usually collects three or four skins in one night's hunting the return



to the native is far in excess of that obtained by the general plantation worker. If this industry maintains the present rate of payment, ~~risk~~ which appears doubtful in view of present market trends, it may seriously affect the availability of labour from the Sepik, when these villages are again available to recruiters.

In every camp this Officer was besieged with a host of complaints. These were mainly of a minor nature and after very complete discussion agreement was almost invariably reached between the parties without action, other than advice from myself.

Some disputes could not fall into the above category of minor. These were all land disputes. Without exception these have been of long standing. In many cases a previous Patrol had given a ~~discussion~~ decision and it was brought up as a "try-out". In all these cases, after inspecting the ground, no change was thought desirable.

In the light of these disputes, the various officials were instructed to discuss their boundaries with one another and permanently mark them. Where the position of such a mark was in dispute both parties should report to TIMBUNKI.

A more serious complaint from KABRIMAN was received. It was alleged that the people of TAMBANAM had threatened to kill two men from KABRIMAN. This was started when a native YERIMI from KABRIMAN, while at work in WAU, killed a native from TAMBANAM. He is now serving a sentence at LAE. Upon investigation this was found to be greatly magnified. The people of TAMBANAM were naturally upset but I am convinced that they made no threats. However it was pointed out to them that they had best forget the incident as the matter had already been attended to by law and any discussion would lead to further charges.

The people on the river are mildly interested in growing cash or ops. Rice and peanuts in the main. This was particularly noticed in KARARAD, where trial crops have already been planted with fair success. This should ensure some support for the peanut growing scheme



NATIVE AFFAIRS cont.

already proposed on the Sepik River.

The native AUNDIMI has a trade store at KARARAU and appears to having some degree of success. His trade is obtained from MAPRIK and his prices are therefore a little higher than elsewhere, but unduly so.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

All the transport in this area was by water. The streams are treated as roads and the villagers held responsible for the maintenance of the smaller streams.

Appreciation must be expressed for the manner in which the Europeans in the area placed their transport at my disposal. The most satisfactory method, from a patrolling aspect, is the outboard motor attached to a double canoe. This is quick and comfortable and moreover enables many places ~~inaccessible~~ inaccessible to conventional craft, to be easily reached at all times of the year. It is a pity that no outboard motor is available at ANGORAM.

Census Revision.

The census revision shows an increase of 283 or just over ten per cent. since 1951. The infant mortality is not particularly high but improved medical attention could further improve this.

The outstanding feature revealed is that all the villages have over one-third of the fit males away at work. In every village there were complaints, mostly from elderly couples, that the young men were staying away too long, and that they should come home and take up their responsibilities among their relations.

The end of this year should see a number of these people back in their villages as most were recruited in 1951. The villages are not now being recruited, nor will they be until adequate manpower is again available for all local needs.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

There is on the River no shortage of food, ~~inadequate~~ although at times the diet must be rather monotonous. Fish and sago are the main foods, of which the River and near-by sago stands provide an ample supply.



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE cont.

An increasingly important part of the native diet is crocodile meat, which is available in abundance now that so many skins are being bought.

The above staples are supplemented at various times with Yams, Taro, Sweet potato, Bananas, Onions, Maize, and various types of meat. An interesting seasonal food is the mayfly. I was asked in TAMBANAM to please have the village census revised by twelve noon as one of the elders had been working for three weeks to bring the mayflies out at that time. Although there were no visible at eleven-thirty at the appointed time the whole river was a shimmering mass of yellow. At least one hundred canoes put out and in half-an-hour they were all laden.

Pineapples, from ANGORAM were distributed to nine villages near TIMBUNKI. These were eagerly sought after and further supplies will be obtained if available.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

With the exception of part of KARARAU all the villages visited on the river were clean. Much of this sanitation is of comparatively recent inception, due no doubt to the recent Patrols in the area. It was stressed that this state must continue.

Much work has been done on the repairing of houses but much remains to be done, especially in the construction of new houses. With the coming wet season, and the consequent transport of logs this work can be speeded up.

Some of the houses, particularly in ANGRIMAN, are very good. The timber is dressed by axe, and the buildings are all square, and airy, without being open to the weather.

NUMARI, on the KOROSAMERI river is gradually being eroded away. The houses in this village are excellent, but all building on the north shore has been suspended and a new village is slowly being built on the southern bank, which is not subject to the action of the water.

Rest houses are generally quite good, particularly



so at MINDIMBIT. ANGORAM state that they are about to build a new Rest house as soon as the streams enable them to bring logs down to the site. It is certainly needed.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

There are a number of new village officials on the River at the moment. The Luluais of MINDIMBIT, KAMINDIMBIT and ANGRIMAN owe their appointments to the dismissal of their predecessors early in the year. The old Luluai of TAMBANAM died late last year. These new men appear to have an interest in their work and a good idea of what is expected of them and the village. They are quick to make complaints against those breaking the law but when action is contemplated will try and prevent action being taken. Often appealing on behalf of those they have just reported. This had led me to believe that the complaints have just been intended as a warning to certain difficult people of what could happen.

The other officials are just average, with perhaps the M.T.T.s a little better than any previously encountered.

EDUCATION AND MISSION.

The two Missions in the Middle River are the Roman Catholic Mission of The Divine Word and the Seventh Day Adventists. The Catholic Mission has its headquarters at TIMBUNKI while the Seventh Day Adventists are at AMBUNTI.

The Catholics have a very nice sawn timber school cum church at TAMBANAM and a Sister from TIMBUNKI spends two days a week at this village. The other vilages in their territory are catered for by local teacher boys. The standard in these villages is not very high.

In the villages higher up the river the schools are in charge of teachers from MANUS. These are quite well educated and the schools as well as being pleasant structures appear very efficiently run. All instruction is in English and such items as physical culture and games are not neglected. Apart from the school equipment these ~~xxxx~~ schools are not entirely shamed by primary schools in Australia.

The restricted diet of these villages following the Seventh Day Adventists does not seem to affect the health of the







APPENDIX "A"

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. of 1954-55.

POLICE.

Of the six Police detached to establish this base camp at TIMBUNKI four were taken on the Patrol. Reg. No. 6473 Const LOU acted N.C.O.. He carried out his duties quite well but needs more experience on the parade ground.

Reg. No. 6473 Const. LOU.

Acted N.C.O.. An intelligent and able policeman.

Reg. No., 5057B Const NAON

As always a competent and reliable member of the patrol.

Reg. No. 6527 Const. YESENGAN

Appears new to the force and tries hard but never quite makes the grade. Inclined to regard duties as finished at 1600 hrs

Reg. No. Const. EMGEN

A fair average policeman with no outstanding faults or otherwise, other than willingness at all times.

*Barry A. Ryan*

Barry A. RYAN C.P.O.



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1954-55

G.P. Papua-1047/12.47

DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
			0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females			Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child			Adults					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F	M	F	M	F				
NUMARI	4	2	1	1							1		2				5	4	1		6	2			1		15	20	8	18	1	18	3	29	16	16	20	90	
KARARAU	8	2											3	3			1	1			17				3		18	60	12	42	3	42	3	48	34	52	57	211	
KAMINDI-MBT.	15	25	1				1	1	1		1	8	8				1	5	6	7	127	3	1		3	1	32	99	31	90	4	90	3	87	88	74	101	393	
MINDIM-BT.	11	15	-	-	1								2	5			3	4			14	3			4		10	54	20	64	1	64	3	37	47	43	70	218	
ANGRIMAN	11	13	1	1	2	-	2						5				5	4	1	1			22	5	4		21	74	14	64	1	64	3	65	45	39	73	273	
TAMPANAM	43	32	3	2	6	2	3	2	1	1	1	13	8						2	4	3	8	13				4	181	51	197	7	197	3	173	168	104	203	752	
WOMBUM	15	19	2						1			5	8								4	3	50	10	1		27	79	25	71	8	71	3	82	69	42	38	349	
TIMBUNKU	2	2																			16	7	58	5	1	10	49	104	35	113	3	102	4.2	77	66	53	116	409	
<b>TOTALS</b>	109	110	8	4	9	2	6	3	3	2	1	33	37				15	12	6	11	311	4	278	41	1		17	11	213	671	106	659	28	648	598	533	443	728	2695



# ation Register

Area Patrolled... "MIDDLE" SEPIK RIVER

RATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
	1			6	2			1		15	20	8	18	1	18	3	29	16	16	20	
	1			17				3		18	60	12	42	3	42	3	48	34	52	57	211
5	6	7	1	27	3	1		3	1	32	99	31	90	4	90	3	87	88	74	101	393
				14	3			4		10	54	20	64	1	64	3	37	47	43	70	218
1	1			22	5			4		21	74	14	64	1	64	3	65	45	59	73	273
	2	4	3	84	13					41	181	51	197	7	97	3	173	168	104	203	752
	*	34	<del>20</del> <sup>3</sup>	50	10			1		27	79	25	71	8	71	3	82	69	42	88	349
		16	7	58	5			1	10	49	104	35	113	3	102	4.2	77	66	53	116	409
6	11	31	14	278	41	1		17	11	213	671	196	<del>647</del> <sup>659</sup>	28	648		598	523	443	728	2695

MIDDLE SEPIK RIVER POPULATION REGISTER



Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

*Removal of notes*

District of SEPI K ANGORAM Report No. ANG 5/54-55

Patrol Conducted by B.A. RYAN C.P.O.

Area Patrolled KONGAI AND CHIMBIAN CENSUS SUB-DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 5 members R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 4/10/1954 to 15/10/1954

Number of Days Eleven

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services no /1952

Medical no /1953

Map Reference AMBUNTI SHEET No. 0441 ARMY STRAT SERIES.

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

2/11/1954

Stuart-Smith  
District Commissioner

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

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

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



# Village Popul

Year.....1954.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIG	
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			in	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
<u>CHIMBIAN GROUP</u>																		
SAVI	4/10/54	6	5	2	1										1	1	2	
CHIMBIAN	5/10/54	5	7		1											2	5	
WARIGUM	6/10/54	2	2	1	1										1		2	
<b>TOTAL</b>		13	14	3	3										2	3	9	
<u>KWONGAI GROUP</u>																		
SUMBO	4/10/54	1	3															
KINGAU	11/10/54	1	2							1								
SIMUNGAI	12/10/54			1														
YINDIGUM	13/10/54	3	1						1								1	
MIANGUNJANGUT	13/10/54	2	3															
TINBOLI	14/10/54	3													1			
HALIMBO	14/10/54	3	3	2														
<b>TOTAL</b>		13	12						1	1					1		1	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		26	26	6	3				1	1					2	4	8	



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MIG  
In  
F

REPUBLIC OF MALAYA AND NEW GUINEA

30-11-254

29th November, 1954

The District Commissioner,  
WEMAK.

The Director,  
Department of  
Police

Patrol Report ANGGIAN No. 5 of 1954/55

The receipt is acknowledged of the above-mentioned Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer B. Ryan, following his Patrol of the KWONGAI and GHEMBIAN sub-divisions from TIGUNGI base camp.

This Report, which is neatly set-out and informative shows a good improvement by Mr. Ryan in this part of his work.

I am pleased with the patrol coverage being given the sub-District by the Assistant District Officer and his staff this year.

The two areas visited by Mr. Ryan evidently leave much to be desired and it is only regular patrolling that will rectify this state of affairs. The uncertainty of the people as to which sub-District they are in should be clarified as soon as possible.

*(Signature)*  
30/11

*(Signature)*  
A.A.R. Burtal  
Director





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

38/11/254 ✓



In Reply  
Please Quote

No. WEW P/R No. 5/54-55  
Angoram/716

District Headquarters,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

22nd November, 1954.

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
& Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

P/R No. 5/54-55 ANGORAM - C.P.O. B. RYAN

For your information please.

Mr. Ryan's presentation of his reports is improving and his observations contained herein are definite and well put.

As Mr. Ryan says, I have made a number of visits in the general area and achieved what may be said to be a little more unity without which our task becomes much more difficult.

The patrol was of a routine nature and calls for little comment. One cannot expect a great deal of improvement or interest unless patrols are regular and a little more frequent than hitherto. However, until the staff situation improves I feel we shall have to do the best we can with what we have.

Sub-District border control between Yangoru and Angoram were subject of talks between the respective Assistant District Officers earlier in the year and I understood had been settled. It will be given further attention.

(S. Elliott-Smith)  
District Commissioner.

C.C.  
Assistant District Officer,  
ANGORAM.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ANG.30-1(5/54-57)

Sub-district Office,  
ANGORAM.

9 November 54.

District Commissioner,  
District Headquarters,  
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT ANG.5/54-55  
CADET PATROL OFFICER B. RYAN.

The attached report is forwarded in quadruplicate, please.

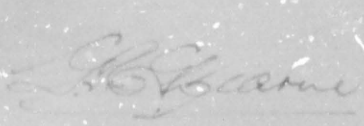
This is second patrol which Mr. Ryan has carried out from his base camp at TIMBUNKI.

Here again it is evident that patrolling is the only method whereby interest 'can be evinced in anything other than land disputes'. Every effort has been made in the last six months to put this method into effect and I think that some achievements may be noticed when, early next year, the 'return' patrol to each area visited to date will be made. At the moment the last patrols to the two remaining areas not yet visited this year from Angoram are being carried out.

The matter of the excision of certain villages into the Yangoru area has been the matter of discussion and agreement earlier this year. It was unfortunate that the Officer in Charge was absent from Yangoru when Mr. Ryan visited that station as the apparent doubts in the native mind could undoubtedly have been cleared up as a result.

In my l-2 dated 22 April (Three Year Development Plan), I suggested the establishment of a Patrol Post at either TIMBUNKI or BURUI. With six months having elapsed since then, I feel that such a Post would better serve the area adjacent to TIMBUNKI from where the KWONGAI, MIDDLE SEPIK, KARAWARI and KARRIMAN census areas could be patrolled. The population would be approximately 7000 and the area be kept under almost constant patrolling.

The improvement in the condition of the roads will result from regular patrolling. A similar improvement will result in the standard of housing and village sanitation.

  
Asst. District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 5 of 1954-55.

Area Patrolled: KWONAI AND CHIMBIAN SUBDIVISIONS.

Patrol Conducted by: B.A. RYAN C.P.O.

Personel:  
European NIL.  
Native 4 members R.P.N.G.C.; 1 N.M.O.

Duration: 4/10/54 - 15/10/54

No of days: Eleven.

Objects of Patrol: Census revision and general Administration

Map Reference: Ambunti sheet No. 0441 Aray Strat.  
Scale: 4 Miles to 1 inch.  
Patrol Map accompanying Angoram Patrol  
No 2 of 1950-51.



INTRODUCTION.

The people who live on the grass plains to the immediate north of TIMBUNKI are, in many respects, an isolated and backward group.

They are a considerable distance from the Administering centre of ANGORAM. This has been recognized, in part at any rate, and the more northern villages are now controlled from YANGORU.

Never-the-less the remaining villages are isolated by distance and thenature of the terrain, and this is reflected in all phases of the comm unities.

DIARY.

- Oct. 4. 0900 hrs. departed TIMBUNKI. Arrived SUIMBO at 1100 hrs. Road fair, last part by canoe. Village clean but houses poor. Census revised. Left SUIMBO at 1500 hrs. and arrived SAUI at 1630 hrs. New houses and village site. Census revised.
- Oct. 5. Departed SAUI at 0745 hrs. and arrived CHIMBIAN at 0845 hrs.. Completely new village and site. Census revised.
- Oct. 6. Departed CHIMBIAN at 0745 hrs. and arrived WARIGUM at 0830 hrs.. New village site. Census revised. Returned CHIMBIAN arriving at 1730 hrs..
- Oct. 7. Departed CHIMBIAN and arrived GWINIMBO at 1100 hrs after four hours. Inspected hamlets NAMOK and nearby deserted SUGUMBRN. GWINIMBO now evidently controlled from YANGORU and in view of my own and native uncertainty on this matter decided to visit YANGORU. Arrived KINIABU at 1930 hrs..
- Oct. 8. Departed KINIABU at 0600 hrs.. and arrived YANGORU at 1700 hrs.. O.I.C. YANGORU absent from area.
- Oct. 9. At YANGORU.
- Oct. 10. Departed YANGORU at 2000 hrs.. Arrived KINIABU at 0300 hrs..
- Oct. 11. Departed KINIABU at 0600 hrs and arrived KINGAUI at 1400 hrs.. Place very poor. Many minor illnesses. Census revised. Camped.
- Oct. 12. Departed KINGAUI at 0930 hrs. and arrived SIMUNGAI at 1000 hrs.. Census revised. Village very poor.

Oct. 13. Departed SIMUNGAI at 0600 hrs. and arrived YINDIGUM at 1800 hrs  
Inspected kunai whose ownership was under dispute en route.  
Census revised. Departed YINDIGUM at 1300 hrs. and arrived  
MANGUNJANGUT at 1330 hrs.. Census revised and returned YINDIGUM  
at 1730 hrs..

Oct. 14. Departed YINDIGUM at 0700 hrs.. Arrived TINBOLI at 0735 hrs..  
Census revised. Departed TINBOLI at 1230 hrs and arrived at  
MALIMBO at 1400 hrs.. Census revised.

Oct. 15. Departed MALIMBO at 1000 hrs. and arrived at TIMBUNKI at 1400hr

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The impression gained of the people in the KWONGAI area during this Patrol was that they were considerably more backward than the main river natives. In general, little or no interest was evinced in anything other than land disputes. The houses were poor mainly due to bad design and construction, rather than age, and the untidy and dilapidated villages seemed the outward effect of stagnant minds.

The people are past-masters in the art of playing "both ends against the middle". In this regard they have the unique advantage of a division in what was formerly administered as one group. Thus in addition to two Mission Fathers they have two "Kiaps" and two "Doctors". The recent visit of the District Commissioner into the general area has gone some way towards eliminating the general impression that the Government is anti-mission. Fortunately I was also able to discuss a number of mutual points of interest with one Missioner in the field and another at TIMBUNKI. Never-the-less many conflicting tales were received which required much patience to understand and advise upon.

Though the villages taken over by YANFORU are possibly more easily controlled from there, some clear direction must be given the natives. At present they are not at all sure where the division lies. As, with the exception of WARIGUM, CHIMBIAN and SAUI, which form the CHIMBIAN group, all the villages speak the same language, and refer to themselves as the "KWONGAI", it is difficult to see any justification for the recent division, other than pure Administrative convenience. Indeed, taking into regard the long gap between the most Southern



YANGORU village and the most northern KWONGAI village even this "convenience" is a moot point.

The natives say they regard themselves as belonging to ANGORAM, but I am sure, should an Officer from YANGORU visit them they will say they prefer YANGORU. "Johnny on the spot" is always agreed with in this area.

It was for this reason that I visited YANGORU, but unfortunately the O.I.C. there has been temporarily posted elsewhere.

The situation is further complicated by the fact that though no Patrol Post is established at TIMBUNKI, P.H.D. have a hospital there. Naturally the natives prefer to use this more readily available Medical centre. But the division of "Doctor" and "Kiap" creates further misunderstanding.

The actual village sites, have, in a number of instances, been changed. All new sites are in my opinion a decided improvement upon the now deserted villages. WARIGUM, SAUI and CHIMBIAM have already built the new sites completely, and while these are exposed as yet to the sun, they are a pleasant contrast to the wet, mosquito ridden bogs which surround the old villages.

MALIMBO and TINBOLI, who are traditionally one group, intend to combine and build a new village. The new site is good and allows for the establishment of a school ~~xxxxx~~ ~~xxxxx~~ and an aid-post. The S.V.D. Mission intend to put a school there, though considerable interest has been shown in an invitation by a group of natives, to the A.O.G. Mission at MAPRIK to establish themselves in the village. This I attribute to the return of absentees who have come into contact with the A.O.G. Mission at MAPRIK.

An aid-post, probably at MALIMBO, will be recommended from P.H.D. at TIMBUNKI, and steps are already being taken to obtain ~~xxxxx~~ ~~xxxxx~~ a suitable native for training.

WARIGUM, who have previously been involved in airstrip construction allied with "cargo-cult", have again expressed the intention of building an airstrip. They informed me that the S.V.D. Mission intended to establish a station at their village. In view of the small population I found this rather hard to believe and instructed them to

delay work until a Mission Father visited them and marked out a suitable site. Subsequently I learned that the Mission does indeed wish to build an airstrip there sometime in the future, but that as yet no site has been chosen. In the coming "wet" a site will probably be chosen but until such time, Father Heidiaman agrees with me, any actual work would be a complete waste of time.

It is not his intention to establish a permanent station at WARIGUM, but rather to use the airstrip as an easy means of entry to an otherwise ~~isolated~~ isolated (nearly completely in the "wet") area.

In some village books vague references to activities which were connected with "cargo-cult" were noted. There is no further evidence of this nature, though the proposed combination of MALIMBO and TINBOLI should not be neglected.

#### ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The roads in the area are not in good repair. No difficulty was experienced on this Patrol but any medium fall of rain would have made the roads very difficult.

In most cases the roads have been well made but terribly neglected of late. In all cases instructions were issued that the roads must be cut and drained. Even if this is done patrolling in the wet season will be very difficult. To make really suitable roads for all seasons will require much effort, and though the natives expressed willingness to do this, I am sure that without supervision very little will be done. Such prolonged supervision was felt to be outside the scope of the present Patrol.

#### CENSUS REVISION.

Once again the census revision reveals that most villages are over-recruited. Only CHEMBIAN has more than two-thirds available man-power in the village, while SUIMBO has only three able-bodied men in the village. As the villages are not large it is little wonder that few houses and roads are in good condition.

#### FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

There is no shortage of food in the KWONGAI area. The staple food is, as one would expect, sago. This is supplemented at most times of the year by yam, taro and sweet potato.



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

Meat in this area is not as easy to obtain as it is for the river people but never-the-less no real shortage is to be expected when the total number of people is so small and the area they occupy so large.

The villages all have pineapples and some have ~~onions~~ onions but this is the only extent to which introduced food is grown.

MALIMBO, TI OLI and MANGUNJANGUT are experimenting with rice culture. The rice grown is poor and the interest seems to be declining. In fact the seed they have stored for next season has been so neglected that it appears doubtful if it will be worth while planting what little the rats have not eaten.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

As mentioned elsewhere the KWONGAI villages are far from satisfactory. In most cases only a token area near the rest house had been cleaned. Drains were completely overgrown and the whole impression was that nobody cared. In each village the people were told what was expected of them and given a start on the most urgent work.

The style of house in the district is not good. Some of the older houses were good structures but the new ones all appeared as temporary shelters. Timber must be carried here, and perhaps the relatively few men available discourages the transport of large logs.

The rest houses are just average but they are quite adequate and further work on them was discouraged until all native houses improved.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The Village Officials in the area seem rather a weak lot. In many cases the villages have only one Official as the population is not enough to warrant more. Although the Officials are poor no good purpose will be served by changing them, as they should now understand what is expected of them and have been told to take definite steps to carry out their duties. Also the other villagers have been instructed to carry out the lawful instructions of these Officials.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

The only Mission in the area is the Roman Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, with Father HEIDIAMAN in charge of their Station at TIMBUNKI. This Mission has an airstrip at KWALIANGA and both Father HEIDIAMAN and Father KRAJCI of TARINGI often visit the area and supervise the Mission activities in the area.

There are schools available for most villages but they are not used as much as they could be. The advantage of these schools was pointed out to each village and the people encouraged to use them. The standard in these schools is not particularly high, but it is a good start.

As must be expected in all areas not one-hundred per-cent. converted there are some clashes of native customs and religious beliefs. This is noticed most particularly in what might be called mixed marriages. However these are mostly ironed out by the particular Father concerned and do not come under the notice of a Patrolling Officer except where one is called upon to advise on the return of "bride-price" monies paid for a woman subsequently married in a church. to another converted native.

Mention has been made of the invitation to the A.O.G. Mission to extend their influence to the area. I should consider it most unlikely that this Mission would deem it worth while to enter the area, even though there are one or two people in each village who would welcome such a move.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. of 1954-55.

APPENDIX "A".            POLICE.

Five Police were taken on this Patrol, leaving Const. LOU at TIMBUNKI as a runner. Reg. No. 5057B Const. NAON acted as M.C.O. on the Patrol. Although he is a reliable policeman and carried out his duties conscientiously he is hardly forceful enough for such a position.

Reg. No. 5057B Const. NAON.	A reliable policeman.
Reg. No. 6527 Const YESENGAN	Is not naturally bright and did not make the effort to satisfy that was evident during the previous Patrol.
Reg. No. 3790 Const. EMGEN	Fair average.
Reg. No. 5166 Const. BINUM	Lazy.
Reg. No. 6950 Const AIMAHAI	Good under supervision but needs plenty of it.

*Barry A. Ryan*

Barry A. RYAN.    G.P.O.

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year... 1954/55 .....

KWONGAI CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Govt. Print. - 2734/5.50.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS, (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL M+F			
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Average Size of Family	Child	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F
SAUI	4 Oct.	6	5	2	1							1	1			2	1	1	1	13	3			1		8	23	13	17	1	17	3	19	32	13	15	98	
CHIMBIAN	5 Oct.	5	7		1								2			5	7	2			4						12	18	10	20	20	3	42	33	17	23	115	
WARIGUM	6 Oct.	2	2	1	1								1			2	1	7	10		4						7	12	4	13	13	3	18	11	10	15	58	
SUIMBO	4 Oct.	1	3												1				12	1			2			4	15	4	8	8	2	11	11	4	10	51		
KINGAUI	11 Oct.	1	2						1					1	1	2	1	3					2			4	10	2	8	8	3	11	6	7	9	41		
SIMUNGAI	12 Oct.			1										1	1	2	1	5								2	11		8	1	8	2	7	2	6	10	33	
YINDIGUM	13 Oct.	3	1						1					1	2	1		6								8	18	10	20	1	20	3	25	18	14	28	91	
MANGANJANGUT	13 Oct.	2	3												3	1		3					2			7	14	8	15	1	15	2	15	21	12	16	69	
TINBOLI	14 Oct.	3									1			2	4	1	1	3								5	13	5	10	10	2	<del>13</del> 9	<del>23</del> 8	<del>13</del> 11	<del>13</del> 11	44		
MALIMBO	14 Oct.	3	3	2										3		3	3	1	1				2	2		4	17	9	18	2	18	13	23	13	17	78		
<b>TOTAL</b>		26	26	6	3				1	1			2	4			8	19	12	20	9	7	54	4	1	7	4	61	151	65	137	6	137	170	165	107	154	682







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEPIK..... Report No. Ang. 6/54-55.....

Patrol Conducted by.....B.T. Copley.....

Area Patrolled.....KARRIMAN, KARAWARI, LOWER SEPIK.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....Nil.....

Natives.....5..... ( 4 NGPF. 1 NMO.....

Duration—From.....22./10./1954.....to.....24./11./1954.....

Number of Days.....34.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....No.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../.....11/52, KARRIMAN KARAWARI /19 SEPIK AT VARIOUS DATES. LAST CENSUS 11/51.....

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

Map Reference.....AMBUNTI 0441 4 in. to 1 mile series.....

Objects of Patrol.....Census, inspection of villages, payment of war gratuities.....

.....routine native administration.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MGRESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19.....

District Commissioner

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

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

Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ..... £.....6.....6.....

WAR GRATUITIES ..... 63.....25.....

Personal File Noted - Ch. 11/55



# Village Popu

Year 1954-55.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	In
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
SANGRIMAN.	24.10.54	5	8		1				2	1					2	7	3
YESTIMBIT	25.10.54	2	2												1	1	
TUNGIMBIT	26.10.54	3	1						1						1	4	4
KABRIMAN	27.10.54	6	4					1	1						1	1	3
KRAMBIT	28.10.54	6	5					1	4						1	2	3
YAMONINDEI	29.10.54	3	5							1	1				3	1	8
KANTINGARA	30.10.54	3	6												5	3	2
KUVENMAS	31.10.54	2	6					1	4	1						1	
GANAMEI	1.11.54	New Census.															
MARIAMAI	2.11.54	New Census.															
WATAKATOWI	3.11.54	New Census.															
TARAKAI	3.11.54	3	6														
SEVENBUK	3.11.54	New Census.															
<b>TOTAL KABRIMAN GROUP:-</b>		33	43		1			3	9	5	2				14	20	23
KUNDIMAN	8.11.54	3	4												1	1	
MARAWOK	9.11.54														3	3	
MARAMBA	9.11.54		1												1	2	3
YAMANGAVI	10.11.54	7	4							1	1				3	2	5
MEINGENDE	10.11.54	1	1													1	1
YMAS	11.11.54	4	4							1	1				1		
MABLAMAS	12.11.54	New Census															
IMANMERI	12.11.54	5	5						1		1				1		
AMBONWARI	13.11.54	7	4					2	1		1				1	1	
KONMET	13.11.54	4	2					2							1		
MASAMEI	14.11.54														1	1	
ABRAMET	14.11.54															1	
KWINGRIAMBON	15.11.54	7	3							1					3	3	
MAKEROMBWI	15.11.54	7	4									1			4	1	
KASAT	15.11.54	1	2								2	4	2		2		
KAIWARIO	15.11.54	6	7												5	2	
MASANDANAI	16.11.54	3	3							1	1	1	1	1	3	6	
<b>TOTAL PARAWARI GROUP:-</b>		55	44					3	3	5	10	3	1	30	24		10

# Village Popul

Year.....1954-55.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Birth	In
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
KANDUANAM	20.11.54	13	17					4	1							4	3		
MUNDOMUNDO	21.11.54	10	10							1				1		7	2		
KRINJAMBI	21.11.54	10	10							1			1			3	4		
KAMBRINDO	21.11.54	21	16					1	3	3	1						5		
YUERIMA	22.11.54	9	10					1	1							2	3	1	
TAMBALI	22.11.54	4	7														3		
PINANG	22.11.54	7	9							2							1		1
MOIM	22.11.54	14	13						2		1					2	1		
MAGENDO	23.11.54	17	16					1	1	2				1		5	3		
ANGORAM	24.11.54	7	4														2		5
KAMBROK	24.11.54	New Census																	
<b>TOTAL <sup>LOWSE</sup> MIDDLE SEPTIN:-</b>		112	112					7	8	9	2	1	2	23	27	1	6		



30-11-259

30th December, 1954

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEMAK.

ANGORAN Patrol Report No. 6 of 1954/55

Acknowledgment is made of the above-mentioned Report submitted by Mr. S. T. Copley, acting Assistant District Officer, regarding his Patrol of the KABUMAN, KARAWARI and Lower Sepik areas.

Mr. Copley has carried out a useful piece of field work which should bring about a needed improvement in these areas, especially if it can be followed up in some months time by a further Patrol through the same villages. I am glad to read that these people have been living peacefully despite the lack of patrolling in these particular parts. It would appear that increased field activity in the sub-District in recent months has resulted in a strengthening of Administration control and prestige generally.

The native policemen who accompanied the Patrol, from the remarks made in the Report, would seem to have been a particularly good detachment.

(11)

30/11

*A. A. Roberts*  
Director



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20/11/54



In Reply  
Please Quote

No WEMP.R. 6/54-56/  
Angoram/929

District Headquarters,  
Sepik District,  
WENAK. 20th December, 1954.

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
& Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

ANGORAM P/R No: 6/54-55 - A/ADO B. T. COPLEY

For your information please.

Very little comment is necessary. Mr. Copley has conducted a well balanced routine patrol and considering the lack of patrolling in the area over the past few years, conditions are reasonably good.

(S. Elliott-Smith)  
District Commissioner

Copy to:- Assistant District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
ANGORAM.

A/ADO B. T. Copley,  
WENAK.

SE-S/LJM



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ANG.PAR.6/54-55

Sub-district Office,  
ANGORAM.

8 December 54.

District Commissioner,  
District Headquarters,  
NEWARK.

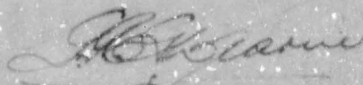
PATROL REPORT ANG.6/54-55 : P/O.B.T.COPELY

The above report is forwarded in quadruplicate for your necessary action, please.

Mr. Copley appears to have carried out a well-conducted patrol, the first to these areas for two years.

Recruiters operating out of Angoram have co-operated very well indeed with this office in controlling over-recruiting from villages. However, any blame for over-recruitment must be borne by those operating in adjacent sub-districts. The matter of over-recruitment will be the subject of separate correspondence after the completion of the MURIK LAKES patrol which will be patrolled within a week. This proposed patrol will complete the census of this sub-district for the year 1954-55.

It is regretted that a complete lack of Village Population Register sheets (which have not been supplied by the Government Printer) have necessitated the use of Patrol Report covers for census purposes.



Asst. District Officer



DIARY.

- Oct. 22 Departed ANGORAM per M.V. 'Mala' 5 am arriving Timbunki 3.30 pm. Court of Native Affairs set - MEISAM of KABRIMAN convicted of unlawfully using violence towards his wife. Handed Mb Ryan for despatch ANGORAM gaol.
- 23 Departed 7 am for MINDIMBIT. No canoes available at MINDIMBIT so continued in launch to MUMERI. Officials from SANGRIMAN and KAMINDIMBIT reported.
- 24 Departed for SANGRIMAN by canoe. 2½ hours journey against tide. Both SANGRIMAN and YESIMBIT allege wilful damage of each others' coconuts. As the two parties concerned were absent labourers, the village people concerned were ordered to replant the coconuts and consider compensation when the others returned. New village very clean. Some people still at old site cannot move until floods enable them to obtain building materials further inland. Census. Inspection.
- 25 To YESIMBIT by canoe on the Black River. 1 hr journey. Census revised. Luluai brought up a pre-war land dispute which had been settled by a pre-war patrol officer. Decided that the pre-war demarkation of boundaries as amended by A.D.O. Zweck should stand. Moved on to KABRIMAN and viewed land in dispute en route. Heard more argument on land rights - ancient spears produced as evidence. Decision remains the same. (See 'Native Situation'). Inspection.
- 26 To TUNGIMBIT by canoe. ¾ hour. - Census revised. Native complaint recorded to be dealt with at IMANMERI. Inspection. Returned KABRIMAN.
- 27 Census revised KABRIMAN village. Far superior site to that of old village. To finish work on cemetery. KABRIMAN is 2½ hours by canoe from YESIMBIT. TUNGIMBIT ¾ hour from KABRIMAN.
- 28 To KRAIMBIT. Census revised and native complaint heard. Settled out of court. 2½ hours by canoe from KABRIMAN.
- 29 To YAMONINDEI by canoe ¾ hour and road ¼ hour. Census revised. Tul-tul deceased and people elected ANDAMEI, subject approval and confirmation. KALIBAT volunteered to train as M. Tul-tul. Inspections.
- 30 To KANINGARA village. 15 minutes by road. Census revised and village inspected. Moved on to KUVENMAS. ¼ hour by road and 1½ hours by canoe. 1200 square feet of river bank broke away during one night.
- N 31 Censused KUVENMAS and inspected village.
- Nov. 1 To AGANAMEI, via creek and KUVENMAS lake. 1 hour from KUVENMAS. Situated on Mr Taylor's war-time camp. Catalina alighting area. Census taken first time. Inspected small village of 12 houses and moved on to MARIAMAI, accompanied by AGANAMEI officials. *ibc*
2. Rest house is on banks of lagoon. ½ by road and canoe to the village situated on top of hill. First census. Neat village. These and AGANAMEI people came from the mountains south-east of the lake. Returned to KUVENMAS as was reported that WATAKATOWI people had scattered between head of Krosmeri River and Kuvemas lake and were no longer in old area. Natives despatched to contact them.
3. WATAKATOW Luluai reported to patrol at KUVENMAS and a census book issued from his information. Advises that the WATAKATOW intend building a village nearer to KUVENMAS lake.



261.

Moved on to TARAKAI and checked census. Inspected village. SAVANBUK village  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour walk across the valley. First census taken for this village.

- Nov 4 Returned to KUVENMAS. *2 hr.*
- 5 KUVENMAS to MUMERI by canoe. 9 hours.
- 6 MUMERI to bush camp on KARAWARI R. 8 hours.
- 7 Camp to MASAMAI 6 hours.
- 8 MASAMAI to KUNDIMAN 2 hours. Census and inspection. Moved on to MEINGENDA  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours.
- 9 MEINGENDA to YAMANGAVI  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours. YAMANGAVI to MARAMBA  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours. MARAMBA to MARUWOK 1 hour. Census and inspection MARUWOK. To MARAMBA, census and inspection. To YAMANGAVI. *4 1/2.*
- 10 Census and inspection YAMANGAVI. Moved on to MEINGENDA. Checked census and inspected village.
- 11 To YMAS. Checked census and paid war gratuity. Inspected village.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours from MEINGENDA.
- 12 Checked census WABLAMAS and moved on to IMANMERI.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours by canoe and 1 hour by road. Checked census and inspected village.
- 13 To AMBONARI. 20 minutes by road and 1 hour by canoe. To KONMEI by canoe. -  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour. Checked census. Moved to MASAMAI by night with the current. 2 hours. Out on to Karawari R again.
- 14 Checked census MASAMAI and APRAMEI. Moved on to KWINGRIAMBON in the YBLIS area. 4 hours by canoe. Checked census. Had village cleaned.
- 15 To KAIWARIO by canoe.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  hours. To MAIKEROWBWI by canoe and load 15 minutes. Checked census this village and KASAT. Unable to get through to KASAT village because of low-water. Only very tiny canoes could get through. Court for Native Affairs case. Returned to KAIWARIO. Checked census and inspected village.
- 16 Court for Native Affairs held. Moved on to MASANDANAI. 3 hours by canoe and 20 minutes by road. Checked census and inspected village during afternoon.
- 17 Despatched Const ANPU with village natives to try and open water-way to Sepik R between TAMBANUM and KANDUANAM No 1. Const returned 4 pm to report no water in middle of creek.
- 18 MASANDANEI to ANGIMAN. 5 hours through sage swamp and  $\frac{3}{4}$  hour by canoe to village. Further 20 minutes to rest house on Sepik R. Met Mr Cole en route KUVENMAS.
- 19 ANGRIMAN - TIMBUNKE - TAMBANUM - KANDUANAM No 1. 10 hours
- 20 Revised census KANDUANAM No 1 and No 2. Inspected villages. No 2 village in very bad state of repair. Father absent from Mission station. To KAMBARINDO. 1 hour by canoe
- 21 ~~To~~ Revised census MUDDOMUNDO, KRINKAMBI and KAMBARINDO, inspecting villages. To YUERIMA. 10 minutes by canoe
- 22 Checked census YUERIMA. To MOIM 10 minutes. Checked census MOIM TAMBALI and PINANG. Const ALU detached to TAMBALI. Const MATONG detached to PINANG. Reported back 5 pm.
- 23 To MAGENDO. 4 hours. Checked census. Inspections. To ANGORAM  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.
- 24 To ANGORAM. Revised census inspected village. Issued new census book to KAMBROK. Returned ANGORAM.



#### GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

Village sites in the KARAWARI census group are the same as described in Mr Anderson's Patrol Report (9/2/50) with the exceptions of SINGIAI and ABRAMEI. Some of the SINGIRI people including the Tul-tul have decided to move to YAMANGAVI further up the river. The original SINGIRI site was on the KARAWARI R. not far up from its junction with the KROSMERI R. They then moved to a site a little closer to KRAIMBIT in the KABRIMAN area. Half of these, who are only a handful, have moved to YAMANGAVI. Three women and five children have settled at KRAIMBIT pending the return of the absentee labourer husband of one of them.

The tiny village of ABRAMEI, (total 23) have decided to move up to MEINGENDA about 500 yards away. This is just as well as five of their number are absent at work and they have not got enough help to keep the village area and the houses in order.

The WABLAMAS Luluai reported to the patrol at YMAS and advised that a few of his people had moved to a site near the YMAS LAKES on the mountain side. Most however were still scattered about.

In the KABRIMAN group there are two new villages on the KUVENMAS Lake, eastern side. TARAKAI is situated 1½ hours journey by canoe and 15 minutes walk south-east of KUVENMAS. SAVANBUK is 30 minutes walk from TARAKAI. The TARAKAI and SAVANBUK people have been asked to improve a track from TARAKAI to the headwaters of the KARAWARI and to construct a small rest-house half way along the road as it is a two day walk. MARAMOK, MARAMBA, MEINGENDA and YAMANGAVI will work from their end and maintenance of rest houses is a joint responsibility.

A few WATAKATOWI have made a camp about four hours from MARIAMAI, but the majority are still wandering around the hills between KUVENMAS Lake and the headwaters of the KROSMERI R.

There are large quantities of quartz around the MARIAMAI area.

#### NATIVE SITUATION.

There was quite a heated argument over the rights to ULUMBUN and ANDIABUN sago swamps. Interested parties were KAMINDIMBIT and YESIMBIT. A decision had already been given by Mr Moy before the war. Mr Zweck amended that decision in 1952 giving the YESIMBIT people ULUMBUN. Now the YESIMBIT Luluai sought to completely oust the KAMINDIMBIT from ULUMBUN. He argued that if the YESIMBIT could not have it, where were they going to turn to for food. He is to say the least, a greedy trouble maker. His people have plenty of sago and can afford to sell large quantities to the Mission at TIMBUNKE. He is under the impression that because the KAMINDIMBIT live on the river now, that they have always lived on the river and that they cannot own any land at the back of the Sepik whatsoever. Both parties appeared at KABRIMAN village the next day, YESIMBIT produced a bundle of ancient spears as an exhibit, and the following argument was heard:- It is recorded so that when the next officer visits the area the whole matter will not have to be sifted again.

Originally the MINDIMBIT and KAMINDIMBIT people came from the mountains at the headwaters of the KROSMERI. The ancestors of the present YESIMBIT and KABRIMAN came from the mountains at the south of KANINGARA. The KANINGARA were continually being raided by natives in the TAMBANUM area. They had never fought with the KAMINDIMBIT and YESIMBIT when they moved down the KROSMERI R towards the Sepik R. It happened that one of the KAMINDIMBIT chiefs, KAPIKAPI was exploring the KABRIMAN Lakes and the Black River and worked up towards KANINGARA. At this time KAPIKAPI had a camp on the KROSMERI R near MUMERI. In short he made contact with



one of the big KANINGARA men and told him about the lakes area, inviting him to come down and survey the area for a new camp for themselves. He argued that if they remained up in the hills they would continue to be raided. If they would like to come down the river, he would show them a good place to build a village, show them how to build canoes as well as protect them. (This sounds very philanthropic, but KAPIKAPI probably fancied himself as a man of considerable prowess and a potential leader of river and inland natives and sought to work himself into a position of authority over the bush people. Besides he wanted to marry one of their women and did in fact shortly do so.)

He invited the KANINGARA man down to his camp. On their arrival he sent his wife for water. While she was away he told the KANINGARA chief to spear his wife when she returned to show that KAPIKAPI wanted to be friends with the KANINGARA (An odd method of demonstrating affection). The KANINGARA declined saying that he feared retaliation by KAPIKAPI's people and that how did he know it was <sup>not</sup> a trap. KAPIKAPI told him that he then would kill his own wife and that the KANINGARA man could just hold the end of the spear. The woman was speared. KAPIKAPI decorated the spear and gave it together with some others to the KANINGARA man. He dressed him up with some native valuables and took him back to his people. KAPIKAPI then married a KANINGARA woman and stayed with them a short time. He brought a party of them down to the lakes and settled them on the now ULUMBUN point where three houses and a house 'tambaran' were built. (Up to this point, the YESIMBIT agreed with the story but said that they came to ULUMBUN entirely of their own volition) Even if they had done so it was at the invitation of KAPIKAPI who had already explored the area and told them what it was like. Before KAPIKAPI's explorations into KABRIMAN lakes, the swamps were waste land and had not yet been claimed by anyone. It was by extension of peaceful influence that the swamp became occupied. KAMINDIMBIT have always obtained sago from ANDIARUN and so have YESIMBIT. The YESIMBIT were not able to produce any other evidence of their ownership except that the KAMINDIMBIT lived in the 'pit-pit' on the white water, while they the YESIMBIT lived on the black water. Therefore the KAMINDIMBIT should not have any rights to food on the black water. KAMINDIMBIT will continue to obtain their sago from their side of ANDIABUN and YESIMBIT will obtain sago from their side. A boundary was marked which closely follows previous decisions and any attempt by YESIMBIT to obtain more than they have already got should be discouraged. ANDIABUN is the only sago available to KAMINDIMBIT that they do not have to buy from other villages.

Native affairs are very quiet throughout KABRIMAN villages. The KUVENMAS were instrumental in bringing the AGANAMEI, MARIAMAI, TAPAKAI and SAVANBUK from remote villages in the hills and settling them near the lake. They have given ground to AGANAMEI people disclaiming all ownership to it. When I mentioned the land disputes at ULUMBUN and ANDIABUN the KUVENMAS were scornful of the dispute and the attitude towards land generally. They said that after all they were 'brothers' of the AGANAMEI. There was plenty of land and sago and it was not necessary for them to have it all. Nor did they need it all.

Nothing was heard of the nomadic ENARU people further to the South. The WATAKATOW said that there had been no further incidents between ENARU and MARI to their knowledge.

There are practically no marriage migrations in either KABRIMAN or KARAWARI. Mr Anderson mentioned that Officials were quite jealous



of their numbers, and are, even to the point of forbidding their people to move to another village. Village officials were reminded that as long as people ~~are~~ wanted to migrate were not trying to avoid their obligations, they would need to take a more liberal view of it. It was further pointed out to some officials that more attractive villages might help to keep people interested. In case of impending migrations officials should confer together beforehand.

The best kept village in KABRIMAN was KRAIMBIT without doubt.

The controlled area in KARAWARI extends to the foot-hills. There are six known villages up the river. Five of them have never been visited by white people. The six are CHIMBUT, INYAI, AMANAVI, TANGERIMAS, TOMAIUP and TOKOPA, an estimated total of 400 people. These are situated on the KARAWARI R south of MARJWOK, two miles south of which village, rapids are encountered. The controlled villages are friendly with the people upstream and trade sago for tobacco leaf.

The IMANMERI people report that there are seven uncontrolled villages between the foothills and Mt Mac Gregor to the south of IMANMERI. These people have never been contacted and never come down to the flat country.

Some villages in the upper KARAWARI area advised that they would not attend the Christmas 'sing-sing' at ANGORAM as they had too much work on their houses. A slight note of embarrassment was detected in their apology. They are very nice people and perhaps did not want to risk a repetition of the 1953 demonstration. However nothing was ~~ixd~~ heard to that effect.

#### CENSUS.

Five villages received their first census books.- AGANAMEI, MARIANAI, WAPARATOMI, SEVENBUK and WAELAMAS, a total of 419 new names. Figures are appended.

Two villages showed a natural decrease in population - MASAMEI (-2) and ABRAMEI (-1). No births have taken place in either villages in the last two years. All other villages showed an increase in population exclusive of migrations.

78 labourers were found to be available from 19 villages. (KABRIMAN area - 31; KARAWARI - 33 and SEPIK RIVER - KANDUANAM to ANGORAM - 14.) 17 villages were found to be over recruited and it is recommended that Sepik recruiters be circularised and asked to refrain from recruiting any more labour from the following villages:- SANGRIMAN, YESIMBIT, MEINGENDA, ABRAMEI, KRINJAMBI and KANDUANAM No 2. Other over recruited villages were not showing any effects for it. More particularly, Kanduanam is 33% over recruited, ABRAMEI 66% and MEINGENDA 57%. The worst village is KANDUANAM No 2 where the houses are beyond repair. A lot of work had been done on the new airstrip and it was suggested that other nearby villages continue while Kanduanam No 2 rebuild their houses. Kanduanam is in perfect condition (No 1 village) and can quite well continue the work on the airstrip. MEINGENDA houses are in very poor condition and the village area was not cleared satisfactorily. (Total males adult, 20, availability 7 absentees 11). ABRAMEI is much the same with a total of 10 adult males, with 5 absent.

#### NATIVE FOODS - LIVESTOCK, ETC..

There have been no foods introduced since the war, i.e. in the KABRIMAN - KARAWARI area. The people still exist on sago, fish and a very few coconuts, rarely seeing root crops at all. It is impossible for villages between SANGRIMAN and KRAIMBIT in the swamp area to grow them, but all villages south of KANINGARA and YAMONINDEI have good ground available and lack only the initiative. The same applies to the KARAWARI R. and the ARAFUNDIO tributary. There are just no root vegetables.



Officers visiting the area can obtain supplies from MUMERI on the way in.

Some foods were planted by the patrol around KUVENMAS Lake.- Corn, lemons, sweet potato, onions, pumpkin, melons and pineapples. Natives were told to fence the garden and use most of it for seed, and the sweet potato runners for distribution.

Wild game is plentiful, particularly cassowary and pig. Domestic pigs are not plentiful, neither are fowls. The people are able to obtain so much food from the bush that large flocks of anything would be just a nuisance to feed. Many villages have ducks.

Good crops of yams are coming into bearing on the Sepik River. Corn melons and pumpkin are plentiful at this time of the year on the river. Corn distributed by the A.D.O. last March is producing very heavily at MOIM. The cobs average 12 inches in length and weigh approximately 1½ pounds, are young and sweet.

There is usually plenty of crocodile meat available to those who are hunting on behalf of the skin dealers.

#### ROADS AND TRANSPORT.

Most of the patrol was transported by native canoes. At times, rain falling at the head-waters of the rivers made travel against the current next morning a difficult business. At times it is not possible to make more than one knot per hour progress up the rivers.

The few roads encountered were in reasonable order. After leaving the Black R near KANINGARA there is a 15 minute walk up the hill to YAMONINLEI. Thence 15 minutes to KANINGARA and 30 minutes down on to the River again.

VIAS lakes are crossed by canoe passage through the grass and stunted bush to the end of the road. From here it is approximately one hours walk to IMANMERI. From IMANMERI the road goes downhill for one half mile to the water again. The next section of road is between MASANDANAI and ANGRIMAN lagoon - 4 hours walk through sago swamp. Passable only in dry season. During the wet season use may be made of a canoe passage which comes out onto the Sepik R. between TAMBANUM and KANDUANAM No 1. These are the only roads in the area patrolled.

A rough track between TARAKAI and the MEINGENDA area is to be improved from both ends and rest houses are to be built and maintained by both TARAKAI, SEVENBUK and the KARAWARI people. It is a good two days walk across the hills.

#### HEALTH.

Health seemed remarkably good throughout. The few cases of yaws seen were sent to either TIMBUNKE or the aid post upstream from MASAMAI. Only three cases of suspected hookworm were seen. These were advised to seek advice from the native hospital at TIMBUNKE. Mr Anderson spoke of a reluctance to visit hospitals. This is not now the case as the KARAWARI aid post is quite popular with the natives. The IMANMERI Luluai said he had heard a rumour that the post was to be shifted. He said that they were all pleased with the post and the medical orderly and did not want the doctor to consider shifting it.

N.M.O. Rongap accompanied the patrol and scrutinised everybody during revision of the census. He was able to pick up a few cases of yaws and scabies. There were only two mild cases of tropical ulcer.

GR  
F  
2

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

None of the officials could be described as outstanding, but they all manage to keep a reasonable amount of peace throughout their districts. The officials at IMANMERI and KRAIMBIT would be the best men and have encouraged their people to maintain clean nicely laid out villages.

Medical Tul-tuls have never been appointed at YAMONINDEI and MARIAMAI. Two men, KALIBAT and BETOGUM volunteered for training for the position and their names have been passed on to the Medical Officer.

ANDAMEI was elected to be recommended for the position of Tul-tul to replace the deceased Tul-tul.

The Luluai of MARUWOK has died. TIANJIM, the present Tul-tul is very popular and the MARUWOK people asked me to recommend him as their new luluai. His work is most satisfactory and he is recommended. UANIS was elected to be recommended as Tul-tul and is recommended.

The Luluai of MARAMBA is also dead and KEIWAN is recommended as his replacement.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

The majority of the people are of the Catholic faith. There are no schools that could be graded, - with the possible exception of TAMBANUM on the Sepik River. The other catechists hold little more than religious instruction twice daily and do not keep any regular school hours. The Catholic Mission have catechists at MASAMEI, KONMEI, KANINGARA KUVENMAS, AMBOWARI, KANDUANAM No 2, YUERIMA, MOIM, KAMERINDO, MAGENDO, MUNDUMUNDU and KAMBROK. There are two S.D.A. teachers at MASANDANAI and ANGRIMAN. The one at ANGRIMAN speaks perfect English and was educated and trained at the S.D.A. training college at Corranbong N.S.W.

One native at ANGRIMAN, an S.D.A. adherent, complained that his wife was being held at the Catholic Mission TIMUNKE. He had been to the Father in charge three times to get her back, but each time the Father had sent him away. When interviewed privately the woman expressed her wish to return to her husband. When interviewed in front of mission personnel she said that she didn't know; that she had better wait until the Father in charge returned to the station. She was obviously frightened and not remaining in accordance with her own wishes as she later stated. The mission was advised to take the line of least resistance in this case and let her husband take her home, in order to avoid any bad feelings.

HOUSING AND SANITATION.

ANGRIMAN and IMANMERI were the only two villages who were up to standard with their housing. Repairs and rebuilding was ordered at most other villages. All had good ideas of sanitation except KWINGRIAMBON which had to be cleaned on the spot. Next officer should particularly check this village.

WAR GRATUITIES.

A total of £63.15.- was paid out in war gratuities. Many inquiries from natives who had not received medals showed that due to aliases and lack of care naming their villages was responsible for medals and gratuities being directed elsewhere.



APPENDIX "A".

REPORT ON N.G.P.F. PERSONNEL ON PATROL.

5418 L/Cpl KIPMUNG MI.

Good man on patrol; very quiet, excellent appearance and conduct. I was very pleased with his services.

3896 Const. ALU:

Excellent appearance and conduct. Always very useful. Reliable enough to be considered as an N.C.O. when the time comes.

4162 Const. AMPU:

Excellent conduct and appearance. Had patrolled the area before and was very useful.

7334 Const. MATONG:

A four year constable without a lot of experience. He is conscientious and reliable, very pleasing appearance and with three or four more patrols will be first class.

(Barry T. Copley)

# Population Register

Area Patrolled... <sup>LOWER</sup> MIDDLE SEPTK. ....

ATTENDANCE		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Aged	Child			Adults				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F		M	F	M	F	
1	1	6	4	29	2			1		12	80	7	59	6	50	63	41	53	64	263	
		3	2	20				1		10	94	8	68	1	64	3.2	76	59	80	76	317
	1	8	3	19	1					10	56	5	39	2	38		34	29	35	35	164
		2	2	25	2					30	89	14	75	3	68		91	62	71	86	341
1	2	1		22	3					7	58	8	35		32	2.8	34	34	39	37	170
				8						4	28	4	26	1	22	3	23	21	21	27	100
	4	1	1	21	1					9	50	7	38	3	30	2.7	34	31	32	43	164
	2	2	1	13			2			9	63	7	60	5	54	2.5	45	32	56	66	217
1	2			34	5			3	2	19	112	15	76	5	72	3.4	72	64	80	92	352
	2			10			1			3	38	3	25	5	25	2.3	25	16	29	27	108
				3				1		3	13	1	7	1	7	2.5	11	9	10	8	42
3	14	23	13	204	14	2	-	6	2	116	1	79	504	27	446		508	398	506	561	2238



# ation Register

Lower

Area Patrolled KABRITMAN KARANAM - SEPIK

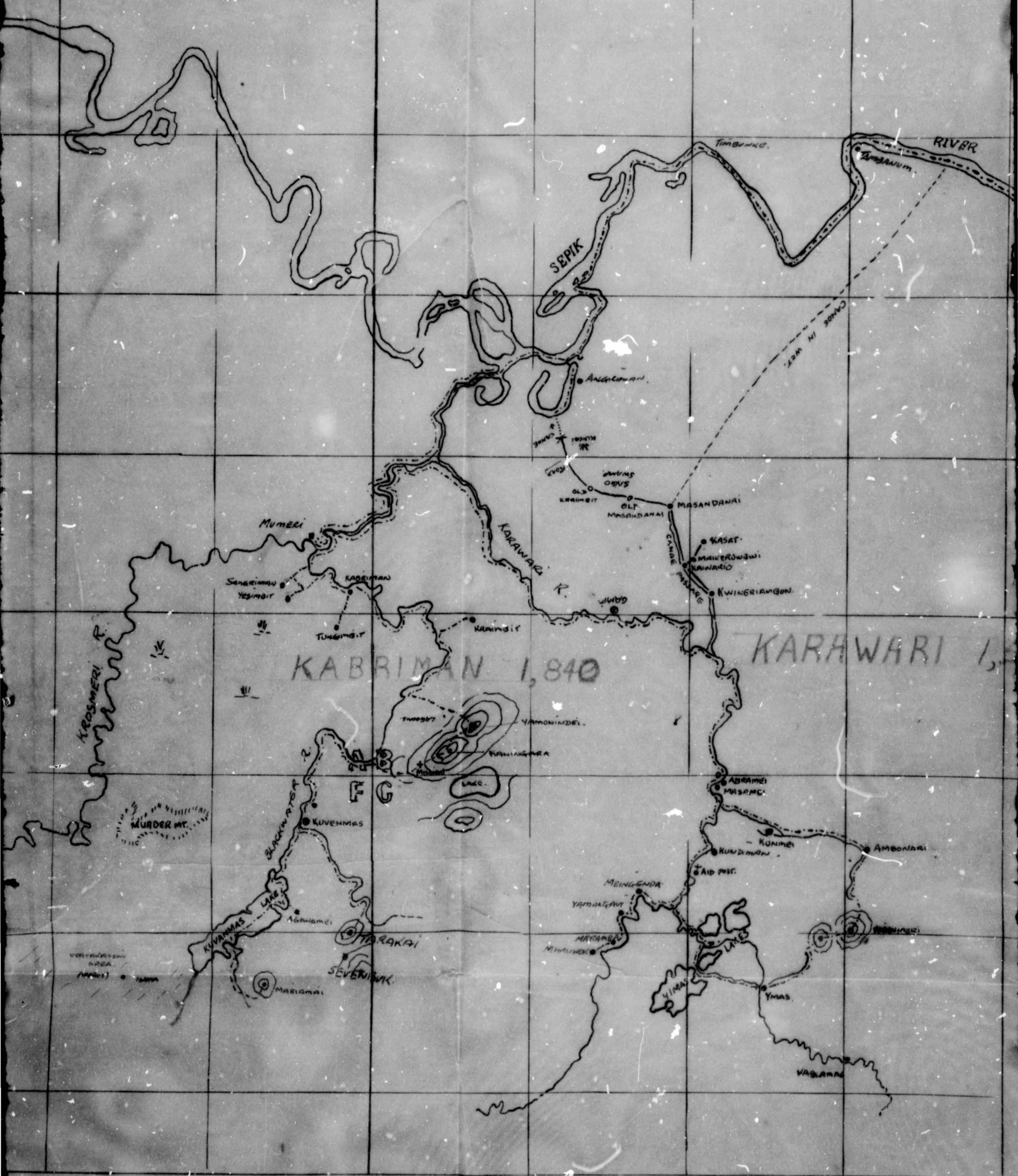
Amount Returned to Store

RATIONS	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE										LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL	
	Out		AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults			
	M	F	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F													M + F
				1	1	36	3			2		11	73	9	67	1	60	3.5	41	55	36	70	245
	2	5	2			14				3	1	2	36	2	30	2	28	2.2	17	12	21	32	102
		1				20	1			2		7	42	5	22	2	26	2.5	31	18	25	33	130
	4	4				16				1		11	52	7	50	2	56	3	43	26	39	66	191
	2	-				38	12	2		1		7	70	12	43	3	38	2.5	56	52	35	54	250
	1	3	1	2						2		6	37	8	30	2	28	2	28	32	33	34	135
	7	6				2				5		5	44 55	4	36	1	32	2.3	30	36	42	46	161
	3	1	1	1	20					2		6	50	9	47	2	41	2.8	28	26	32	52	162
					5					1		2	22	3	20	2	20	1.3	18	5	21	24	74
			1		2							4	36	1	22	1	25	2.3	25	8	38	26	100
					6							3	39	2	40	4	40	1.7	13	11	38	47	115
			1		12		1					5	28	4	25	1	25	2	20	14	18	28	94
					9							4	30	3	20		20	1.8	20	7	24	23	83
27	18	18	9	3	182	16	3	-	19	1									370	302	402	535	1842
					7							3	29	-	33	1	31	2.7	23	20	24	33	107
												1	12	2	10	1	7	2.7	6	7	15	11	39
5					2							-	14	1	9	-	8	2	4	6	14	10	36
7	2	1			9							6	42	3	22		22	3	27	20	35	25	116
7	1	3			11							2	20	2	11		10	1.8	11	7	12	11	52
					21	1						8	40	3	45	1	42	4	34	20	24	45	145
					4							2	15	1	12		11	1.8	8	8	14	13	47
					14							5	57	3	45	3	40	3.5	36	24	43	46	163
1					15							10	38	6	46	5	45	3.3	52	44	25	51	187
	12				2							1	14	2	12	1	11	3	18	17	15	14	66
2		1			4							-	15	1	19	-	18	2.3	9	3	15	20	51
		2			5							1	9	1	7		7	2.5	5	1	5	7	23
		1			8							2	20	4	14	4	10	2.5	17	15	14	19	73
	1				20							2	34	2	21	3	21	2.5	22	12	15	22	91
2					7							2	16	2	12		10	2	6	9	10	12	44
2					9							6	43	2	40	4	40	1.5	15	21	36	46	127
					9	2						9	47	6	56		40	2.3	19	13	39	57	139
20	7	8			147	3						60	466	41	414	23	373		312	247	355	442	1506



8 9 0 1 2 3

(W) A W B





BOGIA SHEET



RAWARI 1,506

(M) B  
(W) C





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

# PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. ANG 7-54/55

Patrol Conducted by B.A. RYAN C.P.O.

Area Patrolled YUAT RIVER AND INLAND

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 6 CONSTABLES

Duration—From 1 / 11 / 1954 to 18 / 12 / 1954

Number of Days 42

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services ..... / ..... / 1950

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

Map Reference .....

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION

ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

*Stuart Smith*  
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 ... .. £.....

.....  
.....  
.....

Personal file noted 21-2-55

20/1/55 1953



pul

MIG

M | F

30-II-264

21st February, 1955.

Director of Public Health,  
PORT MOESBY.

ANGORAM Patrol Report No. 7 of 1954/55

My file DS.30/II/264.

2.  
please.

Census figures are forwarded herewith.

*(S/A) Bow*  
*2/12*

*A.A. Roberts*  
(A.A. Roberts),  
Director.



pul

MIG  
P  
F

38/11/264



Sub-District Office  
ANGORAM  
8th February, 1955

District Commissioner  
District Headquarters,  
WEWAK.

Patrol Report ANG 7 of 1954-55.

Herewith three copies of the Census revision figures for the above Report, for your information and further action, please.

*Berry A. Ryan*

Berry A. Ryan  
for  
Ast. Assistant District Officer  
ANGORAM.

Minute to:

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

WEW. P.R. ANG. 7.  
District Headquarters,  
WEWAK. 15.2.55

Forwarded for your information please. My P.R. No. 7/54-55/184 refers.

*WES*  
2/2/55

*S. Elliott-Smith*

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)  
District Commissioner.



pul

MIGR

F

30-II-264

27th January, 1955

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WENAK.

Patrol Report No. 7 of 1954/55 - ANGORAM

The report has been read with interest.  
Conditions certainly appear to be very good considering  
that there has been no patrol to most of the area for  
four years.

Given the necessary help these people may  
reasonably be expected to do something in the way of making  
some money from suitable crops. It is hoped that a follow  
up Patrol will be able to visit the area within a few months.

Items of interest to other Departments have  
been extracted for their information.

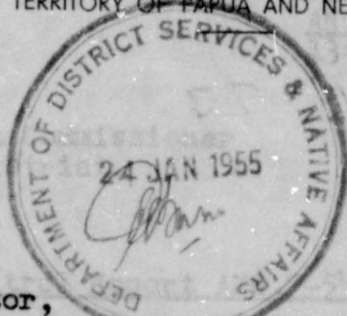
*Handwritten initials: P/A, 2/11*

*Handwritten signature: A. A. Roberts*  
**(A. A. Roberts),  
Director.**





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



36/11/264

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. PR.No.7/54-55/1814

District Headquarters,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK, 20th January, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report No.7/54-55 - Angoram  
Mr. B.A. Ryan - C.P.O.

Forwarded for your information please.

Mr. Ryan conducted this patrol from a base at Timbunke. The conditions found were surprisingly good, considering that a great deal of the area covered had not been patrolled for the past four years.

A full census check was carried out and in most cases new books issued.

Unfortunately, census figures are not appended as Angoram apparently had neither Village Population Register forms nor Patrol Report Jackets. These have been sent and the figures will be forwarded as soon as received.

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)  
District Commissioner

Copy to A.D.O. Angoram.



COPY

ANG.P.R.7-54/55

Sub-district Office,  
ANGORAM  
13th January, 1955.

District Commissioner  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK

Patrol Report ANG.7-54/55 - C.P.O. Ryan

Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol conducted by Mr. B.A. Ryan, C.P.O., to the YUAT Census Sub-division of the sub-district. This was one of the three patrols carried out by Mr. Ryan operating from Timbunke as a Base Camp. The other two were to the Middle Sepik and the Kwongai Sub-division.

Although a full census check was carried out, and, in fact, in most cases new village books were issued, census figures are not appended. This is because "Village Population Register" forms, requisitioned some months previously, have not yet been received. The same applies to "Patrol Report Covers". As soon as the forms are available, census figures will be forwarded.

As the writer has only recently returned to the Sub-district, it is difficult to comment on the report at any great length. However, it would appear that a reasonably satisfactory state of affairs exists in the YUAT area at present. Neglect of roads, etc., is only to be expected in an area which had not seen a patrol for four years. It is hoped if the staff position does not deteriorate, that regular patrolling throughout the sub-district can be continued.

(signed) A.Zweck  
A/A.D.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 7 of 1954-55.

Officer Conducting : B.A. RYAN C.P.C.

Area Visited : YUAT River and inland.

Duration- Commenced : 1st November 1954  
Completed : 13th December 1954  
No of days : 42.

Personel - European : Nil.  
Native : 6 Constables

Objects of patrol : Census Revision and Routine Administration.

*Bary A. Ryan*



INTRODUCTION.

The YUAT river, rising as it does, relatively close to the main Sepik river, is a swiftly flowing mountain stream for a considerable distance. Although this at times made progress rather tedious, the general atmosphere of well-being engendered by the river makes the Yuat by far the most pleasant area in the Lower Sepik valley.

From BIMA towards the source the ground appears very well suited to agriculture and is not subject to annual flooding. Together with the amiable disposition of the natives and a navigable river this should augur well for the future agricultural development of the area.

DIARY.

- Nov. 1 Departed TIMBUNKI at 0820 per M.V. MATA and arrived KANDUANAM at 1130 hrs. Camped to await carriers.
- Nov. 2 Departed KANDUANAM at 0800 hrs and arrived over very poor road at MARANBA 0930 hrs. Village quite clean but water supply bad in dry season. Census revised and work on road and wells outlined and started.
- Nov. 3 Departed MARANBA at 0630 hrs and arrived at CHANGRIWA three-quarters of an hour later. Village clean. Census revised.
- Nov. 4 Left CHANGRIWA at 0730 hrs and after a two hour walk over a poor road arrived at KAMBARAFUM. Village in a disgusting condition. Village cleaning started and future outline given Officials and people. Census revised.
- Nov. 5 Departed KAMBARAFUM at 0830 hrs and arrived NADVERI 0930 hrs. Very pleasant village situated on the old Yuat river bed. Census revised.
- Nov. 6 0900 hrs departed NADVERI and arrived at MANSUAT at 1000 hrs. Village only fair. Census revised.
- Nov. 7 From MANSUAT visited ARAINING half an hours distance. Village in a very poor state. Census revised and rest of day spent in advising Officials and people of a future work programme. Returned MANSUAT.
- Nov. 8 Departed MANSUAT at 0900 hrs and arrived LAMBIDOT two hours later/ Actually only about one hours walk but game very plentiful. Census revised. Village untidy but not very dirty.



DIARY. (cont.)

- Nov. 9 Departed TAMBOBOT at 0800 hrs and arrived KARINYING at 0910 hrs. Village untidy and rather dirty. FUDUKWA one and one-half hours distant. This village quite fair. Census of both KARINYING and FUDUKWA revised.
- Nov. 10 Departed KARINYING at 0830 hrs and arrived SIPI-SIPI at 1030 hrs. About one hours actual walk. Village looks very nice and clean. Afternoon drying gear wet when bridge fell down. Census revised.
- Nov. 11 Departed upstream at 0900 and arrived GIRING At 1000 hrs. Delightful village and rest house. Census revised. Const MION detached to supervise the construction of a bridge at KARINYING. All other Police reported sick.
- Nov. 12 0800 departed GIRING and twenty minutes later arrived at MUNDAMA. The road here was excellent, being about 15ft wide and surfaced as for motor traffic. MUNDAMA clean and pleasant. Census revised. To ASANGAMUT by canoe one hour. Census revised here also.
- Nov. 13 0730 departed ASANGAMUT and arrived MARINYAM three hours later. KARANTA also lined here for the first time, and have been included in the MARINYAM village block.
- Nov. 14 Const BAGIO reported at ASANGAMUT with instructions to proceed ANGORAM and thence MENAK for supreme Court Sitting.
- Nov. 15 En route to ANGORAM.
- Nov. 16 En route to ANGORAM.
- Nov. 17 Enroute to ANGORAM.
- Nov. 18 ANGORAM.
- Nov. 29 Resumed Tuat Patrol ex ANGORAM.
- Nov. 30 En route to TUAT
- Dec. 1 Arrived at AGRUMARA. Village only fair. Census revised and work programs outlined.
- Dec. 2 Departed AGRUMARA at 1000 hrs and arrived KUNDIMA at 1200 hrs. Village clean but only recently made so. Census revised.
- Dec. 3 0930 departed KUNDIMA for ARANGMAN one quarter of an hour up stream. Village clean. No complaints and census revised.



DIARY. (cont.)

- Dec. 4 Departed ARANGUMAN at 0830 and arrived ANDUA at 0945. Village hastily prepared for the Patrol's benefit. From refuse lying about in heaps it must have been pretty poor. Census revised.
- Dec. 5 0820 departed ANDUA and arrived SAPALU at 0940 hrs. Also KAUSTIMBI which is directly opposite SAPALU. Census in both villages revised. Both villages quite good.
- Dec. 6 Departed SAPALU at 0800 hrs and arrived KINAKATEN at midday. Village very pleasing. Census revised.
- Dec. 7 Day spent at AKURAN which is twenty minutes upstream from KINAKATEN. Village clean and Census revised.
- Dec. 8 Census revised at both BIWAT and BRANDA. These villages were both tidy and are actually more like one big village about twenty minutes above AKURAN. They extend for about half an hours canoe travel.
- Dec. 9 Departed BIWAT and arrived at BUN four hours upstream at 1200 hrs. Village fair enough. Census revised.
- Dec. 10 Departed BUN at 0730 hrs. and arrived at ABANGUMBA at 1030 hrs. Village and Officials far from satisfactory. Census revised.
- Dec. 11 Departed ABANGUMBA and arrived BRANDA at 1200 hrs. Engaged porters and continued on to ANDAFUGMA which is half an hours walk to the south east. Village best seen off the river. Census revised.
- Dec. 12 Departed ANDAFUGMA at 0600 hrs and arrived DROWANAM at 0635 hrs. Village rather poor. Census revised.
- Dec. 13 Returning to TIMBUNGU.
- Dec. 14 Returning to TIMBUNGU.
- Dec. 15 At KANDUANAM investigating alleged reports of sorcery.
- Dec. 16 Returning to TIMBUNGU. Arrived at 1000 hrs.
- Dec. 17 Departed TIMBUNGU at 0800 hrs and arrived KNOIMUT at 1250. The allegedly shorter road is about one hour longer and I was directed over this road to prevent an inspection of the main road which had not been renovated as ordered and reported as finished. KNOIMUT in a disgraceful state. Many sick. Census revised.
- Dec. 18 To KHEHE WAWIANGA. Also in a bad state. Many sick. Census revised. Returned to KNOIMUT.
- Dec. 19 To TIMBUNGU via main road. Not repaired. Both villages given two



4.

DIARY. (cont.)

weeks to complete work.

Dec. 20 At 1430 hours boarded M.V. MALA for return to ANGORAM. At 1900  
Hrs. camped at Moim village.

Dec. 21 0600 hrs departed MOIM and arrived at ANGORAM station at 0804.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The natives on the YUAT river and the YUAT hinterland are, taken by and large, the most prepossessing natives yet seen in the Sepik District by this Officer. While independent and physically attractive they show none of the arrogance of the middle Sepik native. With the natural advantage they possess in having good agricultural lands they worthy of more attention than they appear to have received in the past. With improving staff conditions this attention should now be possible.

As reported in the last Patrol to this area (Mr. A. Anderson-1950) there seems to be a large measure of doubt as to the powers of native Police. On many occasions I was asked to back up a civil court ruling. Upon inquiry it was discovered that these "courts" had been held by various members of the native Constabulary at ANGORAM. The role of the native police was explained and the circumstances of each claim investigated to ascertain whether the native was eligible to claim in a properly constituted Court. In all cases the claims were trivial and it was considered that they could be best settled within the village.

While the general villages on the YUAT river itself are clean and tidy, the more isolated inland villages are very backward. In every village inland, the children could hardly be brought to line for the census. For this reason all villages were censused as late as possible to enable the young children to see that a Government Patrol was not as bad as perhaps they had been led to believe. From inquiries I found that the Kiap had been likened to the Bogey Man of our own childhood and was only there to find small boys and girls. I hope that these children are somewhat assured now but the idea will persist until they have seen regular patrols.

There were few complaints throughout this area. The Lutai of BIVAI had evidently thought that the Kiap would be pleased at a large



5.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. (cont.)

number of evil doers, and had twenty-one men who had beaten and nearly killed their wives! Only two charges were at all serious and these were both sent to Angoram for a Magistrate, and both were convicted. A similar case from BUN was also ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ referred to Angoram but did not arrive and was later brought in by Const. NACON.

It was alleged by two natives that the people of CHANGRIWA had made sorcery in an effort to prevent the patrol carrying out its duties. Upon investigation nothing could be proved and I am inclined to believe that it was a case of these two natives with a grudge against the CHANGRIWA people. The CHANGRIWA's have a bad name in this respect and perhaps it seemed an ideal opportunity to get them into trouble.

The people of KASAMBA who had previously never been censused have left their remote hamlets to the south of Mt. ZAUN and are now living with the MRINYAM people. There are very few of them left. I only saw two old men and three younger and a couple of women. These people say that all the rest have been killed by the mountain villages about three days journey to the south. They say that these mountain people still come down in raiding parties, but from general conversation I am inclined to the idea that it has been some few years since the last raid. Information is hard to get and very ~~xxxxxx~~ vague.

The YAT river is fairly heavily recruited. If the ages in the village books are accurate the last group to go away seem rather young. Twelve and fourteen year olds are alleged to be away at work. When compared with those present of the same age groups the village books give a very fair indication of ages. Each village seems to have a sufficient number of able bodied men present. (See Census Revision later).

All the village Officials had been to the mouth of the river and had the nature of their duties explained to them by Mr. A.D.C. Wearne earlier in the year. In each village practical examples of how these duties could best be carried out were given. Small portions of roads were started and an example set. In addition local problems were inspected and advised upon. A good spirit of willingness to co-operate was shown, but this may



NATIVE AFFAIRS. (cont.)

have only been the desire to please the visiting Officer at all costs. While flattering this desire is very short lived and seems to vanish with the visiting Officer.

In general, the native situation is quiet and occasions no particular comment, in an area such as this where the people are semi-sophisticated.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

On the river all transport is by canoe. With the exception of the small portion from KINAKATEN to BINTAT no other mode of travel is used. The YMAT river is navigable as far as SIPI-SIPI at least for work-boats such as the Government vessel the M.V. MALA, which has a draught of approx. four feet six inches. However the stream was running at about four to six knots during this Patrol and will no doubt run even faster during the real "wet".

Inland the position is not good. No difficulty was encountered by this patrol but the roads used will be very bad when a few inches of rain have fallen. The terrain is such that only a concentrated effort will improve them and they will need constant attention to keep them in a satisfactory condition.

Instructions to clear the roads were issued in each village and advise as to the best method of construction was also given.

The population in the area are very keen to establish air-strips in each village. This was discouraged as no site seen was at all suitable and any work would be a complete waste of time. The local missionary also mentioned that he often had to talk the villagers out of air-strip programmes. There is at MARAMBA and KANDUANAM there are small air-strips. The head of the S.V.D. Mission uses these and it is to be hoped that they keep in better condition than the strip at KAMBOT is reportedly at the present. Due to the strip construction the road between KANDUANAM and MARAMBA is in a terrible condition. It was pointed out to these villages that the roads must still be maintained together with the air-strips. It was pleasing to note the improvement on this road when it was inspected several weeks after my first visit.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

There are no outstanding Lulusis or Tultuls in the YMAT river Census Sub-Division. However all should have a clear idea of what is expected of them and I believe will make some effort towards carrying out these duties.



VILLAGE OFFICIALS. (Cont.)

The reported influence of the SIPI-SIPI Luluai has disappeared with the resignation of that Official. However the Luluai of BIWAT appears to regard himself as the paramount Official in the area. He did not impress very much but his actual influence is nothing as large as he would like. Other Officials seem to tolerate his ineffectual fussing with complete good humour and disregard.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

The only Mission in the area is the S.V.D. Mission. Fr. Lunzer is stationed at BIWAT and Fr. LAUMANN at KANDUANAM. Both appear well liked over almost the entire YUAT river area.

There are village "schools" in a large percentage of villages but no serious effort has yet been made to provide anything more than can be learnt as the people follow their religious beliefs. At BIWAT there is a measure of schooling and also at KANDUANAM. Unfortunately I was ~~unable~~ unable to meet either of these gentlemen as both were absent during my visits.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

The staple diet in the YUAT census sub-division is sago, and fish. Game is plentiful in all village lands and the meat supplies are excellent. The ground is good and all crops seen seemed very healthy. As one proceeds higher up this river there is a considerable area of ground free from flood. The area behind BIWAT on the eastern side in particular impressed very favourably and seems an ideal site for experimental cocoa, copra and other cash crops suitable to a low level tropical climate.

During the patrol all manner of introduced vegetable were seen. Of these corn is the only one used to any extent as a dietary supplement. The corn seen was of an excellent quality and it was noted at the time that perhaps sufficient quantity could be grown to warrant the introduction of hand mills for a start with a view to the production of corn meal as a cash crop for these people.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Generally the housing in the YUAT area is not good. Much work needs to put into most villages before they are all 100%. The inland villages are markedly the worst. In all these villages houses were marked



VILLAGES AND HOUSING. (Cont.)

for replacement at an early date.

On the main YUAT river, the population is scattered along the banks. In few places were these scattered houses large enough to be classed as hamlets. In fact, though most of the peoples' time is spent in these homes all families maintain a house in the main village. The river villages are generally clean, and above BHMAT at least are extremely pretty cool scenic spots.

CENSUS.

A complete count was made in each village but as the village books were old and largely unreadable and also, no information had been entered since the original census post war it was found necessary to treat this revision as a new census for statistics.

New books were issued in each village.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

No anthropological data or specimens were collected during this Patrol.

Special Comments on the villages of KWONUT and KAMANGAUT.

These two villages are the remnants of some people who migrated from what is now the YANGORU area. As they are to the north of TIMBUNKI they have usually been visited at the same time as the KWONGAI people though they have no relation with this group and indeed are traditional invaders of the KWONGAI. However the then A.S.O. Angoran Mr. Hearne agreed with me that for convenience they would be classed as KWONGAI villages and included in that census sub-division.

Although these villages are quite near to TIMBUNKI they are never visited by the Mission stationed there. The roads houses health and general tone of these people is appalling. From these two villages over fifty people were ordered to the P.H.B. Hospital at TIMBUNKI. In one <sup>case</sup> an action in the Court for Native Affairs is pending. (Reg. 67A) See Appendix "A".

In all this Officer has suggested about six months general cleaning in these two villages at the rate of one day per week.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ANGORAN PATROL REPORT No. 7 of 1954-55.

APPENDIX "A".

HEALTH.

The general health in the Tual river census sub-division is good. Only two patients were sent Angoran for treatment.

No Native N.M.A. or N.M.O. accompanied this patrol but each N.M.A. in charge of the adequate number of aid posts inspected each person in his area at the same time as the census was revised.

At the moment a Medical Patrol is being carried out in this area and detailed Medical data will be available upon his return.

As mentioned on page eight the health situation is far from good at KWOINUT and KIMANGAUNE. From a population of about 250 over 50 were sent to TIMBUNKI for treatment. TIMBUNKI is only three hours walk away! Many of the above cases were cuts and infected sores but some were rather more serious cases. One in particular concerned a male child whose head and whole body had gone septic. This child died later as was obviously from the start. It was explained to the people that they must bring all sick to TIMBUNKI early on in the sickness. They said they did not like to go and see a woman "doctor". This was only an excuse I feel but even so it could perhaps be one reason for their lack of confidence. Never-the-less these natives were told "like it or not all children must be brought to TIMBUNKI". It was arranged that the N.M.A. stationed at TIMBUNKI was to patrol the area at least once a month. The other Officials were told to give him every assistance and to see that all the villagers were presented to him while he was in the village.

*Barry A. Ryan*

BARRY A. RYAN

Cadet Patrol Officer.







# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....

G.P., Papua—1047/12.47

DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL			
			0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females		Child		Adu'							
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F					
	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F						
ANDUA																		2	2	20						11	40	8	29	2	29	2	26	23	22	28	133
BUN																				4		X	X			9	26	9	24	1	24	2	29	22	18	27	107
BIWAT																				16		1	1			21	59	18	60	1	60	3	59	46	45	63	231
ANDAFUWA																		2	2	32		1	1			18	42	22	38	0	38	2	42	52	10	40	182
SIPARA																		1	1	18						15	40	10	27	2	27	2	36	26	23	28	133
DANWAMAC																				8			1			8	24	7	23	2	23	2	26	24	19	26	104
AKRON																				21	1					7	32	4	20	1	20	3	27	21	17	24	111
AKIKUMUM																		2	2	19			1			15	26	12	39	1	39	3	41	36	33	41	175
SARANDI																				22						17	48	11	28	1	28	3	40	26	31	31	150
																				16						21	37	13	30	2	30	3	54	32	24	34	160
																		18	15	47	4	7		10	2	531	1172	260	812	74	867		1129	909	187	1000	4450
KOIWOT	8	16																								5	24	14	20	3	20	3	26	46	23	23	130
AKIKUMUM	2	1																								3	12	4	10	1	10	2	10	14	14	12	52
	11	18																								8	41	18	30	4	30		36	60	37	35	182





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (ANGORAM) Report No. 8 OF 54/55

Patrol Conducted by R. G. NOBLE C.P.O.

Area Patrolled MURIK LAKES

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 13/12/1954 to 22/12/1954

Number of Days 10

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

Medical .... /...../18.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol WAR DAMAGE, ROUTINE, INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS.

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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30-11-202

17th January, 1955

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
MEKAK.

Patrol Report AMGRAN No. 8 of 1954/55

The receipt is hereby acknowledged of the above-mentioned Report submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer R.G. Noble, regarding his Patrol to the Murik Lake area.

Mr. Noble has completed his first Patrol in a promising manner and has supplied a well-written and informative Report for a first attempt. It would, however, be advantageous for him, as the Assistant District Officer mentions, to accompany a more experienced officer on a Patrol which covers all aspects of field administration, and this should be done when practicable.

*(Signature)*  
Gow  
mll.

*(Signature)*  
(A.A. Roberts),  
Director.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/11/262



In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

S.E-S/LH.

P/R No. 8/54-55/87

District Headquarters,  
Sepik District,  
WEMAM.

10th January, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

P/R. NO. 8/54-55 - ANGORAM, SEPIK DISTRICT.

For your information, please.

A well presented report by Mr. R. Noble, C.P.C.

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)  
District Commissioner.

Copy to:-

Assistant District Officer, ANGORAM.



Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

ANG. P/R 6-54/55

Sub-district Office,  
ANDORAN.

6th January, 1955.

District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEVAK.

Patrol Report ANG 1/54/55 - C.P.O. Ross Noble.

The above-mentioned report is forwarded herewith in quadruplicate.

The main purpose of the patrol was to finalise payment of war damage compensation in the area. This was done with the exception of the three villages of ARAMUT, JAKIMUT, and WOKAMUT, the claims for which villages were inadvertently left at Angoran. In any case it is doubtful if the money made available, £210, would have been sufficient.

Last patrol to the area was conducted by C.P.O. Ryan in March, 1954, when a complete census check was carried out and figures submitted (vide ANG Patrol Report No. 2 of 1953/54). No census check was carried out by Mr. Noble.

This is Mr. Noble's first patrol, and he appears to have conducted it in a satisfactory manner. It is hoped that in the near future it will be possible to arrange for Mr. Noble to do a short patrol in company with either Mr. Ryan or the Assistant District Officer, in order that he may receive some instruction in such routine matters as the checking of census, etc.

It is regretted that no Patrol Report Covers are available at present. These have been on order for some time, but have not yet been supplied.

*A. Zueck*  
(A. Zueck)  
Actg. Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No.8 of 1954/55.

Officer Conducting	R.G.Noble, C.P.O.
Area Visited	MURIK LAKES
Duration-Commenced	13 December 1954
Concluded	22 December 1954
No. of Days	10.
Personnel - European	Nil
Native	Four (4) Constables.
Objects of Patrol	1. War Damage Payment. 2. Routine Administration. 3. Investigation of Complaints.



ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No.8 of 1954/55

The MURIK LAKES is the delta area to the West of the Sepik entrance. The villages visited had been recently censused by Mr. B.R. Ryan (vide ANG 2 of 1953/54) and are in a peaceful, well-settled area. The natives were friendly and co-operative during the visit.

The rest-house at DARAPAP being a substantial building, it was decided to make this place the base camp. The other five villages to be visited are easily accessible by canal per canoe.

DIARY

13 December. Departed from ANGORAM at 1440 per M.V. MALA. Arrived at MARIENBURG at 1630 and camped the night.

14 December. Departed MARIENBURG at 1010 per M.V. TERESIA, an S.V.D. Catholic Mission vessel. Called at BIEN to allow school pupils from BRANDI Central School to disembark for their school holidays. Arrived at DARAPAP at 1430 having entered the MURIK LAKES via the MAJOP canal. Inspected the village in the afternoon.

15 December. At DARAPAP. Paid £407.10.0 to 33 natives by way of War Damage Compensation. Made Notice of Death, WAU No. 40, payment to native MAMA, step-father of the deceased. Inspected alternative village site at 1530. Camped.

16 December. Departed DARAPAP 0800 per canoe. Arrived at KARAU an hour and a half later. Inspected the village and paid £189.8.0 to 15 natives for War Damage Compensation. Left KARAU at 1530 and arrived at DARAPAP 1700. Camped.

17 December. Departed DARAPAP at 0700 per canoe. Arrived at the Murik Villages and inspected ARAMUT, JANGIMUT and WOKAMUT. In the afternoon investigated complaints contained in memos from Wewak and Port Moresby. Departed Murik Villages at 1515 and arrived DARAPAP 1745. Camped.

18 December. 0800 departed DARAPAP per canoe. Arrived at KARAU 0930 and walked along the foreshore to MINDAM. Arrived at MINDAM 1015. Paid £162.8.0 to 16 native claimants for War Damage Compensation. Returned to DARAPAP by canoe, a trip of two hours. Arrived DARAPAP at 1720 and camped.

19 December. Sunday was observed at DARAPAP.

20 December. Patrol departed from DARAPAP 0700. Travelled for seven hours through the Lakes and came out on to the Sepik River at MABUK. Changed canoes here and arrived at BIEN at 1600. Camped.

21 December. Departed BIEN at 0700 per six canoes and arrived at MARIENBURG 0900, where 20 carriers were engaged from MASAN. Departed MARIENBURG at 1100 and arrived MANSEP two and a quarter hours later per good native pad.

DIARY Cont/2.



DIARY (Cont.)

21 December. Inspected MANSEP and checked the instructions given by Mr. G.R.G. Wearne, A.D.O. Found several had not been complied with and brought the Luluai to ANGORAM for action and trial. Repairs necessary to the Rest-house before occupancy. No Police Barracks.

22 December. Departed from MANSEP at 0700 with 25 carriers. Native track overgrown and boggy. Arrived ANGORAM at 1200. Paid off the carriers. Patrol completed.

----oCo----

NATIVE AFFAIRS

As reported by Mr. B.R. Ryan, C.P.O., during his patrol in March, 1954, the sea-board is being devastated and washed away. Concern was expressed at the extensive erosion of this Sepik delta littoral. All villages visited here have experienced this but DARAPAP is by far the most damaged. At the turn of the century their village land extended for about a mile into what is now an expanse of broken water. As mentioned in the report quoted above, the DARAPAP's have land on the eastern headland, to which they fled during the Japanese occupation and where they would again seek refuge should the sea's invasion make this necessary. While the sea is also devastating this headland, there is about two hundred acres of land, habitable but swampy, on which is a healthy coconut grove

There is no grass growing in DARAPAP village, sand having been deposited over it and killed all vegetation. DARAPAP and the other villages looked dirty, however on closer inspection I realised that although the place had been cleaned and swept, the flotsam left traces when the tide overflowed the beach and washed through the village.

The houses are in good repair, perhaps due to the fact that the natives have had to build new houses frequently as the sea has encroached upon their land. At the present time the houses of these six villages are situated at the edge of and amongst the mangrove swamp.

The food position is secure (see FOOD AND AGRICULTURE) in these villages and I do not consider the health of the inhabitants to be endangered by their lack of garden sites



NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont.)

Skill in wood-carving and basket-weaving supplies a degree of economic security that some people in a more fortunate land position may not enjoy. The products of these crafts find a ready sale at the market at ANGORAM. This market is well-established and has the confidence of the natives.

Whilst stationed in WEMAK I noticed evidences of a seasonal current effecting the sea's encroachment of the land. SIMOGUN Peta, S.E.M., has shown me where there was a coconut plantation planted by the Administration before the war and which is now inundated. At DARAPAP the effect of an ocean current is exaggerated by the tidal race caused by a large volume of water flowing through a narrow passage into the lakes behind. During my enquiries I could discover no erosion cycle. The villagers do state however that the erosion rate has increased since the end of the last war. While I was there, which was at the commencement of the north-west monsoon season, I was told that there had been some deposition and it is my impression that denudation is again beginning. It would therefore appear that the north-west monsoon develops currents, either ocean or entirely local, and these sweep away soil and vegetation.

Geologists report (Geography notes issued to No. 7 G.P.O.s' Induction Course) that the North coast of New Guinea is rising. However the effect of this gradual tectonic movement is more than offset by local tides and currents.

The concern for the future is whether the denudation will continue after the sea has reached the edge of the mangrove swamp. Dead mangrove trees were observed standing where the sea has washed sand back amongst them. This would seem to indicate that the shore line will continue to retreat after contact with the swamp. Should the sea continue to advance and the people not move of their own accord it may become necessary to move them, keeping in mind their natural littoral environment.



MISSIONS

The area visited is served by both S.V.D. Catholic Mission from MARIENBURG and Seven Day Adventist Mission, WEWAK. There is no evidence of friction due to the proximity of a Roman Catholic catechist and an S.D.A. teacher. DARAPAP, which now has a school run by a native S.D.A. teacher, was previously a Roman Catholic village. I visited this school and was pleased to observe simple English understood as well as elementary Arithmetic. People who live by a bountiful sea, backed by well-stocked lagoons suffer little hardship from the forbiddance of flesh and certain crustacea. The adults of the village, being Roman Catholic, eat pig and crab, while the children follow the teaching of the S.D.A. Mission. This may become a source of bad feeling; however as stated above the present position is quiet.

Whilst standards are not high at village mission schools, the adults were advised to assure a high attendance at the school, bearing in mind the requirements of the recently enacted Education Ordinance. The advantages of furthering the children's Primary education at an Administration school were explained.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The most noticeable feature of the MURIK LAKES coastal villages is the almost complete lack of gardens. Those that were inspected contained poor quality sweet potato and melon. All villages had coconut groves nearby wherever there was any land that the sea had not reclaimed from the deltaic ground. To offset the absence of local garden crops, fish and oysters, usually smoked, are traded with the River people for sago. There are two other types of bivalve and also crab and coconut which, in addition to the other items mentioned, supply the staple foodstuffs of the area.



ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS

Inter-village travel is effected in this area by means of canoe through natural waterways and channels and also narrow canals cut through the mangroves. These man-made canals must be kept cleared otherwise the way will soon be blocked by the roots of the mangrove which form a tangled mass up to five feet above the level of the mud.

My journey from ANGORAM to my destination was by way of the MAJOP canal. This canal was cut under the direction of Mr. E. D. Robinson, then Patrol Officer, in 1925, taking five months for the job. It connects the Sepik River with the Murik Lakes, the entrance at the river being about twenty-five miles from the Sepik mouth. The canal flows sinuously for four or five miles and the water runs at about four knots; with the result that steering is difficult and only small launches can traverse the canal despite its width of a chain.

Travelling from DARAPAP to MINDAM at low tide an alternative route had to be taken. This had not been maintained in a satisfactory manner and instructions were given to the Lulusi to see that they were kept clear, all the canals. Throughout this area work must be done on these canals just as in other areas roads are to be maintained in reasonable repair.

Returning to ANGORAM, I went from DARAPAP via the Lakes, through the MABUK canal to the main river. This canal barely allows passage for native canoes but is used by the natives because its entrance is about ten miles up-stream of the MAJOP canal. My remarks about continual maintenance of canals were reiterated to the MABUK people as it was obvious



ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS (Cont.)

from the freshly cut timber and foliage that this canal had been badly overgrown.

The patrol disembarked from canoes at MARIENBURG. The upstream voyage per canoe having taken nearly three times as long as the motor trip downstream.

For patrolling in the lakes and on the River the requirements are a vessel of shallow draught, enough power to make reasonable headway against a four knot current and sizeable enough to carry two Europeans and four natives.

The road from MARIENBURG to MANSEP where it crosses the river flats is built up with a ditch on both sides. Where it entered the low hill country the grass was cut and the path well cleared. However there had obviously been no attempt to clear the route, MANSEP to ANGORAM. As Mr. G. R. G. Wearne, A.D.O. had left instructions with the Luluai to have the way cleared and the grass cut and it had not been started the Luluai was brought to the Station for action. Other instructions relating to repair of dwellings and village hygiene were not fully complied with too. As mentioned in the patrol diary repairs were necessary to the rest-house before occupancy and there was no Police Barracks. The people have agreed to construct a new rest-house and a hut for the Police.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION

The sum of £759.6.0 was paid to 64 native claimants for loss of property during the last war. This seems to have been the first concentrated effort to complete payment within the Sub-District.

ANTHROPOLOGY (General)

No anthropological data was compiled during this patrol.



VILLAGE OFFICIALS

While none of the Village Officials met had forceful characters or progressive ideas, they continue to perform their duties satisfactorily.

COMPLAINTS

In the six villages visited there was only one complaint lodged. This was mediated and the complainant agreed that the Luluai could have easily resolved the question. However, in regard to this, there was a complaint forwarded from Fort Moresby, alleging adultery on the part of the wife of a Police Constable. The complaint was investigated and the parties were brought to Angoram. The Luluai when taxed with not reporting such an offence, contended that he was not aware that it had taken place.

A memo from Wewak was investigated and the defendant in the complaint was questioned.

In both the above complaints, reports have been forwarded to the Assistant District Officer, Angoram for Action.

*R. Noble*  
C.P.O.



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APPENDIX "A"

Conduct of Native Police on Patrol

This information was recorded in the duplicate Records of Service and completed Record of Service Form 1's were forwarded to Police Headquarters, Port Moresby, as per instructions contained in Circular H2296 - 21/1N - 54 of 17th December, 1954, from Headquarters, Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary, Port Moresby.

*R. Noble*  
C.P.O.



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APPENDIX "B"

HEALTH

An European Medical Assistant, Mr. J. Byron had recently completed a medical patrol of the Murik Lakes area in September, 1954.

No Native Medical Assistant accompanied me on the patrol.

I found the people in good health and particularly noticed an absence of sores.

No cases were brought to Angoram for treatment.

*R. Noble*  
C.P.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

# PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK ANGORAMI Report No. 89 of 1954-55

Patrol Conducted by Barry A. Ryan

Area Patrolled Keram River

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. R. Noble C.P.O.

Natives 4 members R.P.N.S.C.

Duration - From 2/3/1955 to 7/3/1955

Number of Days 6

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services 13.6.7/1954

Medical ... 1/10/1954

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION PAYMENTS

*personal file notes*

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19 .

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £ 5031-14-0

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

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





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MIGR

30-11-268

28th May, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEMAK.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM No. 9 OF 1954/55.

Evidently no great effort was made over the years to finalise these outstanding claims. Mr. A.D.O. Ewing has been given the task of going into all outstanding claims and should arrive in your District very shortly. He will go into the question with you.

The patrol seemed to be rather hurried.

The Director of Agriculture will allot staff to your District when they become available.

*P/A Gov  
30/5*

*J.K. McCarthy*  
(J.K. McCarthy.)  
A/Director - D.D.S. & H.A.  
*MM*

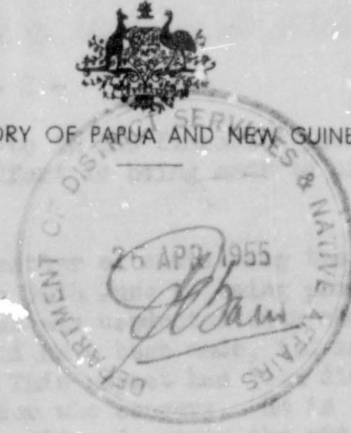


popula

30/11/268-

MIGRA

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

P.R. Angoram No. 9 of 1954/55/883

District Headquarters,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

23rd April, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT ANGORAM NO. 9 OF 1954-1955.

The above Patrol Report is forwarded please.

The Patrol had one primary object, and that was to proceed with the long-delayed war damage compensation payments to the people of the Keram ("Little Ramu") River.

As the Director is aware, every effort is being made in the Sepik District to finalise all outstanding war damage compensation payments by the close of the present financial year, and that to this end he has provided funds particularly for the Angoram Sub-district where until recently a sum in excess of £30,000 remained outstanding. Top priority is being given to this project in the Angoram Sub-district at present.

The Patrol Report underlines one of the results of long delays in the payment of war damage compensation. Inevitably there is a proportion (sometimes substantial) of the original claimants who cannot at this late stage be identified. The Assistant District Officer, Angoram, and all other Assistant District Officers, have already been instructed by the District Commissioner to make every effort to identify claimants for whom approved claims are on hand. In those cases in which the actual place of employment of a native absent in Rabaul or elsewhere can be ascertained, the Assistant District Officers have been instructed to forward the claim to the District Commissioner of the District of employment with the request that he effect prompt payment of the claim against the Sepik District Fund Certificate in view of the fact that the intention is to finalise the war damage compensation scheme in the Sepik District during the present financial year. Many such claims have been paid.

However, on the spot identification of the place of employment of an absentee from a Sepik River village in many cases is not practicable. Further enquiries are made by Assistant District Officers after the return of the patrol to Sub-district headquarters. However, it appears that a policy decision later in the present financial year will require to be taken as to whether or not the claims for these absentees whose whereabouts cannot then be ascertained, are to be cancelled, and the compensation scheme terminated. There appear to be two alternatives to this; the first is to pay a proportion of the current year's funds into trust, at the close of this financial year, in order to permit further attempts to be made to effect payment to those claimants who might later return to their home villages. The second is to provide

*Handwritten notes:*  
Many will not take  
any of the work  
to separate family  
of 20.



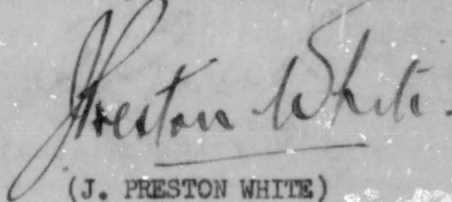
new funds against the Vote in the financial year 1955/1956. In the meantime every effort is being made to effect the payment of all approved claims.

The matter of completing the payment of outstanding war damage claims by the 30th June is being pressed, but there is evidence that this patrol was conducted with undue youthful haste. Additional contacts could have been made, had an additional few days been spent on it. This aspect has been discussed with the Assistant District Officer who concurs. He is ensuring that this important aspect of patrolling is given the attention it deserves by young officers setting out on similar patrols.

On the Agricultural side, the problem of the adequate supervision of agricultural extension and co-operative commercial efforts in the Sepik District is not a new one. It has been causing increasing concern for a considerable time now. Expected agricultural extension officers and co-operative officers whose postings have been most earnestly sought over the last year, have not yet become available. In fact the position has retrogressed in that the agricultural officer previously stationed at Dagua for the supervision of the Rural Progress Society there and also of the various Societies to the east of Wewak, has been withdrawn, and his replacement has not yet arrived.

Mr. R. McCrickard, District Agricultural Officer, has just proceeded on leave, and Mr. M. J. White has returned to relieve him. Apart from Mr. White, there is at present only a newcomer, Mr. Brockhals, a New Australian, thus leaving the Agricultural strength at two officers less than a year ago. It is appreciated that the Director of Agriculture is doing everything possible to alleviate the position and it is hoped for the sake of the District that he will be successful.

It is apparent in the light of the foregoing, that close technical supervision of the various minor experiments, most of them spontaneous - is beyond the bounds of practicability with the present staff, when the needs of the important major native developments are taken into account. In this context I agree with the Assistant District Officer, Angoram, in his present emphasis upon cash crops having a ready local market in the Angoram Sub-district. This is sound. However, every effort must at the same time be made to avoid in this interim period the development amongst the natives involved in minor projects, of the feeling that the Administration is not interested in their small agricultural activities, of which they themselves hold the same high - unfortunately often too high - hopes, as the participants in the major projects. To this end I have arranged with the District Agricultural Officer, Mr. White, to visit Angoram with me as soon as practicable, as it is probable that from a conference on the spot with the A.D.O. and the natives concerned, some simple but effective means can be found of bringing the produce from these minor projects into the present marketing organisation now in vogue for the produce from the larger organisations, with the result that the natives would feel that we are not neglecting them, even though our staff position is difficult at the present time.

  
(J. PRESTON WHITE)  
District Commissioner.

Copies to:  
A.D.O. ANGORAM (2).



Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

ANG. P.R. 9 of 1954/55

Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAN.

11th March, 1955.

District Commissioner,  
WENAK.

Patrol Report No. 9 of 1954/55 - S.A.O. Ryan.

Forwarded herewith is a brief report of a patrol on the KEBAN River. The patrol was carried out by Messrs. S.A. Ryan and K.G. Boble, Cadet Patrol Officers, and the main purpose of the patrol was to pay war damage compensation in the area. For this reason little routine work was carried out, although complaints were heard when brought to the notice of the patrol.

The patrol has proved conclusively to my way of thinking that it will be impossible to give a certificate of finalisation by 30th June, 1955, because of the many natives absent at work. Efforts were made to locate these absentees so that claims could be forwarded for payment, but no definite address or location could be obtained - it mainly consists of "at Kasauli, Madang and so on." This will be the case in all areas in the sub-district. Unless it is intended to deny these absentees their claims, I cannot see how payments can be finalised before they return to the district.

A point of interest is the rice growing project at BOBTEM. Operations are on a very small scale, but it seems to have been proved that rice can be grown there. The natives are now pressing for the supply of a rice huller. This is one of a number of projects which are more or less under way - the others include the growing of peanuts at KAMBAKABA and in the MARIENBERG Hills area. Unfortunately the staff here at present has neither the time or the knowledge to arrange markets, advise on crops, and so on. I feel it is time that an officer of the Department of Agriculture was made available to this sub-district as has been done at Naprik and Dagua. Although progress at first will be necessarily slow, there are possibilities, and a number of the natives are very keen. Until such time as this is possible, it is my intention to foster the cultivation of native foods, which have a ready local market. Unfortunately, such crops as rice and peanuts have already been introduced on a small scale, and now it is the time for an Officer of the Dept of Agriculture to assist these ventures.

It is expected that by the end of April the war damage claims of all natives at present in their villages will have been paid.

*A. Zweck*

(A. Zweck)  
a/Asst District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 3/01 1954-55.

Officer Conducting : Barry A. Ryan.

Area Visited : KMT KERAM River.

Duration -- Commenced : 2nd March 1955  
Completed : 7th March 1955  
No. of days : 6 days.

Personel European : Mr. R. Noble C.P.O.  
Native : Four Constables.

Objects of Patrol : To complete War Damage Payments in the Area and the immediate surrounds.

INTRODUCTION.

The object of this Patrol was to complete as far as possible in view of the number of natives who are absent at work, the outstanding War Damage payments in the Area. No other Administrative work was undertaken apart from hearing various complaints etc. from the Natives. The report will take the form of a detailed diary.

2. nd. March. Departed ANGORAM station per M.V. Mala and arrived at KOROGOPA village at 1500 hrs. Camped and interviewed village officials from this village and the surrounding villages in the Grass Country Census Sub-Division. Informed them of my expected return in three days time and also called the names of those who had outstanding claims. The same procedure had been adopted at KAMBOT and CHIMUNDO earlier in the day.
3. rd. March. Departed KOROGOPA at 0630 and arrived RONGWICK at 1400 hrs. It was intended to proceed further up the Keram but it was found impossible to restart the engine of the Mala. This difficulty persisted all



through the trip and in some villages we were unable to stop as long as I had desired. In others we were forced to stay rather longer than was envisaged. War damage was paid at RONGWICK.

4th MARCH. Departed RONGWICK and arrived at BUMBERA. At this village on the 4th and in the morning of the fifth War Damage was paid. As, when these claims were first collected the villages of NANIKESO ~~MONJITOK~~ ~~IRIM~~ BAMFU NARBARINGA BUNUNGO and NAGRUBI were in the ANGORAM Sub-District, claims from these villages were paid in the interests of speed and convenience. The O.I.C. Aione was informed per native runner of this fact.

5th March. Paid Claims at BUMBERA until midday and then proceeded down stream to ANGISI paying War Damage at MOGUM en route. At ANGISI in addition to the large amount paid to that village many other claims were settled from the more Southern Villages. MULI TOVINI ANJO MONJITOK ~~EE~~ etc..

6th March. Departed ANGISI and paid War Damage claims at Kevim YAR and BOBTEN. At KOROGOPA War Damage was also paid to seven villages in the Grass Country Census Sub-Division.

7th March. Departed from KOROGOPA and arrived back at ANGORAM after paying claims at both KAMBOT and CHIMUNDO.

In all, a total of £5030 was paid out. It was estimated at ANGORAM that the total of £6230 would be needed to complete all claims in the area. Thus approximately £1200 has yet to be paid. Some of this (about £300) is for villagers who did not come to meet the patrol and will be paid to these natives as they visit ANGORAM. The remainder belongs to natives who are absent from the District. A real effort to locate these people was made, but only a very few could give the name of the Plantation. It is felt that to locate a Sepik native having only "Rabaul" <sup>as his address,</sup> will be an insurmountable task.

Very few complaints were voiced. Mainly I think <sup>this</sup> to the short time that was spent in each village. The only complaint that has real significance was from NINGA of BOBTEN. He is the leader of a rice growing scheme on the "LITTLE RAMU". He made what can only be described as a speech, made more to boost his standing with his people I think than to impress me, the tenor of which was to point out that having started the natives in rice culture the Government had best do something now towards obtaining hullers etc. or fly the unhusked rice to Wewak for hulling and then fly it back.

The c

The prohibited cost of this old idea of NINGASS was pointed out again but he still maintains that it is ~~now~~ time the Government did something about the rice now lying at these villages. I agree, that, having started the scheme, the Government should do something, but the present staff at ANGORAM has neither the time nor the knowledge to properly supervise the project and suggest that further waste of effort be prevented by firmly discouraging any further plantings until such time as an Agricultural Officer can be posted to ANGORAM.

Another common complaint was that some natives had not been paid their War Damage. As many of these natives were under the impression that they had claimed in the proper manner, and were not disillusioned until they received no money. <sup>these complaints are natural.</sup> I feel that these people did actually claim in a number of cases and the claims have not been made out. However, following instructions, no further claims were taken and all villagers were told that no further claims would be taken. I trust that this will not cause any lasting grievances.

John A. Ryan



Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (ANGORAM) Report No. 10 OF 54/55

Patrol Conducted by A. J. ZWECK. a/A.D.O.

Area Patrolled MARIENBERG HILLS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 7/2/55 to 13/2/55

Number of Days 8

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

Medical .... /...../18.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

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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	M	F

30.11.275

17th June, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

Department of District  
and Native Affairs,  
MELBOURNE.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAK No.10.  
OF 1954 - 1955.

The receipt of the report is acknowledged.  
There are no comments.

*J.K. McCarthy*  
(J.K. McCarthy.)  
A/Director - D.D.S. V.A.

*FIA 6/26/7*



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30/11/2



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply  
Please Quote

No.

P.R. ANGORAM No. 10/54-55/1225

District Headquarters,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

6th June, 1955.



The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM NO. 10 OF 1954/55.

The above Patrol Report is forwarded, please.

In order to complete the record, following the sudden departure of Mr. Zweck, Mr. Noble who accompanied Mr. Zweck on this Patrol, was requested to compile the Report to cover this purely routine Angoram-local patrol.

The Wewak-Angoram Road forms part of the developmental plans for the Sepik District. When surveyed, this road will probably branch off the new Wewak-Mendi-Maprik Road, at a point on the inland fall of the Prince Alexander Ranges. The road was included in the District recommendations for the Three Year Plan.

*J. Preston White*  
(J. PRESTON WHITE)  
District Commissioner.

Copy to:

A.D.O.  
ANGORAM (2)

Popul

MIG

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-district Office,  
Sepik District,  
ANGORAM.

30th May, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM NO. 10 OF 1954/55.

The attached report by Mr. Noble, written for  
Mr. Zweck, is of a routine nature.

Mr. Yeomans will be informed of the road position.  
It would appear from local discussions that the route over the  
PRINCE ALEXANDER Mountains has a lot in its favour.

*D. R. Marsh*  
(D. R. MARSH)  
Assistant District Officer.



opul

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

MIG

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT - No. 10 of 1954/55

OFFICER CONDUCTING - A.J. Zweck. Acting Assistant District Officer.

AREA VISITED - MARIENBERG HILLS.

DURATION - Commenced 7th. February.  
Concluded 13th. February.  
No. of days - 8.

PERSONNEL - European: R.G. Noble, Cadet Patrol Officer.  
Native: Three (3) Constables

OBJECTS OF PATROL - 1. Census.  
2. Routine Administration.



## INTRODUCTION

This is a skeleton report, submitted as requested by R.G.Noble, C.P.O., to cover a patrol conducted by Mr.a/A.D.O. Zweck in the MARIENBURG HILLS Census Sub-Division. Mr.Zweck was unable to compile the report himself due to the departure on compassionate leave, owing to the sudden dangerous illness of his father in Australia.

The patrol served as an opportunity for C.P.O. Noble to accompany an experienced officer on a patrol covering different aspects of field administration, as was suggested by the Director in his acknowledgement of ANGORAM Patrol Report No.8 of 1954/55, 30-11-262 of 17th January, 1955.

The country traversed was not difficult; the slopes easy and the hills not high from the surrounding terrain. The villages to the east are situated on sandstone ridges. The weathering of this alluvial material has formed pockets of good soil for agricultural purposes. The disadvantage being the smallness of the separated pockets. The southern sector merges into the riverain plains of the Sepik River.

## DIARY

- 7 February. Following the precedent of Mr.A.D.O. Wearne, the patrol departed ANGORAM by vehicular means to GAVIEN village, a distance of five or six miles. The village was censused and routine matters attended to.
- 8 February. Departed GAVIEN 0600 hours and followed two miles of road used by timber operator's truck; then by native pad to ARIAPAN. Routine administration attended to. Camped.
- 9 February. Left ARIAPAN at 0700 hours and arrived at WASKURIN at 0748 and continued to BOIG, 20 minutes away. After attending to its normal duties, the patrol moved on to KASIMAN. KASIMAN censused; in the afternoon routine administration and census of BOIG was carried out. The patrol retraced its steps to WASKURIN and census was taken. Camped.
- 10 February. The patrol proceeded to MANSEP via abandoned village of GAVIEN, along disused native track that had been partly cleared for the patrol. MANSEP censused and progress made regarding Mr.A.D.O.Wearne's instructions to the luluai of the village was inspected.
- 11 February. Moved off from MANSEP in the morning and arrived at MASAN three hours later. The village was censused and then the patrol continued to BONAM, a small village half-an-hour's walk from MARIENBURG. The village was censused and routine matters attended to. The S.V.D. Catholic Mission at MARIENBURG was visited. Leaving the Mission, MANGAN was reached after 20 minutes. A census was carried out and the new site of the village was inspected. A marital dispute was mediated. Camped in newly constructed Rest-House.
- 12 February. Departed MANGAN for SUK at 0700 hours. Suk censused and patrol returned to MARIEN-



DIARY (cont.)

-BURG where advantage was taken of a Mission vessel travelling up-stream, to transport the patrol to MAMBEL village. Village censused and routine matters attended to. Camped.  
13 February. M.V. "MALA" administration work-boat, arrived at MAMBEL at 1000 hours and brought the patrol to ANGORAM. Patrol completed.

REST HOUSES

Since Mr. Wearne's patrol to this area, (vide ANG. No. 3 of 1954/55), there had been a rest-house constructed at MANGAN which was occupied for the first time during this patrol. There is an increased use of scantlings and edgeings from the local timber-mills in the repair and erection of rest-houses in the area. Although this tendency is not discouraged, natives have been told that a well-constructed building of native materials is preferable to a badly constructed <sup>one</sup> of partly sawn boards.

All rest-houses visited were in a good state of repair, including the one at MANSEP, commented on in the above quoted report.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS

The road along which the patrol travelled per jeep and tractor for about five miles to GAVIEN is a Class C road. From there on it deteriorates - the natives not having worked on that section of the road yet.

The villagers of MASAN and MANSEP have combined to clear a chain wide strip of bush about two miles in length near their village. Their ultimate aim is to connect ANGORAM to MARIENBURG. The usefulness of such a road is questionable as there is so much use made of the relatively cheaper river-transport.

With regard to a road project, ANGORAM to WEWAK, I concur with Mr. Wearne in the opinion that a KIS to KASIMAN route is unpracticable.



ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS (cont.)

However, an alternative route over the foothills of the PRINCE ALEXANDER MOUNTAINS is possible. Assistance in the choice and surveying of the proposed road would greatly facilitate the natives in their task and assure the passibility of the completed link.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native affairs' position in this area is settled. The native met on this patrol were most co-operative and amenable to suggestion for the improvement of their village sites and gardens.

AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural developments were discussed in Angoram Patrol Report No. 9, and covered by the District Commissioner's comments thereon to the Director, a copy of which is on file here. I understand that the District Commissioner's proposals now are to be put in train following a visit by Mr. Lamrock, Chief of the Division of Agricultural Extension, to the Sepik District.



(R. G. NOBLE)  
Cadet Patrol Officer.



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....

Govt. Print—4391/10.52

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males		Females		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M		F	M	F	M	F			
1955																																							
CAVIEN	7/2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	6	1	4	19	4	16	-	16	3.6	6	14	17	17	67
ARIAPAN	8/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	2	6	-	6	4.	9	8	8	34		
BOIG	9/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	4	8	1	8	5.	16	13	16	8	58		
KASIMAN	9/2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	26	7	20	3	20	4.	22	27	25	112		
WASKURIN	9/2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	19	7	16	1	16	4.126	22	19	19	88		
MANSEP	10/2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	8	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	9	30	5	31	2	29	4.	18	19	33	29	120		
MASAN	11/2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	23	7	22	-	22	2.8	9	17	25	28	91		
BONAM	11/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	3	10	-	10	4.3	15	7	11	9	45		
MANGAN	11/2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	7	17	4	18	2	18	4.2	21	28	18	20	91		
SUK	12/2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	3	5	2	-	1	-	-	2	11	2	10	-	11	3.7	12	6	10	53		
MAMBEL	1/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	4	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	16	7	15	1	19	3.9	11	9	12	63		



Amount  
Returned  
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (ANGORAM) Report No. 11 OF 54/55

Patrol Conducted by R. G. NOBLE C.P.O.

Area Patrolled KABRIMAN, KALWARI, YUAT, PORA-PORA & MURIK  
CENSUS S.D.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 26/4/55 to 22/5/55

Number of Days 18

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....

Medical ...../...../18.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol NAR DAMAGE AND ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

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

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







Popula

MIGR	In	M	F
Females in Child Birth		M	F



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/11/55 ✓



In Reply Please Quote

No.

P.R. ANGORAM NO. 11/54-55/1226

District Headquarters,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

6th June, 1955.

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT -- ANGORAM NO. 11 OF 1954/55.

The Patrol Report is forwarded, please.

The Patrol had one primary object - the payment of approved war damage claims in the areas visited, in pursuance of the policy of finalising the compensation scheme by the close of the present financial year.

At my special request, Mr. D.R. Marsh, Assistant District Officer, when he proceeded to Angoram following Mr. Zwack's sudden departure, to take charge there until the arrival of Mr. Yeomans ex leave, paid particular attention to this pressing problem and has achieved excellent results, partly recorded in this Report. He was imbued with a genuine desire to see all outstanding recorded claims of the River peoples paid, and this very largely has been achieved. The relatively few remaining claims are being placed in their respective categories and final efforts to effect payment are now being made. The then unpaid claims will be discussed with Mr. Ewing upon his advised visit. In fact, this is now the position in the District generally.

The Agricultural Extension position in the Angoram area was discussed at length in my covering comments dated 23rd April on Angoram Patrol Report No. 9. Mr. J. Lamrock, Chief of the Division of Agricultural Extension, has visited the Sepik District in the interim, and has raised hopes in relation to the Angoram area problem. His promised posting of two young mobile Agricultural officers to the Sepik District, together with the proposed use of Vote 17-3-3 HQ should, when these new officers arrive, provide the answer to the more pressing River problems in this respect. They will have the full co-operation of the District staff.

Mr. Noble's comment on the possibilities of the development of further coconut and betel nut groves along the Yuat River is an interesting one, particularly in view of the need for cash crop development, which is becoming increasingly pressing in the area. It is probable that the land would be more suitable for local native development than for European plantations. The Agricultural officers will be requested to consider the matter of this development most carefully.



The clearing up of the outstanding War Damage Claims has made an important contribution towards native morale on the River. In addition, it has cleared the way for steady routine patrolling of the type which presents an opportunity to get to know the native on the spot, and to assist him with his problems of living and development. Staff shortages and changes have militated against this necessary activity in recent years.

Mr. S. H. Yeomans took over his Sub-district at the close of May and proposes to make early and extensive visits to the villages of the main river and its tributaries in order to familiarise himself with the people's problems and their terrain. This will do much to develop early the effectiveness of his administration.

TERRITORIES OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

*J. Preston White*

(J. PRESTON WHITE)  
District Commissioner,

Sevik District.

30 May 1955

Copies to:  
A.D.O.  
ANGORAM (2)

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

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM No: 11 - 1955/56

The attached report by Mr. H.G. Noble, District Commissioner, Angoram, is a report on a patrol he has conducted alone and shows a detailed account of his general understanding of the local situation.

The patrol was essentially for the purpose of the payment of War Damage which was to be finalized by 31st March 1955. The position at present is that all areas have been paid and the only outstanding claims are for work done by natives and less pay at work. Mr. Noble is engaged on sorting and forwarding these claims to the Districts concerned - there are less than 100 claims requiring further action.

Two interesting points have arisen out of the report. Firstly Mr. Noble's suggestion that the engine used to purchase an engine and rice huller which this machinery is placed under the care of the Administration. The idea is to take the machinery from point to point in the harvest areas or in some cases where the rice is not sold to have the bring it to the station for hulling.

Action has been taken to get the engine used in this matter and there is every reason to believe that the considerations will be given to Mr. Noble's suggestion of the position and to what extent it can be done.

If the engine used in this matter is to be used in the future, it is suggested that the engine should be kept in the station for the purpose of the report on the matter in the future.

The second matter of interest is the suggestion that the engine should be used in the station for the purpose of the report on the matter in the future.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM,  
Sepik District.

30 May 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM No. 11 of 1954/55.

The attached report by Mr. R.G.Noble, C.P.O., is the second he has conducted alone and shows a marked improvement in his general understanding of the local situation.

The patrol was essentially for the much over-due payment of War Damage which was to be finalised by 30 June 1955. The position at present is that all areas have been paid and the only outstanding claims are for unidentified natives and those away at work. Mr. Noble is at present engaged on sorting and forwarding these claims to the Districts concerned - there are less than 100 claims requiring further action.

Two interesting points have arisen out of the patrol. Firstly Mr. Noble's suggestion that the natives combine to purchase an engine and rice huller and that this machinery be placed under the care of the Administration. The idea is to take the machinery from point to point in the harvest season or in some cases where the rice is for sale to have them bring it to the station for hulling.

Action has been taken to get the natives views on this matter and there is every reason to believe that their considerations will be favourable. Mr. Yeoman has been advised of the position and he will follow it up.

If the Administration finds the task too great Mr. F.C.Eichhorn has stated that he will take over the project. I consider it would be best for the Administration to establish the matter in the first instance.

The second matter of note is the good tract of coconut land in the YUAT which it may be possible to have the natives or European enterprise develop on plantation lines.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

2.

It is essential to the good administration of this area that the local native be given a chance to restore his pride in his own culture. At present the area is purely a labour breeding ground and the native must be given something better if relationships are to be improved. The local saw-mills and crocodile shooters have brought some money to the area as has the weekly market but something more directly controlled by the natives themselves is required, such as rice, peanuts and coconuts.

*D. R. Marsh*

( D.R. Marsh )  
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM.

22 April 1955

Mr. R.G. Noble,  
Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM.

ANGORAM PATROL No.11 of 1954/55, INSTRUCTIONS.

Please proceed per M.V. "GLENIDOL", in company with Mr.G.H.Waldron, E.M.A., to the KABRIMAN, KALAWARI and YUAL areas.

Your primary task is to pay War Damage Compensation to all claimants in the above areas, whose claims have been approved. The patrol is to be centred about this matter, however should routine administration matters arise, attend to them as far as possible.

You may leave the finalization of the paper-work until you return so that the boat will not be held longer than necessary.

After acquitting your cash advance, prepare documents and stores to continue the work of War Damage finalization in the Pora-pora and Murik areas. Nicholas Minister, Engineer will accompany you in the M.V. "SUSU" on the second phase of your patrol.

Best wishes for a successful patrol.

*D.R. Marsh*

(D.R.Marsh)  
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No.11 of 1954/55

Officer Conducting	R.G.Noble, C.P.O.
Area Visited	KABRIMAN, KALWARI, YUAT, PORA-PORA, and MURIK Census Sub-Divisions.
Duration - Commenced	26th April 1955
Concluded	22nd May 1955
No. of Days	18
Personnel - European	Mr.G.Waldron, E.M.A.; Mr.N.Minister, Engineer.
Native	Seven (7) Constables
Objects of Patrol	1. WAR DAMAGE PAYMENTS 2. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION



ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No.11 of 1954/55.

The area covered by this patrol comprises four Census Sub-Divisions, KABRIMAN, KALWARI, YUAT and PORA-PORA, and MURIK village. During the dry season the three rivers, KABRUMAN, KALWARI, YUAT, tributaries of the SEFIK, from which the Census divisions get their names, flow sinuously along their beds at two to three knots. However, the patrol was undertaken at the height of the wet season and fast running currents were encountered. Where, in the 'dry', banks tower twenty or thirty feet above the water level, now the water was level with the banks and in many places was spilling into the low-lying grasslands of the river plains. The YUAT, as mentioned below, was running strongly but was confined to its banks.

Advantage was taken of Mr. J. Young's fast work-boat M.V. "GLENIDOL", for purposes of the patrol. Urgently needed stores were taken to AMBUNTI Patrol Post while the payments were made in the one area. On the vessel's return the other two areas were completed.

Had the Administration launch, M.L. "SUSU", been used for the duration of the patrol, the time taken would have been increased by ten to fourteen days.

A French anthropologist, Mlle M.F.B. GIRARD, sponsored by the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, accompanied the patrol to the PORA-PORA and MURIK areas. Mlle Girard was making a collection for the anthropological section of the above-mentioned museum.

DIARY

1955

- 26 April. Departed from ANGORAM, in M.V. "GLENIDOL", and after 11½ hours running arrived at TAMBERNAM.
- 27 April. Leaving TAMBERNAM at 0600, the vessel arrived at the 'Mat-mat' KABRIMAN at 1615. Intending to proceed further up-stream, an obstruction was met and the patrol turned back and camped at 'Mat-mat' 1845.



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28 April. At 'Mat-mat' KABRIMAN, paying the nearby villages of KABRIMAN, YESIMBIT, SANGRIMAN, KUNDIMBIT. In the afternoon paying the more distant villages of KUVANMAS, KIREMBIT, YAMONDIMI, who had been summoned in the morning.

29 April. Finalized local payments for natives in the KABRIMAN Census Sub-Division. At 1100 the patrol departed from 'Mat-mat' by canoe across the marshes to MAMERI, a village near the mouth of the KOOSAMERI River. This move was made to save 3 hours travelling up and back for the work-boat.

30 April. Paid all outstanding claims for MAMERI village.

1 May. The M.V. "GLENIDOL" arrived back from AMBUNTI at 1000 hours. The patrol embarked and departed for the KARAWARI Census Sub-Division. Arrived KUNDIMA at 1930 hours and camped.

2 May. Paid local claims for KUNDIMA and nearby villages in the morning and proceeded to YIMAS. Completed payments here for the KARAWARI Census Sub-Division.

3 May. Leaving YIMAS at 0600 hours the patrol travelled for ten hours to MINDIMBIT, on the Main River. Camped.

4 May. Downstream to TIMBUNKI where Mr. Waldron visited the Native Hospital, and various patients' claims paid. Continued to YUERIMA where mail was collected, also instructions to inquire regarding initiation ceremonies and location of 'haus tambarans'. Progressed slowly up the YUAT against strong current to KUNDIMA. Camped and paid local claims.

5 May. Travelled five hours upstream and arrived at BARANDA at 1100 hours. Constable GATSIK, who had been sent to the area the previous week, had assembled Villagers from nearby hamlets and villages to two centres, BARANDA and BIWAR. After paying the BARANDA group, the patrol moved to BIWAR. Two complaints presented at BIWAR were matters for the Court of Native Matters and the principals were embarked for trial at Angoram. At 1730 the patrol departed from BIWAR and stopped at KINAGHTEN, a village down-stream of BARANDA that had not been paid. Local claimants paid and patrol struck camp.

6 May. Continued down-stream and halted at SAPALU and ANDUA. The latter village saw the completion of local payments in the YUAT Census Sub-Division which totalled £2,113.17.0, paid from 264 claims. Arrived at Angoram at 1305. Patrol Completed.

7 May - At ANGORAM: Two Police Constables dispatched  
15th May to call claimants of PORA-PORA Census Sub-Division to SITOP and SINGARIN Villages.

16 May. Set out from ANGORAM per M.V. "SUSU". Called at MAMBEL and MARIENBURG to arrange payments on return. Employed local native at BIEN as guide in PORA-PORA area. Entered BIEN River (PORA-PORA 'barad') and travelled upstream for two hours to the first village PANKIN. Paid War Damage claims there and camped.

17 May. Departed from PANKIN at 0700 hours and arrived at SITOP, three hours up-stream. Here village officials of twenty-five places met the patrol. £3,082.1.0 was paid to 112 natives this afternoon. Camped.



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18 May. Paid more claims at SITOP then returned downstream into the main river and thence downstream on the SEPIK River to SINGARIN. Here again there were several villages congregated for the purpose of receiving payments. The claimants present were paid, and a date was given for one absent village to come in to SINGARIN on the patrol's return from the MURIK Lakes.

19 May. Left SINGARIN at 0800 and entered the MURIK Lakes via the MAJOP canal; paused at DARAPAP for guide and continued through the lakes to the three hamlets of MURIK village. Made payments to ARAMUT, WOKAMUT and JANGIMUT hamlets. Returned to DARAPAP and camped.

20 May. Investigated native affairs complaint at DARAPAP, then returned to SINGARIN where the previously absent claimants were paid. Camped.

21 May. Travelled up-stream and called at Marienburg where some Mission employees from areas visited were paid. Arrived at MAMBEL at 1515 hours and because of weather approaching from up-stream the patrol did not continue to ANGORAM.

22 May. Returned to ANGORAM. Patrol completed.

#### ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS

The marsh in the KABRIMAN Census Sub-Division was under three feet of water and the skipper of the work-boat deemed the canal from KABRIMAN 'Mat-mat' to the foothills safe to negotiate. However after one and a half hours progress from the 'Mat-mat' a mass of floating grass obstructed the canal. There was no chance of cutting our way through before nightfall so we returned and camped at KABRIMAN.

During the dry season there is no excuse for this canal not being kept clear at all times. However, during the 'wet', the grass covering the marsh rises with the water level and a strong wind may blow such masses of it across the canal as to make it pointless attempting to keep it clear. Mr. Young was concerned that if we did go to the higher area we may be closed in for days.

As it eventuated, there was no loss of time involved in not continuing to KUVANMAS as planned. The natives of KUVANMAS and nearby villages were summoned by 'garamut' log-drum and arrived before I had completed payments of the KABRIMAN villages of YESIMBIT, TUNGIMBIT and SANGRIMAN.



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I was interested to note that the KALAWARI River, at its entrance to the KABRIMAN River, was flowing up-stream. The explanation is that the Sepik and Kabriman levels are so high that the Kalawari basin is lower and is being filled from its head-waters and mouth. A drop of a few feet on the Sepik would result in the release of these waters now banked up over a wide area.

The YUAT, too, is in flood but being confined to its banks it runs all the more strongly. Effects of erosion were noticed during the journey up-river but no great devastation was evident.

The PORA-PORA area, which is between the RAMU and SEPIK Rivers, is low-lying swamp for the most part. The result is that there is no raging effluent and the clear, dark water of the BIEN River contrasts markedly with the other rivers which carry huge quantities of dissolved and suspended matter.

As inland villages were called to the river to receive payments, nothing was seen on tracks and canals in the four areas. And indeed some natives travelled along swampy roads which would have been most unpleasant to patrol over in this season. Naturally most natives came by canoe where possible.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Although the purpose of this patrol was solely to complete War Damage Payments, all villages were asked if they had any complaints. Only three inter-village land disputes were raised. I had been told about the penchant of these Iuluais for resurrecting already adjudicated disputes before a new officer in an attempt to gain more land. Consequently no off-the-cuff decisions were given but the parties were instructed to keep the peace until the area could be seen and the old boundaries viewed - and re-affirmed. Two other cases were brought



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to Angoram to await trial before a Member of the Court of Native Affairs.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr. B. A. Ryan, C.P.O., in Patrol Report ANG.9 of 1954/55, mentioned the growing of rice in the KERAM area.

NINGUS of BOBTEN, KERAM Census Sub-division, an ex-assistant of PETA SIMOGUM, M.L.C., allegedly brought rice from WEWAK in 1950. In 1952 Mr. DOOLAN is said to have given out quantities of seed rice to be planted as test crops in various localities. Local residents who saw the resultant harvest were very impressed with the quality of the rice. There is concern, however, that the natural sowing and unsupervised native planting may lead to disease.

Successive crops have been grown and harvested but none as yet has been hulled. In several villages, large quantities of rice are reported to be stored in bags and stacked in rooms set aside for the purpose.

The receipt of War Damage monies has meant that all places have a substantial amount of ready cash in the village. The natives of the KERAM area are anxious to enter the field of commerce and invest the large sums of money in something worthwhile for the village. However, unless prompt action is taken this enthusiasm will wane and the difficulty of resuscitation will be made the more difficult owing to their previous abortive attempts.

The YUAT, as mentioned in the previous section does not normally overflow its banks. The soil along the bank is reddish-brown and quite friable. There were groves of coconuts which despite close planting appeared healthy and fructuous. The betel nut of this area is renowned and Main River and Swamp area natives make frequent trading visits to the YUAT to purchase it. This palm, I understand, requires rich, well-drained soil and cannot be grown everywhere. The natives of this area are more fortunate than the KERAM



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natives regarding land for agricultural purposes. River transport gives both areas easy access to the station.

From the above it will be seen that this YUAT area shows a good potential for agricultural development and warrants patrolling by officers with agricultural knowledge and interest.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

During the patrol £11,345. 2. 6 was paid to 749 natives. MAMERI village was paid £40 pounds for the "Haus Tamberan" destroyed by allied bombing. The claims and those of natives not known were returned to the station for further processing.

Claims for natives now working in other districts have been sent to the District concerned where the place of employment is known. A list is being compiled of claims for employees in other districts where the place of employment could not be ascertained.

There were few natives who asked to submit claims. Once they were informed that no new claims were being accepted, they retired with good grace. I saw no evidence of upset feelings because an individual had not received payment. The attitude being that they were just unfortunate in this liberal Administration gift.

There was a favourable reaction to my suggestion that some money be put into a collective project such as a rice-huller - to be looked after by the Administration or private enterprise. The natives of the three hamlets of KOROGOPA Village have £4,178. 5. 9 from War Damage in account with the Commonwealth Savings Bank. This is an exceptional instance, but several hundreds could be raised in other areas should the natives co-ordinate their activities and receive guidance.

It would be unfortunate should no lasting benefit accrue from the many tens of thousands of pounds distributed



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in the ANGORAM Sub-district.



(R. G. NCBLE)  
Cadet Patrol Officer.



Amount  
Returned  
to Store

SPECIAL REPORT 1 OF 54/55  
B.T. COPLEY



30/11/56 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

LF.779  
LA.3435  
In Reply  
Please Quote

All Correspondence  
to be addressed to the Secretary.



No. (5972)

Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines,  
Port Moresby.

PWB/RP

18th February, 1955.

Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

MARIENBERG - ADMINISTRATION LAND.

I am in receipt of your DS.30-11-256 of  
7th December, enclosing report of a special patrol  
by Mr. P.O. Copley together with plan of compass  
traverse of Marienberg lands.

2. Will you please inform the District  
Commissioner, Wewak, that the Department has found  
the report and plan of considerable value. The  
information has been used to prepare claim for  
restoration of title in favour of the Administration  
to the Marienberg lands.

District Commissioner, DS.30-II-256  
WEWAK.

Forwarded, please. Your WEW.34/I-792  
of 1st December, 1954, refers.

*A.A. Roberts*  
(A.A. Roberts),  
Director.DDS&NA.23.2.55.

*D. Macinnis*  
(D.E. Macinnis)  
SECRETARY FOR LANDS  
SURVEYS AND MINES

*P/A* *GM*



30/11/256

127

30-II-256

7th December, 1954

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
MEMAK.

Special Patrol - MARLENBERG, MAHEER  
- Mr. R. L. Conley, Acting Assistant District Officer.

The Report of this Patrol to undertake field work in connection with land matters, is acknowledged and a copy together with the three sketch-maps will be forwarded to the Secretary for Lands, Surveys and Mines for his information and records.

*A.A. Roberts*  
(A. A. Roberts),  
Director.

(PA) 12/11/54



32/11/266



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. WEW.34-1/792

District Headquarters,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK,

1st December, 1954.

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
and Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY

SPECIAL PATROL ANG.1/54-55 BY MR.  
B. COPLEY, A/A.D.O.

For information.

This is of special interest to the Department  
of Lands and answers several of their queries.

Perhaps the Report could be made available to  
the Secretary, please.

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)  
District Commissioner.

COPY TO: A.D.O. Angoram







TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ANG. 34-1

Sub-district Office,  
ANGORAM.

15 October 54.

District Commissioner,  
District Headquarters,  
WAWAK.

SPECIAL PATROL ANG.1/54-55

Attached in quadruplicate is the report of a special patrol received from Mr. Copley, Patrol Officer.

1. Agricultural Lease : Application by Mr. O'Shannessy.

Instructions have been received from the Secretary for Lands to refund the monies paid by Mr. O'Shannessy with his application 'if the land is native owned'. As the area sought is part native-owned and part of a lease already granted, action is being taken to pay this refund as soon as Mr. O'Shannessy visits this station.

2. Agricultural Lease : Application by Mr. Fitzgerald.

Reference is made to your minute 34-1-2(15) dated - September to LA.3974(NG)1628 dated 30 August from the Secretary for Lands.

I doubt whether the lessees of the Timber Area would be agreeable to any arrangement between themselves and the applicant. Even if they were, I do not think it advisable.

3. Pre-war Leases Marienberg Area.

I had Mr. Copley check these leases as there are no records in this office of any land leased in that part of the Sub-district.

The Secretary for Lands has been enquiring for details of the lease granted to the late W. MacGregor and these are included in the report.



Asst. District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

ANGORAM <sup>SPECIAL</sup> PATROL REPORT No. 4 - 1954-55.



Officer Conducting: B.T. Copley

Area Visited: Marienberg, Mamber  
(Sepik River)

Duration. Commenced: 4 October, 1954  
Concluded: 9 October, 1954  
No. Days: 5 days.

Personnel.

European: Nil  
Native: One Constable, two labourers.

Object of Patrol:

1. Traverse of pre-war leases held by the Catholic Mission, the late Mr W. MacGregor, and Adjacent Administration land.
2. Investigation application for agricultural lease by Mr T. O'Shannassy at Marienberg.
3. Native Labour inspection at Marienberg sawmill.
4. Investigation of application for agricultural lease at MAMBER by Mr E. Fitzgerald.
5. Native Labour inspection at MAMBER logging camp.

Maps: Attached.



DIARY.



- Oct. 4: Departed Angoram per M.V. 'Mala' 10.45am. On arrival MARIENBERG camped on old Government station site. At 3.00pm left for MANGAN and SUK villages to interview the Luluai of SUK and native owners of ground north of the Government and Mission sites. Returned camp.
- Oct. 5: Traversed the boundaries of the Government and Catholic Mission blocks.
- Oct. 6: Traverse of Mr MacGregor's lease. Luluai of SUK ill, so the party was accompanied by CIEMENS, who had previously been around the block with the Luluai and Mr Cavanaugh. Inspected Marienberg Sawmill labour quarters.
- Oct. 7: Traverse O'Shannessy's appln. Inspection Marienberg Sawmill native labour, plant and machinery.
- Oct. 8: Completed inspection of sawmill plant and labourers at work. To MAMBEL per M.V. 'Mala'. On arrival there completed traverse commenced by Mr Cavanaugh. pm: Native labour inspection 35 casual labourers, quarters and equipment. 8 pm: Departed for ANGORAM.

-000-

APPLICATION FOR AGRICULTURAL LEASE  
MARIENBERG.- T.O'SHANNESSEY.

I have to report that on 7 October, 1954, I commenced a traverse of that piece of land known as 'ARETA', the subject of the above application.

The following native owners of the ground accompanied me :-

BOLI of MANGAN (T-t)	KAMBOM of MANGAN.
MARINJEM of SUK (Lu1)	SURUM of MANGAN.
AMOK of SUK.	ORENA of MANGAN.
KASSIA of MANGAN	BABI of MANGAN.
YARONG of MANGAN	PANDO of MANGAN.
WONDAU of MANGAN	SAUWAR of MANGAN.

The point of commencement being a sago hut, was found to be well within the existing Mission lease. I followed the boundary as indicated by Mr O'Shannessy in his application to the second corner, being 3409 links east of the point of commencement and within the present Government boundary. A 200 degree bearing for approximately 4000 links brought the second side directly to the easternmost Government-Mission boundary peg. At this stage I indicated the approximate direction and size of the land applied for to the native owners. Thereupon they unanimously declared that under no circumstances would they consider disposing of any land outside the existing leaseholds already occupied.

The main reason was that the area applied for, if granted would halve the area of kunai available for hunting. It would indeed be impossible to burn the remainder without endangering private property adjacent.



From my inspection of the area, I am satisfied that their reasons are quite sound, and in accordance with their wishes, discontinued the traverse.

At present the three waterfront blocks of land shown on the map, control the only access to dry land and timber leases beyond them. Any subsequent applications for the lease of either Mr MacGregor's lease or the Government land should very gravely considered, and only then after suitable provision has been made for public thoroughfares.

Please find attached sketch plan of the MARIENBERG area showing traverses.

-00-

APPLICATION FOR AGRICULTURAL LEASE  
MAMBER.- E. FITZGERALD.

I have to report that on 8 October, 1954, I proceeded to MAMBER to complete a traverse commenced by Mr Cavanaugh of the Department of Forests.

The area applied for is situated on Administration land and already the subject of Timber Permit No. 45 in favour of the Catholic Mission Marienberg.

Mr Fitzgerald is at present contracting with the Catholic Mission for the delivery to Marienberg of logs from this land and to this end has found it necessary to erect a dwelling for his own use as well as temporary native labour accomodation.

The area applied for includes the only waterfront access to a large portion of the timber lease beyond, and for this reason the application as such could not be recommended. In view of the fact that the land is already subject to certain rights no other recommendations can be made.

Should the applicant and the lessee be so inclined, it may please the Land Board to sanction a separate agreement between them for use of the land for agricultural purposes with rights reserved for both parties.

Please find attached plan of traverse superimposed on a sketch map of the area and a plan of the traverse superimposed on 1 inch to 1 mile dyeline, locating the application in relation to Timber Permit No. 45.

*Barry T. Copley*  
(Barry T. Copley)  
Patrol Officer.



PRE-WAR LEASES MARIENBERG AREA.

Most of the cement markers of these three leases were found by Mr Cavanaugh during his recent visit to Marienberg. This patrol was unable to locate more. The principal pegs lost are those on the waterfront which have been washed away. In these cases approximate positions only can be given. The waterfront boundary between the Mission and the Administration land is marked by a drain with a coconut planted nearby. The eastern Administration boundary is approximate only, i.e. the peg on the waterfront. Following is a description of traverses made:-

(a) Administration land:

Starting from a point H (pre-war cement) bearing 119 degrees for a distance of 3240 links to a point J (pre-war cement) thence on a bearing of 64 degrees 30 minutes for a distance of 832 links to a point K (pre-war cement) thence on a bearing of 3 160 degrees for a distance of 3210 links to a point P (being a position indicated by natives where the pre-war cement marker has been covered by ground or washed away) thence on a bearing of 274 degrees for a distance of 1140 links to a point R (pre-war cement). (Bearings from R to S and from H to T could not be obtained due to impenetrable nature of the sago swamp. They are approximately 150 degrees and 147 degrees respectively.) thence on an approximate bearing of 150 degrees for an indeterminate distance to a point S on the waterfront thence on a bearing of 64 degrees for a distance of 3800 links approximately to a point T on the waterfront thence on a bearing of 327 degrees for an indeterminate distance back to the point of commencement all dimensions a little more or less.

(b) Catholic Mission lease:

Starting from a marked point of commencement N bearing 307 degrees for a distance of 1250 links to a marked point A thence bearing 334 degrees 20 minutes for a distance of 2180 links to a marked point L thence bearing 230 degrees for a distance of 5188 links to a cement marker K thence bearing 160 degrees for a distance of 3210 links to a marked point P (no peg) thence bearing 274 degrees for a distance of 1140 links to a marked R thence approximately bearing 150 degrees for an indeterminate distance to a point S on the waterfront being the south-west corner of the Administration land all dimensions a little more or less.

(c) Lease late Mr W. MacGregor:

Starting from a point of commencement N being the south-west corner of the Mission lease bearing 127 degrees for a distance of 1250 links to a marked point A thence on a bearing of 260 degrees for a distance of 800 links to a point B thence on a bearing of 240 degrees for a distance of 600 links to a point C thence on a bearing of 222 degrees for a distance of 1200 links to a point D thence on a bearing of 197 degrees for a distance of 250 links to a point E thence on a bearing of 145 degrees for a distance of 400 links to a point F thence approximately bearing 143 degrees for an indeterminate distance to a 'ficus' point G on the river front all dimensions a little more or less.

No pegs could be found on this lease other than 'A'. Local natives claim that the boundary as traversed follows the edge of the bamboo thickets and that the bamboo was reserved for them. As no other information was available this boundary was followed and is described above.

*B. B. Conroy*  
Patrol Officer.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (IANGORAM) Report No. 1219 155-56

Patrol Conducted by S. H. JOHAN A.D.O.

Area Patrolled MURIK LAKES AND LOWER SEPIK RIVER

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives TWO R.P. N.G.C. MEMBERS

Duration—From 21/2/1956 to 26/2/1956

Number of Days SIX

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services DEC/1954 & SEPT 55

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

Map Reference SKETCH MAP ATTACHED BASED ON SHEET 2890 SEPIK 4 MILES TO 1 INCH

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE INSPECTION AND FORMATION FISHING VENTURE

MURIK LAKES AREA

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND 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 .... £.....



Popu

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13	Females in Child Birth	In
F		M

XXX MA.30-11-16

16th April, 1956.

The District Officer,  
WEMAK.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 1955/56.

I agree with the approach outlined in your WEM.  
P.R.1/55-56-548 of 27th March.

2. It seems that, at the moment, fishing is the only possible method of improving native income in the Lower Sepik and Murik Lake area. It follows, therefore, that we should do everything possible to ensure that this present scheme is successful, so that it will serve as an incentive to other people in the area. Failure will not only affect the individuals concerned but also prove a rein on any other economic venture for some time to come.

3. Mr. Yeoman is to be congratulated on getting something started in this area; it is now up to him to ensure that the venture is successful which, among other things, will mean some fairly close supervision. I am sure that we can leave this in Mr. Yeoman's hands.

(A. A. Roberts)  
Director.

*Handwritten:* D/A [Signature] 16/4







Popu

30/11/16 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply Please Quote

No. WEW.P.R.R. 1/55-56-548

Department of Native Affairs, WEWAK, Sepik District.

27th March, 1956.

The Director, Department of Native Affairs, PORT MORESBY.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO.1/55-26.

The attached routine report for your information, please.

The fishing venture was intended to be an entrepreneur business but it would appear to have ended up in some sort of Joint Stock Company. I have taken this up with the Assistant District Officer and hope to have the venture run by a few men who will own the pinnace and purchase fish from the village people for sale at Wewak, Marienberg and Angoram.

Any other form of venture will involve book-keeping and supervision akin to that of Rural Progress Societies and we have no natives sufficiently skilled to do this work.

D. R. MARSH  
a/District Officer.

Assistant District Officer,  
ANGORAM.

27th March, 1956.

Murik natives arrived at Wewak yesterday and will take over the vessel as soon as you remit the £400 for the pinnace.

Please endeavour to have the venture run and owned by not more than four men and have them repay loans made by various people as soon as possible.

We will probably pay 8d. per pound for smoked fish as it will not be economic to them under that price. It is suggested that any surplus funds held by you should go towards a pair of scales.

R.P.S. are managed by Agricultural Extension Officers and they are unable to cope with such an isolated area. The work involved is considerable and it is best not to start a venture on such lines unless we can guarantee constant supervision.

D.R. Marsh a/D.O.



File No.30-1

Sub-District Office,  
ANGORAM,  
Sepik District.

11th. March 1956

The District Officer,  
WEWAK.

Patrol Report No. 1/55-56  
Angoram Sub-District.

Patrol by : S.H.Yeoman - ADC, ANGORAM.

To : Murik Lakes and Lower Sepik River Villages.

Date left : 21.2.56  
Date returned: 26.2.56 } Duration six days.

Route Traversed : Angoram down Sepik River to Kopar; Kopar to canal leading to Murik Lakes and to Mindan Darapap and Aramet and return to Inbuando, Marienberg and Mabel.

Patrol Accompanied by: Two constables of R.P. & N.G.

Last patrol : Dec.54. C/PO R.C.Soble. Report No.8/54-55 and since visited by S.H.Yeoman 16-26/9/55.

Map : Sketch map attached. Based on Sheet 2080, Sepik. 4 miles to 1 inch.

Introduction.

The patrol was of a routine nature and the main purpose was to organise an association of Murik Lake villagers into the fishing industry. This purpose was accomplished. It is the second time the writer has visited these villages. The first occasion was in Sept. 1955 when on the return overland journey from Wewak. The first visit's purpose was to see if a road could be constructed from Angoram to Wewak.

Diary.

21st. Feb. Departed Angoram per M.L. 'Taliol' for Kopar calling at Mabel and Marienberg. Arrived Kopar 4 p.m. and after inspecting village had meeting with people. Camped for the night.

22nd. Feb. Left at 6 a.m. for Mindan, Karad in the Murik Lake area. After four hours travel up-stream entered the Majop Canal, traversed in 25 minutes, connecting the Sepik with the Lake. Mindan was reached at 11.30 p.m.. After inspecting the village and investigating complaints the launch set out for KARAU, forty five minutes away. During the afternoon held a meeting of proposed members of the Murik Lakes Fishing Venture. Inspected village and stayed overnight.

23rd. Feb. Broke camp at 6.30 am. and departed for DARAPAP. Inspected village and heard complaints, which were settled out of Court. Camped on board 'Taliol'



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Native  
Diary  
continued

24th Feb. Left for Aramat which was reached after 2 1/2 hours travel. Inspected Aramat, Wogamat and Jangamat - these villages are adjacent and almost inseparable - and discussed village problems with the people. They are associated with Karau in the fishing venture.

25th Feb. Set out for Marienberg, visiting Singarin, Makbuk and Bien. Arrived Marienberg 3.40 pm. It has been intended to visit villages in the Marienberg Hills but bandages holding a plaster cast on the writer's hand loosened and it was decided to push on to Angoram for medical attention.

Arrived Maribel 5.40 pm. and dined with Messrs. Shanney and Fitzgerald, sawmillers of Maribel. Camped on board 'Talic'.

Village  
Officials.

26th Feb. Left for Imbuando on the Imbuando Lagoon. Entering a small canal at 6.50 am and emerging into the Lagoon at 7 am. The village of Imbuando has split into two groups. Visited both places but most of the inhabitants were away at Marienberg attending Church Service. Departed Imbuando for Angoram which was reached at 10.10 am.

Villages.

Native  
Situation.

The situation in the area visited is normal - the people going about their village tasks contentedly. They showed great interest in all the patrol's activities and rendered every assistance they could.

There were no native courts but several contentious matters dealing with fishing rights were dealt with and settled satisfactorily, and according to local custom.

The people appear to be healthy and the diet items, although not having a great variety, is substantial and plentiful. Fish, shellfish and wild sago being the main items in the coastal area and on the river the villagers add other crops to these items.

The villages in the Lake area are built right on the beaches and are backed by a lagoon and a narrow strip of mangrove.

To get sago, beach people cross the lagoon, to the foot of the Marienberg Hills and trade smoked fish, oysters etc for it. Or they may own a few wild sago palms.

Whilst at Karau I held a meeting of a number of influential men. This to form a fishing venture. These men propose to buy a launch to convey smoked fish and oysters etc to a market in Wewak and Angoram. They have a guaranteed sale of 400 to 500 lbs. per week and I should imagine that it will increase away above that figure, so that the venture can be a success as long as they do not lose interest. The Lake and the sea teem with fish so they should not have any difficulty in obtaining their product.

Next hours.

Fishing.

The meeting, under my guidance, selected the men for the boat's crew, and others for the actual fishing and diving.

A boat has already been selected and the money, for its purchase was collected and recorded during my visit.



ou

MR  
in  
M

Native Situation contd.

This Officer told the villagers of the Administration's desire to help them and said that if they had any ideas to bring them to the attention of Field Officers visiting them. The ideas would be gone into with a view to practicability. Apart from fishing there is little else that could be carried out in that area. They have no land at all really - it is all lagoon and mangrove.

Waterways

The people here are not as unsettled as they are in some parts of the Sepik. They live orderly and quiet lives and there is little or no crime. Altogether I had the feeling they were contented but eager for our assistance and every word uttered, by the writer, on this patrol was listened to attentively.

Village Officials.

Those who reported to the patrol were not over bright but they seemed influential and were getting the community tasks carried out efficiently. I have no complaints about them and with encouragement and backing they should improve. They accompanied the patrol throughout the area.

Villages.

The coastal villages are spread out along sections of the beach and are confined to a narrow strip of beach land as the villages are backed by lagoons and mangrove.

Canoes

To reach the lagoon the villagers have cut channels through the mangrove which they constantly clean, and cut back the mangrove..

Native Situation

These villages are clean but untidy. Looking like most fishing villages even in European countries. This because of nets and other fishing gear being hung on and about the houses to dry and the fact that canoes and some gear are kept under the houses to protect them from the sun.

Activities

Unfortunately the heavy seas experienced during the North West Season are encroaching and the people informed me that during the heavy weather in January they lost a great number of coconut palms and one or two houses. This has not dismayed them however and new palms have been planted and the wrecked houses are being rebuilt.

Rest Houses.

There has been a vast improvement in the Lower Sepik villages since my last visit. They have been thoroughly cleaned up and the houses have been repaired or are being rebuilt.

Housing.

They have been neatly laid out and planted with shrubs. The central portion is covered with grass has this has been neatly outlined with paths. Singarin, Mabuk and Bien showing the greatest improvement.

All are well kept and sufficient for patrol needs. The one at Darapap has a mill timbered floor and can house a family with ease. Resthouses are situated at Arapot, Darapap, Karau, Kopar, Singarin, Mabuk, and Imbuardo.

All housing in the Sepik River area are large and often house the entire members of an 'Extended Family' group.

They are well constructed on sturdy kwila piles. The materials for walls and roof are all obtained from the sago palm or in some cases the walls are made of plastered cane.

Some of the dwellings have no walls at all. This type has long, narrow palm and coconut fronds, which have been shredded into fibrelike bunches are hung from the timbers below the eaves.



Housing contd.

This to allow for coolness during the day and the breeze to blow away the mosquitos at night.

Roads & Bridges.

Most of the travel in this area is carried out by canoes and launches so that very few pads or tracks are in evidence or maintained as such.

Some pads do exist but in the 'wet' season they are impassable. One such track leads from the mouth of a small canal that enters the lagoon opposite ARAMOT. This leads to Mesan and the Marienberg hills. It is a narrow water way ~~to Mesan~~ this track and takes four hours to Mesan from the Lagoon.

Waterways

During the trip the following canals were traversed.

1. From the Sepik River at a point on the left bank just below Singarin to the Murik Lake. This is approx 1 1/2 miles long and takes 25 minutes to traverse with the current and 55 minutes against the current. A 'pilot' is needed because of hidden snags.
2. From a point on the Sepik River approx. ten minutes journey below Mambol and on the right bank. This leads to the Imbuando lagoon and the two villages of Imbuando. It is approx. 2 3/4 mile long and takes ten minutes to do the journey. The current is negligible but the canal is not more than 15 ft. wide and extreme care in navigation - in a work boat - is necessary.

Census.

No attempt was made to take a census check but this will be completed on the next visit.

Native Labour Situation.

None of the villages appear to be over recruited. There are plenty of eligibles in the area and the average family would average four members. There are large numbers of children in all villages.

Education.

Schools exist at ARAMOT, BIEN and MAKBUK. They are under the control of the Society of the Divine Word. The children are taught by catechists who are resident and the schools are visited at regular intervals by teaching sisters from Marienberg who may stay two to three days. The medium is 'piggin' in these village schools but the more successful pupils are sent on to Marienberg for higher education. The school buildings are well constructed of milled timber and are well looked after.

Mission Activity.

The R.C. Missions are most active in this area, but there are scattered villages such as Kopar, at the mouth of the Sepik River which comes under the influence of the S.D.A. faith. The Missions, besides evangelism, interest themselves in health and hygiene and the general health of the people is improving as a result.

Carriers

These are not necessary as most of the travelling is by means of launches; but, on occasions canoes have to be used and paddlers are readily forthcoming.



AGRICULTURE & Products.

In the Murik Lake there is little agricultural land that is owned by the people so that large, or even small garden plots, are a rarity. The peoples' diet, therefore, consists mostly of fish and wild sago. However, they do trade with the villagers of the Marienberg Hills -- exchanging dried fish for sweet potato and yam.

The land they own is situated on the fringes of the Marienberg Hills area and is some distance from their villages. A journey of an hour or more by canoe. Coffee, cocoa or coconut are therefore out of the question as cash crops. Any income, earned by these people will have to come from the fishing industry and a venture, along these lines, was organised during this patrol.

Coconuts cannot be planted up to any economic advantage as the villages are situated on narrow strips of beach (not 50 yards wide) which are backed by backed by mango and lagoons.

The Lower Sepik villages are more fortunate as they have the fish and sago as well as sweet potato, yam, corn, water melon, bananas, citrus fruits and coconuts. But, again the land areas are not large enough and subject to inundation in the 'wet' season. So cash cropping is limited.

Coconuts could possibly be planted up along the higher parts of the Sepik banks and this is being encouraged.

In all villages visited there are fowls, ducks and pigs in fair numbers and all these would appear to be good condition.

All villages on the Sepik River have huge tracts of sago palm and this possibly <sup>is</sup> the only product that could be processed for cash -- even then it would probably <sup>ONLY</sup> have a local market in Wewak.



Health. The health, of the people visited, is good.

Apart from five cases of seasonal conjunctivitis, in the beach village of ARAMOT, there was no sickness evident. The five cases mentioned were being successfully treated with argerol and so were not removed to hospital.

There are resident Native Medical Orderlies at ARAMOT and Drapap, who visit all villages in the area of the beaches. They also make periodical visits to the River villages near the mouth of the Sepik.

There are wards and dressing stations at both places but the more serious cases are sent to Angoram for treatment.

I should say the fish diet is a big factor in these people health and they never have a shortage of food.

The water in the lagoons is brackish and fresh water for drinking is obtained from one or two small streams flowing into the lagoon from inland parts. These streams are some distance away so that a special canoe trip is made, approx. twice a week, when the water is obtained and brought to the villages in gourds and stored. Salt water is used for cooking.

Drifting wood is also gathered and burnt. The resultant ash is used as salt on certain foods.

Latrines are built out over the waters of the lagoon and the sea is used for the disposal of rubbish. The strong tides and surf taking the litter, that is usually deposited on the beaches, out to sea.

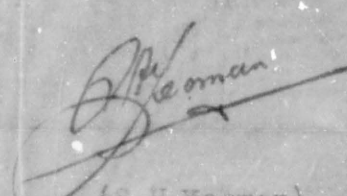
Altogether, I should say that the area is well serviced medically and the resident Native Medical Orderlies are interested in their work.

RP & NGC The patrol was accompanied by two constables of R.P. & N.G.C.

Reg.No. 5420b Const Sengi  
" " 7595 " Krinjambi

Both men performed their duties well and are familiar with the area. Sengi being particularly well known to all the villagers. Good relations exist between him and them.

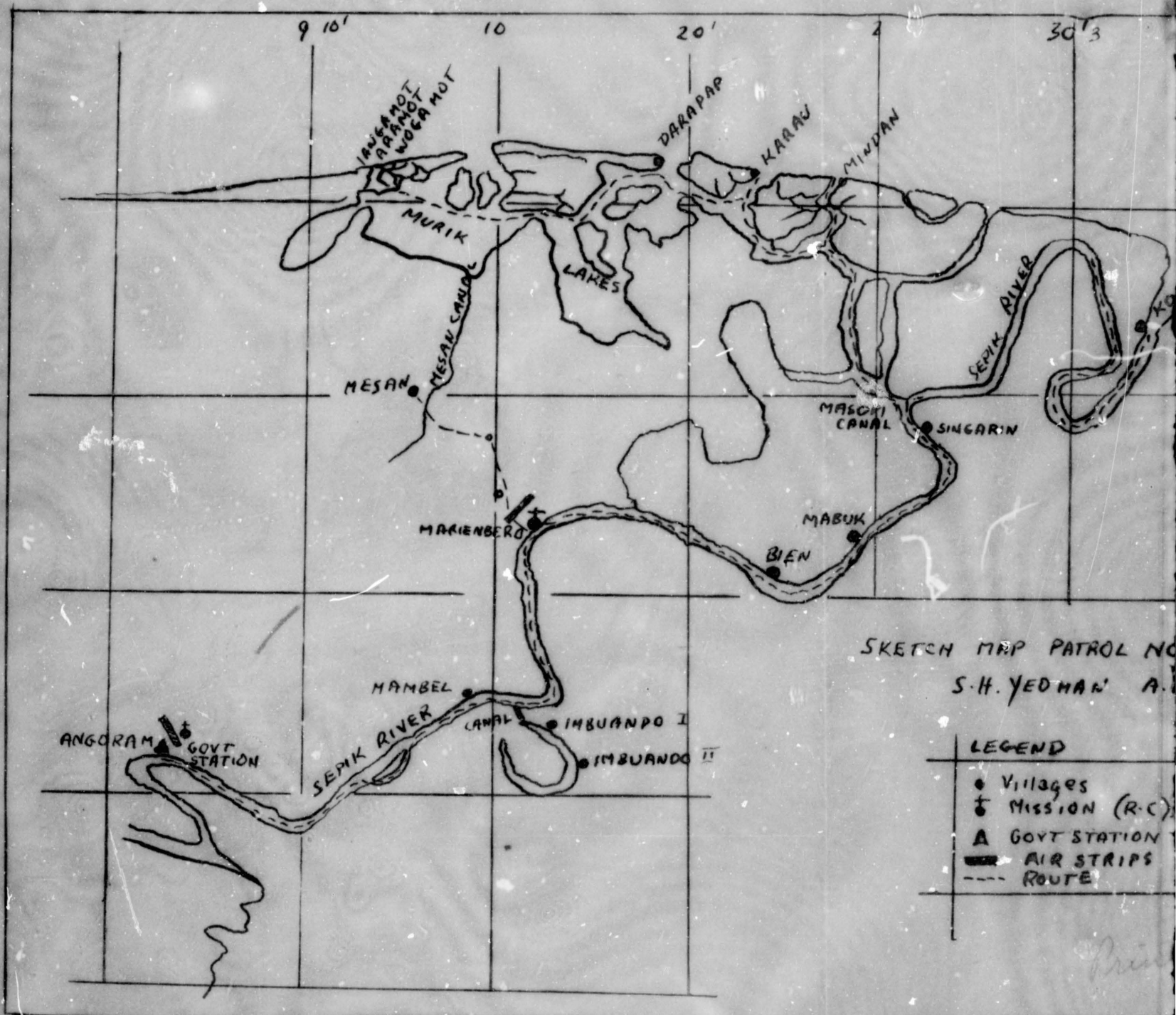
Conclusion The patrol accomplished its purpose and the visit has enabled the writer to gain a good contact with the people which it is hoped to improve on subsequent visits.

  
(S.H. Yeoman)  
Asst. District Officer.

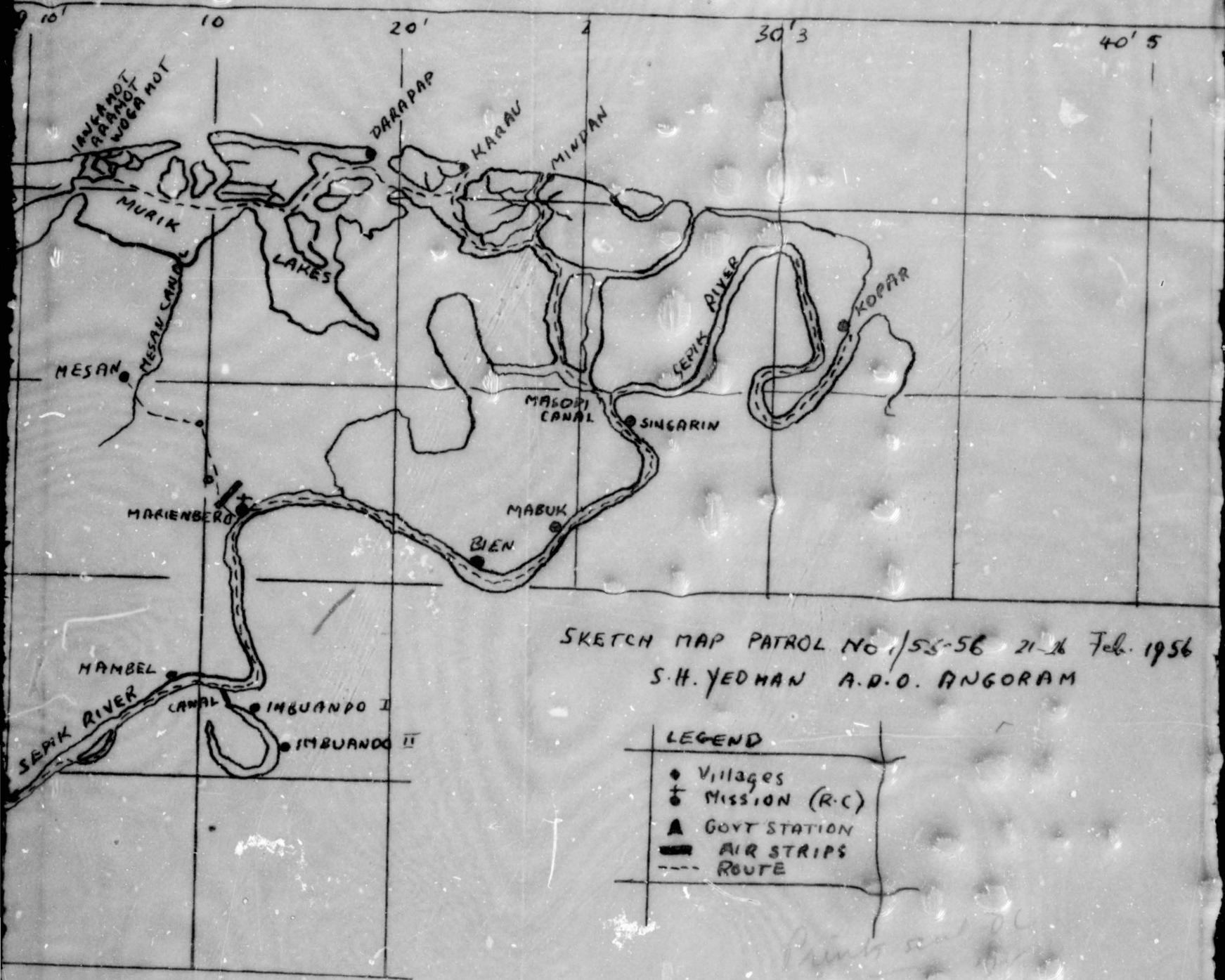




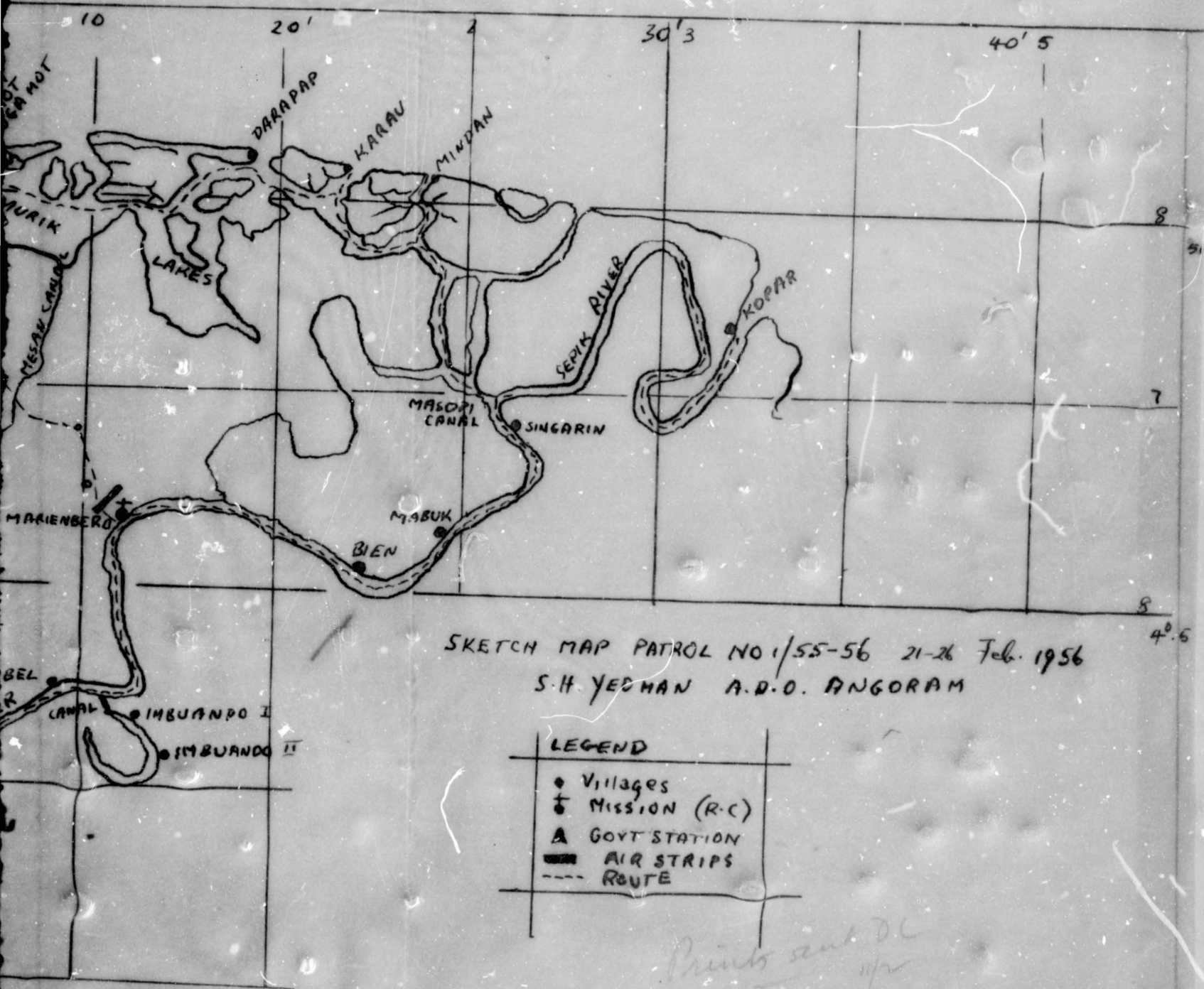














PDNA



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of (ANZORAM) SEPIK Report No. 2/51/56

Patrol Conducted by S. H. YOUNG A.D.C.

Area Patrolled MIDDLE SEPIK

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 4/5 - 2 COMET. RP. NGC

Duration—From 30/5/1956 to 5/6/1956

Number of Days NINE

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4/4/1956 (NO REPORT SUBMITTED)

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE INSPECTION & CHECKS

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

10/7/1956

Arthur Smith  
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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30-11-28

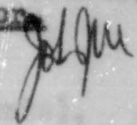
4th January, 1957.

*Director P.H.P.*  
 The Commissioner of Police,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2-1955/56 - ANGORAM.

Attached for your information, please,  
 is extract from the abovementioned Report.

(A.A. Roberts),  
Director



Att.

21A

7/1/57



PR ANG 2-55/56.

28th December, 1956.

The District Officer,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

ANGORAM - PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1955/56.

Report. Receipt is acknowledged of the above

The preservation of adaptable native custom is a sympathetic Administration technique of definite value in the cultured development of primitive people.

(A.A. Roberts),  
Director. JSM





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply  
Please Quote

NO. NEW.P.R.2/55-56/1053

District Headquarters,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

7th July, 1956.

Director,  
Department of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No.2 of 55-56 FROM  
ANGORAM SUB DISTRICT

It will be noted that this is the second patrol report only, from this Sub-District for a 12 month period. This lack of patrolling indicates complete indifference to what is our main function - Native Administration, by the officers concerned.

Native Situation

It seems remarkable to me that with so little patrolling, that the native situation has improved greatly over the last 12 months.

I concur in the use of the "House Tamburan" for use as Council Houses when the time comes.

Fuller details on "Fighting the Tanget" will be made available by the writer of the Report.

Villages.

Notes on Angriman are of interest as are those on Tambanam.

Waterways

These are common throughout the Sub-District particularly in the Forapera area which is apparently not been patrolled for a long time.

Census

The vital statistics show the people are more than holding their own. The Whooping-Cough epidemic caused an upset in the balance of Births and Deaths. This Epidemic was first brought to my notice by an Infant Welfare Sister, stationed at Wewak, who informed me of a great number of deaths during the epidemic.

General

It is extremely difficult to establish a firm Agriculture economy in this area owing to the very limited amount of High ground available. The notes on Agriculture and Health are of interest; particularly the establishment of Medical Aid Posts which appear to function successfully.

(T.G. AITCHISON)  
DISTRICT OFFICER.



30/I - 4

Sub-District Office,  
Angoram,  
SEPIK DISTRICT.

3rd. July, 1956.

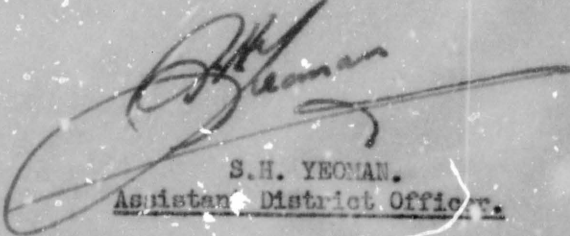
The District Officer,  
WEWAK.

Sub. :- PATROL REPORT ANGORAM 2/55-56.

ANGORAM SUB-DISTRICT.

Herewith three copies of the above report,  
together with census figures and extracts for Departments  
of Health, Agriculture, and Police.

The area traversed was Middle Sepik River.  
The patrol was of a routine, but a census check was taken.  
A copy of the census figures has already been forwarded  
to District Medical Officer.

  
S.H. YEOMAN.  
Assistant District Officer.

*Also enclosed claims for camping allowances  
Patrols No 1 & 2 of 55-56*



(2) file 30-1

The District Officer,  
H.Q., Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

Patrol Report No. 2/55-56.  
Middle Sepik River, Angoram  
Sub-District, SEPIK DISTRICT.

Introduction.

This patrol was originally scheduled for the Yuat and Keram Rivers. However, as both these streams are almost dry, the Patrol vessel 'Talic' was unable to navigate them; so a routine inspection and census check was made of all villages on the main Sepik River from KARARAU to Angoram. It was intended to carry on to the River mouth, but hearing Treasury Inspectors were expected at Angoram, the lower villages were left and they will be the subject of a further report at a later date.

Diary.

30th. May. Left Angoram 10.30 a.m. and arrived KANDUANUM at 4.15 p.m. Inspected village - Erosion from River currents taking place and all houses on extreme River bank have been demolished and rebuilt further inland. Administration's aims and policy with regard to Councils and Co-Operative Societies explained to assembled people, and all warned re census check on the patrol's return journey. Camped for night.

31st. May. 6.45 a.m. Left Kanduanum for TAMBANAM, arriving at 9.30 a.m. Went ashore to inspect village and erosion damage to River banks. Also inspected adjacent village of WOMBUN. This village also suffered from erosion and some housing collapsed into River. Instructed that the new structures be built further inland. Whooping Cough present in village. Warned people of both villages of census check, and left for TIMBUNKI at 10.45 a.m.

6th. June. Arrived Timbunki and had discussions with L.C. Nursing Sister with regard to whooping cough epidemic. All wards completely filled with patients. Warned Luluai with regard to census check and left for MINDIMBIT at 11.30 a.m. Arrived 3 p.m. Inspected Village. Discussed various matters with Villagers, and then camped for the night.

1st June. 6.45 Departed for KARARAU and arrived 9.45. Inspected Village - new road cut from banks of Sepik, owing to 'barad' leading to lagoon being dried out. New Rest House and Police Barracks being erected. Village - in good condition, and housing satisfactory. People lined, and a census check made. Minor complaints heard and settled without resort to Court action. 12.30 p.m. Left MINDIMBIT. Village lined and censused. Housing and Hygiene good. No complaints brought to attention of patrol. 4 p.m. Left for MINDIMBIT - arriving 5.30 p.m. Warned people of census check in morning. Camped.



Diary  
continued.

- 2nd. June. Lined Villagers of Mindimbit and checked census. Then inspected both sections of the village - approx. fifteen minutes apart. Everything found to be satisfactory, but suggested some repairs to two houses.  
One dispute between Mindimbit and KAPRIMAN villages brought to the Patrol's attention. Had a meeting of the people and then departed for ANCRIMAN. This village lined and censused. Had meeting with people and after inspecting the village returned to Mindimbit and worked on census figures for records. Stayed overnight.
- 3rd. June. Departed 7 am. for Timbunke and arrived 8.30 pm.. Apart from above journey there was no further movement of patrol - Sunday.  
Spent day on census figures; writing up diary and talking with people and the Catholic Priests. Camped for night.
- 4th. June. Spent at Timbunke. Lined and censused Villagers. Inspected village with the idea of introducing further methods of malarial control.  
Also inspected airstrip which is being extended, by the Roman Catholic Mission, with mechanical equipment.  
Heard minor complaints; which, with the exception of one case, were heard out of Court.  
Had discussions with the Sister in charge of the Administration Native Hospital with regard to new administration buildings and hospital supplies. Stayed overnight.
- 5th. June. 7.30 am.. Left Timbunke for Tambanam and arrived there 8.30 am..  
Inspected this Village and the adjacent Wombun. One of the largest settlements on the Sepik River - total population of both villages 1150 odd. Had discussions with, people. Officials and influential men.  
Pm.. Lined and censused villagers of Tambanam. Camped for night.  
Enterprise of New Guinea vessels 'HENRIETTA' and 'TIARI' arrived ex Angoram in the late afternoon. At night discussed recruiting matters with personnel.
- 6th. June. Lined and censused Wombun people.  
Dr. Roth, District Medical Officer, arrived, ex Timbunke, per canoe to investigate whooping cough epidemic.  
Returned to Timbunke with Dr. Roth and later returned Timbunke with Sister Mercia of Timbunke as passenger to Tambanam.  
Completed census figures for both villages. Heard argument on land and sago palms. All settled satisfactorily.  
T. Davidson, Crocodile Skin Trader, arrived ex Angoram and he stayed overnight also.
- 7th. June. Left 6.20 am.. Calling at following villages - which were lined and censused - Kanduanam, KRINJAMBI, KAMBRINDO, and IEURIMA. All villages inspected and contentious matters heard and settled to satisfaction of contending parties.  
Camped IEURIMA.



(3)

Diary  
Continued,

June 8th.

Left Ieurima 6.00.. Visiting MOIM, PINANG,  
MAGENDO and ANGORAM villages.

All villages in good condition and there were  
no complaints or troubles.

Census check made each stop.

Arrived Angoram Government Station at 2.30 pm..

.....

Native  
Situation.

The situation in the villages visited is normal and a great  
improvement from the position which existed twelve months  
ago. This was particularly noticeable in TIMBUNKE and  
TAMBANAM. The people of these places are now much more  
friendly and showed great interest in the patrol's activit-  
ies.

There has been no serious crime and minor complaints were  
dealt with on the spot, with the exception of one case of  
adultery, without respect to the Court. The decisions appeared  
to satisfy the contending parties.

Rumours were heard at Tambanam that the Luluai of PAIAMBIT  
had set himself up as a 'KIAP' and had appointed one of his  
followers a 'Sergeant of Police' and another as a  
'Corporal'. They were alleged to have put a number of  
women in gaol (?) and that the remainder of the people had  
run off into the bush. On investigation this ~~is~~ was found  
to be a rumour only and was the result of 'pay-back'. The  
men involved were warned that such activities were frowned  
on and the Officials told to confine themselves to their  
legitimate duties as defined by the respective Field  
Officers, of the Department of Native Affairs.

There are large numbers of women and children in most  
villages and the census check showed an increase on previous  
figures. Women outnumber men but as Polygyny is practiced,  
this is not disturbing. Some of the more influential men  
have three and four wives.

Food is plentiful in all areas and general health good. An  
epidemic of whooping cough has swept the Sub-District and  
Tambanam village suffered most - there being a number of  
deaths amongst the age group 1-4 years.

General talks were given on Village Councils and I am en-  
couraging the people to refer to the 'House Tamburan' as a  
'Council House' in preparation for the formation of these  
groups. The House Tamburan is definitely on the way out as  
such - Mission influence being the cause - and it is a pity  
that those still remaining cannot be preserved. So it is  
thought, that by using them as Council Houses some of the  
functions of these buildings can be retained without  
offending Mission thoughts on the matter. All meetings with  
the villagers and myself are now held in them. Some of the  
customs can also be preserved. Such as 'Fighting the Tanget'.  
The custom of striking a ceremonial chair with a bunch of  
leaves from a shrub called the 'Tanget'. This to show they  
are in favour of a project or not.

All villages were informed of the Administration's aims for  
their welfare and economic progress. However, it was  
stressed that these aims would not be initiated, in all  
places, immediately and that they could only come about by  
the villagers co-operation with the Administration and by  
hard work on their own part. They were also, that any ideas  
they had about improving their cash income were to be  
brought to the attention of ~~the~~ visiting Officers so that  
they could be investigated as to their practicability.  
On the whole the situation in the main Sepik River Villages  
is good and it is behoped that it can be improved by more  
frequent visits.



Village Officials.

All reported to the patrol and were interested in its activities. In particular, the officials of Angriman, Tambanam and Wombun are to be congratulated on the excellent condition of their villages - layout, housing and cleanliness.

At Krinjambi there was some difference of opinion, amongst the officials, as to the site of the proposed new village. This was straightened out.

In all, I had no serious complaints, with regard to any of the Officials.

Villages.

With the exception of Kararau, Angriman, Pinang, and Kamborok and some scattered hamlets behind Moim, all villages are situated on the Main Sepik River.

Kararau and Angriman are short distances inland and sited on the banks of lagoons, which were originally part of the Sepik bed. Angriman is particularly impressive. The housing being in two long lines, facing each other, and forming a street. The houses are well constructed and each house is fenced with its own flower garden of brightly coloured shrubs. Each house has its number placed outside -- apparently a mission suggestion. The street itself is actually a lawn - well tended and palm lined. The village has a lagoon right at its doorstep, which is well stocked with fish and at certain times of the year fresh water prawns and crayfish.

This village comes under the S.D.A. Mission influence and has no dogs or pigs. Kararau and Mindimbit are also S.D.A. villages. Tambanam is probably the largest village visited by the patrol. It has a population of 757 and together with Wombun (pop. 366), which is adjacent, forms the largest settlement in the Angoram Sub-District. Both are well kept and have substantial housing. Wombun as well as Kanduanam has suffered considerably from erosion in recent months. The river banks at both places have collapsed into the river and encroaching onto the village site. Some houses fell with the earth but no one was hurt. The houses are being replaced but much further from the River banks. Eventually the people of Kanduanam will have to move from the present site so they have been instructed to look for higher ground and this will be inspected before the actual move is made. Krinjambi is also looking for a new site for their village. The present one is inundated at high water and movement in the village, at the time, is confined to canoes. Altogether there was little cause for complaint but some improvements were suggested with regard to clearing the high grass and undergrowth at the back of the villages and that drains be constructed to drain the water in low lying areas to the main River. This to lessen the mosquito pests.

Rest Houses.

These are situated at Kararau (new one in course of construction) Kanindimbit, Mindimbit, Angriman, Timbunke, Tambanam, Kanduanam, Krinjambi, Kambrindo, Ieurina, Moim, Tambali and Magendo. That at Angriman is an excellent structure but all are substantial and sufficient for patrol needs. They are situated at reasonable travelling distances apart.

A new one is being constructed at Kararau. The site being on the main river bank. A road is also being constructed from there to the village about half a mile inland. This is necessary as the 'barad' dries out at certain periods of the year and not even canoes can navigate it.

Housing.

The houses in all villages have hardwood foundations and in most cases the piles are 18" to 24" in diameter - sunk well into the ground. These heavy timbers being necessary because of the flooding at 'high water'.

The structures are in good condition, large and airy. Some of them house an 'Extended Family Group'. Those of the influential men are highly decorated.

Krinjambi has the worst housing sighted and the people would appear to have lost heart owing to the constant flooding of their village. They have been instructed to look for a new position and in the meantime to carry out some very necessary repairs to roofs and



Housing  
Continued.

walls. In some villages the houses have rather flimsy walls - shredded palm fronds hanging from beneath the eaves. This would appear to be an excellent idea as it allows for coolness during the day and the breeze to blow away mosquitos at night. They are weatherproof as they are so large that driving rain could not penetrate to the centre of the buildings.

Roads and  
Bridges.

As is usual in most of the Sepik River area there are few patrol roads and bush pads. Movement is mostly confined to canoes or motor vessel. However pads do connect Timbunke with villages in the hinterlands and this is the case at Tambanam and Kanduanam. ~~It~~ If it is possible to use a canoe at all these pads are ignored.

Waterways.

Canals ('barads') lead from the main river to Kararau, Angriman and some of the Moim hamlets but this time of the year they are not navigable. The main one is just below Moim. This connects with a lagoon and from the lagoon to the main Sepik some miles below Moim. The actual passage takes twenty minutes but an hour and a half is saved on the run. This waterway is kept clear by the Moim people.

Census.

A check was made at all villages and the figures are attached. It was found that there has been an increase in population in almost every village; but, all are holding their own. Kararau, Kanindimbit, Angriman, Wombun and Kambrindo have a dearth of young men and are recruited to the limit. However, repatriates are expected shortly and the position improve accordingly.

The figures show that adult females outnumber the males but polygyny is practiced and most influential men have three to four wives.

Births were greater than the deaths by 117. The total population in the villages visited being 4645. Adult deaths numbered 79 and the age group one to four years there were 32. The latter being the result of a whooping cough epidemic. The average family numbers four.

Native  
Labour.

As stated above some of the villages are recruited to the limit, but in most cases the number of men returning from work keeps the position stable.

Some officials, aged parents and wives complained ~~to~~ about male relatives being absent from the village for periods of five years and over. But, as these absentees are forwarding money and clothing and their families are being cared for by other relatives there is little that can be done in the matter. The complainants were advised to write the absent relatives requesting that they return home.

Education.

Roman Catholic catechists conduct village schools at Kararau, Kanindimbit, Kanduanam, Moim and Ieurima. The Seventh Day Adventists also conduct schools at Kararau, Mindimbit and Angriman.

At Timbunke and Tambanam the teaching is carried out by Sisters of the Roman Catholic Mission and is of good standard. However the village schools seem to be mainly concerned with evangelism. Attendance at all schools is satisfactory.

Mission  
Activity.

Both the Roman Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist Missions are active in the area visited - with the Catholic Mission predominating.

The villages coming under the influence of the S.D.A. are greatly improved - housing, surroundings and health. They are a real credit to the Mission. The people are also courteous and helpful. Mission activity also embraces schooling and medical attention to the nearby villages.

The P.H.D. Hospital established at Timbunke is at present under the supervision of an R.C. Mission Sister and she is doing excellent work.



Carriers. Travel in this area is mostly by water so that the villagers are not called upon to carry, but, on occasions patrols have to rove by canoe and paddlers are always readily forthcoming for these journeys.

Agriculture. Agriculture on the Sepik River is confined to the tracts of high land along the river banks - only occurs in

Conclusion. It is thought that the objects of the patrol were accomplished and that the visit consolidated the friendly relations now existing between the villagers and the Administration. The patrols activities and the writer's utterances on the matters of Village Councils and 'cash-cropping' were listened to attentively and it is felt a certain amount of interest has been aroused and this will be fostered by subsequent visits. A sketch map is not attached as the area has been well traversed and is generally known.

sago, crocodile nest and fish. This is augmented by yams, sweet potato (poor in size and quality), corn, bananas, paw-paw, water lily seeds, peanuts etc. Each village has its coconut grove and some have oranges and limes. Other coconut groves occur at intervals along the banks. Ponds and ducks are plentiful in the villages and with the exception of villages under the influence, all have pigs.

High ground, suitable for gardening is not plentiful and it is difficult to see what has been produced to give the main Sepik Vill. Asst. District Officer. Some crops have been produced successfully in some parts but the present marketing is not satisfactory as that the Administration usually

(S.H. Yeoman)

Asst. District Officer.

See separate sheets for report on:-

'AGRICULTURE'

'HEALTH'

'ROYAL PAPUAN & NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY'

It is of interest to note that the Tanaman people use good white starch from arrowroot, originally brought from Bahaal. This has been used by myself with success. They produce it in small quantities for the Roman Catholic Mission at Tiburko. The sisters using it to starch their cloths.

The possibility of such crops being introduced to the area is not being lost sight of because of the apparent difficulties and every practicable idea will be explored.

(S.H. Yeoman)

Asst. District Officer.



Patrol Report No. 2/55-56 . Middle Sepik River, Angoran Sub-District.

Agriculture.

Agriculture on the Sepik River is confined to the tracts of high land along the river banks - only occurring in small patches. They are often some distance from the village and the daily journey being made by canoe. Early in the morning and late in the evening. Sometimes the gardeners leave their homes in the dark and return in the dark. When gardens are in the course of construction lengthy periods are spent on these plots. The people only returning to the village when summonsed.

The main diet is sago, crocodile meat and fish. This is augmented by yams, sweet potato (poor in size and quality), corn, bananas, paw-paw, water lily seeds, peanuts etc. Each village has its coconut grove and some have oranges and limes.

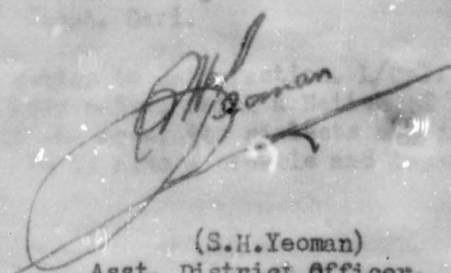
Other coconut groves occur at odd intervals along the banks. Fowls and ducks are plentiful in all villages and with the exception of villages under S.D.A. influence, all have pigs.

High ground, suitable for gardening, is not plentiful and it is difficult to see what cash crops could be introduced to give the main Sepik Villagers an income. Peanuts have been produced successfully in some parts but the present market is not satisfactory so that the Administration usually purchase the surplus requirements of the people for food on the Station and for distribution to other villages for planting.

Villagers on the Sepik are encouraged to plant coconuts wherever good ground is available but these groves could never reach economic levels without encroaching on the existing ground used for gardening.

It is of interest to note that the Tamanam people make good white starch from arrowroot, originally brought from Rabaul. This has been used by myself with success. They produce it in small quantities for the Roman Catholic Mission at Timbuk. The sisters using it to starch their coifs.

The possibility of cash crops being introduced to the area is not being lost sight of because of the apparent difficulties and every practicable idea will be explored.

  
(S.H. Yeoman)  
Asst. District Officer.



Patrol Report No. 2/35-56. Middle Sepik River, Angoram Sub-District.Health.

The general health of the people, in the villages visited, is good.

Recently a whooping cough epidemic swept the area and there were a number of deaths in the larger villages from this cause. However, it would appear that some of the people have built up, or are building up, an immunity to this complaint. As in some places, where the sickness appeared, there were no deaths and the children quickly recovered.

The adult deaths, recorded in the census, occurred among the aged and from natural causes.

T.B. exists in some areas but to what extent is unknown. It is believed that a survey is to be made in the near future.

Very few sores or ulcers were noticed throughout the trip and a census check was made most of the people appeared before the writer.

Medical Aid Posts are established at Kanduanam and Tambanam and there is a fully staffed Native Hospital at Timbunke. All are doing excellent work. The hospital at Timbunke is at present being supervised by a nursing sister of the Roman Catholic Mission. The four wards are built of Native materials and were built voluntarily by local villagers. One ward being built and maintained by one of four separate communities.

A new Store and office are a necessity at Timbunke and now that building supplies have been received an early start will be made on this work.

The Timber and sgo palm roofing being provided by the villagers on a voluntary basis - they have also offered their labour.

Hygiene is good in all villages and although littered with fishing gear, they are more untidy than dirty.

The house structures being large, sturdy and airy.

Water is obtained from the main Sepik River and its tributaries.

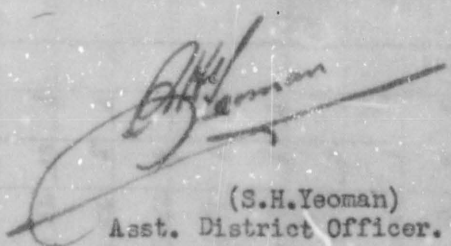
In all the health situation is satisfactory.

R.P.& N.G.C.

The following members of the force accompanied the patrol:-

Reg.No.	3225	L/Cpl. Bivi
"	7334	Const. Matong
"	7937	Const. Gari.

They all performed their duties to satisfaction. L/Cpl. Bivi was of particular use on this patrol being a Native of Timbunke village. His knowledge of the area, its dialects and internal politics was invaluable. He is also a capable and loyal member of the Constabulary.

  
(S.H. Yeoman)  
Asst. District Officer.



# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1955-56

MIDDLE SEPIK PATROL No 2/55-56

S.H. Yeoman A.D.O.

Gov. Print.—1391/10.52

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Males in Child Birth	In		Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males			Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F	M	F	M	F			
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45			
KARARAI	1.6.56	6	6			2	1					1	5			4	4	2	3	26	3	2		1	3	12	63	13	45	63		41	26	34	59	229			
KANJADIMBIT	1.6.56	1	11					3				2	4			4	6	27	4	21	3	4		6	1	25	112	24	106	2	114	4.15	70	63	71	105	325		
MINDRIMBIT	2.6.56	11	4							1	2	1	1			3	5			22				2		14	61	15	69	6	75	4	41	41	46	71	222		
INGRIMAN	2.6.56	8	9					1				2	1			2	3	4	8	1	28	5		14	1	27	79	13	73	8	86	4.2	54	47	52	75	225		
TIMBUNKE	4.6.56	11	11			2	2			1	1	1	10					19	12	48	11	1		1	4	39	111	32	111	2	127	4.47	7	65	76	113	421		
TAMBARAN	5.6.56	21	19			1	4	4	4	3	1	7	5	1				1		63	14	2		6	1	73	169	147	202	26	232	4.48	163	129	150	228	727		
NOYON	6.6.56	11	12			2	2					1	2			1				54	26			4		34	96	24	97	4	109	4	69	28	87	95	366		
KANDUANAM	7.6.56	4	9					2				1				1	1	2	3	13	2					27	69	21	65	15	75	4.7	72	55	74	67	222		
KEMJAMBI	7.6.56	5	3							1						1	1			10	7	14	3			15	42	10	30	7	35	4.6	38	21	24	27	174		
KAMBINGA	7.6.56	13	6			2	2	1				1	5							5	2	30	3	1		21	71	11	60	15	65	4.4	82	63	79	86	352		
LEURINA	7.6.56	5	2			1						2								4	3	10	2	1		11	51	11	22	5	27	3.86	36	34	48	28	166		
MAIN	8.6.56	9	2													1				8	5	7	1	2		16	63	10	55	13	60	4.46	63	27	60	59	222		
PIYANG	8.6.56	6	3									2	2			1	1	1	1	5	1			1	1	10	47	5	34	8	26	4.1	39	32	44	37	162		
MARINDO	8.6.56	6	3			1	1					4	5							1	1	28	4			5	1	32	101	28	74	11	84	3.67	71	65	84	82	353
ANDORAM	8.6.56	3						1								1	1	2	2	10	1	1				13	26	5	28	5	30	4	27	17	25	26	109		
KAMBROK	9.6.56	1										1	1											2		6	14	5	11	1	12	4	13	9	14	11	48		
TAMARAI	15.6.56	4	3							1		2	1													7	20	3	25	2	28	4	23	23	20	27	104		
		135	109			3		15	17	5	4	2	2	30	49	2	6	12	34	91	144	370	76	17		42	12	385	120	271	11	155	1265	764	764	1025	1217	4644	