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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: ANGORAM

VOLUME No: 3

ACCESSION No: 496.

1953 - 1956

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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SEPIK DISTRICT

ANGORAM PATROL REPORTS 1953-55

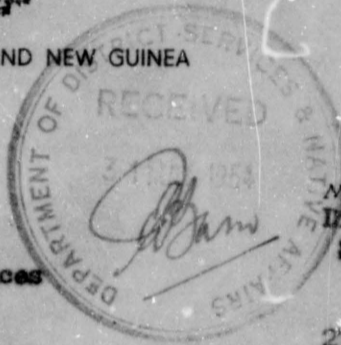
<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
2-53/54	B.A.Ryan	Murik Lakes Census Division
1-54/55	B.A.Ryan	Pora-Pora, Banaro Grass Country
2-54/55	G.R.G.Wearne	Sepik River
3-54/55	G.R.G.Wearne	Marienberg Hills
4-54/55	B.A.Ryan	'Middle' Sepik River
5-54/55	B.A.Ryan	Kwongai and Chimbian Censs Div
6-54/55	B.T.Copley	Kabriman, Karawari - Lower Sepik
7-54/55	B.A.Ryan	Yuat River and inland
8-54/55	R.G.Noble	Murik Lakes
9-54/55	B.A.Ryan	Keram River
11-54/55	R.G.Noble	Kabriman, Kalwari, Yuat, Pora- Pora and Murik Census Divs.
1-54/55(Spec)	B.T.Copley	Marienberg, Mamber (Sepik R.)

ANGORAM 2 OF 53/54

GA. RYAN.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



*In Reply  
Please Quote*

No. P.R. 2/53-54, Angora  
District Headquarters,  
Sepik District,  
NEWAK.

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

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

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 dissension 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  
23rd. April 1954

Assistant District Officer  
ANGORAM

ANGORAM PATOL REPORT No. 2 of 1953-54

Patrol conducted by Mr. B. AIRYAN C.P.O.

Area Patrolled MURIK LAKES Census Sub-Division

Patrol accompanied by

Reg No. 3905 Const ARAI  
Reg No. 5166 Const BINOM  
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

DIARY

- April 23 0000 hrs Departed ANGORAM station per M.V. "THETIS"  
0230 hrs Arrived BIEN (mf 1461)
- April 24 0700 hrs Departed BIEN  
0830 hrs Arrived MABUK (mf 1963) changed canoes.  
0830 hrs Arrived SINGARIN (mf 2365)  
1230 hrs Arrived MINDAM (mf 1881) Census revised.
- April 25 1100 hrs Departed MINDAM  
1135 hrs Arrived KARAU (m.ref. 1382) Census revised.
- April 26 0715 hrs Departed KARAU. Only suitable time  
during the North-West season.  
0830 hrs Arrived DARAPAP (m.ref. 0983) Census revised.
- April 27 0715 hrs Departed DARAPAP.  
0945 hrs Arrived MURIK villages.  
ARAMUT, WOGAMUT and JANGMUT.  
Census revised.
- April 28 Sunday Observed.
- April 29 Departed MURIK 0800  
1300 Arrived MASAN (m.ref. 9671) via very overgrown  
canal.  
1330 Departed MASAN  
1515 Arrived MARIENBERG Mission (m.ref. 0264)
- April 30 Departed MARIENBERG per M.V. "PAK" 1245hrs  
Arrived ANGORAM station 1630 hrs.



#### NATIVE AFFAIRS

The natives in this area are ~~xxxx~~ 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 ~~xx~~ 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 ~~xxxx~~ 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 ~~lakes~~ lesser ways, however, are to be chosen for canoe <sup>one</sup> 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 route 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 Gepik 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 its 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.

*Barry C. Ryan C.P.O.*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 1953-54

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. Otherwise nothing more serious than a few cuts were treated. 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.N.O. ANDUWARI accompanied the Patrol and carried out his relatively small role in an efficient manner.

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

1 OF 54/55

B.A. KYAN

WK P.R.No.1/54-55  
Angoram/154

District Headquarters,  
Sepik District,  
WEMAK. 18th 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.

NINGES, you will remember, was one of the prime movers in the spurious propaganda 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.

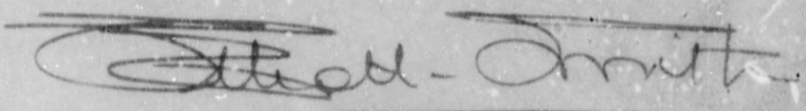
It is noted that the last patrol to these areas was by Mr. J. Cahill. Mr. Eishorn's influence in the KERAM area is also commented upon. I am uncertain just how good that influence is!

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 Japenaut 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.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/1.

Sub-district Office,  
ANGORAN.

23 August 54

District Commissioner,  
District Headquarters,  
WEVAK.

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 worth-while 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 KIRIAM RIVER area, Mr. Ryan is taking into consideration only village natives at the School. In an enrolment 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 WEWAK. However, that does not detract from the value of his efforts, for which I think he should be commended.

*J. H. Williams*

Asst. District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. I of 1954-55

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

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

Duration - Commenced : 18th May 1954  
Completed : 28th July 1954  
No. of days : 73

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

Objects of patrol : Census revision and Routine  
Administration.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO 1 of 1951-52

INTRODUCTION

The PORA-PORA, BANARO and GRASS COUNTRY Census Sub-Divisions, form, 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.O. Wearnas proceeding satisfactorily. New school, Mission, in use. 1000 departed BIEN, 1245 arrived MARBUK. Census revised. Village recently flooded and rather a mess. 1230 departed MARBUK 1400 arrived SINGARIN. Census revised. Camped.
- May 12 0830 departed SINGARIN using BIEN canoes, and arrived WONGAN 1245 via pleasant barad, well cleaned. WONGAN No2 or GAPUN also lined. (see June 1st.) Village fair, Native to ANGORAM charged with theft. 2000 departed Wongan for MARANGIS (NABANG district) to discuss boundary with Mr J. WRABLY P.O. patrolling from BOSIA.
- May 13 At MARANGIS.
- May 14 Departed MARANGIS 0900 arriving OTAN 1200. Censused revised.
- May 15 Departed OTAN 0800, arrived KOPAK 0930. Census revised. Village unsatisfactory. 1445 Returned WOTAN.
- May 16 Departed WOTAN for mouth of the RANU, via sailing canoe, but unable to land owing to rough seas. Camped at MARANGIS.
- May 17 Departed MARANGIS. 0700. 1 1/2 hours to RANU mouth. 2 hrs to MARBUK. 2 hrs to BOSIA Villages on RANU. 2 hrs to BOSIA Villages inland. Not administered from BOSIA. Camped.

May 18~~th~~ departed BOSMAN 08:5 arrived TABANGI 10:40 Village fair.  
Census revised. Departed BOSMAN 13:00 arriving 14:00.  
Census revised. Village dirty.

May 19 Departed BOSMAN 08:00 via very overgrown lagoon. 10:45 arrived  
ONGARRA, hamlet of SNAZ. Arrived BAITI 12:45. People moved to  
Ramu to be near their rice gardens. (see June 5th) Arrived  
TABIL 14:45, Hamlet of ADAU. Departed. Arrived MAU 16:00.  
Road from ONGARRA on in very bad state.

May 20 Census of ADAU revised. Departed 10:30 and arrived BAITI 12:45  
Census revised. Native TUBAR to BOSMAN charged under H. A. E.  
83(a).

May 21 Departed BAITI 07:30 arriving BROKON 08:45. Census Revised.  
Departed BROKON 11:30 and arrived GATA 12:30. Village indescrib-  
ably filthy.

May 22 Morning spent in cleaning of village, and outlining further  
hygiene work. Departed GATA 13:00 and arrived BANGONG 13:00  
Census revised.

May 23 Sunday Observed.

May 24 Departed BANGONG. 07:30 and arrived JUNGIT. Visited ADJORA and  
KIRUP TWO HAMLETS one two and a half hours respectively.

May 25 Visited BUBAR from JUNGIT 20 minutes by canoe returned JUNGIT  
and revised census.

May 26 Departed JUNGIT and arrived PINAM one hour later. Village  
very boggy. Census revised.

May 27 Departed PINAM 07:00 and arrived OMBOS 12:45. Census revised.  
Activities of native SINGA investigated. Sent to BOSMAN.

May 28 Departed Ombos, 07:00, arrived ~~XXXXX~~ PANKIN 10:45. Formerly  
ABANG 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 ABANG revised.

May 30 Sunday. Observed.

May 31 Departed PANKIN for ~~XXXXX~~ to investigate ~~XXXXX~~ disappearance  
and ransom of two children. 08:30. Arrived GARDI on  
No 2 OMBOS 15:49.

June 1 Departed GAPUN 0800 and arrived TAR NGI 1630 .  
 June Investigating child deaths  
 June 3 Investigating child deaths  
 June 4 Investigating child deaths. Three arrested and sent together  
 with witnesses to ANGAS B.  
 June 5 Departed TAR NGI 0800 and arrived BRATI 1200 . Census revised  
 as people all moved back from the new site on the RABU.  
 June 6 Departed BRATI 0830 and arrived BRONG 1630  
 June 7 Departed BRONG 0700 and arrived ARIMINDI at 1530 .  
 June 8 Census revised at both ARIMINDI and HURUK, 10mins from ARIMINDI.  
 Departed ARIMINDI 1400 arriving COBANIA 1900. Census revised.  
 June 9 Departed COBANIA 0830 arrived HURUK 0950. Census revised.  
 Departed HURUK 1200 and arrived ANGANG 1515. Census revised.  
 June 10 Departed ANGANG 0645. and arrived AGRANT 1100. Census revised.  
 Visited A-SAI-AN 15 mins from AGRANT. Census revised.  
 June 11 Returned ARIMINDI.  
 June 12 Indisposed.  
 June 13 Departed ARIMINDI 0830 arriving POKORAN 1120. Census revised.  
 June 14 Departed POKORAN 0700 for HIT HIKAK 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 SENAK 1430. To hospital.  
 June 21 Discharged SENAK hospital returned ANGORAM.  
 June 23 DEPARTED ANGORAM 0830. Arrived KAMBARANBA 1530.  
 June 24 Census revision started.  
 June 25 Census revision of KAMBARANBA completed. Departed KAMBARANBA  
 1000 arriving WOI 1245. Census revision started.  
 June 26 census of WOI completed. Departed on 1145 and arrived RATEN  
 1245. Census revised.  
 June 27 Sunday: Observed.  
 June 28 Departed RATEN and arrived LUI one and one-half hours later.  
 Census revised. Visited xxx PAYATI one and one-half hours  
 distant.  
 June 29 departed RATEN 0700 and arrived RAIMA 1005. Census revised.  
 June 30 departed RAIMA and arrived SONGGI 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 BOBATAN 1045. Census revised.
- July 3 Left BOBATAN 0915 and arrived PUMPAN 1000. Census revised.
- July 4 0800 departed PUMPAN and arrived YAUL 0930. Revised census.
- July 5 From YAUL, MARIKAT (1 hour), and DIMIRI (1 hour) both visited and census revised. 1330 returned PUMPHAN.
- July 6 Departed PUMPHAN 0700 and arrived KAMBUKU 0915. census revised.
- July 7 Departed KAMBUKU 0700 and arrived MIMBIRI, via very boggy road, 0900.
- July 8 Departed MIMBIRI 0700 and arrived MANU 0900. Census revised, Departed Manu 1200 arriving YAMEN 1330. Census revised.
- July 9 Indisposed.
- July 10 Departed YAMEN 0800 arriving 1345. BUTEN.
- July 11 Buten census revised. Also MUYAYAN.
- July 12 Departed Buten 1830 arriving PUSHTAN 1100.
- July 13 Departed PUSHTAN 0700 arrived GAKTEN 0830. Census revised. Departed GAKTEN 1200 and arrived KORAGOPA 1500.
- July 14 KORAGOPA census revised.
- July 15 Departed KORAGOPA. 0700 and arrived BOBTAN 0800. Census revised.
- July 16 Departed BOBTAN 0600 and arrived YAR 1130. Village dirty. Census revised.
- July 17 Departed YAR 0800 and arrived BUGARUM 0900. Census revised. Also census of LEBUM. LEBUM inspected earlier, when returning to MONGOL. One hour from BUGARUM.
- July 18 Sunday : Observed.
- July 19 Departed BUGARUM 0500 and arrived KAVIE at 100000  
Census revised.
- July 20 Departed KAVIE 0500 and arrived ANHUI 0800. Census revised. Departed ANHUI 1300 arriving HONG-IE 1600. Census revised.

- July 21 Departed RONG IK 0300 and arrived BUMBURA 1200. Places already had been censused by Officer from AGNE. Copy figures taken.
- July 22 Departed BUMBURA 0600 arriving JABIS 1300. Census revised. Departed JABIS 1300 and arrived PALIPAN 1545. Census revised.
- July 23 Departed PALIPAN 0600 and arrived BINGO 0630. Censused revised. Visited COROVU from BINGO and returned to PALIPAN and then to KONTING. PALIPAN to KONTING 5 1/2 hours. From ~~KONTING~~ KONTING to JABIS 3 1/2 hours.
- July 24. Departed JABIS 0600 and arrived MASAS 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 KEIM 0700 and arrived KANBOT 1715.
- July 27 Revised census of KANBOT. Departed KANBOT 1500 and arrived CHIMUNDO 1630. Census revised.
- July 28 Departed CHIMUNDO 0600 and arrived back at ANGORAM STATION at 1145 hours.

#### 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 Para-Para 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 ~~xxx~~ 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 BISH, he later moved to BARKIN. The natives there became tired of him, and he moved further up the KOUKUM river to place called OMBOS. Under his guidance the villages of ~~SUKUM~~ DUKUM and ONSMAI as well as some of A-PAI-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 ~~throw~~ throw a "bomb"; the ground would all break up, the dark skins would <sup>ap</sup> 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 ANGORAN, 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 ANGORAN, 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 KEBAN river are becoming interested in rice culture. The main influence in this venture is the native HINGIS of BOHEM. 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.

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

HINGIS 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 S-BENGI and S-NAM. BENTI also has gardens on the Ramu, and intended settling permanently there, until they were told that such a move would bring them ~~into~~ into Redang territory. This was apparently objectionable 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 grid 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 MURAI the interest is in timber felling. The logs are floated down to M-SCAM on rafts, usually to KAKA. Mr. S.G. Eichhorn, who has Native Timber Subsidies in the area, has a very considerable influence.

The people of the Para-Para/Banara hinterland, isolated

## MISSION SCHOOLS

A first glance at the census returns 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 Heron river it must not be overlooked that the overwhelming part of primary education, in 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 Angoran school is made up of lower HERAN 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 KANOT instructed by a Mission Father.

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

## BOATS AND CANNOTS

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 ANGORA the whole patrol was carried out by native canoe.

The Sepik river, of course, is navigable throughout the entire year, as is also the KIBAN 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.

Dependent 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 during the "dry" season.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS Cont

seasons neither insuitable. This was the major difficulty encountered 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 GAFUN to ASAU, throughout the year. Instructions were issued to fix this road, and to build more substantial bridges where necessary. The existing bridges are merely logs thrown down for the patrol's 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 GAFUN but it is only a bush track, following the lower boggy bush. A road, following the kumai ridges, could be built, and thus link PANKIN with ASAU, and, following an existing main road, eventually the Renu River. Such a link would greatly benefit these isolated people.

In other parts it appears impossible to maintain roads all the year. The streams 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 streams 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 progress, like everything else in this area, depends upon the amount of water lying about. The staple diet is sago, and after planting the taro, yam and kua-kua at the beginning of the "dry" season, the diet appears almost entirely sago. The root crops are harvested at the end of the

#### WILDLIFE AND LIVESTOCK Cont.

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

Fish is plentiful but only in abundance during the period when the tides 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 <sup>with</sup> 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, papaya, melons and pumpkins were only very occasionally grown. The desirability of planting such crops was pointed out <sup>but</sup> little interest was evinced.

#### VILLAGES AND HOBBING

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 Angoran, 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 census 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 appointments of Lulusi 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 Lulusis had taken "time off" and gone out to work without first informing the A. D. O. ANGGRAH.

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.

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 Benaro 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.

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

*Barry A. Ryan*

Barry A. RYAN. C.P.O.

ANGORAH 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. KIMANGO I.

54183	L/Cpl.	KIMANGO I	An able and efficient N.C.O.
1977	Const.	MUNSKIN	An able policeman whose accurate local knowledge proved very helpful.
6379	Const.	GATSIU	Intelligent and trustworthy. A trifle heavy handed at times.
<del>61x</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 warrant return to ANGORAH.

*Barry A. Ryan*

Barry A. RYAN. C.P.O.





# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year.....

G.P. Padua-1017/12.47

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL				
				0-1 Mh.	0-1 Year	1-4		5-8		9-12		Over 12		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		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
		KARUP	24/5/54	4	3	2	1										1	1									3	13	2	9	9	2				7	4
OPARANI	27/5/54	4	5	4	2												2	1							5	31	2	22	22	3			15	7	28	23	78
DURUMI	27/5/54	4	2	6	2																				2	26	3	21	21	2			7	6	17	21	60
PATACANI	28/5/54	5	7	1	1																				6	25	8	21	21	3			13	13	22	21	74
DIRINDO	24/5/54	6	7	2	2												2	5	1						4	19	4	16	1	15	2			13	11	15	59
PINANI	26/5/54	6	7	3	3												3								8	33	8	31	2	31			11	12	25	33	89
JANCI	25/5/54	8	9	6	5												4	2							10	24	4	7		7	5	15	8	10	16	67	
DOWAR	25/5/54	7	8	5	6										1		4	1							3	17	1	23	23	2			6	4	15	24	52
BALEI	5/6/54	10	6	3	2												1	2	1						11	21	8	23	1	23	3		24	16	16	25	87
ARIMANDI	8/6/54	8	3	6	2																				7	29	1	28	1	28	2		22	3	21	32	77
PURUK	8/6/54	14	10	6	3																				5	32	4	27		27	3		14	13	22	29	89
DOBERTANI	8/6/54	6	7	2	6																				4	32	37	2	37	3		20	8	15	39	99	
NURUK	9/6/54	8	3	1	2																				4	31	19	19	2	19	2		11	4	27	20	65
ANILINDO	9/6/54	8	7	6	3																				6	27	4	30	3	26	4		20	13	17	29	94
AGIANTI	10/6/54	11	5	2	1																				12	33	6	32	1	32	3		25	15	19	32	108
ARANI	10/6/54	9	9	4	4	1																			9	22	6	22	1	22	3		18	14	19	24	80
POKORAN	13/6/54	5	9	1	4																				4	33	3	24		24	2		11	16	29	24	86
KITIRI	14/6/54	3	3																						4	17	5	15		15	3		10	10	12	16	55





# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

5

Year.....

G.P., Papua—1047/12.47

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			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 Wid. by age		Average Size of Family	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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	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	M		F	M	F	M	F	M	F								
TONGOL	30/6/54	5	7	1										3	1	1											25								8	56	17	52	1	52	3	25	34	33	55	172				
JANGCOT	4/7/54	1	10		2									3	2												22								28	54	16	40	2	50	4	56	39	35	52	204				
SUBATEN	2/7/54	3	3											1			1	2	2	18							18								17	66	19	62	2	62	4	38	41	68	66	236				
PUPPIAN	3/7/54	2	1											2													14								8	38	4	31	1	31	2	21	13	22	33	109				
YAVE	4/7/54	8	4											7	3												38	4							31	86	35	60	3	60	3	66	71	52	66	297				
MARUWAT	5/7/54	4	6											2													22								25	29	17	26	1	26	3	25	31	10	29	118				
DIMIRI	5/7/54	5	4		1									1	1	1											12								14	30	10	31		31	3	48	30	21	33	144				
KAMBURU	6/7/54	5	3											2					2	2	15						15								17	47	16	50	3	50	3	38	39	31	39	171				
SIMBIRI	7/7/54																										6								5	19	4	12	2	12	3	14	2	22	20	64				
MANU SUBATEN	8/7/54													4													3								6	24	7	14		14	2	15	22	15	68					
YEMEN	8/7/54	1	5											3	3					2	2	38						38								17	44	15	49	2	49	3	35	32	49	52	215			
WARI	8/7/54		1																								2								2	12	2	14	1	14	3	5	4	14	16	41				
BUYEN	11/7/54	3	4																																			11	36	12	22	3	22	4	26	27	30	28	124	
SUNYATEN	11/7/54		2	1																																			4	14	4	14		14	2	9	9	15	15	48
USHATEN	11/7/54	4	5		1									1	1													1										18	38	10	34		34	3	35	21	40	37	136	
SEKTEK	13/7/54	2	3		1									1																									5	15	2	10		10	2	18	11	13	11	60
KURANGKA	14/7/54	6	7											4	2					3	2	10	10	5	18													37	99	19	99	5	99	4	65	55	110	115	375	
		112	78	8	5	3				6	8	2	1	1	42	30	3			7	1	7	3	78	43	419	16	37									3	1	476	1371	394	1153	45	1183		1063	755	1410	1379	4944

2 OF 04/55

G.R.G. HEARNE

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 Timbunke. 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 Timbunke 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 Japanut 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 Mariberg, lower Sepik area, while Mr. Ryan is operating out of Timbunke.



(S. Elliott-Smith)  
District Commissioner.

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

SE-S/LJM

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 YAKANUNDO 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 INDABU, YENTCHAN, KANGANAMAN, MAGANBO and KAMINDIMBIT before reaching MINDIMBIT. A Court for Native Affairs was held at MAGANBO.
- 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, KAMBUNDO 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 YAMBALI, MAGANBO 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 Lulusi and the obvious disinterest of the Tultul 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 have 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 MOIA, 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 TIMBUNGI 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 SHAPNERI and that section of the PALEMERI 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	66		67	13.4
1947	10			72	13.8
1951	46	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 alightly 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.



3 OF 54/55

G.R.G. HEARNE

NEW P.R. No. 3/5154/ANGORAM

P 226/354

District Headquarters,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

29th September, 1954.

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

PATROL REPORT NO. 3/51-55  
ANGORAM SEPIK DISTRICT.

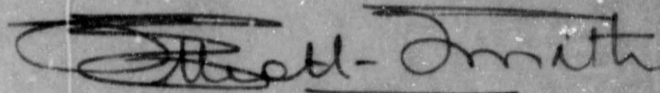
For your information please.

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ANGCRAM 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 TEREBU Census Sub-division of the WEWAK Sub-district to reach KIS 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.

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.

-----oOo-----

#### 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.

## 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 moreso 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.

## 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 ANGORAH. 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 is 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. Sago is essentially the staple diet. The other main crops include taro, yams, kaukau, and mani. 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.

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 BOOVIAMI (KEREMA 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.

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 IAME 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 goaded 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 honoured.

#### CENSUS

The last census patrol was carried out by Cadet Patrol Officer Cauai 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	62
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	25	75
2.	Total deaths	16	
	Total emigrations	18	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 trouble 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
BOEAM	1	9	11.1	12	6.3
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



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 part 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.

*J. H. Keane*

Asst. District Officer.

APPENDIX "A"

REPORT ON CONSTABULARY PERSONNEL

Reg. No. 7109 Constable BAGICO :-

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 :-

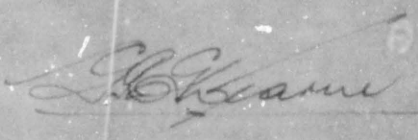
For most of the patrol, Constable KASUP was used as senior constable in charge of the squad. He performed his duties satisfactorily but lacks an adequate command. Nevertheless he is keen and will be a very good constable with more experience. At all times, neat and well turned out.

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.

APPENDIX "B"

HEALTH

In all villages, excepting KASINAN, the health of the people was quite good. There were no indications at all of sickness. At KASINAN, 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 Tutul.

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 MARINEBERG. 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.

*[Handwritten Signature]*

Asst. District Officer.

APPENDIX "C"

ROADS? WALKING TIMES, and ALTITUDES

<u>From.</u>	<u>To.</u>	<u>Time.</u> <u>H. M.</u>	<u>Alt.</u> <u>(Ft)</u>	<u>Road Condition.</u>
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 became 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	BOMAM	1. --	140	Very easy flat terrain ideal for a motor road. Much of its length is through grassland.
BOMAM	MARIENBERG	.25.		A gradual descent to the mission through grassland.

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	MAMBI	3.25.	40	} Easy terrain - moderately timbered country.
MAMBI	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. Williams*

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				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
		10-16		16-45		10-16		16-45		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M	
GAVIEN	10.9.	3				1						1				2	2	2				5	4	18	3	15	15	3.6	6	13	15	16	61.		
PRIAPAN	11.9.	1	1									1	1					1					3	8	2	7	7	4.0	9	9	9	9	37.		
WASKURIN	12.9.	1	4			1					3	1	2		2	4	2						14	18	7	15	1	15	4.1	27	19	16	17	85	
BOIG	13.9.	1	2										3	1				2	2				6	15	4	8	8	5.0	16	13	16	8	58		
KASIMAN	14.9.	3	8								3		1	1	1	3	8	3					4	26	7	20	1	20	4.0	21	28	25	22	111	
MANSEP	17.9.	4	5					1					1	1	2	3	9	7			1		9	31	5	32	30	4.0	15	20	24	31	119		
MASAN	18.9.	2	2							1	2	1	2	1				4	1				3	25	7	24	1	24	2.8	10	17	28	30	90	
BONAM	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			7	10	2	8	9	3.7	9	5	11	11	42		
MANGAN	22.9.	2	3								2		1	1							1		10	18	4	18	6	18	4.2	26	21	19	20	87	
MARIBEL	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	10	3	11	14	7	11	25	26	22	6	1	7	67	195	51	174	9	173	3.9	167	162	200	170	806	
K.S. (Newan)	15.9.	6	4			1	1				2	3					2				1		11	41	11	28	26	4.4	4	37	39	30	150		

ANGORAM 4 OF 54/55

B.A. RYAN

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.

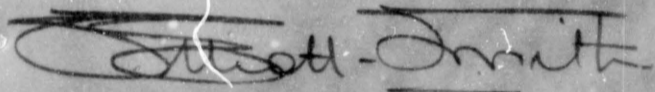
P/R ANG 4/54-55 by CADET PATROL OFFICER B.A. RYAN

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. R. 4/54-55

Sub-district Office,  
ANCORAM.

13 October 54.

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

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.

*A. Williams*

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.
Personel	
European;	NIL
Native;	4 members R.P. & N.G.C. 1 N.M.O.
Duration:	13/9/54 - 28/9/54.
No. of days:	Sixteen.
Objects of Patrol:	Genus 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, a census revision has been undertaken on the river above ANGORA 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 KIMINDIBIT (Map Ref. B0928) at 1300 hrs., and departed one hour later arriving NUMARI (Map Ref. (w)ARRIZ 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 KUVANUS. Camped. From NUMARI to MATMAT 3 hours and from this village to KUVANUS a further four hours.
- Sept. 15. Drying gear wet yesterday and advising village officials on wet 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 KIMINDIBIT. (Map Ref. B0227). Camped.
- Sept. 18. Departed KIMINDIBIT at 0745 hrs. Arrived KARARAU 0930 hrs. (Map Ref. E0232). Census revised.
- Sept. 19. Sunday. Observed.
- Sept. 20. Host of minor complaints. Inspecting hamlets.
- Sept. 21. Departed KARARAU at 0730 hrs. and arrived at KIMINDIBIT at 0830 hrs.. Census revised. Afternoon visited ground under

DIARY cont.

dispute 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 1400 hrs. 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 at TIMBUNKI at 1600 hrs..

Sept. 25. At TIMBUNKI.

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

Sept. 27. Census revised for both TABBANAM and WOMBUN. Both villages inspected. Camped

Sept. 28. Returned to TIMBUNKI.

NATIVES AFFAIRS.

The Middle Sepik River perhaps one of the most easily visited Census Sub-Divisions 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 improvement 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 a co-operative spirit is now well marked.

In all cases attention had been paid to building 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 can usually collect three or four skins in one night.

3.

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, which appears doubtful in view of present market trends, it may seriously affect the availability of labour from the Sapik, 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 in 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 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 representatives of 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 LAK. Upon investigation this was found to be greatly magnified. The people of TAMBANAM were naturally very 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 here are mildly interested in growing cash crops. Rice and peanuts in the main. This was particularly noticed in KARARAN, where trial crops have already been planted with fair success. This should ensure some support for the peanut

NATIVE AFFAIRS cont.

growing scheme already proposed on the Sepik River.

The native MUDIMI has a trade store at KARARAU and appears to be having some degree of success. His trade is obtained from MARRIK and his prices are therefore a little higher than elsewhere, but not 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 channels.

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 native canoe. This is quick and comfortable and moreover enables many places 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, although at times the diet must be rather monotonous. Fish and sago are the main foods, of which the River and the 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 TAMBAHAI to please have the village census revised by twelve noon as one of the elders had been working for three weeks to bring the flyx flies out at that time. Although there were no flies 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 ANGORAH were distributed to nine villages near TEMBUKI. These were eagerly sought after and further supplies will be obtained if available.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

With the exception of part of KARARAI 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 AIRHEMAN are very good. The timber is dressed by axe, and the buildings are all square, and airy without being open to the weather.

IPIMARI, 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.

Best houses are generally quite good, particularly



so at MENDIMBIT. ANGRIMAN 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<sup>are</sup> a number of new village officials on the river at the moment. The Lulusi of MINDIMBIT, KAMINDIMBIT, and ANGRIMAN saw their appointments to the dismissal of their predecessors early in the year. The old Lulusi of TAMBANAN died late last year. These new men appear to have an ~~intrinsic~~ 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 has 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.F.s a little better than any previously encountered.

#### EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

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 mile while the Seventh Day Adventists are at AIBUNKI.

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

In the villages higher up the river the schools are in charge of teachers from MAHUS. 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 schools are not entirely alien to primary schools in Australia.

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

7.

natives in any way. If anything these villages were healthier than others.

WAR GRANTIES

War Granties to the value of 273-5-0 were paid and many more requests were received from various natives. Some confusion is obvious about these payments and many enquiries were directed at this Officer as to how when War Damage payments would be made.

These people were told to wait until the necessary office work had been completed and payments were begun, and that all who had registered claims would eventually be informed of the outcome.

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APPENDIX "A"

ANGORAN 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, able policeman.

Reg. No. 5057B Const. NAON. As always, a competent and reliable member of the Patrol.

Reg. No. 6527 Const. YECENGAN Appears new to the force and tries hard but never quite makes the grade. Inclined to regard duties as finished at 1800 hrs..

3790  
Reg. No. KANOK Const. KSON 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.



ANGORAM 5 OF 54/55

B.A. RYAN

OFFICE BOBBY MILLON REGISTER

WEW E/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

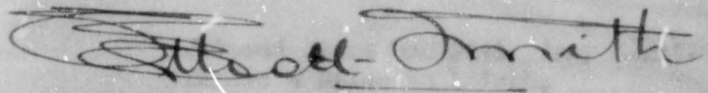
For your information please.

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.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. of 1954-55.

Area Patrolled: KYONGAI and GIMBIAN Sub-Divisions.

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

Personnel:  
European NIL.  
Native 4 members R.P. & N.S.C.; I.N.M.O.

DURATION: 4/10/54 - 15/10/54.

No. of days: Eleven.

Objects of Patrol: Census revision and general Administration.

Map References: Ambunti sheet No. 0441 Ang. Strat. S.  
Scale: 4 Miles to 1 inch.  
Patrol Map accompanying Angoram Patrol Report No. 2 of 1950-51.

INTRODUCTION.

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

They are a considerable distance from the Administering centre of ANGORAH. 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 the nature of the terrain and this is reflected in all phases of the communities.

DIARY.

- Oct. 4. 0900 hrs departed TEBUNKI. Arrived SUMBO at 1100 hrs.  
Road fair last part by canoe. Village clean but houses poor
- Oct. 5. Census revised. Left SUMBO at 1500 hrs. and arrived SAKI at 1630 hrs. New houses and village site. Census revised
- Oct. 5. Departed SAKI at 0745 hrs. and arrived CHEMBIAN at 0845 hr  
Completely new village and site. Census revised.
- Oct. 6. Departed CHEMBIAN at 0745 hrs and arrived WANIGUM at 0830 hrs. New village site. Census revised. Returned Chimbian arriving 1730 hrs.
- Oct. 7. Departed CHEMBIAN and arrived CHEUNEMBO at 1100 hrs after four hours. Inspecting Hamlets NAMOK and nearby deserted SUGUMBIN. CHEUNEMBO now evidently controlled from YANGORU and in fow 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 1500 h  
O.I.C. YINGORU 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 1400hr  
Place very poor. Many minor illz. Census Revised. Camped.
- Oct. 12. Departed KINGAUI at 0930 hrs and arrived SINGAI at 1000h  
Census revised. Village very poor.



Oct. 13. Departed SIBINGAI at 0600 hrs. and arrived YINDIGUM at 1800 hrs. Inspected kumai 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 1400.

#### NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The impression gained of the people in the KIRONGAI 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 "Klaps" 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 YANGORU 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 WANIGUM, CHEBIAM and SAUI, which form the CHEBIAM 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 KW ONGAI village even this "convenience" is a moot point.

The natives say they regard themselves as belonging to ANGORAI but I am sure, should an Officer from YANGORU visit them they will say they pre fer 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 TIBUNKI 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 Miap 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 CHEBIAN 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.

MALEBO and TINDOLI, 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 and an aid-post. The S.V.D. Mission intend to put the school there, though considerable interest has been shown in an invitation by a group of natives, to the A.O.C. Mission at MAPRIK to establish themselves in the village. This I attribute to the recent return of absentees who have come into contact with the A.O.C. Mission at MAPRIK.

An aid-post, probably at MALEBO, will be recommended from KIM P.H.D. at TIBUNKI and steps are already being taken to obtain 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 air-strip. They informed me that the S.V.D. 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 Heidekman agrees with me, that any actual work would be a complete waste of time.

It is not his intention to establish a permanent station at WARIGUI, but rather to use the airstrip as an easy means of entry to an otherwise 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, although the proposed combination of MALIMBO and TIMBOLI should be 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 <sup>Patrolling</sup> ~~Patrolling~~ in the wet season will be very difficult. To make really suitable all season roads 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 CHIBIAN has more than two-thirds available man power in the village, while SUMBO 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 onions but this is the only extent in which introduced food is grown.

MALIMBO, TINBOLI and MANSUNIANOUT 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 houses 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 had improved.

#### VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The Village Officials in the area seem a rather 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 their Officials.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONS.

The only Mission in the Area is the Roman Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, with Father HREDIAMAN in charge of their Station at WISUNGLI. This Mission has an airstrip at KWALIANGA and both Father HREDIAMAN and Father KRAJCI of TARENGI 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 advantages 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 marriage. 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 who has subsequently become married in a Church, to another converted native.

Mention has been made of the invitation to the A.O.C. Mission to extend their influence to this 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 N.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. YESINGAN Is not naturally bright and did not make the effort to satisfy that was evident during the last Patrol.

Reg. No. 3790 Const. MGEN      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.                      C.P.O.

# VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Govt. Print.—274/5.50.

Year 1952/53

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absent-ee)				GRAND TOTAL			
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13			Over 13		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.					Mission		Males			Females		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		
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45																																
...	4 Oct.	6	5	2	1							1	1			2	1	1	1	13	2			2		6	23	13	17	1	17	3	29	32	13	15	98
...	5 Oct.	5	7		1							2		5	7	2				4						7	12	4	13	13	3	18	11	10	15	53	
...	6 Oct.	2	2	1	1							1								12	1			2		4	15	4	8	6	2	11	11	4	15	51	
...	7 Oct.	1	3													1		2	1	3				2		4	10	2	8	6	3	21	6	7	9	41	
...	11 Oct.	1	2					1								1		2	1	3						2	11		9	1	3	2	7	3	6	10	35
...	12 Oct.													1		1		2	1	5						8	13	10	20	1	20	3	27	13	14	26	51
...	13 Oct.	3	1					1						1		2		1		5						7	14	6	15	1	15	2	15	21	17	16	60
...	13 Oct.	2	3													3	1			3				2		5	13	5	10	10	2	13	11	11	44		
...	14 Oct.	3										1				2		4	1	1	3					4	17	9	18	2	18	13	23	13	17	73	
...	14 Oct.	3	3	2												3		3	3	1	3			2	2	4	17	9	18	2	18	13	23	13	17	73	
...	14 Oct.	3	3	2								2	4	8	19	12	20	9	7	24	4	1		7	4	61	152	65	137	6	137	170	165	171	54	602	
<b>TOTAL</b>		26	26	6	3			1	1			2	4	8	19	12	20	9	7	24	4	1		7	4	61	152	65	137	6	137	170	165	171	54	602	



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 KABRIMAN, KARAWARI, LOWER SEPIK

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 5 { 4 NGPF  
1 NMO

Duration—From 22 / 10 / 19 54 to 24 / 11 / 19 54

Number of Days 34

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11 / 19 54 KABRIMAN, KARAWARI, LOWER SEPIK DISTRICT

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

Map Reference AMBUNTI OLLHI 11 m to 1 m. series

Objects of Patrol CENSUS, VILLAGE INSPECTIONS, PAYMENT WAR GRATUITIES, ROUTINE NATIVE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES  
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

..... / ..... / 19 .....  
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation	£	<u>NIL</u>
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund	£	<u>.....</u>
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund	£	<u>6 6 -</u>
<u>WAR GRATUITIES</u>		<u>68 15 -</u>



# Village Popul

Year 1954-55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Birchs		DEATHS												MIG in		
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				Females in Child Birth
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
SANERIMAN	24.10.54	5	8		1				2	1				2	7		3	3
YESIMBIT	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	7
KRAIMBIT	28.10.54	6	5					1	4					1	2		3	6
YAMONINDEI	29.10.54	3	5							1	1			3	1		8	9
KAWINGARA	30.10.54	3	6											5	3		2	1
KUVENMAS	31.10.54	2	6					1	4	1					1			1
ACANAMEI	1.11.54	New census																
MARIAMAI	2.11.54	New census																
WATAKATOW	3.11.54	New census																
TARAKAI	3.11.54	3	6															
SEVENBUK	3.11.54	New census																
<b>TOTAL KABRIMAN:</b>		<b>33</b>	<b>43</b>		<b>1</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>
KUNDIMAN	8.11.54	3	4											1	1			
MARAWOK	9.11.54													3	3			
MARAMBA	9.11.54		1											1	2		3	
YAMANGAUI	10.11.54	7	4						1	1				3	2		5	
MEINGENDA	10.11.54	1	1												1		1	
YMAS	11.11.54	4	4						1	1				1				
WABLAMAS	12.11.54	New census																
IMANMERA	12.11.54	5	5						1	1				1				
AMBONWARI	13.11.54	7	4					2	1		1			1	1			
KONMEI	13.11.54	4	2					1						1				
MASAMEI	14.11.54													1	1			
AGRAMEI	14.11.54														1			
KWINERAMBON	14.11.54	7	3						1					3	3			
MAIKEROWENI	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		1	
MASANDANDI	16.11.54	3	3							1	1	1	1	3	6			
<b>TOTAL KARAWARI</b>		<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>					<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>

Popul

Village Popul

Year 1954-55

MIG	In		VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														MIC
	M	F			0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In			
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F		
3	3		KANDUANAM	20.11.54	13	17					4	1					4	3			
4			MUNDOMUNDO	21.11.54	10	10							1			1	7	2			
3			KRINJAMBI	21.11.54	10	10							1		1		3	4			
3	0		KAMBRINDO	21.11.54	21	16					1	3	3	1				5			
8	9		YUERIMA	22.11.54	9	10					1	1					2	3	1		
2	1		TAMBAN	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	<i>New census</i>																
					112	112					7	8	9	2	1	2	23	21	1	6	

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Males		Females	
in	Birth	in	Birth
M	F	M	F
1	6	5	7

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

WEHP R. 6/54-54/  
Angoram/929

The Director,  
Department of District Services  
& Native Affairs,  
POST JARVIS.

AIRGRAM R/A 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.

*Elliott-Smith*

(B. Elliott-Smith)  
District Commissioner.

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

A/ADO B. T. Copley,  
WEIAK.

SE-6/LJM

POPULATION

MICRO

In

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ANG/P/R.S/54-55

Sub-district Office,  
ANGGRAM.

8 December 54.

District Commissioner,  
District Headquarters,  
WEWAK.

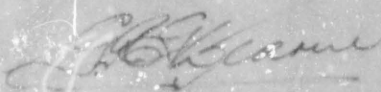
PATROL REPORT ANG. 6/54-55 : P/O. B.T. O'NEILL

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.

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DIARY.

- Oct. 22 Departed ANGORAN <sup>for M.V. 'Mala'</sup> 5 am arriving Timbunki 3.30 pm. Court of Native Affairs ~~sent~~ - MEISAM of KABRIMAN convicted of unlawfully using violence towards his wife. Handed Mr Ryan for despatch ANGORAN gaol.
- 23 Departed 7 am for MINDIMBIT. No canoes available at MINDIMBIT so continued in launch to MUMERI. Officials from SANGRIMAN and KAMINDIMBIT ~~report~~
- 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. Lulual 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. ¼ 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 ¼ hour from KABRIMAN.
- 28 To KRAIMBIT. Census revised and native complaint heard. Settled out of court. 2½ hours by canoe from KABRIMAN.
- 29 To YAMMINDEI by canoe ¼ 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.
- K 31 Censused KUVENMAS and inspected village.
- Nov. 1 To AGANAKSI, 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 MARIAMAY, accompanied by AGANAMEI officials. *hr.*
- 2. Rest house is on banks of lagoon. ¼ by road and canoe to the village situated on top of hill. First census. New 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 Krosseri River and Kuvenmas lake and were no longer in old area. Natives despatched to contact them.
- 3. WATAKATOW Lulual 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.

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.
- 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.
- 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 ABRANAI. Moved on to KWINGRIAMBON in the YBLIS area. 4 hours by canoe. Checked census. Had village cleaned.
- 15 To KAIWARIO by canoe.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours. To MAIKEROWBI by canoe and road 15 minutes. Checked census this village and KASEE. 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 MASANDAFAL. 3 hours by canoe and 20 minutes by road. Checked census and inspected village during afternoon.
- 17 Despatched Const AMPU 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 MASANDAKEI to ANGIMAN. 5 hours through sago swamp and  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour by canoe to village. Further 20 minutes to rest house on Sepik R. Met Mr Cole en route KEVENMAS.
- 19 ANGRIMAN - TINSUNKE - 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 KAMBABINDO, inspecting villages. To YUERINA. 10 minutes by canoe
- 22 Checked census YUFRINA. 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 1 hour.
- 24 To ANGORAM. Revised census inspected village. Issued new census book to KAMBUCK. 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 SINGIRI 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 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. MARAWOK, MARAWOKA, 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 ULIMBUN 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 ULIMBUN. Now the YESIMBIT Luluai sought to completely oust the KAMINDIMBIT from ULIMBUN. 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 PAMBANUM area. They had never fought with the KAMINDIMBIT and MINDIMBIT 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 MUMPEI. 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 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 cleared by anyone. It was by extension of peaceful influence that the swamp became occupied. KAMINDIMBIT have always obtained sago from ANDIABUN 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 KUVEMAS were instrumental in bringing the AGANAMEI, MARIAMAI, TARAKAI 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 KUVEMAS 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 ~~as~~ 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 KARRIMAN 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 CHIMBIT, INYAI, AMANAVI, TANGERIMAS, TOMAIUP and TOKOPA, an estimated total of 400 people. These are situated on the KARAWARI R south of MAROWOK, ~~two~~ miles south of which village, rapids are encountered. The controlled villages are friendly with the people upstream and trade sage for tobacco leaf.

The IMANBARI people report that there are seven uncontrolled villages between the foothills and Mt Mac Gregor to the south of IMANBARI. 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 ANGORAN 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 said heard to that effect.

#### GENSUS.

Five villages received their first census books.- AGANAMEI, MARIAMAI, KATAKAWI, SEVENBUK and MARLAMAS, 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. (KARRIMAN area - 31; KARAWARI - 33 and SEPIK RIVER - KANDUANAN to ANGORAN - 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, YESIBIT, MEINGENNA, ABRAMEI, KRINJANSI and KANDUANAN No 2. Other over recruited villages were not showing any effects for ~~the~~. More particularly, KANDUANAN is 33% over recruited, ABRAMEI 66% and MEINGENNA 57%. The worst village is KANDUANAN 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 KANDUANAN No 2 rebuild their houses. KANDUANAN is in perfect condition (No 1 village) and can quite well continue the work on the airstrip. MEINGENNA 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 KARRIMAN - KARAWARI area. The people still exist on sage, 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 YAMONINUKI have good ground available and lack only the initiative. The same applies to the KARAWARI R. and the ARAFURZIO 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 yaws 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 KANINGAZA there is a 15 minute walk up the hill to YAMONINDEI. Thence 15 minutes to KANINGARA and 30 minutes down on to the River again.

YMAS 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 ANERIMAN 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 KANJANANAN No 1. These are the only roads in the area patrolled.

A rough track between TARAKAI and the MTINGENDA 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 MASAMRI. 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.

#### 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 KRAINBIT 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 BEYOGUM 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. WANIS 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 YAMBANUM 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 MASAMBI, KOMBETI, KANINGARA KUVENMAS, AMBONWARE, KANDUANAM No 2, YUERIMA, HOJIM, KAMBRIINDO, MACENDO, MUNDOMUNDO 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 Corranberg N.S.W.

One native at ANGRIMAN, an S.D.A. adherent, complained that his wife was being held at the Catholic Mission TIMBUNKE. 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 £68.15.-- 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.

518 L/Cpl. KIPHUNGOMI.

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

3896 Const. ALI

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

4162 Const. ALI

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

7334 Const. MATONGA

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..... LOWER SEPIK .....

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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				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	64	1	68	32	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	2	27	180
	4	1	1	21	1					9	50	7	38	3	30	2.7	34	31	32	43	164
2	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		25	2.8	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	3		6	2	116	681	99	504	27	466		508	398	506	561	2238

# Population Register

Area Patrolled.....

RATIONS	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 Age		Child		Adults		
			Inside District	Outside District	Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	19-16	16-45	M	F				M	F	M + F		
			1	1	36	3			2		11	70	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	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
					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	37	115
					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
7	18	18	9	3	182	16	3		19	1	73	556	69	452	23	439		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
					2							14	1	9		8	2	4	6	14	10	36
2	1				9						6	42	3	22		22	3	27	20	35	25	116
1	3				11						2	20	2	11		10	1.8	11	4	7	12	52
					21	1					8	40	3	45	1	42	4	34	20	24	45	145
					4						2	16	1	12		11	1.8	8	8	14	13	47
1					14						5	57	3	45	3	40	3.5	36	24	43	46	163
					15						10	38	6	46	5	45	3.5	52	44	25	51	187
2					2						1	14	2	12	1	11	3	18	17	15	14	66
	1				4							15	1	19		15	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
10	7	8			147	3					60	466	41	414	23	373		312	247	355	442	1506

Amount  
Returned  
to Store

7 OF 54/55  
B.A. RYAN

PR No. 7/54-55/184

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

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

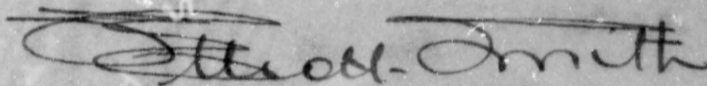
Patrol Report No. 7/54-55 - Angoram  
Mr. E.A. Ryan - C.P.O.

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.



ANG. P.R. 7-54/55.  
Sub-district Office,  
Anjoran.

13th January, 1955.

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

Patrol Report No. 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 YMAT Census Sub-division of the sub-district. This was one of three patrols carried out by Mr. Ryan operating from Eimbuka as a Base Camp. The other two were to the Middle Sepik and the Kwangai Sub-divisions.

Although a full census check was carried out, and, in fact, in most cases new village lists 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 YMAT 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.

*A. Zweck*  
(A. Zweck)

a/A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

ARCADEAN PATROL REPORT No. 7 of 1954-55.

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

Area Visited : YBAT River and inland.

Duration- Commenced : 1st November 1954  
Completed : 18th December 1954  
No of days : 42.

Personnel - European : XII.  
Native : 6 Constables

Objects of patrol : Census Revision and Routine Administration.

*Bary A. Ryan*

CONCLUSION.

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 HINAT 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 TIBUPUKI at 0630 per M.V. MALA and arrived KANDUANAM at 1130 hrs. Camped to await carriers.
- Nov. 2 Departed KANDUANAM at 0600 hrs and arrived over very poor road at NARAMBA 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 NARAMBA at 0630 hrs and arrived at CHANGRIMA three-quarters of an hour later. Village clean. Census revised.
- Nov. 4 Left CHANGRIMA at 0730 hrs and after a two hour walk over a poor road arrived at KANBARAFUM. Village in a disgusting condition. Village cleaning started and future outline given officials and people. Census revised.
- Nov. 5 Departed KANBARAFUM 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 ABAINING half an hour's distance. Village in a very poor state. Census revised and rest of day spent in advising officials and people of a future work program. Returned MANSUAT.
- Nov. 8 Departed MANSUAT at 0900 hrs and arrived YAMBIBOT two hours later. Actually only about one hour's walk but game very plentiful. Census revised. Village untidy but not very dirty.

## DIARY. (cont.)

- Nov. 9 Departed TAMBINEOT at 0800 hrs and arrived KARINYING at 0910 hrs. Village untidy and rather dirty. FUNDUKWA one and one-half hours distant. This village quite fair. Census of both KARINYING and FUNDUKWA revised.
- Nov. 10 Departed KARINYING at 0830 hrs and arrived SIPI-SIPI at 1030 hrs. About one hour 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 NAON 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. KARAMDA also lined here for the first time, and have been included in the MARINYAM village book.
- Nov. 14 Const BAGIO reported at ASANGAMUT with instructions to proceed ANGORAM and thence SEMAK 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 Boat Patrol ex ANGORAM.
- Nov. 30 En route to YEAT
- 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 ARAGUMAN 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 ~~51~~ 0940 hrs. Also KAUSIMBI 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 hour's canoe travel.
- Dec. 9 Departed BIWAT and arrived at BEN four hours upstream at 1200 hrs. Village fair enough. Census revised.
- Dec. 10 Departed BEN at ~~0730~~ 0730 hrs. and arrived at ABANGURMA at 1030 hrs. Village and Officials far from satisfactory. Census revised.
- Dec. 11 Departed ABANGURMA and arrived BRANDA at 1200 hrs. Engaged porters and continued on to ADAPUGMA which is half an hour's walk to the south east. Village best seen off the river. Census revised.
- Dec. 12 Departed ADAPUGMA at 0600 hrs and arrived BAWANAM at 0635 hrs. Village rather poor. Census revised.
- Dec. 13 Returning to YIMBUKU.
- Dec. 14 Returning to TIMBUKU.
- Dec. 15 At KANDUANAM investigating alleged reports of sorcery.
- Dec. 16 Returning to YIMBUKU. Arrived at 1800 hrs.
- Dec. 17 Departed YIMBUKU at 0800 hrs and arrived KWIWUT at 1230. 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. KWIWUT in a disgraceful state. Many sick. Census revised.
- Dec. 18 To KUMBI KWARIANGA. Also in a bad state. Many sick. Census revised. Returned to KWIWUT.
- Dec. 19 To TIMBUKI via main road. Not repaired. Both villages given two

4

DIARY. (cont.)

weeks to complete work.

Dec. 20 At 1430 hours boarded K.V. MALA for return to ANGORAM. At 1900 hrs camped at Moie village.

Dec. 21 0600 hrs departed MOIE 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 Klap 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 Luluai of BIKAT had evidently thought that the Klap would be pleased at a large

NATIVE AFFAIRS (cont.)

number of evil deeds, 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 Angoran for a Magistrate, and both were convicted. A similar case from BUN was also ~~EXAMINED~~ referred to Angoran but did not arrive and was later brought in by Seret. NAON.

It was alleged by two natives that the people of CHANGRIMA 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 CHANGRIMA people. The CHANGRIMA's have a bad name in this respect and perhaps it seemed an ideal opportunity to get them into trouble.

The people of KARABA who had previously never been censured have left their remote hamlets to the south of Mt. SAUN and are now living with the MSINYAM 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 vague.

The YUAT 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.O. Mearns 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

have only

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 BIVAT no other mode of travel is used. The YUAT river is navigable as far as SIPI-SIPI at least for work-boats such as the Government vessel the M.V. MAIA, 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 advice 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 programs. 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 Ialualis or Tultals in the YUAT river Conras 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 SIFI-SIFI lualua has disappeared with the resignation of that Official. However the lualua 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. LAUBMAN 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 NECESSARILY 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 sage, and fish. Sage 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 coconuts, coconuts 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 be 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 VILLAGES, (Cont.)

for replacement at an early date.

On the main TUMAT 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 houses all families maintain a house in the main village. The river villages are generally clean, and above BIVAT 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 KNOIMUT and KANAKAUI.

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

Although these villages are quite near to TIMBURI 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.D. Hospital at TIMBURI. 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 clearing 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 Iust 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 KWOIRUT and KAHANGAUMI. From a population of about 250 over 50 were sent to YEMBUKI for treatment. YEMBUKI 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 who's 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 YEMBUKI 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 YEMBUKI". It was arranged that the N.M.A. stationed at TAMIANAN 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.

*Berry A. Ryan*

Berry A. RYAN

Cadet Patrol Officer.

ANGORAM 8 OF 54/55

R. G. NOBLE

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

District Office,  
Sepik District,

10th January, 1955.

Special Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

S.E-S/LM.

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

District Headquarters,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

10th January, 1955.

The District Officer, Angoram, Sepik District,  
has advised that a well presented report by Mr. R. Noble, C.P.O.,  
has been submitted to him for your information.

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

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

It is requested that you  
keep a copy of this report  
for your information.

For your information, please.

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

(S. ELLIOTT-SMITH)  
District Commissioner.

Copy to:-

Assistant District Officer, ANGORAM.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

ANG. P/R 8-54/55

Sub-district Office,  
ANGORAM.

6th January, 1955.

District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

Patrol Report ANG 8/54/55 - C.P.O. ~~John~~ Noble.

The abovementioned 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, JANGINUT, and WOKAMUT, the claims for which villages were inadvertently left at Angoram. In any case it is doubtful if the money made available, £810, 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. Zweck*

(A. Zweck)

Actg. Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 8 of 1954/55.

Officer Conducting	R. J. 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.

ANGORAI 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.E. Ryan (vide AGO 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 ANGORAI at 1440 per I.V. MAZA. Arrived at MARIENBURG at 1630 and camped the night.

14 December. Departed MARIENBURG at 1010 per I.V. TERNSIA, an S.V.D. Catholic Mission vessel. Called at BIEN to allow school pupils from BRANHI 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 MAHA, 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 BRANHI, JANGLIHI and WOKAMHI. In the afternoon investigated complaints contained in memos from Wevak and Fort 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 MINDAI. Arrived at MINDAI 1015. Paid \$162.8.0 to 15 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 LABUK. 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 MASEP two and a quarter hours later per good native pad.

DIARY Cont/2.



DIARY (Cont.)

21 December. Inspected HANSEP and checked the instructions given to Mr. G.R.S. Mourne, A.D.O. Found several had not been complied with and brought the Laluai to ANGORAI for action and trial. Repairs necessary to the Rest-house before occupancy. No Police Barracks.

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

----oOo----

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

3.

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 ANDONAM. 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. SINGGUE Peta, B.K.M., has shown me where there was a coconut plantation planted by the Administration before the war and which is now inundated. At IRIKAP 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 C.P.S.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 MARINBURG and Seven Day Adventist Mission, WAKAK. There is no evidence of friction due to the proximity of a Roman Catholic catechist and an S.D.A. teacher. MARAFAP, 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 beautiful 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 sugar. 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 a 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 follows 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 Luluai 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 the continual maintenance of canals were reiterated to the MABUK people as it was obvious

6.

C

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS (Cont.)

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

The patrol disembarked from canoes at MARIBURG. 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 MARIBURG 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 ANGORA. As Mr. G.R.G. Wears, A.D.C. had left instructions with the Lulua to have the way cleared and the grass cut and it had not been started the Lulua 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 \$759.60 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 the 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 Pert 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.

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/LN - 54 of 17th December, 1954, from Headquarters, Royal Papuan and New Guinea Constabulary, Port Moresby.

*R. Noble*  
c/p.o.

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*  
*A.P.O.*



ANGORAM 9 OF 54/55

B. N. RYAN.

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 those 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

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 Newak, 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*  
(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,  
AIKORAM.

11th March, 1955.

District Commissioner,  
WEVAL.

Patrol Report No. 9 of 1954/55 - G.P.O. Ryan.

Forwarded herewith is a brief report of a patrol on the KERRAN River. The patrol was carried out by Messrs. B.A. Ryan and R.G. Noble, 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. Effort was 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 Rabaul, 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 SOBREN. 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 KARBARAIMBA 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 Maprik 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. J. J. J.*

(A. J. J. J.)  
Asst District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 2/ of 1954-55.

Officer Conducting : Barry A. Ryan.

Area Visited : XXXI KERAM River.

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

Personal European : Mr. R. Noble G.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 KOBOGOPA 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 KOBOGOPA at 0630 and arrived RONGWICK at 1400 hrs. It was intended to proceed further up the Karam 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 RONGWIK.

4th MARCH. Departed RONGWIK and arrived at RUMBERA. 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 ~~XXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXX~~ BAMPU NARRAKINGA 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 RUMBERA until midday and then proceeded down stream to ANGISI paying War Damage at RONGWIK 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 etc. etc.

6th March. Departed ANGISI and paid War Damage claims at Kevia YAR and BORTEN. 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 KANDOT and CHIMUNDO.

In all a total of £5030 was paid out. It was estimated at ANGORAM that the total of £1250 would be needed to complete all claims in the area. Thus approximately £1300 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 <sup>relations</sup> 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 BORTEN. He is the leader of a rice growing scheme on the "LITTLE RANU". 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 ballers etc. or fly the unshelled rice to Newak for hulling and then fly it back.

The prohibited cost of this old idea of NINGA's was pointed out again but he still maintains that it is ~~was~~ 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.

Bay A. Ryan

ANGORAM 10 OF 54/55  
A. J. ZWECK.



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)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-district Office,  
Sepik District,  
ANGORAN.

30th May, 1955.

The District Commissioner,  
Sepik District,  
HEMAL.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAN 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.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

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 MONAM 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 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 MARLENBURG. 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 possibility of the completed link.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native affairs' position in this area is settled. The natives 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 Angoran 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*

(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 Pregnant Number of Child- bearing age	Average Size of Family	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		AT WORK		STUDENTS		Males			Females		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						
		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	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			10-16	16-45	M	F		M	F					
GAVINI	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		
DOTI	9/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	4	8	1	8	5.	16	13	16	8	53		
KASTAN	9/2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	3	-	-	-	1	4	26	7	20	3	40	4.	22	27	25	22	112		
MASURIN	9/2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	19	7	16	1	16	4.	126	22	19	19	88	
MASUP	10/2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	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	
BOGAN	11/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	3	10	-	10	4.3	15	7	11	9	45		
MAYAN	11/2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	7	17	4	18	2	18	4.2	21	28	18	20	91		
SIRI	12/2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	3	5	2	-	1	-	-	2	11	2	13	-	11	3.7	12	6	10	14	53	
MAYSEL	1/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	6	4	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	16	7	15	1	19	3.9	11	9	12	18	63	

ANGORAM II OF 54/55

R.G. NOBLE.



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

District Headquarters,  
Sepik District,  
NEPAK.

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. Zweck's sudden departure, to take charge there until the arrival of Mr. Yeomans on 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.

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

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

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. er,

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 pig pens and coconuts.

*[Handwritten signature]*

Assistant District Officer

or,

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 KABRIAMN, KALAWARI, and YUAT 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 acquiting your cash advance, prepare documents and stores to continue the work of War Damage finalization in the PORAZ and MURIK areas. Mr. Minster, Engineer, will accompany you in the M.V. "SUSU" on the second phase of your patrol.

er,

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.S.; 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, KABROMAN, KALWARI, YUAT, tributaries of the SEYIK, 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

- 23 April. Departed from ANGORAM, in M.V. "GLENIDOL", and after 11½ hours running arrived at TAMBERNAM.
- 27 April. Leaving TAMBERNAM at 0800, 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.

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 SEPIK, 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.

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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 KOROSAMERI 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 GATSIA, 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 SAPAIU 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 - 15th May - At ANGORAM: Two Police Constables dispatched 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 (POA-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.

18 May. Paid more claims at SITOP, then returned downstream into the main river and thence down-stream on the Sepik River to SINGARIN. Here again there were several villages congregated for the purpose of receiving payment. 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 hours 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 SONGARIN 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.

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#### ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS

The marsh in the KARRIMAN Census Sub-Division was un-  
der three feet of water and the skipper of the work-boat deemed the canal from KARRIMAN '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 KARRIMAN.

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 'garant' log-drum and arrived before I had completed payments of the KARRIMAN villages of YESIMBIT, TUNGIMBIT and SANGRIEN.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS (cont.)

I was interested to note that the KALAMARI River, at its entrance to the KARRIMAN River, was flowing up-stream. The explanation of this phenomenon is that the Sepik and KARRIMAN levels are so high that the KALAMARI 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 BANI 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 ever 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 Luluais 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

to Angoras to await trial before a Member of the Court of Native Affairs.

RICE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr. B. A. Ryan, C.F.O., in Report No. 107 of 1954/55, mentioned the growing of rice in the KIRAM area. SIRGUS of BOUTH, KIRAM Census Sub-division, an ex-assistant of PETA SIRGUS, T.L.O., allegedly brought rice from KIRAM in 1950. In 1952 Mr. DOOLAN is said to have given out quantities of seed rice to be planted as test crop 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 milled. 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 KIRAM 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 reactivation will be made more difficult owing to their previous abortive attempts.

The KUAT, 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 KUAT 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 KIRAM

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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 UJAT 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. MUMBI 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-mill - to be looked after by the Administration or private enterprise. The natives of the three hamlets of KONGOO 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 early loss of thousands of pounds distributed

in the MIOORAM Sub-district.

*R. G. Noble*

(R. G. NOBLE)  
Chief of Police

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SPECIAL REPORT

1 of 54/S

B.T. LOPLEY

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

<sup>SPECIAL</sup>  
ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 1 - 1954-55.

Officer Conducting: B.T. Copley

Area Visited: Marienberg, Mamber  
(Sepik River)

Duration. Commenced: 4 October, 1954  
Concluded: 8 October, 1954  
No. Days: 5 days.

Personnel.

Europeans: Nil  
Natives: 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'Shannessy 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 CLEMENS, 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 MAMBER 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.

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APPLICATION FOR AGRICULTURAL LEASE  
MARIENBERG.- T.O' SHANNESSY.

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.
MARINJIM of SUK (Lul)	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 300 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.

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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 leases:

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 5108 links to a cement marker K thence bearing 150 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 307 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 'figus' 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.

*M. P. G.*  
Patrol Officer.