

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: ANGORAM

VOLUME No: 2

ACCESSION No: 496.

1948 - 1953

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: ANGORAM EAST SEPIK
 ACCESSION NO. 496
 VOL, NO: 2 : 1948/53 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 15

REPORT NO	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED		MAPS/PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1 OF 1948-49	1-9	J.M. ROGERS PO	KABRIMAN AREA	4		12.7.48 - 27.7.48
[2] 2 OF 1948-49	10-14	R.G. ORMSBY ADO	AMBUNTI SEPIK	4		25.8.48 - 31.8.48
[3] 3 OF 1948-49	15-21	J. CAHILL CPO	ABAATAK	4	MAP	19.11.48 - 23.11.48
[4] 4 OF 1948-49	22-27	R.G. ORMSBY ADO	MAIN SEPIK RIVER - ANGORAM TO AMBUNTI	4		16.1.49 - 26.1.49
[5] 5 OF 1948-49	28-35	J. CAHILL CPO	WASKUK HILLS & NUMAU AREA	4		21.3.49 - 29.3.49
[6] 9 OF 1949-50	36-48	J. CAHILL CPO	PORA-PORA, BOSMAT AND VARIOUS VILLAGE	4-5	MAP	4.2.50 - 1.3.50
[7] 11 OF 1949-50	49-72	F.D. ANDERSON CPO	KARAWARI CENSUS GROUP	5	MAP	15.1.50 - 9.2.50
[8] 18 OF 1949-50	73-90	F.D. ANDERSON C.P.O	YUAT INLAND AND UPPER & LOWER YUAT CENSUS	5	MAP	8.3.50 - 7.4.50
[9] 19 OF 1949-50	91-112	F.D. ANDERSON C.P.O	GRASS COUNTRY CENSUS GROUP	5-6		19.5.50 - 13.6.50
[10] 20 OF 1949-50	113-128	J. CAHILL C.P.O	UPPER KERAM AND MIDDLE RAMU	6	MAP	27.3.50 - 7.5.50
[11] 2 OF 1950-51	129-150	F.D. ANDERSON PO	KWONGAI-CHIMBIAN CENSUS GROUP	6	MAP	19.8.50 - 16.9.50
[12] 3 OF 1950-51	151-158	F.D. ANDERSON PO	LOWER SEPIK, SEPIK COASTAL, LOWER RAMU & BO	6		8.12.50 - 19.12.50
[13] 2 OF 1952-53	159-170	J.A. HILL C.P.O	MARIENBERG SUB DIVISION	7	MAP	17.11.52 - 24.11.52
[14] 3 OF 1952-53	171-182	J.A. GAUCI C.P.O	THE GRASS COUNTRY	7	MAP	14.1.53 - 27.1.53
[15] 5 OF 1951-52	183-188	R.G. ORWIN CPO	MENDAM, GAVIEN, BIBATEN, SIMBIRI, KUNDIMA,	7	MAP	20.6.51 - 1.7.51
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SEPIK DISTRICT

ANGORAM SUBDISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS:

1-5 of 48/49

9, 11, 18-20 of 49/50

2 and 3 of 50/51

2 and 3 of 52/53



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of PANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 1 of 48/49

Patrol Conducted by S.M. ROGERS

Area Patrolled KABRIMAN AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 12/7/48 to 15/7/48
and 19/7/48 to 27/7/48
Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please:

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

Territory of Papua - New Guinea.

Sub-District Office
Angoram.

28th July 1948

The District Officer
W. E. V. A. K.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM No. 12 - 1948/48.

Personal:
J. E. Rogers P. O.
Reg. No. 4162 - Const. Ampu
" " 1967 - " Palau
" " 4175 - " Banana

Area Patrolled:
KABRIMAN Area.

Duration: 12.7.48 - 15.7.48 and 19.7.48 - 27.7.48

Maps Used: Ambunti sheet - 4 miles to the inch.

Objects:
1. To check Census.
2. To assess Native War Damage.
3. General Administration Work.

Diary:
12th July.- Left Angoram at 0640 hours on the Trawler "Poisidon" and arrived TIMBUNKI Village Map. Ref. WB2239 at 1700 hours. Discussed general administrative problems with the Rev. Fr. Swift. Patrol camped.

13th July.- Left Timbuni Village at 0625 hours and arrived at MINDIMBIT Village Map. Ref. WB0928 at 0930 hours. The Patrol left the "Poisidon". MINDIMBIT Village was lined and inspected, a census taken. Village was complimented on the excellent work that has been done on the building of new houses. The possibilities of training young natives in the sawmilling was discussed with the village officials and influential men of the village. Three young men of the village were nominated by the village for training. The possibilities of selling crocodile skins through agents was also discussed. Left MINDIMBIT Village for ANGRIMAN Village Map. Ref. WB 1224. Arrived at ANGRIMAN Village at 1410 hrs. Village was lined, inspected and census taken. The training of young natives in sawmilling was discussed and the village officials and influential men nominated four young men for this training. The possibilities of selling crocodile skins through appointed agents was discussed. Several minor disputes were settled by arbitration. The Patrol camped.

14th July.- The Trawler "Poisidon" arrived at ANGRIMAN Village at 1210 hours. The patrol went aboard and proceeded to TIMBUNKI Village Map. Ref. WB 0928. The Patrol camped.

15th July.- Departed TIMBUNKI Village about 0645 hours arrived ANGORAM Station at 1620 hrs.

Diary Contd.

19th July.- Left ANGORAM station at 1200 hours arrived KRINJAMBI (Map.Ref.WB 5439) at 1330 hours, camped for the night.

20th July.- Departed KRINJAMBI Village at 0630 hours arrived KUMERI Village (Map.Ref.WA 9827) at 1840 hours. The Patrol camped.

21st July.- 0600 hours KUMERI Village lined and inspected, census checked and War Damage claims assessed. Two minor disputes were settled by arbitration and four natives were sent to the Native Hospital at Angoram. Departed 1045 hrs for SHANGRIMAN Village (Map.Ref.WA 9614) at 1010 hours arrived 1045 hours. Village was lined and inspected a census was taken and a village book issued. Claims for War Damage compensation were assessed, Sixteen natives were sent to the Native Hospital at Angoram for treatment. Departed for YESINBIT Village (Map.Ref.WA 9613) at 1730 hours, arrived 1735 hours. Village was lined a census taken and a village book was issued.

22nd July.- 0610 hours. Claims for War Damage Compensation were assessed. One minor dispute was settled by arbitration. Six natives were sent to Angoram Native Hospital for treatment. Departed for KABRIMAN Village (Map.Ref.WA9612) at 0950 hours, arrived 1020 hours. Village was lined and inspected a census was taken and a village book was issued. War Damage claims were assessed and Six natives were sent to Angoram Native Hospital for treatment. One minor dispute was settled by arbitration. The Patrol moved to TANGAMBIT Village (Map.Ref.WA9711) Village was lined and inspected, claims for War Damage Compensation were assessed. The Patrol camped.

23rd July.- 0645 hours the Patrol proceeded to KIVANMAS Village (Map.Ref.WA9604). The village was lined and inspected, a census was taken and a village book issued. Claims and Native War Damage Compensation were assessed. Seven natives were sent to Angoram native Hospital for treatment. The Patrol proceeded to KANINGARA Village (Map.Ref.WB 0403). Mr.L.R.Healey E.M.A. was met at KANINGARA Village. The village was lined and inspected. A census taken and War Damage claims assessed. 1730 hrs the patrol accompanied by Mr.L.R.Healey moved to YAMANDANAI village (Map.Ref.WB 0504). The village was lined and inspected and Five Natives were told to accompany the patrol to ANGORAM for Medical treatment. The patrol camped.

24th July.- War Damage claims were assessed and at 0810 hours the patrol moved to KRAIANBIT Village (Map.Ref. WB 0706). The village was lined and inspected and a census taken and village book issued. War damage claims were assessed and Five natives were told to accompany the patrol to Angoram for medical treatment. The patrol then moved to the Blackwater River (Map Ref.WB 0305) where Mr.Eichhorn in the M.V. "Princess Pat" was waiting and proceeded to TIMBUNKI Village (Map.Ref.WB2239) arrived TIMBUNKI at 2015 hours and camped for the night.

25th July.- Left TIMBUNKI at 0600 hours and arrived KANDUANUM (Map.Ref.WB4632) mission at 0955 hours. The Patrol rested.

26th July.- Departed KANDUANUM at 0545 hours and proceeded to MUNDUMUNDO Village (Map Ref.WB 5350) at 0767 hours. Village was lined and inspected. The census was checked and natives were told to accompany the patrol to Angoram for Medical treatment. The patrol moved

Diary Contd.

to KAMBRINDO Village (Map.Ref.WB 5743) at 1000 hours. arrived KAMBRINDO Village at 1215 hours. Village was lined and inspected and the census checked. The Patrol left KAMBRINDO Village at 1435 hours and arrived at KAMBARAMBA Village (Map.Ref.) at 1955 hours. The Patrol camped. 27th July.- The Patrol left KAMBARAMBA Village at 0720 hours and arrived at Angoram station at 1145 hours.

HEALTH:

Health of the natives in the villages visited by the patrol was good. Fifteen cases of Yaws were sent to Angoram for Medical Treatment. The majority of the other natives sent to Angoram for Medical treatment were suffering from scabies.

The diet of the natives met during the patrol was more than ample. Their diet consists of sago, fish, taro, and yams. The supplies of these foodstuffs is more than sufficient at present, although, the supplies of fish will decrease as the river and its tributaries falls with the dry weather. The short supplies of fish will be offset by the increased quantities of crocodile meat that the natives will be able to obtain as the river falls.

HOUSING:

Housing is quite adequate. Most village houses are large and substantial. For the most part only superficial damage was caused during the war and repairs have long since been effected.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

All villages visited during the patrol have Officials. The writer would not attempt to judge with any degree of accuracy their abilities due to the limited time spent in each village.

All appear to be conscientious in their duties and the complete absence of complaints indicates that they are carrying out their duties satisfactorily.

Mapping:

Strategical map No.0441 Ambunti 4 miles series was found to be correct in detail in the area patrolled.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

An atmosphere of peacefulness prevails throughout the area patrolled; only a few minor disputes were brought to the notice of the patrol by the natives and these were finally settled by arbitration.

Discussions were held in each village with the village officials and influential men concerning the possibilities of selling crocodile skins through agents. The natives were advised after they had agreed on the scheme to appoint a native in each village to organize the hunting and the skinning of the crocodiles. They were shown the method of skinning recommended by the tanners and were told of the importance of removing all flesh and blubber from the skin.

The natives were told that the price realized for skins depended on the correct cutting and that prices for skins varied a good deal.

It was pointed out that although the Administration, would assist them where practicable the success of the scheme depended largely on their own efforts.

NATIVE AFFAIRS - CONTD.

Sawmilling:

Ten young men were selected from the area visited by the patrol for training in sawmilling.

In certain areas in the sub-district there exists very good opportunities for small native sawmills. The number of boats alone on the Sepik assures a good demand for sawn timber.

Disputes:

Several minor disputes were settled by arbitration during the patrol. Crime, in the area visited would appear to me worth reporting because of its absence.

War Damage:

Assessments for War Damage Compensation was made in all villages visited. War Damage in the area was mostly confined to livestock stolen by Japanese troops.

Numerous claims for War Damage compensation were submitted, however, these are for small amounts. There was no intensive bombing or strafing in the area.

POLICE REPORT.

Reg.No.4162 -- Const. AMFU

Worked well throughout the Patrol.

Reg.No.1967 - Const PALAN

Work satisfactory but inclined to be lazy.

Reg.No.4175 - Const BANAUUA.

Carried out his duties satisfactorily.

J.M. Rogers
.....
J.M. Rogers P.O.

Territory of Papua - New Guinea.

Village	Births		Deaths		I/L's New Names		Migrations		Children		Adults		Total Including I/L's	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Mindimbit	1	1	1	5	8	-	-	-	-	32	25	52	70	187
Angriman	1	2	4	4	3	-	-	9	9	49	32	36	75	224
Mumeri	-	1	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	19	24	17	19	86
Changriman	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	50	49	57	65	224
Yesimbit	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	26	42	20	36	94
Kabriman	-	-	-	-	12	7	-	-	-	38	26	40	46	169
Tungembit	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	42	23	25	28	126
Kuvannas	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	34	22	40	45	141
Kaningara	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	33	30	41	39	152
Yemandanai	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	23	17	34	26	105
Mundumundo	7	5	1	7	24	3	1	-	-	62	50	79	68	280
Kambrindo	4	6	6	4	13	-	-	-	-	82	59	68	74	296
TOTALS	13	15	12	20	116	24	3	1	-	9	9	487	369	2074


 J.M. Rogers
 P.O.

Territory of Papua - New Guinea

Sub-District Office
Aroona

9th August 1962

The District Officer
U.S.A.S.

Presented herewith in papers No. 11 1962/79 of a
report by Mr. J. M. Rogers for the SARINIA area. It is noted
that several villages were also mentioned.

Although the area had been patrolled before this
was the first recording of census. It had appeared that
figures to be slightly higher.

With the exception of SARINIA percentages of
aboriginals under 15 years are not high and native affairs
generally seem quite satisfactory.

[Handwritten Signature]
J. M. Rogers
A.S.O.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANEORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 30 of 48/49

Patrol Conducted by R.G. ORMSBY

Area Patrolled AMBUNTI STATION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 25/8/48 to 31/8/48

Number of Days 7

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

popul

30-3.

Territory of Papua - New Guinea.

WKA 30/3-50
Sub.District Office
Angoram.

8th September, 1948

The District Officer,
WEWAK.



Patrol Report No. 3 - 1948/49.

Personnel:

Mr.R.G.Ormsby A.D.O.
Mr.G.B.Gilbert P.O.
Various members of the N.G.P.F.

Duration:

August 25th - 31st 1948 - A total of 7 days.

Objects:

1. Inspection Ambunti Station.
2. Payment of War Damage.
3. Routine Administration work.

Diary:

August 25th. Left Angoram and proceeded to Kanduanum No.2 where we stayed the night.

August 26th. Left Kanduanum and proceeded to Kanganaman making short stops at Timbunki and Mindimbit en route. Inspected the proposed base hospital site and paid War Damage to Kanganaman natives.

August 27th. Continued on via Korogo to Pagwi where we tied up for the night. Contacted Fathers Fastenrath & Kowalski and discussed various matters. M.V.Sepik arrived with Messrs Macgregor and Cameron.

Paid War Damage to natives of Yamanumbo, Japandei, Japanaut, Nangrumeri and Nyaurongi.

August 28th. Proceeded upstream to Ambunti arriving shortly before noon.

Auster landed at about 1.30 and took off again about 2.5 p.m. Passenger in Mr.D.Barry, Treasury clerk, escorting £3000.

During afternoon paid war Damage to Avatip and Malu.

August 29th. Various matters dealt with in the Court for Native Affairs.

War Damage paid to Yambon & Brugnowi and completed for Avatip and Malu.

August 30th. Left Ambunti and after a brief stop at Pagwi where Father Kowalski was contacted, continued downstream to Timbunki: M.V.Wimbera was already anchored & Messrs Fawcner and Durham discussed various matters. Father Swift visited the patrol.

Preliminary investigations were carried out into a land dispute between Timbunki and Wombun and natives informed that the matter must stand over until such time as both Villages could be got together for discussions.

August 31st. Left Timbunki and continued through to Angoram arriving about 1 p.m.

AMBUNTI STATION

Work on the original buildings is now almost completed

AMBUNTI Station @ Cont'd.

but it is anticipated that before long extra buildings will be necessary to cover the proposed transfer of the Pagwi Patrol base to Ambunti.

The Airstrip was inspected but not measured as no tape was available. There is between four hundred and four hundred and fifty yards of well drained runway. During the patrols stay very heavy rain occurred but it had very little effect on the surface of the strip. I have no hesitation in saying that it is definitely suitable for Austers to land, but the question of what load can be taken off must be left to the pilot. The strip is capable of being extended about another hundred yards without very much trouble but after that it will be more difficult. I am told that it should be possible to eventually get 900 or 1000 yards. Messrs Lang & Gilbert have done a good job on this strip.

Generally speaking the station has a well kept look and reflects credit on Mr. Gilbert.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

These still seem very satisfactory - housing continues to improve in most villages and action is being taken to stir up the sluggards.

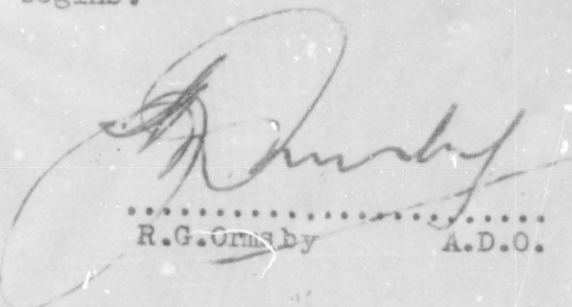
A number of minor matters were finalised without legal action being necessary but two quite serious assaults cases resulted in three natives getting three months and one native four months imprisonment. Generally speaking however, there is very little reported crime and even the traditional Sepik village brawls are almost non-existent.

TELEFOMEN PARTY.

Action was taken during the patrol to start work on a small rest house and store at BURUI to accommodate the Telefomen Party. Mr. Rogers has now proceeded to BURUI to supervise and prepare generally.

It is very pleasing to hear that the Maprik jeep and tractor will be available to help shift the Party's cargo as natives near Burui do not take kindly to carrying, and in addition have been more or less fully recruited. A line of casuals from the Waskuk area was contemplated and may still be necessary.

It is strongly recommended that if it is intended to use Burui as the regular supply point for the party that as much cargo as possible be got in while the jeep and tractor are available and before the bad weather begins.


.....
R.G. Ormsby A.D.O.

DS 35711/64

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

DS.1-3-9

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

11th October, 1948.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

District Office,
Sepik District,
W E W A K

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

Reference your comments on Angoram Patrol Report
No. 3-48/49.

The question of district boundaries has long been
under discussion, and was discussed by the District Officers
themselves on February, 16th, at PORT MORESBY. The
recommendations by the District Officers in regard to the
Sepik District was that it should be divided into three
Districts.

On 12th June, the Acting Director of District
Services and Native Affairs, Mr. J.H. Jones, recommended
that the Sepik District be divided into two districts,
AITAPE, with Headquarters at AITAPE, and Sepik River
District, with Headquarters at ANGORAM, and later AMBUNTI.

Please let me have your views.

(I.F. Champion)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

P/A

30/11

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.



WK. 30/3

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

21st September, 1948.

Director District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3. of 1948/49

Forwarded are copies of a Patrol Report by Mr. A.D.O. Ormsby covering one of his frequent trips up and down the River when transport is available. In this case we were able to allot the Trawler "Poseidon" for a limited time between cargo carrying trips. More time would have been spent if the launch "Osprey" were available, but it is still at Dreger Harbour and consequently patrol activity has to be greatly curtailed.

I have received persistent rumours and unofficial advices that it has been recommended to His Honour the Administrator by an advisory committee that the Angoram Sub-District be excised from this District and a separate District formed with Headquarters at AMBUNTI or BURUI. No great attention has been paid to the rumours, as it is thought that the District Officer would be advised and his opinion sought before any such plans were made, but in order to allow me to plan and make provision for the future, might I be advised please, whether any such proposals are being or have been considered.

The Auster Pilot advised what improvements are necessary before the drome can be considered quite suitable and the necessary work will be commenced on the Ambunti strip.

(H. R. NIALL)
Actg. District Officer.

DS 1-3-9
DS 30-11-66

for 20

1 Extra → ↓

The question of district boundaries has long been under discussion and discussion was discussed by the District Officers themselves on February 16th at Port Moresby. The recommendation by the District Officers was in regard to the Sepik District was that it should be divided into three districts.

(over) On July 12th the act District of Taita

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 3~~E~~ of 48/49

Patrol Conducted by S CAHILL

Area Patrolled ABLATAK

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1

Natives 8

Duration—From 9/11/48 to 27/11/48 and 1/12/48

Number of Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 24?

Medical

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol ARREST OF ABUWAS OF AMBUKENYA

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

ulation

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

4

MIGRATIONS		
In		C
M	F	M

Ambunti Police Post,
ANGORAM SUB-DISTRICT.

17th January, 1949.

Asst. District Officer,
ANGORAM.

³⁴
PATROL REPORT No. 4 - 1948/1949.

Report on patrol to ABLATAK area for the purpose of
arresting ABUJAS of AMBUKENYA.

Personnel : G.B. GILBERT P.O.
J. CAHILL C.P.C.

Const. MARIAMDUN	Reg. No. 6376.	Const. EMGEN	Reg. No. 3790.
" LINGUT	" " 3967.	" LOU	" " 6473.
" BO-1	" " 2855.	" YANGIWAN	" " 3864.

Reference : Ambunti sheet 4" to 1 mile
Wewak " 4" " 1 "

Date of last patrol : Not on record.

Duration : 19.11.48 to 23.11.48.

- 19.11.48. Fri: (W) A5244. 4555.
To YENCHANGAI, thence to BIAMANUM on
Crew River, by canoe.
- 20.11.48. Sat: To AMBUKENYA (Wewak 4" to 1 mile: 3363)
- 21.11.48. Sun: At AMBUKENYA
- 22.11.48. Mon: Returned to YENCHANGAI
- 23.11.48. Tues: By canoe to AMBUNTI

lat:

3

The patrol was met at BIAMANUM (Ambunti ref. Map 4555) by the self styled luluai of AMBUKENYA and after 6 hours walking arrived in the sago swamps near (Wewak 3363) AMBUKENYA.

The patrol halted while the "luluai" and his son advanced inside the barricade to see if the offender was at home.

They returned with the information that he was not.

That evening and night nothing was seen of him and the natives gave no more information than we knew ourselves, namely that he had disappeared.

At first the other natives were not in a hurry to come forward, but the "tul tul" whose only apprenticeship was five years in gaol in New Britain for participating in tribal fighting, finally assured them that it was all right for them to come forward.

Next morning there was little to do but wait, which was rewarded eventually by the news that ABUWAS was waiting outside the barricade.

Mr. Gilbert went to the barricade and outside was ABUWAS with two spears in his hand.

Through interpreters Mr. Gilbert spoke to ABUWAS, but his fears became uppermost and he ran off into the bush.

At the wish of Mr. Gilbert I did not go to the barricade as he calculated that the presence of an additional white man would add to the natives fears.

As Mr. Gilbert had to go to Wewak on the following Thursday, the patrol could delay no longer and returned via YENCHANGAI (W) A5244 to AMBUNTI on Tuesday 23rd November.

The patrol was resumed on 9th December.

PERSONNEL: J. Cahill C.P.O.

Cpl. SAI-AMA Reg. No. 2490	Cpl. BOIU Reg. No. 2855
Const. LINGUT " " 3967	" LOU " " 6473
" WANDIMAI " " 2763	" EMOMEN " " 3790
" YANGIWAN " " 3864	" DOPI " "

Duration: 9 Dec. 1948 to 27th Dec. 1948.

When the patrol arrived at AMBUKENYA (Wewak 3363) there was only one old man in the village.

The rest were slow to come in but the luluai and tul-tul mentioned previously were helpful in assuring the others to come in and trade sago for salt.

The luluai was afraid of ABUWAS who had threatened him and accused him of leading the previous patrol to apprehend him.

I doubt if the luluai had returned to his village during the interval between the two patrols for on this second occasion he was found camped on the Screw River.

As there was a large detachment of police and a big carrier line from AUATIP to be fed, the local natives at first welcomed the chance to trade food for salt or money and even natives from ABLATAK (Ambunti 2459) brought sago and vegetables.

No thing was seen of ABUWAS and the natives denied any knowledge of his whereabouts.

Two old camping sites were tried as possible hide-outs but nothing came of these efforts.

In the meantime the three local hamlets were organized into working bees to give their villages a much needed clean up

The men were called upon to carry extra rations from BIAMANUM on the Screw River, a hard eight hours walk away.

The work of supplying sago and vegetables was no longer a novelty and I was not surprised when one morning I was asked to attend a sorcery ceremony.

The sorcery materials consisted of one of the bones of a man's forearm and a round sea shell.

The native performing the rite would call the names of different places and then try to balance the bone vertically on the convex surface of the shell. If it fell off he would try another name.

Finally when he called the name WINGARRAGA the bone balanced vertically on the shell.

I feigned belief in this information because I thought the natives were trying to give me information of ABUWAS's whereabouts and at the same time not expose any native to my displeasure for having concealed information from me.

When we reached WINGARRAGA (the name of a part of the forest only) I submitted patiently while AWAI performed another sorcery rite. From this he determined that the wanted man and his companions were hungry and weak.

I waited for this second rite to finish for the patrol depended entirely on the goodwill of the local natives and it was thought best to respect their beliefs and practices.

Even veteran police on the patrol were convinced of the efficacy of these practices and what they said amounted to this, "A lot of these magic practices are silly but this bone business is something really true."

At WINGARRAGA the patrol had no success. When apprehended later, ABUWAS reckoned that he followed my cook to the water hole near the camp site and then ran away.

The patrol returned to AMBUKENYA and on Christmas morning I sent three local natives to ABLATAK and three to Upper WINGARRAGA.

The latter three found ABUWAS. He was hungry and asked one of the natives to get him some coconuts. When he was eating these they seized and bound him with kunda, and brought him to me at AMBUKENYA.

On Dec. 27th the patrol returned to AMBUNTI.

HEALTH:

The health of the natives of MOWINGISAJ, KOWIARI and AMBUKENYA was very poor.

These people never receive any medical treatment and Pagwi hospital is 3-4 days away. Also these forest people depend upon the Sepik natives if they wish to travel by canoe.

Yaws and especially ulcers are common.

The children's health is very bad. Some are covered with sores from head to foot.

Elephantiasis has produced some grotesque figures in these villages.

Dogs, covered with scabies, run around the place and should be destroyed.

lat:

(1)

No latrines are used.

POPULATION AND CENSUS:

A census was taken in only three of the villages. It seems that population along the YIMI River is very small and consists of tiny scattered hamlets in the sago swamps. To the south towards AMAKAI (Ambunti 2354) and ABLATAK (Amb. 2459) the population is more concentrated.

A leisurely patrol, accompanied by a medical assistant if possible, is needed in this area, to census and consolidate the population into respectable villages, if possible, and to clean up the bad health.

The scattered sago swamps are the main reason for the natives living in small hamlets.

From what the natives told me, I gathered that the previous patrol had been carried out to arrest natives for pre-war tribal fighting and so a routine patrol with "peaceful" aims will help settle any fears and apprehensions that these bush people have towards the Government.

In the near future patrol is planned for the whole of this area, if the ground permits travel and full census figures will then be available.

Below are figures for the three hamlets censused :-

	I.L.		Child		Adult		Total excl. I.L.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
AMBUKENYA	3	-	2	7	5	12	26
KOWIARI	2	-	2	1	4	7	14
MOWINGISAI	2	-	10	5	7	14	36

AMBUKENYA, with its population of 26, was in turn divided into three sections, each section separated from the other by a stout barricade.

ROADS AND TRAVEL:

Canoe travel up the swift flowing and serpentine screw is very slow.

The road from BIAKUM to AMBUKENYA is mostly through swamp forest and most of the distance has to be travelled in a stooping attitude on account of the kunda vines. It is an 8 - 9 hours journey

There are tracks from AMBUKENYA to ABLATAK and I imagine they are the same as that described above.

(J. CAHILL).

lat:

STATION:

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

30/1/49
5



WK. 30/2.

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

3rd March, 1949.

Director of District Services &
Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT, ANGORAN. - No. 4 of 1948-49.

Attached please find copies of a Patrol Report by Patrol Officer J. Cahill covering a Patrol to the inland area behind Ambunti for the purpose of arresting a native.

During the visit of His Honour the Administrator to AMBUNTI Police Post, a native speared two others during a sing sing. The village of the offender is in an area which has not been patrolled since approximately 1924 when some natives were arrested for tribal fighting.

It was at first thought that the wounded natives, who were from WASHKUK would die, and they were flown to Wewak Hospital, where after some weeks treatment they completely recovered and were then returned to their village.

Patrol Officer Gilbert was detailed to visit the area and endeavour to arrest the offender, but after a hurried trip he proceeded on leave and Patrol Officer Cahill was then instructed to visit the area and remain there till an arrest had been effected.

We know little of this area and it is proposed that a thorough patrol be carried out in approximately July-August, which is the dry season and the roads and tracks should then be in much better order.

Patrol Officer Cahill will be instructed to submit more detailed information in future reports and also to comply with our instructions regarding reports.

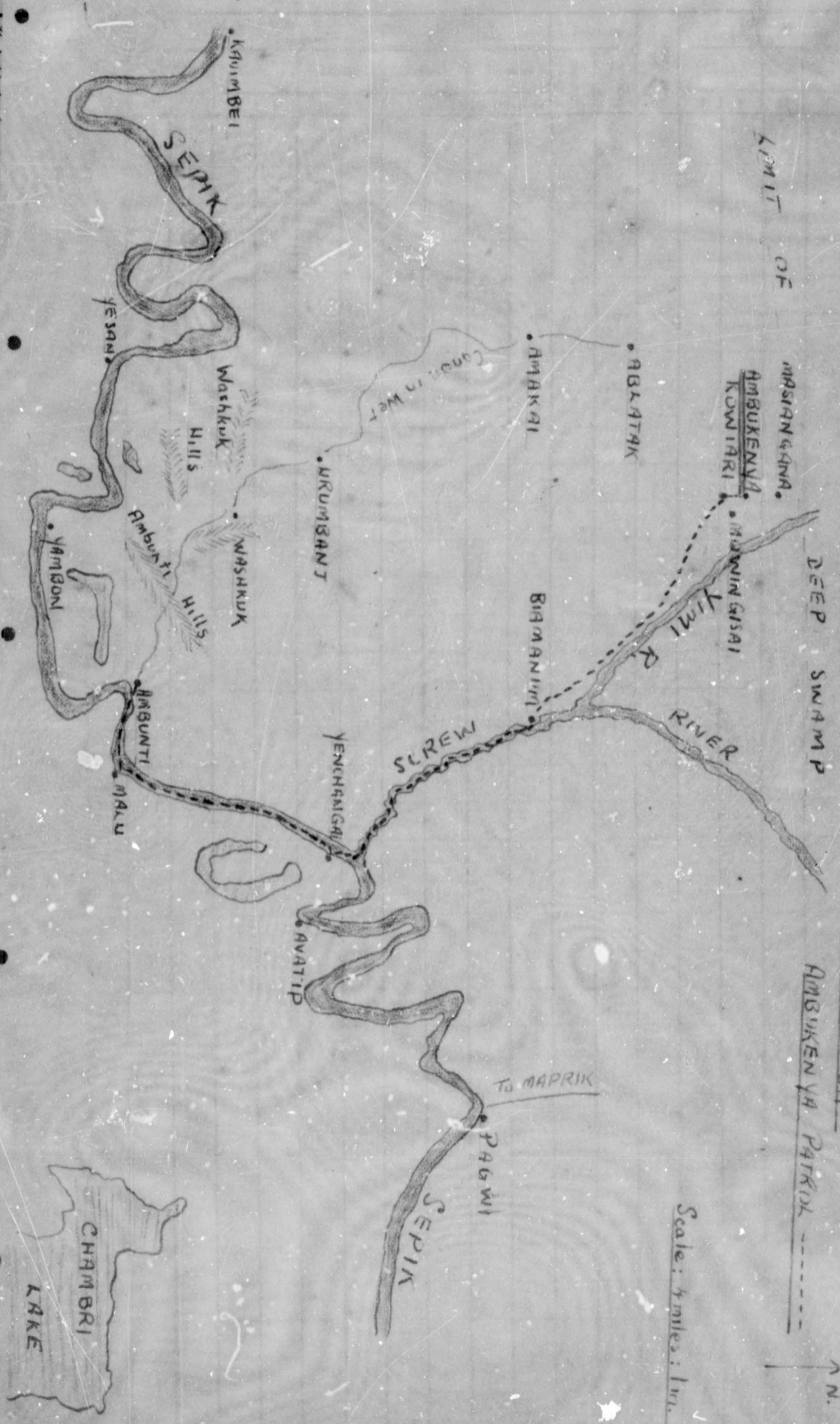
A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "H. E. Niall".

(H. E. NIALL)
Actg. District Officer.

P. H.

lat:

REGISTRATION	
C	
F	M



LIMIT OF MARIAN GANA

DEEP SWAMP

Route taken on

AMBUKENYA PATRIK

N

Scale: 4 miles: 1 in.

CHAMBRI LAKE

SEPIK

To MAPRIK

PAGWI

AVATIP

YENCHANGAI

SCREW

BIAMANTU

YIMI RIVER

AMBUKENYA KOWIARI

MARIAN GANA

ABATAK

AMAKAI

CONDON WET

URUMBANT

WASHKUK

HILLS

Rambu HILLS

AMBUNTI MALU

YAMBON

YESAN

SEPIK

KUMBEI

Amount returned Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 4 of 48/49

Patrol Conducted by A. G. ORMSBY

Area Patrolled MAIN SEPIK RIVER - ANGORAM to AMBUNTI

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans S. CAHILL P.O.

Natives.....

Duration—From 16/1/49 to 26/1/49

Number of Days 11

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol INVESTIGATION OF CARBO CULT IN PALIMBEI AREA 2) ROUTINE.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

ulation

(4)

Territory of Papua - New Guinea.

WKA 30/3-52
Sub. District Office
Angoram

2nd February, 1949

The District Officer
W E W A K.

Patrol Report No. 4. 48/49.

Area Patrolled: Main Sepik River - Angoram to Ambunti.

Objects:

1. Investigation reported outbreak cargo cult in the PALIMBEI area.
2. Inspection Ambunti station.
3. Payment of War Damage.
4. Routine Native administration.

Personnel: Mr. R. G. Orasby A.D.O.
Mr. J. Cahill P.C.
Various members of the N.G.P.F.

Duration: January 16th to January 26th 1949 - A total of eleven days.

Diary

January 16th. - The patrol left Angoram at 1135 hrs and after minor mechanical troubles reached KAMBRINDO at 8 p.m. in company with M.V. Hoi-on. Contacted village officials from nearby villages and sent word to KRINJAMBI that patrol would arrive early next morning. Paid War Damage KAMBRINDO.

January 17th. - Left KAMBRINDO 0630 hrs arrived KRINJAMBI 0825 hrs. War Damage paid and continued on the KANDUANUM mission station. Contacted Fathers Schwab & Lauwmann. Continued upstream and after calling on Fr. Swift at TIMPUNKI reached ANGRIMAN at 1500 hrs. Heavy rain set in.

January 18th. - Made an early start on ANGRIMAN War Damage and adjusted several minor matters finally leaving 0830 hrs. Continued on via MINDIMBIT, KANGANAMAN and YENTJAN to KOROGO. En route contacted village officials and made enquiries into the progress of the cargo cult. Decided that matters were reasonably satisfactory and that finalisation could wait until after I had contacted P.C. Cahill.

waited at KOROGO until moonrise and then continued on to PAGWI arriving just on Midnight.

January 19th. - Adjusted stores matters with Mr. Goble Medical Assistant and after contacting Fr. Kowalski and various village officials left for Ambunti at 11.45 hrs. Almost immediately the water-pump failed and we were taken in tow by M.V. Hoi-on. After four hours water-pump repaired. Continued upstream. Heavy rain set in at 7.30 p.m. making it necessary to anchor for the night just below Malu village.

January 20th. - Left 0500 and reached Ambunti at 0600 hrs Mr. P. O. Cahill O.I.C. Ambunti met patrol. M.V. Sepik arrived 0700 hrs and discussions on recruiting matters with Messrs McPhee, Cumming & Chu Jeong. M.V. Sepik &

atio

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Diary - Contd.

Hoi-on returned downstream. Aerodrome and station generally inspected and discussions with Mr. Cahill on various matters. Court cases held. Weekly Muster in from Wewak.

January 21st. - Finalised various matters and left at 11.55. Mr. Cahill accompanying. Called in at Avatip and arrived Pagwi 1455 hrs. Village officials contacted and various matters discussed with Fr. Kowalski. Recruits concentrated BURUI for movement.

January 22nd. - At Pagwi - discussions with village officials from whole area and work of recording male census commenced.

Mr. A.D.O. Slattery arrived from WEWAK 11.30 a.m. Dr. J. McInerney & Med. Assistant Healey arrived from Angoram during afternoon. Various matters discussed.

January 23rd. - Messrs Slattery, Cahill & Goble attended Mass at Marui Mission. Male census completed, War Damage paid and left for Korogo at 1400hrs. War Damage paid and compilation of male census commenced.

January 24th. - Male census completed and various matters discussed before leaving for Kanganaman. Natives from all villages said to be affected by the cargo cult were assembled there and after a brief address investigations were commenced. In between various phases of the investigation paid War Damage claims.

January 25th. - Further investigations into the cargo cult and payment of War Damage ending in an address to assembled natives. Mr. Cahill left for Ambunti at 3p.m. and the patrol left for Mindimbit in the late afternoon.

January 26th. - Left Mindimbit at 0545 hrs and after a brief call at Timbunki reached Angoram at 2.45p.m.

Native Affairs.

Cargo Cult.

During the Xmas holidays it was reported at Angoram that there was an outbreak of cargo cult in the Palimbei-Maringei-Kanganaman group of villages and I arranged for Mr. Cahill to visit the area as soon as possible. In addition an experienced policeman Cpl. Angol and one Constable was despatched ahead of the patrol to inform the natives that I would be visiting them in the near future and to investigate a stealing charge in Yentjan village. He had instructions not to interfere in the affected villages but to pick up what information he could. Mr. Cahill's report has been forwarded to you already it was necessary for him to visit Aibom and Yambi Yanti.

On my arrival in the area I found that the outbreak had not spread and the only villages seriously affected were Palimbei, Marangei and Aibom - the rest of the nearby villages apparently regarding it more or less as a joke. The old men of Palimbei the worst affected village had visited Cpl. Angol and complained bitterly to him of the behaviour of the young men. They were ashamed of disloyal talk by certain of the young men and were prepared to stop it themselves if the government did not take action.

After discussions with them and other natives it was decided that the complete investigation could await my contacting Mr. Cahill and receiving his report. Accordingly natives were advised to be nearby for my

Native Affairs - Contd.

return in a few days time and a large batch of repatriates to the area who had accompanied me from Angoram and who had been suitably briefed were told to do what they could to straighten out the matter.

On my return I found that affairs were more or less static with most of the population far more interested in the receipt of War Damage than in mythical cargo, but in a number of cases very resentful about the way they had been fooled.

The following is an overall picture of the principal happenings in the affected villages.

Generally speaking the outbreak was a typical one but on a fairly mild scale. However, even on a mild scale there is always a big risk of it causing serious trouble amongst arrogant hot tempered people like these. As usual there appear to be two types of leader - the visionary and the opportunist but I am not prepared to say exactly who ~~was~~ ^{is} whom in this case. In addition, in Palimbei there appears to be a certain amount of politics mixed up in it with friction between two different mens houses.

The origin of the matter seems to lie with the return home of one AMBUWONMERE formerly employed by Mr. Evans, D.L.O. in Madang. He started operations by setting himself up as a village leader and assistant to the Luluai for the purpose of keeping the village clean. He states that he had no ideas of preaching cargo cult but was only repeating what he had heard his employer tell natives in the Madang district. He denies stating that he was appointed by YALI or that he was in communication with him, but the weight of evidence suggests that he had definitely used YALI'S name. He made a practise of visiting other villages and haranguing them on cleanliness etc. in order that they might be fit to receive future benefits. He was well received in Palimbei and Marangei & appointed a number of "boss-boys" or "police-boys" to supervise his instructions. In most other villages he had little success but did affect some people in Aibom and Suameri.

During December a native named BAVI was repatriated from Bulolo to Aibom and he brought a typical cargo cult story of a vision of his ancestors and to prepare for the cargo He is probably a genuine visionary, although he had a large house built for his personal use. Since Mr. Canill's visit he has made a feast in payment for this house. His was followed by a similar case in Palimbei where one SIBIRINDAMBWI had geramuts etc. destroyed and promised a kerosene well. He appears to be a genuine fanatic.

The Yambiyambi affair which started in November appears to have died a natural death and it is hoped that the other villages will soon be back to normal. I am endeavouring to arrange a return trip about the 7th of February to see how things are and it is hoped that matters can be satisfactorily terminated. In the meantime the leaders of the cult have been brought to Angoram for fuller investigation and to remove the possibility of the natives instituting their own reprisals.

It has been hard to ascertain exactly how much truth there is in the allegations of desloyal talk, but I do not regard them very seriously - what was said was probably uttered while men's minds were unbalanced but it will not be lost sight of.

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Vital Statistics.

The patrol did not check census in any villages but from enquiries made it seems that the high death rate is improving in most villages.

Most of the main river villages visited had been very badly overrecruited but recent repatriations have improved the situation very considerably and a number of new recruits will be going away during the coming month.

A new scheme is being tried out to try and keep an accurate record of the percentages of absentees from these villages. It consists of a census of adult males similar to the pre-war Tax-book and a number of these lists were prepared during the patrol. They were made out in triplicate the idea being for one copy to be held at Angoram, one at Ambunti, and one to be passed between the two stations for recording amendments. Once the lists are completed it should be an easy matter to keep the figures up to date. However, this is being gone into more fully by separate memo.

Ambunti Police Post.

Mr. J. Cahill has taken over Ambunti station from Mr. G. B. Gilbert and appears to be handling affairs there in a very satisfactory manner. He has just completed the difficult task of apprehending the native responsible for the incident which occurred during the visit of His Honour the Administrator and appears to have carried the mission out without seriously disturbing the area. He was charged with assault and after consideration it was decided that the case could best be dealt with in the Court of Native Affairs. A plea of guilty was accepted and the defendant sentenced to six months imprisonment. A second charge has been held up by the failure of the principal witness to come before the court. Arrangements are in train for him to appear later.

It is hoped that Mr. Cahill will do a follow up patrol of the area in a few weeks time.

The airstrip at Ambunti is standing up very well to wet weather - the surface is really excellent. Despite the fact that the weekly schedule makes the trip during the afternoon which appears to be the worst time of the day, so far as winds are concerned. The plane has been able to take off some good loads.


.....
R.G. Ormsby A.D.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 5 of 48/49

Patrol Conducted by J. CAHILL

Area Patrolled WASH/KOK HILLS & NUMAU AREA.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 21/3/1949 to 29/3/1949

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol 1) ROUTINE 2) CONTACT NUMAU NATIVES

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

 / /19.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £ 271.17.0

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

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

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DIARY.

- 21st March: Left Ambunti per M.V. WINBERRA for YAMBON. Received message from workboat "KATIAU." Returned to MALU and towed "KATIAU" back to AMBUNTI.
- 22nd March: Arrived MFLIWEI (3432). Visited village in company with Mr. and Mrs. Fawcner. Census re-checked. Camped BRUGNOWI.
- 23rd March: Visited PANOWIS (3737) with Mr. and Mrs. Fawcner. Census re-checked. War Damage paid.
- 24th March: Visited Washkuk village (3437). Census re-checked and War Damage paid. Proceeded to SESERIMAN (2938). Camped.
- 25th March: Census checked and War Damage paid to SESERIMAN (2938) URAMBANJ (3142) and TONGWINJAM (3043). Camped.
- 26th March: Transported by BRUGNOWI canoes to KOWAKA (2447). Kowaka natives and some neighbours lined.
- 27th March: To YESSAN (2520) MAIO (2721) and BRUGNOWI (3230). Census re-checked and War Damage paid to YESSAN.
- 28th March: YAMBON visited and census re-checked. Returned AMBUNTI.
- 29th March: MALU visited. Natives lined at Ambunti because of high water at MALU.

NATIVE MATTERS: In the Washkuk Hills area there is nothing of note to report.

Village life is very well established and only a few have sought labour in plantations or the goldfields.

They say there is plenty of casual work at Ambunti Station, mainly lengthening the air strip.

There was one minor difference between the Siseriman people and the villagers of MAIO, over hunting and timber rights on an island in Washkuk lagoon, but the matter was settled.

Generally their relations with the Sspik people are friendly, and the two peoples have weekly trade meetings to exchange sago for fish, with which the river is teeming at the present season.

The patrol intended visiting and compiling a census of the NUMAU people but the swamp tracks were impassable.

KOWAKA, which is built on a rocky outcrop 250 ft. high was visited. From this vantage point other NUMAU hamlets and villages could be seen.

To the north east of NUMAU are the ABLANAK people and both peoples still feud. To the west are the YAU people and the NUMAU natives were quite ready to talk of their fights with these people. These same YAU people they said had driven the KAURIBEI people from their old village site and caused them to make village near YESSAN.

A fresh white skull, with cartilage as yet undecomposed, which the NUMAU people claimed to belong to one of their YAU victims, was on display in the house Semberan.

There is a great contrast between the flashily dressed young men, recently returned from work and the naked villagers who have never gone to work.

The former are a great help and should help in making good contacts and in establishing a settled village life.

The Tul Tul of TONGWINJAM has a great deal of influence in this area.

The victims of what has been called "The Ambunti Incident" were seen. Their spear wounds have healed wonderfully and both are in good shape.

In the first of the dry months a patrol is intended to census NULAW and proceed to ABLATAK.

At KOWAKA a Luluai and Tul Tul presented themselves but on the next visit this matter can be properly dealt with.

The natives were friendly and pleased at the visit.

The number of population who lined will be dealt with in the section dealing with census.

Matters dealt with in the main river villages were routine.

In MALU it was found that six natives (some aged and infirm) had been concealed on all previous census counts.

One was a particularly diseased youth.

The Village officials and village Medical Orderly were told about it in no unmeasured terms.

It is jarring to find such a lack of responsibility in men who have had every chance to learn.

The River natives are taking the opportunity offered by the highwater to float logs and other building materials from the forests to their building sites.

HEALTH: Health was good everywhere, and from the death figures in the census count, there has been no epidemic in the area over the past year.

Most deaths in the Washuk Hills seem to be caused from heavy chills or pneumonia.

It was observed that most members of the patrol caught colds from the steep climbs and the cool winds on the ridges.

The area has practically no cases of yaws or ulcers.

This is due to the good work of the various N.M.O's previously stationed at Ambunti.

However the natives still neglect to treat small sores and cuts.

All natives requiring hospital treatment were sent to Ambunti or Pagwi.

The people in the area patrolled are always assured of a sufficient meat diet. In high water the Washuk trade Sago for fish with the Sepiks, while in the dry season they stage a grand massacre of crocodiles in the dry swamps and water holes.

Wild pig is easily hunted down in the high water season as they are marooned on islands by the rising water.

This imprisonment makes them equally savage and to date three badly cut-about natives have been brought to Ambunti.

ROADS: Roads traversed by the patrol were uniformly bad, with the exception of the one leading from URAMBANS to SESERIMAN, which was a credit to the latter people.

Directions were given and picks and shovels loaned to the villages whose roads were below standard.

The berad leading into Washkuk is navigable at this time of year by ships up to 7 ft. or 8 ft. draught.

With the present high water, a canoe has no difficulty in leaving the Sepik at the first big point (2437) above YESSAN and making SISEIMAN, TONGWINJAM or KOWAKA.

WAR DAMAGE: War Damage is virtually finalized in the Washkuk area and that above Ambunti. These natives have had 3 or more opportunities to lodge claims and failure to do so up till the present can only mean that a genuine claim does not exist.

EDUCATION: In the Sepik villages patrolled, education is in the hands of catechists at MALU, YAMBON, BRIGNOWI and YESSAN. The latter also attends to the needs of the MAI-O youths.

These catechists themselves have only an elementary knowledge of their subjects and the Mission hopes to replace them soon by men trained at Wewak and Kairiru Is.

Two MALU boys are attending C.R.T.S. Training School, Angoram.

No other natives in the area are attending any education establishment.

On alternate weeks, the YAMBON catechist visits the Washkuk Hills in an endeavour to spread learning and religion among the children there.

MISSIONS: Mission work is synonymous with education efforts in this area. Both are in the hands of the catechists mentioned above.

The last visit to the area by a European Missionary was in December 1948 by Fr. Kowolaky of Marui Mission.

The area is under the sole influence of the Catholic Mission, S.V.D. As yet no other denomination has entered this field.

No complaints were made that the Mission was using undue interference to prevent the natives from taking part in their sing-sings and initiation ceremonies, as had been made to the District Officer in late 1947.

The two parties seem to have reached a tolerant understanding on the matter.

CENSUS: Figures show a total increase of 6 in the Washkuk area on the 1948 figures. This includes all natives whose names are in the village book; not only those who are at present in the village.

For the Sepik villages the increase was 12. This is not indicative of natural increase. In Malu, seven new names of old persons who had not previously lined were added to the census figures. In Yessan four new names were added.

Given below are the census figures.

WASHKUE:

	Birth.		Death.		I/L.		New Names.		Mig. In.		Mig. Out.		Total		No. of People	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Child	Adult		
MELIWE	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	8	4	19	2
BANGWIS	5	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	37	14	48	8
WASHKJK	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	5	29	30	50	6
SESERIMAN	4	4	6	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	44	39	69	7
URAMBANS	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	21	15	38	3
TONGWINJAM	5	2	5	6	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	57	41	72	8
Total	19	16	15	18	11	1	0	1	1	13	0	9	196	143	296	34

SEPIK VILLAGES

YESSAN	4	4	6	1	2	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	57	32	73	139
HAI-O	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	12	20	33
BRUNOWE	3	4	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	30	20	30	50
YAMBON	3	2	3	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	29	24	66	95
MAJU	2	4	2	2	28	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	61	52	81	133
Total	12	14	13	9	51	0	4	7	0	2	1	1	190	160	270	350

It was not possible to gather anything like complete figures for the NUMAU area.

As a help in the future compilation of census figures, it is suggested that NUMAU be divided into three groups.

1. ANAKI, which is compact and more closely settled than the other two.
2. KOWAKA, which is the centre of the four scattered hamlets of YUINGAI, KUPASANGI, SINGILO and KOKUWURA.
3. MACAREI, which is more removed from the others and estranged from them as well.

Below are given head counts, taken of natives who came to KOWAKA during the patrol's visit.

ANAKI: Adult males : 13.
Children : 10.
Women : 37, of whom 24 have husbands absent at work.

KOWAKA: Adult males : 24.
Children : 26.
Women : 41 of whom 22 have husbands absent at work.

SINGILO and KOKUWURA:

Adult males : 2.
Children : 6.
Women : 20, of whom 12 husbands have gone to work.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.



WK. 30/3.

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

11th May, 1949.

Director of District Services &
Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT ANGORAM - No. 5, 1948-49.

Your DS.30-11-77 of 2nd May refers.

The question was discussed with the Patrol Officer at Ambunti on my recent trip to the Upper River when he accompanied me. There is apparently quite a large number of people living in the area roughly due north of WOGAMUSH and approximately midway to MAI MAI. As far as is known, these people have never been contacted. Mr. District Officer Townsend, with Surveyor Eave, endeavoured to contact them by travelling down the NOPAN River about 1935 but could not make their way through the swamps into which the River disappeared. It is thought that the same people have been responsible for attacks on the WOGAMUSH and the KAUMIBET people over the past few years.

Apparently some time ago a small party endeavoured to attack some of the NUMAU people but were driven off and one of the attackers was killed and his head then put in the Village. The Patrol Officer at Ambunti will visit the NUMAU area and the hinterland of WASHKUK in about September when the flooded conditions will have subsided. Although it was not mentioned in the Report, the natives were warned that head hunting must cease and that the collection ^{of heads} is forbidden by law. As the offender was killed whilst attacking the NUMAU People, I cannot see that we can take any action against them.

I have just returned from a trip up the Sepik beyond the Yellow River and made good contacts with all the people between WOGAMUSH and the Yellow River and was surprised to find that there are so many people in the vicinity of the mouth of the Frieda River. A full report will be submitted in the near future, and recommendations will be made for the establishment of a Post in that vicinity to bring these people under control and also to contact the area which is known as YAU and so prevent any further attacks on the people in the controlled area.

Janus 16/5
[Signature]
(H. R. NIALL)
Actg. District Officer.

PA.

Population Register

Area Patrolled

30/11

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS		TOTAL
		at work		at home		Males		Females		Total		Child	Adult	
Dist	Sub-Dist	Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Wk.	30/3.	M + F

Gepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

14th April, 1949.

Director of District Services &
Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAH. No. 5, 1948-49.

Forwarded herewith are copies of Patrol Report by Mr. J. Oshill, Patrol Officer, covering the villages in the vicinity of Ambunti and to the north west around the Washkuk Lagoon.

I am perturbed that head hunting to collect heads for the 'House Kambaran' is apparently being carried on by the Numau people. The Officer reports a fresh head which the natives claimed to belong to one of their Yau victims. Apparently he did not take any further action and this matter will be thoroughly investigated in the near future. As far as is known the Yau people have never been visited and a thorough patrol will be organised when the highwater level recedes.

I will be visiting Ambunti and the Upper River area towards the end of the month and will advise you further if there have been any head hunting forays.

The South Seas Evangelistic Missionary Society have informed me that they intend to commence Mission activities in the Ambunti area. One of their representatives is now at Madang on his way here. If this Society can further encourage any educational activities we should see some good improvement in the Ambunti area.

[Handwritten Signature]

(H. R. WIALE)
Actg. District Officer.

3 patrol covers !!

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIKI) Report No. 9 of 49/50

Patrol Conducted by J. CAHILL

Area Patrolled PORA-PORA, BOSMAN, & VARIOUS VILLAGES

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 4/2/1950 to 1/3/1950

Number of Days 26

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services none on record

Medical Sept/Oct 1949

Map Reference BOGIA SHEET 2081 4 MILES : 1 INCH

Objects of Patrol HAWK DAMAGES — INVESTIGATION &

PAYMENT OF

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

Territory of Papua- New Guinea.

Ambunti Patrol Post,
Angoram Sub-District,
Sepik District.

8th. March, 1950.

Assistant District Officer
ANGORAM.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 9 of 1949-1950.

Report of a patrol to the PORA-PORA and BOSMAN areas including different villages of other Sub-Divisions on route.

PREAMBLE. Officer conducting patrol: J. Cahill.
Area patrolled: PORA-PORA, BOSMAN, and various villages.
Objects of patrol: As set out on report cover.
Duration: As set out on report cover.
Personnel accompanying: See report cover.

DIARY.

(Note: wherever the letters CNBIWDI appear, they stand for the fact that census was conducted, a new book issued and war damage investigated in that village.)

- Feb. 4th. Left Angoram; arrived Singarin 3.00 A.M. Census conducted, War Damage paid and new book issued.
- 5th. At Singarin.
- 6th. To Wangan. 3 hrs. Census conducted and Newbook issued to Wangan and nearby Gapun.
- 7th. To Watan. 3 hrs. Census conducted and new book issued here.
- 8th. A 4.00 A.M. departure for Marangis. High tide. 3 hrs. Census conducted and new book issued. W.D. paid. To Purpur (Hamlet) at mouth of Ramu. 1½ hrs. By canoe to Kabuk up Ramu R. 3½ hrs. Camped.
- 9th. CNBIWDI for Kabuk.
To Daiden (Bosman). 3 hrs.
- 10th. CNBIWDI for Bosman No. 2. (Daiden and Nemnem).
To Dongon. 1½ hrs. Camped.
- 11th. CNBIWDI for Bosman No. 1. (Dongon, Goinbang, Mangai.)
To Tarangi. 100 mins. At Fr. Merin. Camped.
- 12th. At Tarangi.
- 13th. CNBIWDI for Tarangi. To Senae. 1 hr.
CNBIWDI for Senae. To Breti. 3 hrs. Camped.
- 14th. CNBIWDI for Breti. To Asau. 3½ hrs.
CNBIWDI for Asau.
- 15th. To Bwai. 5½ hrs. CNBIWDI for Bwai.
To Gwaia. 45 mins. CNBIWDI for Gwaia. Camped.
- 16th. To Eronon. 30 mins. CNBIWDI for Eronon.
To Manang. 3 hrs. CNBIWDI for Manang. Camped.
- 17th. To Kipop. 1½ hrs. CNBIWDI for Kipop.
To Adjora. 1 hr. for CNBIWDI. Camped.
- 18th. To Jangit. 30 mins. for CNBIWDI.
To Duwar. 30 mins. for CNBIWDI.
To Pinam. 50 mins. Camped.
- 19th. At Pinam.

DIARY (Contd.)

- 20th. CNBIWDI for Pinam. To Arimindi. 3½ hrs. for CNBIWDI.
to Muruk. 10 mins. Camped.
- 21st. CNBIWDI at Muruk. To Ogomania. 30 mins. for CNBIWDI.
To Nauruk. 2½ hrs. Camped.
- 22nd. CNBIWDI at Nauruk. To Angang. 1½ hrs. for CNBIWDI.
To Agrant (via Imberop). 3½ hrs. Camped.
- 23rd. CNBIWDI for Agrant-Imberop. To Kai-an. 15 mins. Camped.
- 24th. CNBIWDI for ~~Kai-an~~ Kai-an. To Oremai. 20 mins. for CNBIWDI.
To Dukum. 45 mins. Camped.
- 25th. At Dukum. } The two entries for 25th. and 26th.
26th. CNBIWDI at Dukum. Camped. } should be as follows: 25th. CNBIWDI
at Dukum. Camped. 26th. At Dukum.
- 27th. To Pankin. 7½ hrs. Camped.
- 28th. CNBIWDI at Pankin. To Bien. 2½ hrs. L.V. Gona passed on Sepik.
Angoram workboat arrived in evening. Camped.
- March.
- 1st. Downstream to Mabuk. To Ibuango to purchase sago.
To Angoram 2.30 P.M.

WAR DAMAGE.

War Damage was investigated in every village visited after Marangis.

Damage was heavy in the Ramu areas, due to proximity of coast, strategic position of villages and the fact that armed combat took place in these villages. Allied air raids affected most areas. And Natives claim that Jap plundering was rather thorough.

At this late date it is a difficult task to assess war damage. A check-up on actual damage is almost impossible. The memory and reliability of many natives are poor guides.

Roughly speaking, claims varied from £10 - £12 per adult in the Ramu areas to £3-£5 per adult in less affected areas. Nearer the Sepik, claims averaged £5-£7 per adult.

MISSIONS.

The Catholic Mission is the only one operating in the areas visited. The Ramu side is patrolled from Kaien, near Bogia. Fr. Moran from this mission station was met on patrol.

He reported that 12-18 months ago there was opposition to his mission. This is no longer noticed and the mission seems reasonably acceptable to all now. The mission is using the system of foreign catechists to spread influence.

The Sepik side of the Pora-Pora is under the influence of the Marienberg Mission. The Catholic mission is strongly entrenched here and has quite a few good schools in the bigger villages.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Modes of travel vary with the season. At time of patrol practically all travel was by canoe. Roads, where seen, were expectedly very poor and tracks, sometimes through water waist high.

Travelling with cargo seems to be faster in the high water period than in the low water. It is estimated that, at high water, one hour can be saved for every 3 or 4 hrs. travel at low water conditions.

EDUCATION.

Four males are attending outside schools in charge of Europeans. They are being trained as catechists.

About ten youths are at Jeta, where apparently there is a popular school under a native catechist.

There are small native staffed schools in most of the larger villages. Those at Adjora, Asau, Kaien (inland), and Watan (coast), seem to be doing good work.

EDUCATION. (Contd.)

It is felt, from cursory observation, that too much of the work is done orally, and that more reading and writing exercises would produce more thorough and lasting results. All schools suffer shortage of essential gear.

With a staff in the area, schools built and pupils in attendance, a little more effort in supplying equipment and a common program to be followed by the teachers, the Mission has a wonderful opportunity to contribute a major share to the education of these people.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

There is little agricultural activity in the area. The very small areas of water free ground are used to plant a few yams, taros and bananas. Nearly every stretch of water free ground of any size has been a dwelling site in the past, so there are plentiful supplies of coconuts.

Pigs are not plentiful but the natives say they are increasing. At Bwai, the natives have a large white boar (Aust.) purchased from Bogia. Unfortunately the sow was killed by a native because it killed some chickens. Offspring of this boar, and of another at Adjora are noticed in neighbouring villages.

Fowls are a poor type and need some introduced stock.

Many dogs and bitches were affected with diseased genitals. The disease resembled a yaws infection. Owners of such dogs were ordered to destroy them.

PATROL MAPS.

The map followed, Bogia sheet-- 4 miles to 1 inch-- is not at all reliable for the area.

The map submitted with the report is considered to be only fairly reliable. Even if a compass had been issued for patrol purposes, an occasional bearing on Manam Is. would have been the only one possible. The terrain is completely featureless.

Patrol maps will be submitted in Indian inches soon as a supply can be obtained.

CENSUS.

An original census was made in both Pora-Pora sub-divisions, the Bosman group, and new books were issued to the various villages visited on the coast.

The migrations are mainly natives from coastal villages who marry or migrate across the Ramu into villages controlled from Bogia. C. vice versa.

VILLAGES.

The coastal villages are a credit to the natives. Though places were beautifully decorated for the occasion of the visit of the patrol, it could be seen that even at normal times the villages were well kept and gardens and shrubs well cared for. In short there was evidence of civic pride, so much lacking in the majority of villages visited.

The out-standing evidence of civic effort and communal building program was seen at Fankin. Here was seen a new village, nearing completion, well laid out, with houses built to one pattern, and built on mass production lines. All the houses will be finished simultaneously. The luluais house is placed at one end of the village in a large square of crushed shell. The church is at the other end. There are four roads of crushed shell running the full length of the village, with branch roads leading to the canoe anchorages. When trees and shrubs are planted, this village will be an example of what can be done when the village population pull together.

Other building programs were seen in operation in the Pora-Pora, but were proceeding haltingly. Shortages of material, ugly, muddy sites, lack of a master mind and a master plan were some of the things militating against successful completion.

The small, somewhat bungalow-like in appearance, type of house, with front verandah and small attached kitchen is the favoured line of architecture. The long communal house is on the way out, here. Very few were seen.

5.

VILLAGES. (Contd.)

Imberop and Agvant are building a new place, jointly, and so were censused together.

Tarangi and Senae are building new places separately. Asau say they have your permission to leave their present place and set up a new place either right on the Ramu River banks, or very near it.

The Pora-Pora is simply full of old village sites. The reasons the natives give for the desertion of old places are interesting and ingenious. A lot of their vital past history is revealed in the reasons and stories attached to their frequent changes of places. Their subsistence livelihood is probably the most real and basic reason for frequent change.

Uncomfortable tables and chairs have been made and were seen in some houses on the coast and in Asman. No new ones are being made, as the native prefers the comfort of his small stool or even the lichen floor, to these rickety, uncomfortable imitations.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

A wide area was visited on patrol and many different native attitudes observed.

Any rumors, suggesting the presence of cargo cult, can be discounted. Any activities which may be considered aberrations from the norm of native behaviour can be traced to natural causes. These people were very upset by the war and have not been patrolled since the cessation of hostilities.

There is no real evidence at all of cargo cult, or the often-accpanying subversive propaganda. Rather there is a friendly hospitality, a desire to cooperate, to improve villages and houses and to imitate many of our salutary customs. That the efforts are sometimes futile or frustrated, we are partially to blame.

This is the over-all picture. Each smaller area has its own interesting facet and reaction to European culture encroachment.

In areas that have lost their traditional customs (or all but lost them), where a vague, daily, prayer recital is the only replacement for the once living and pregnant and traditional rituals and celebrations, we must expect unusual developments caused by this break with traditional thought and behaviour.

Natives in above circumstances will follow suggestions that seem plausible, profitable, or has the quality of leadership or novelty.

So far all movements engendered by what we may call mental restlessness have been harmless, most have been beneficial and all have been prompted by a desire to obtain a better standard.

In some villages there is a strict discipline--- a morning roll call by officials and apportioning of tasks. These parades sometimes have their amusing sides. At Dongon, on the arrival of the patrol, after an honest but poor rendition of the national anthem, a girl came from the luluai, all natives from aged women to children, executed a smart right turn, gave a snappy salute and dispersed. All evidently enjoyed the parade and took pride in the smart execution of the ritual. Later some spish monkeys were observed behind some cut houses smartly saluting each other.

This regimentation and discipline should not be taken too seriously, as it is felt that most of it is turned on only at the visit of the patrol. However it is well to keep informed of it.

In a recent patrol report, prominence was given to Waga's activity and position at Pankin. Unfortunately, his institution of the public hot bath is no longer in operation. It has probably lost its novelty. However what is lost in temperature is gained by general application, for natives, both males and females (at a distance), were observed taking their ablutions in the Koum River.

Winga, apparently a prophet without honour in his own country, is tolerated here. He seems happy in his new home, quiet, helpful, and retiring. And if the construction of the new village of Pankin is his work (in suggestion or execution), it is no mean achievement.

It is ~~expected~~ expected that you will add any further remarks re Winga that you think should be added, as you are

NATIVE AFFAIRS. (Contd.)

have intimate details of his background and case.

As one travels by canoe or track in these swamp areas, one is appalled by the isolation of these people and the inaccessibility of their villages.

Apart from the inevitable breakdown of village life, the only hope of advancement and development for these and most other swamp dwellers is a re-allocation of available, productive arable land, accessible by waterway or road, thus bringing these people into a possible sphere of production and development.

Population concentrations at productive and industrial centres, while involving an intermediate period of hardship and adjustment, has probably more to offer these people than their present subsistence existence, which has little more to offer than bare existence. Social and medical benefits will never be financed by the village economy observed in the Pora-Pora.

Concentrations at places mentioned above would make payable, worthwhile consolidated schools and well equipped aid posts, where at present we have poorly attended catechists classes and passing medical patrols.

In these under-developed and under-favoured areas, we have a standing challenge to any plans put under way for the development and welfare of the natives.

J. Cahill
J. Cahill.

3

Territory of Papua - New Guinea.

Abunti Patrol post,
Angoram Sub-District,
Sepik District.

8th. March. 1950.

Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

Report on a patrol to the PORA-PORA area.

Report on members of native constabulary accompanying patrol.

Reg. No. 2770. L/Cpl. YAVINGU.

Not particularly bright, but a good policeman.
Gave real satisfaction.

Reg. No. 3864. Const. YANGIWAN.

A dependable member, but far from physically fit.
I recommend a medical examination.

Reg. No. 3790. Const. EMGEN.

A stupid, disobedient, bullying policeman. Definitely
an unsuitable member.

Reg. No. 6549. Const. WAIEK.

An ignorant, cheeky policeman. Has proved refractory
on previous patrol. An unsuitable member.

Reg. No. 2768. Const. WANDIMAI.

A locally interested, sorcery controlled policeman.
Unsuitable for patrol work.

8

GENERAL.

On the whole, remarks concerning police are not flattering. More police than were necessary were supplied for the patrol. Members are not seen to best advantage during periods of enforced idleness. And it is not fair to have them so placed.

In the above remarks, consideration has been given to the recent memorandum to Sub-Districts, asking for reports on unworthy and other police.

The natives visited consider the policeman to represent the Government, and only worthy members should carry out our duties vicariously. The writer has been associated with the constables for the best part of 15 months, on station and patrol duties.

8

Cahill
Cahill.

*Next
Police*

Territory Of Papua New Guinea.

2

Ambunti Patrol Post,
Angoram Sub-District,
Sepik District.

8th. March, 1950.

Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

Report on a Patrol to the PORA-PORA area.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH OBSERVATIONS.

Attached is a copy of Mr. L. Tomlinson's appendix to his Medical Patrol Report of last year. This appendix arises from observations made by me, about pregnancies observed by him on his former patrol. The figures are startling and show an appalling infant mortality rate here. It seems that infant mortality is higher than was estimated. It is only by patrols following others by short intervals of about 4 months that accurate information will be gathered.

A lot of natives do not understand and appreciate, and are not interested in queries about past pregnancies and the termination of such.

Health was very good, as was to be expected, as a medical patrol has visited the area in Sept. of last year.

Only one case was sent to hospital. Many small sores were seen, the forerunners of the big T.U.s and sores, unless treated in the villages by medical orderlies who have supplies.

In the coastal and Ramu villages, not patrolled by Mr. L. Tomlinson last year health is very good. Of the 430 people seen in this area, about six people had small sores, and seven fairly bad cases were seen. All the serious sores were observed in Kabul (Ramu). These natives say that they seek medical assistance at Yogia.

Unless a Medical Patrol is already planned for this year, I recommend that at least a group of N.M.O.s be sent into the area to treat the many small sores seen, many of which are to develop to the advanced, malignant stage unless treated now.

The natives have plenty to eat in this area, but diet lacks variety and vegetables. Water-free ground is very scarce. To an in-experienced eye, there seemed to be a lot of poor bone structure and anaemia.

Owing to the long distances these people must travel to hospital, and the fairly heavy concentration of population here, it is thought that consideration may be given to the establishment of an aid post at some suitable village.

Robert
R. Cahill.

PHD

(COPY)

Territory of Papua - New Guinea.

B/115

Dept. of Public Health,
Angoran,
Sepik District.

5th. March, 1950.

The Director of Public Health,
PORT MORESBY.

INFANT MORTALITY
Pora-Pora Sub-Division, Angoran Sub-District.

Further to my Patrol Report, B/57 for Pora-Pora Sub-Division, undertaken in Sept. and Oct. 1949, and the Infant Mortality Table attached thereto.

Whilst patrolling the same area in February this year-- 3 to 4 months after my visit-- Mr. Patrol Officer J. Cahill kindly undertook to check an outcome of the pregnancies recorded by me.

In brief, of the 50 women shown as pregnant on my table, 43 were observed by Mr. Cahill. He reports that 38 of these pregnancies had terminated as follows: 12 still births; 13 deaths in the first month and 15 infants surviving. In one instance the mother died in childbirth. Table attached gives fuller details.

I am also indebted to Mr. Cahill for a new list of pregnancies. Should staff position allow it is hoped to check on these in a few months.

It is perhaps of interest that an impression gained during my patrol that pregnant women in the area, retired from active work in the later months of pregnancies, has since been confirmed by Rev. J. EKK Schwab of Marienberg.-- a missionary with some years of experience around these parts.

(Signed) L. Tomlinson.
Med. Asst. Angoran.

(Note-- from 38 pregnancies, 40 infants were produced.
Reason being, two sets of twins.)

PURUPURA AND BUSPTAN.

ANGORAM PATROL: FEBRUARY 1950.



SCALE 4 MILES: 1 INCH.

J. CHILL. FEB. 1950

30/11/11
10

WRA 3C/3



Sepik District,
Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM.

24th. March, 1950.

District Officer,
NEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - PORO-PORO AREA.

Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol by Mr. J. Cahill to the area between the Sepik and Ramu rivers, the majority of which is known as the Poro-Poro area.

Although there have been three or four visits to the area since the end of the war, this is the first time a proper census has been attempted. The whole area between the Sepik and Ramu rivers stretching from the coast to the Keram or Little Ramu river, a tributary of the Sepik, is flat swampy country, the people of which have much in common. It is intended for Mr. Cahill to complete the whole of this area by a patrol up the Little Ramu River, contacting all natives not visited on this patrol.

For that ^{reason}, the census figures submitted herewith should be regarded as interim ones only, and they will be consolidated and classified at the conclusion of the second patrol, which will be commenced in a few days time.

The report is an interesting one, and Mr. Cahill has done a lot of work in a short time. He has pointed out to me that for this reason, some of his comments may be hasty. It is most unfortunate that the staff position makes it necessary to sacrifice true native administration to the recording and investigation of War Damage, but it is hoped that this will improve before very long. I am ^{am} familiar with the War Damage suffered by these natives, and the amounts claimed are not excessive.

The majority of the area has been cared for spiritually and educationally by the Rev. Father John Schwab, an experienced missionary, and it is pleasing to see Mr. Cahill, who has been a stringent critic of the mission work in the Poro-Poro area, more favourably impressed by the activities in this area.

You have already received my special report on the activities of the native NINGA, and I am glad to say that Mr. Cahill confirms my statement, that so far, his activities have tended to be beneficial rather than harmful. However, it must be continually borne in mind that there is a very narrow border line between the two, and I am keeping in touch with the situation. It is pleasing to hear that the outbreak of alleged cargo cult in the Bosman area some eighteen months ago seems to have completely died out. Here again, the situation must be watched.

W. S. S. S.

(2)

9

As pointed out in a special report on district boundaries prepared at Mr. Hill's request in August last, the present boundaries between the Sepik and Madang districts are not the best, and it is hoped to arrange a closer liaison between the writer and the A.D.O. Bogia in the future.

The co-operation between Mr. Cahill and Mr. Robinson on the outcome of pregnancies have produced some very valuable figures. Although shocking, they are not unexpected, and it is anticipated that more will die during the next year. It is thought that the figures for WAIM village compare so unfavourably with their neighbors, that a special investigation should be made, and this will be done as soon as practicable.

To sum up, I would say the general position in the area, although capable of being much improved, is satisfactory considering the lack of adequate patrolling. The natives are a backward type - mainly due to inaccessibility, but, as Mr. Cahill points out, a docile and friendly lot, without the arrogance of the main river natives. I think that centralisation is perhaps the best policy, no attempt will be made to advocate this until such time as more data is available.

It is hoped that shortly after Mr. Cahill's next patrol, a start will be made on the payment of war Damage, and, if possible, recommendations will be submitted when this is completed.



J. D. Crosby
J. D. Crosby A.D.O.

10

30-11-111

11th May, 1950.

District Officer,
Sepik District,
WERAK.

PATROL REPORT - No. 9 1949/50 - FORA FORA

The receipt of the report is acknowledged. The death rate among very young children appears to be very high.

It is unfortunate that these people, in the main, are so isolated but with an increase in staff, every effort should be made to visit them more often. The idea of moving them to other sites is good but, whose ground are you going to take to settle them on?

I agree that it would be advisable to keep an eye on the activities of the native NIPGA.

It is, indeed, pleasing to hear that the "Cargo Cult" has died out in the BOSMAN area but it is still necessary to keep a watchful eye on it.

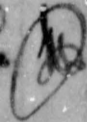
Yes, get the War Damage through as soon as possible.

Quite a good report by Mr. Cahill. His police seem to be rather unsatisfactory.

Matters of interest have been passed to the Departments concerned.

The extra copy of the census did not accompany the report.

(I. F. Champion)
ACTING DIRECTOR.



*copy of census
to P.H.D. P.S. &
no Han S.H.*

P/A

Amount returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 11 of 49/50

Patrol Conducted by F.D. ANDERSON C.P.O.

Area Patrolled KARIAWARI CENSUS GROUP

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 6 N.G.P.F. 1 N.M.A.

Duration—From 15/1/50 to 9/2/50

Number of Days 25

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N.M.A.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 8/4/1948

Medical/19.....

Map Reference NO. 0441 AMBUNTI 4 m. 1 INCH

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

18

WPA 30.
Sepik District,
Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM.

20th. February, 1950.

District Officer,
WENAI.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM NO. OF 1949-50.

KARAWARI CENSUS GROUP.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: F.D. Anderson. C.P.O.

PERSONNEL: Reg.No. 5413. 2/Spl. MASIKI.
 Reg.No. 3914 Const. TAUBABE.
 Reg.No. 4062 Const. AMBU.
 Reg.No. 4666 Const. WIRA.
 Reg.No. 6496 Const. WOMANU.
 Reg.No. 4974 Const. YAMANDU.
 N.M.A. MAMMI of Angoram Native Hospital.

DURATION OF PATROL: 15. 1. 50 - 9. 2. 50.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Revision of Census, Payment of War Damage Compensation, General Administration.

LAST DISTRICT SERVICES PATROL: 8. 4. 48.

PERSONNEL: J. Loops P.C.

LAST MEDICAL PATROL: 8. 4. 48.

PERSONNEL: B. Goble E.M.S.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

WKA 30.

Sepik District.
Sub-District Office
ANGORAM.

20th. February, 1950.

District Officer,
NEWARK.

PATROL DIARY (I).

Usual inspection of housing, livestock, sanitation, hygiene, health and water supplies were made in all villages. Gardens were inspected where practicable.

The new type of Village Book was issued throughout the area, but the convention of village courts and councils has been left for a future occasion. It is thought that such institutions would be both abused and confused by the Karawari natives at their present stage of development.

15. 1. 50. Left Angoram Government station per M.L. "Princess Pat" 1020 hours. Delivered mail to Kunduanum S.V.D. Mission 1300 hours. Arrived Kunduanum village 1315 hours.
16. 1. 50. Left Kunduanum 0655 hours. Arrived at mouth of Kangrmei Creek 1745 hours. Reg.No. 1974 Const. Yamandu detached for duty in Yiblis area. Native mail delivered at Kunduanum. Mail delivered to Timbunku S.V.D. Mission at 1310 hrs. Arrived Mameri 1625 hours. Reg.No. 2005 Const. Arai detached for duty in the Kabriman area. Mail sent forward to Kaningra S.V.D. Mission. Paid Pension Claim 2005 and issued Pension Card No.63.
17. 1. 50. Left Mameri 0650 hours. Arrived Singiri 1015 hours. Census taken and new Village Book issued. Usual inspections carried out. Instructions left for improvement of village dwellings. Left Singiri 1350 hours, arrived Kundiman 1745 hours.
18. 1. 50. Left Kundiman 0645 hours, arrived Yimas 0950 hours. Usual inspections carried out. Continuous heavy rains.
19. 1. 50. Two latrines and a dispensary built. Some houses repaired. War Damage payments effected. Situation between the Awim and Woblamas people at this date discussed with the Luluai and Tul-tul of Woblamas. The Awims had retired to Mangan, or "Old Awim", and in accordance with Patrol Instructions were not contacted.
20. 1. 50. Census of Yimas village carried out, and new Village Book issued. Population medically examined, and two natives ordered to hospital.
21. 1. 50. Building materials collected, and work on village dwellings continued. More Woblamas natives visited the patrol and stated that they had been threatened by the Awims.

22. 1. 50 A few War Damage Claims were investigated. Instructions left for improvement of the rest house. Left Yimas 1230 hours. Arrived Yimanmeri 1715 hours.
23. 1. 50 Collected building materials, cleared cemetery, built latrines and a dispensary. Took compass bearings on Wodlamas, Wodlamas Lakes, Ambonwari, and Konmei.
24. 1. 50 Census taken and new book issued. Population medically examined. More building materials collected. Work finished on dispensary. Sick treated. More Wodlamas natives visited the patrol.
25. 1. 50 Left Yimanmeri 0945 hours, arrived Ambonwari 1115 hours. Took census, and issued new Village Book. Medical examination carried out.
26. 1. 50 Usual inspections. Five latrines and a dispensary built. Two sick ordered to hospital in the company of a native for training as Medical Tul-tul. Investigated a few War Damage Claims. Left instructions for improvement of housing.
27. 1. 50. Left Ambonwari 0900 hours, arrived Konmei 1230 hours. Made usual inspections. Extended and fenced cemetery, and built dispensary.
28. 1. 50. Census carried out and new Village Book issued. Population medically examined, one native ordered to hospital. War Damage Claims paid, and a very few further claims investigated.
29. 1. 50. Left Konmei 0930 hours, arrived Kundiman 1200 hours. Census carried out and new Village Book issued. Made medical inspection, two natives sent to hospital. Latrines built and a dispensary completed. War Damage Claims paid.
30. 1. 50. Left Kundiman 1000 hours, arrived Meingenda 1155 hours. Conducted census, and issued new Village Book. Carried out medical examination. No building undertaken as these people are moving to a new village site. Left Meingenda 1400 hours, arrived Yamangavi 1710 hours. Conducted census and issued a Village Book.
31. 1. 50 Population medically examined. Village officials tentatively appointed and instructed in their duties. Instructions given for improvement of housing and sanitation. Left Yamangavi 1130 hours, arrived Maramba 1300 hours. Carried out census and issued a Village Book. Population medically examined. Village officials tentatively appointed, and instructed in their duties. Instruction given for improvement of housing and sanitation. Left Maramba 1430 hours, arrived Maruwok 1635 hours. Built temporary rest house, Police quarters, and conveniences.
1. 2. 50 Conducted Census and issued a Village Book. Carried out medical examination. Village officials tentatively appointed and instructed in their duties. Natives from Chimbut visited the patrol.
2. 2. 50 Left Maruwok 0900 hours, arrived Masamai 1305 hours. Took census and issued new Village Book. Carried out medical inspection. Paid War Damage Claims.

3. 2. 50

Visited nearby village of Abramei.
Conducted census and issued new Village Book.
Carried out medical inspection. Paid War Damage Claims.
There, as at Masamai, housing and sanitation were found to
be quite satisfactory.

4. 2. 50

Left Masamai 0910 hours, arrived Kwingriam 1210 hours.
Conducted census and issued a new Village Book.
Made medical examination and ordered three natives
to hospital. Gave instructions for improvement of
housing and sanitation. Improved construction of
rest house. Left Kwingriam 1530 hours, arrived
Kaiwarua 1700 hours. Conducted census and issued
new Village Book. Carried out medical examination.
Improved rest house and Police quarters. Marked
ground for a cemetery.

5. 2. 50

Collected building materials. Left Kaiwarua 0845 hrs.,
arrived Maikerodwi 1015 hours, conducted census, and
issued new Village Book. Carried out medical inspection.
Built two latrines, and cleared ground for a cemetery.
Left Maikerodwi 1710 hours, arrived Kaiwarua 1830 hrs.

6. 2. 50

Conducted census of Kaiwarua and issued new Village
Book. Carried out medical examination.
Discussed housing and sanitation problems with village
officials. Left Kaiwarua 1300 hours, arrived
Masandanai 1830 hours.

7. 2. 50

Conducted census of Masandanai and issued new Village
Book. Carried out medical examination.
Dispensary built and ground cleared for a cemetery.
Latrines improved. Instructions left for improvement
of village dwellings.

8. 2. 50

Left Masandanai 0615 hours. Inspected the village
and discussed river tides and their effects on various
crops while at Kunduanum No. 1.
Checked patrol and Police equipment. Balanced cash.

9. 2. 50

Left Kunduanum 1130 hours per M.V. "Rouna Falls",
arrived Angoram 1600 hours.

14

Singiri is situated on the west bank of the Karawari River, a short distance south from the junction of that river and the Korosmeri. Surface drainage of the area is poor, owing to the flat swampy nature of the topography. The ground held by the Singiris is known to them as Kokameri, and was previously owned by the Abrimeis. The area is small, bounded on the east by the Karawari River, and on the west by a large swamp extending a considerable distance towards Kabriman. The soils in this small area are quite fertile, and during the "dry water", various root crops may be grown. They must be harvested before high water however, as the area is flooded during this period. The swamps behind Singiri are tidal.

Yimas, although surrounded by swamp country, is no great distance from the complex mountain fold systems to the south, and is itself situated on high ground. The origin of this knoll in the swamps is explained in the myths of the area on which the sing-sing of the Yimas people is based. Drainage in the immediate vicinity of Yimas village is good, but is indistinct elsewhere in the locality, except of course, for the Arakundio Creek. The soil at and near Yimas is quite fertile, but little effort is made to cultivate anything but sago. The ground area owned by the Yimas people takes in Yimas Lakes and extends to the junction of the Karawari River, and the Arakundio Creek. In the opposite direction, the Arakundio to a point near Awim belongs to Yimas, but they say they have no right to the ground on either bank, which is owned by the Woblamas people. The most westerly point of Yimas Lakes approximates the western boundary, while the eastern boundary could be best defined as that point on the road from Yimas to Yimanweri, where canoe travel ends and the road enters hilly country. A line drawn south from this point takes in the swampy area which extends to the east from Yimas, and which they consider to be their property. Sambarakmeri is the name given to the ground area in the immediate vicinity of Yimas village.

Yimanweri is situated at a considerable altitude in rough country. From this village, one can quite clearly pick out Woblamas Lake (Parcut). It is not shown on Ambunti Sheet O441, and the Woblamas themselves do not visit the locality. Alleged fatalities in the long ago have caused the Woblamas to consider it a place inhabited by spirits. The water, according to other natives who have been there, is hot. The hilly country in the Yimanweri, Ambonwari - Konmei area is no doubt a part of the main mountain mass that extends southwards, although it is surrounded by swamplands. Surface drainage in the area is good. The boundaries of Yimanweri ground are not easily defined. There is a creek that marks the division between the villages of Yimanweri and Ambonwari, but ground boundaries in other directions are vague.

Ambonwari is situated on the swampy flats at the foot of the hills in which the Yimanweris have built their village. Surface drainage appears to be poor in the Ambonwari area, and natives report the soil as being unsuited to a number of root crops. The only distinct drainage system is simple and not extensive. The Maramundon Creek rises in the swamps south of, and quite close to Ambonwari. A few hundred yards down past this village it divides itself. One stream passes close to Yimanweri, and enters the Arakundio Creek, a short distance below Yimas. The other stream known as the Konmei Creek flows past Konmei and into the Karawari River below Kundiman.

The ground area in the vicinity of Konmei is swampy and, whereas it is not possible to plant any large areas with root crops, the swamps harbour a great number of pigs and other game. Ground owned by Konmeis extends a short distance on either side of the Konmei Creek to its mouth. The vegetation around Kundiman consists chiefly of rain forest and swamp grasses. It is poorly drained and swampy. Soils in the area appear quite fertile. There is a small waterway known as Wongunyangun Creek which connects the villages of Konmei and Kundiman at times of high water. The leadwaters of this creek (at low water) mark the eastern boundary of ground owned by the Kundimans. The people of Komasum village have now gone to live at Kundiman. This latest move has resulted in the Kundimans controlling a larger stretch of well timbered country than any other village on the upper Karawari.

The Meingenda people formerly lived on the slopes of Mount Murakameri, close to the present site of Yamangavi, which is situated on Meingenda ground on the bank of the Karawari River near the foot of Mt. Murakameri. The Meingendas have migrated since the war, and have now built a village further down the Karawari near its junction with the Arakundio Creek, and in an area customarily used by the Kundimans for hunting and fishing. The village of Meingenda is built on ground which, at high water, becomes in effect, an island. The Meingendas have decided to move again, this time just a few hundred yards down the river bank. This area is swampy, and while there is not a great deal of good ground for root crops, there is an abundance of the staple food of the Karawari natives-- sago.

The Yamangavis are living on Meingenda ground on the banks of the Karawari. They are bush people who have migrated since the war. The surrounding country displays a variety of natural features, and provides extensive areas of good soils.

Maramba village is situated a short distance upstream from Yamangavi. This is a new village site, the natives having migrated from their old village - a short distance back in the bush - about a year ago. The area is hilly and the soils fertile.

The movement from swamps and main river tributaries to the principal waterways seems quite general in the Karawari Census group, with the notable exception of the Yiblis group. Land tenure is perhaps the most important factor in these migrations. It would appear that population movement in the short term will depend very much on who is willing to give what ground to whom.

Maruwok village (which together with Meingenda contains what is left of the Murakameri people) is located a short distance upstream from Maramba (which together with Chimbut, contains what is left of the Kimbukameris). Maruwok is situated in hilly well drained fertile country. From this point, the patrol turned back, as it is thought that Chimbut village is, theoretically at least, "uncontrolled". It is worth noting, however, that Chimbut is a small village of Kubukameri people a few hours upstream from Maruwok. It is reported that Tangerimas is two day's journey further on, and that it is a large village. It is further reported that the village itself has not been visited, although a large number of its people visited a pre-war patrol on the banks of the Bogupneri Creek. The Tangerimas people are now said to have left their old village site, and to be living on the banks of the above-mentioned waterway.

From Maruwok, the patrol returned downstream to Masamai.

Masamai and the near village of Abramei are both situated on the banks of the Karawari. The surrounding country is low lying, and characterised by extensive grass and sago swamps dotted with patches of rain forest.

The mouth of the Kangrimei Creek is located on the main river just below Abramei. This creek was followed into the extensive swamp lands where the five Yiblis village are situated. Kraiambit, mapped on Ambunti Sheet No. 0441 as being close to the Yiblis villages, has moved to a point in the swamps near Sangriman.

Sisuis is not a village, but the name of the ground area owned by the Maikerobwi natives. The only waterway in the Yiblis area is the Kangrimei Creek; it drains into the Karawari River a short distance below Abramei, and onto the Sepik River at a point between the villages of Tambunum and Kunduanum No. 1.

The natives of Yiblis live very much at the dictates of their environment. There is very little dry ground in the area, which is comprised principally of grass and sago swamps. Masandanai is more fortunate than the other four villages in that it is surrounded by quite a considerable area of rain forest with patches of good soil.

Generally speaking, village land boundaries at Yiblis are vague; it is worth noting however, that ownership of the various stands of sago are clearly defined.

From Yiblis the patrol returned to Angoram.

(11)

MIGRATIONS (1)

The people of Singiri, until quite recently, lived in the swamplands near Kraiambit, a short distance in a north-easterly direction from Kabriman. This new village of the Kraiambits is not mapped, although the old village site in the Yiblis area is shown on Ambunti Sheet No. 6441. The stimulus for the move of the Singiri people from the swamps to the banks of the Karawari River came, in part, from the Abrameis who offered them an area of ground on the Malawari, in order that they, the Abrameis, might have a convenient staging camp on their journeys to the Sepik.

When the Singiris settled on their new ground, a very few people of Meingenda took up residence with them.

It can be seen that the fact of the Singiris being able to "turn" the talk of the Kraiambits and Meingendas is readily explained, but the complete lack of real "one talks" is a matter for curiosity.

The Yimas people as they are today, are believed to be descendants of a conglomerate population comprised of minorities drawn from widely scattered hamlets at the time when all natives in the area patrolled were semi-nomadic, as the Woblamas and Awim people are today.

The Yimas are believed to have come from the mountains to the south, and from as far away as the present site of Angeraman village. They say they own the ground on which Angeraman is built. (Kolamari).

It is said that a contributing stimulus to the migration of natives from Angeraman to Yimas were the deaths of one male and one female child (Yangorli and Yangorinda) of "Kolamari". It is said that they were killed "by mosquitoes", and that Angeraman was an unhealthy spot.

Two natives, (Kaian and Paput) from the mountains beyond Awim offered asylum to those natives of Angeraman who wished to leave their village. The Yimas say it was these natives together with minorities from mountain villages, and Tambinyam (Yimas Lakes area) who formed the first village on the knoll at Yimas.

Natives in the Karawari census group say that marriage migrations have almost ceased since the war, although they are not able to give any logical reason for the decrease. This circumstance has been found to obtain in all other areas patrolled by the writer. It is thought that the village leaders have become so jealous of their decreasing populations, and that the now much stronger insistence on the return of a child to the village of the emigrant marriage partner, has resulted so often in serious dispute, that village officials have developed an aversion to migration contracts. Occasional demands for money payment in cases where children have not been returned to the emigrant parent's village have aggravated the situation in some areas.

All the villages of the Karawari Census Group, with the exception of those situated on the banks of the Karawari above its junction with the Ararundio, are believed to have taken part in the large scale emigration of which the writer has heard many versions - from Dewak coastal people, from the Aitapes, and from the Schouten Islanders. The Ambonwaris say their forbears came from Manam Island. It is probable, however, that the Manams were only a very small party in the mass migration, or even more probable, that their emigration was a separate occasion, although it took place, (from information collected on previous occasions), about the same time as the much larger population movements, perhaps some little time after the populations of Kaup and his had been considerably enlarged by Sepik River natives.

The original Ambonwari village was situated and still may be seen, in the swamps at the head waters of the Marumundon Creek, and is no great distance from the present village site. This village is said to have been very large, and to have flourished. There was however, quite a large discontented faction which eventually left Ambonwari, and journeyed down the Marumundon, the Konnei, Karawari, and Kangrimai until they reached the swamps of Tiblia.

There, natives say, the villages of Kaiwaria and Maikerobwi were founded. Kasat and Kwingriam are believed to have been settled from these first two villages.

Masandanai is said to have been settled by natives who travelled up from the mouth of the Sepik. Abramei, Masamai, Kundiman and Konnei also believe they were founded in this fashion. The Ambonwaris have two very old canoe paddies which they say were used on the trip their ancestors made from Manam Island to the Karawari area.

On the upper Karawari, past the junction of that river and the Arakundio Creek, are situated the villages of Meingenda and Marawok. The people of these two villages are Murakameris; that is, they are the remaining section of that large population that used to live on the slopes of Mt. Murakameri.

The Kubukameris have left their villages, (marked on Amouti Sheet No. 0441 as Kombianika), and settled on the banks of the Kalawari on Murukameri ground at Maramba and Chimbut, in between which is located the Murukameri village of Marawok.

The Murukameris are the big land owners of the upper Karawari. They own ground from just above the mouth of the Arakundio to a point near Tangerimas village, which is situated near the Boqumeri Creek. However, it should be kept in mind that Murakameri ground does not extend any great distance either side of the Karawari.

The Kubukameris were not so very long ago living in small hamlets in the area that stretches from the Karawari, (in the vicinity of Maramba) to Yimas Lakes, and is at present uninhabited.

The Murakameris, although they have migrated to the banks of the Karawari, are still living on their own ground, as also in the village of Yamangavi. The Yamangavis own the swampy ground that stretches away to the west of their present village site. They left this area about two years ago, and it is now believed to be uninhabited.

It is not thought that these recent migrations to Murukameri ground will give rise to any disputes, as both the Murukameri and Kubukameri tribes are now quite small and very well disposed to each other.

(9)

AGRICULTURAL NOTE (1)

At Singiri, root crops must be sown and harvested during the dry season. Sugar cane and banana trees may be planted during dry season, and usually survive the period of flood. Paw-paw trees however, do not. The Singiris are primarily sago eaters, and do not care to plant much in the way of other foods. In the small area of rain forests and in the extensive swamps, the natives hunt pigs, wallabies, cassonaries, mumuts, karpuls, and flying foxes. They also eat the insect parasites found in the sago palm, and wild "lunda" from the river, and from the swamps the Singiris obtain fish (3 usual varieties), shell fish, cray fish, tortoises, crocodiles, and wild duck. They do not seem to bother with duck eggs, but both crocodile and tortoise eggs are sought after.

Gardening implements are of the most primitive kind, and the excess of natural irrigation here would embarrass any efforts to cultivate staple foods other than sago. The Singiris have a very few domesticated pigs and fowls.

The principal food of the Yimas people is again sago, and while the soil appeared to have a good tilth and to possess the crumb like structure necessary for satisfactory plant growth, only very small crops of sweet potatoes (kau-kau), spinach (kabis), and onions are sown. The Yimas have coconuts, bananas, paw-paws, pineapples, and water melons. There are very few fowls in the village, and very few pigs. The Arakundio, Maramundou, and Konnei creeks all contain much the same fish foods as are found at Singiri. Throughout the Karawari Census Group there is an abundance of game in the forested and swamp areas.

Both the people of the Upper Karawari and of the Yiblis group are principally sago eaters, and it is a characteristic of the area that few root crops are sown, although a very large variety of root foods (in small quantities) were seen during the patrol.

Three small villages on the Upper Karawari are without coconuts owing to recent migrations. Coconut palms have been planted in these villages.

By far the most important diet constituents in the Yiblis villages are sago and fish. The Yiblis area seems to have more sago palms than any other part of the Census Group.

Throughout the area patrolled, there were very few pigs and fowls. Masandanai is the one exception. Here both pigs and fowls are numerous.

Generally speaking, the Yiblis people are very much at the dictates of their environment, and there is little that can be done to vary their diet or improve their agricultural techniques.

It is believed that the method of extracting Guat oil is familiar to the Yimas and Yimanweri people.

A full list of native foods was compiled in each village. These lists will be made available to the Agricultural Officer, Wewak.

NATIVE SITUATION (1)

No serious disputes were brought to the patrol, although the Awims have broken off all "friendly relations" with the Woblamas. The wife of an Awim native died a week or so before the patrol reached Yimas. The Awims are reported to have alleged that she died as a result of sorcery perpetrated by the Woblamas. There are various ways by which they could arrive at this conclusion, but there is little doubt that the principal stimulus of their reaction is the long standing bad relationship between the two villages. It was further reported that the Awims had cut off the deceased female's head and retired to their old village. Before doing so, it is said that they felled several betel nut palm in order to make spears, and promised the Woblamas that when certain rituals had been carried out at the old village, they would return and avenge the female's death. The Woblamas themselves do not seem to be very upset about the affair, but the situation is far from satisfactory.

Awims were not contacted - Patrol instructions.

Natives of the Karawari Census Group, (with the exception of the swamp people), are quite enthusiastic over the supply of timber to the Administration. They are being paid considerable sums of money, which they intend to pool for the purchase of their own saw mill to be set up near Yimas. The use of these funds will need direction. There is also talk of collecting money for the purchase of a launch to be operated by natives.

The natives' attitude to hospitalisation, to the collection of foods for the Administration, or to any other activity that involves a visit to Angoram station is not characterised by any marked degree of enthusiasm. The Kalawari Census Group is so far distant from the Government Station at Angoram, that the journey often involves considerable hardship. If a regular barge service were established on the main river, the extent of water ways in the sub-district would be turned from a disadvantage to an asset.

The P.H.D. pinnacle is useless for carrying hospital patients, and because of the complete lack of regular transport on the river, natives are not anxious to travel great distances to Angoram. At this time of the year, it is quite unreasonable to expect natives to travel upstream for any distance by canoe, and even at the best of times, long journeys are often impracticable. Village officials who are required by law to report certain circumstances, do often not, because because they never have any idea when they will get home again. Regular transport on the main river is more in the nature of a necessity than an amenity.

One to two years ago, native WOMBİ of Abramei inaugurated a "bank", and received contributions from the natives of the Upper Karawari. The information was supplied by the Tul-Tul of Masamai, and initially denied by Wombi. In the face of overwhelming proof, Wombi later admitted it was true, but stated that the natives had forced him to return the money. Natives of Masamai said that Wombi was "Boss" of the Yiblis area, and that their village marked the southern boundary of Wombi's sphere of influence. It was also reported that the Yiblis are at the present time contributing to a "bank" controlled by Wombi. No evidence of any kind could be found to support this. The Yiblis people would lay no information, and many even denied having acquaintance with Wombi, although it is known that this native frequently visits the Yiblis villages.

However, the native situation is by no means poor. The natives in the area are receiving a substantial money return for their timber, and the interest of contingent populations has been aroused. The Woblamas people quite often visit Yimanweri and Yimas, and a few have gone away to work.

NATIVE SITUATION (2)

The Tanagerimas have come down to the river bank, and are reported to be well disposed. It is quite possible that the existing saw mill at Angoram may assist in the development of a production pattern adapted for native co-operation.

TABLE OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TUL-TUL	MEDICAL TUL-TUL
YIMAS	MASIBALAK	MALIKEN	POMBUG
YIMANWERI	KASIBANON	ASIMALI	WAIPI KAULANG
AMBONWARI	KUMBANGEI	KAREKIN	Native in training.
KONMEI	PARAK	MARAMBI	TAMAK
KUNDIMAN	WANAGABI	AWA	TERAMOGAN
MEINGENDA	WAMANGUI	PANDUK	Native in training.
YAMANGAVI	GHIRAGWAN	MAREININE	KUNEK
MARUWOK	YAMBUNMARI	TIANJIM	.....
MARAMBA	BAGUBAT	PINIKAMA	.....
MASAMAI	PUNGI	YABMAK	YEBERI
ABRAMBI	WOIMA	.....	KAUNDU
KITIGRIAM	MARBARIGOA	MANGAN	Native in training.
KAIWARIA	KARIMBUN	KAUWI	KINDA
MAIKERCBWI	BIABEI	ABERIKEE	KAMBLACA
KASAT	WELAMUNG	WOMBUNABU	.....

In almost every village, officials had to be instructed in their duties and obligations under the Native Administration Regulations.

Those who have not Medical Tul-tuls, either trained or in training are, with the exception of Kasat, small villages which have not been previously patrolled. Kasat has a very small healthy population, and no native of that village has volunteered for training as a Medical Tul-tul.

The Luluais and Tul-tuls of Maruwok, Maramba, and Yamangavi hold tentative appointments only.

Names of officials of Singiri and Masandanai cannot be recalled. It is worth noting however, that the Medical Tul-tul of Singiri is absent under indenture.

No officials were particularly unsatisfactory, except perhaps Pombug of Yimas. The people themselves would like a new appointment in this instance.

There is a shortage of hats for village officials.

It is regrettable that the majority of officials were found to be "stock types", experts at lip service, agents for deception, "buffers" between the natives of real authority and officers of the Administration.

5

CENSUS (1)

At the time this patrol was commenced, Yimas, Konnei, Kundiman, Masamai, Abramai, and Singiri had been patrolled twice for census purposes since the war.

Meingenda had been patrolled once since the war.

Yimonweri, Ambonwari, and the villages of the Yiblis Group had not been patrolled since the war.

Yamangavi, Maramba, and Marawok had not been previously patrolled.

It has not been, nor is it yet practicable to patrol the various census groups at regular intervals. Under these circumstances, census figures lose much of their value, and it becomes almost impossible to arrive at a correlation between surviving children and birth or infant mortality rates. Net reproduction rates cannot be calculated under the present (unfortunately necessary) system of patrolling.

In the absence of natives capable of keeping some sort of register of births and deaths in the village, (see note on Education), it is not possible to complete the Village Population Register with a satisfactory degree of accuracy.

The Karawari Census Group could probably be extended by the next patrol to include Chimbut, Tangerimas, and Woblamas. These villages would bring the total population of the census group to approximately 1500 natives.

EDUCATION

There are no natives from the Kalawari Census Group in attendance at Government schools.

There is one native teacher stationed at Angoram, who is at present responsible for the primary education of about eighteen children.

The Angoram sub-district takes in a vast area with a large population. Much of it is accessible by either pinnace or canoe. That the Education Department is satisfied with the appointment of one native teacher to this area, while entertaining the idea of placing a European Education Officer in the Marprick sub-district, is difficult to understand.

The natives themselves have a definite concept of education, which now exhibits the influence of culture contact in both its moral and material scales of value. The explanation of unfamiliar circumstances and the correction of wrong impressions is becoming an absolute necessity, and the staff position does not alter the fact that, in some areas, the Department of Education is not keeping pace with general development.

MISSIONS.

(1)

Formerly, when they lived in the swamps near Kraiambit, the Singiris received the attention of the S.V.D. mission at Kanegara. Now they consider themselves attached to the Timbunku S.V.D. mission. This village has no students at mission schools, and there is no mission teacher in the village. Yimas has been invited twice from Timbunku S.V.D. mission since the war, and once by the Seventh Day Adventist mission. Yimas has two students at mission schools.

Yimanweri and Ambonwari have not been visited by missionaries since the war, and have no students at mission schools.

Konmei has received five visits from the Timbunku S.V.D. mission since the war, and has a student at Kairiru S.V.D. mission. There is no catechist in the village and no Catholics.

The Kundimas have been visited twice from Timbunku S.V.D. mission since the war.

Meingenda, Yamangavi, Maremba, and Marawok have not been visited by missionaries since the war. The Kanegara S.V.D. mission anticipates extending its sphere to take in these villages.

Masamai and Abramei have each been visited three times from Timbunku mission since the war. There is no catechist in these villages, which have no natives in attendance at mission schools.

Of the Yiblis Group Kwingriam, Kaiwaria, and Maikerobwi have each been visited once from Yimbunku since the war. Kasat and Masandanai have not. There are no students from villages of the Yiblis Group in attendance at mission schools.

There are no mission stations situated in the Karawari Census Group.

It should be appreciated that missionaries are valuable sources of local knowledge. It is true that continual occupation with a small area tends to produce distortion and a lack of perspective generally, but problems encountered by the missions are so very often identifiable with matters requiring the attention of Administrative personnel that the discussion of local problems often leads to the drawing of useful conclusions.

The health of natives in the Karawari Census Group is, on the whole, quite satisfactory. There have been no serious epidemics since the war in the area.

Native medicines are frequently tried before natives report sickness. Apparently these medicines are not without efficacy, and their analysis might prove interesting.

The circumstances attending normal native child birth are still quite primitive. Nowhere in the Census Group is the Medical Tul-Tul reported as rendering any assistance. It is estimated that 70 % of births in the Census Group during the last two years took place under hazardous conditions - in the bush near the village, on river banks, or beside swamp waters. It is not much use being worried about the infant mortality rate if nothing is done about it. The staff position has been bad for some time now, and a conscientious medical assistant has to work day and night just to keep abreast of things, in this area at least.

There is a scarcity of medical supplies throughout the area patrolled, which assisted other factors in dampening the enthusiasm of native officials. It is highly desirable that consumption rates be accurately determined, and that regular supplies be made available to P.H.D. Wewak, and thence to out stations.

In the area patrolled, there was found a general disinclination among the natives to attend hospital. The natives themselves said that the principal discouraging factor was the great distance that had to be travelled to sub-district head quarters. Regular transport, in the nature of a "bus service" is essential for the transportation of hospital patients, visiting officials and native foods. The P.H.D. pinnace is far too small to be regarded as adequate transport. It is true that there are other vessels, privately owned, on the river, but natives never have known when or where they are going, or if they will be taken aboard. Natives whose villages are situated some distance from the main river are not prepared to take the risk of waiting days and sometimes weeks for transport on these numerous occasions when canoe travel is not practicable.

A small number of natives were sent to hospital from the area patrolled, and all village populations were examined, and where necessary, treated by N.M.A. Masiki of Angoram Hospital.

In most villages, it was found necessary to have latrines and dispensaries built, and occasionally ground had to be cleared and fenced for use as cemeteries.

It can hardly be expected that the Native Medical Orderlies at present being trained for a somewhat longer period than was hitherto customary, will bring about any appreciable improvement in the standards of village health, hygiene, and sanitation. The root of the trouble is not so much inadequate training as waning interest in the absence of regular and frequent refresher courses and medical patrols. Native resistance is probably greater in the case of Government introduced principles of hygiene and sanitation, than in matters concerning agricultural and politics - economic progress.

Native medical officers cannot be expected to disturb the formidable inertia of their people without vigorous and sustained assistance in the village. Until this is practicable, native hospitals and aid posts will continue to be busily engaged treating the consequences of conditions permitted to flourish in the villages.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

(2)

At Singii, native tracks, except in the immediate vicinity of the village, are navigable, and their maintenance is not practicable. Canoes are the usual mode of transport throughout the Karawari Census Group.

Yimanwari, situated in hilly country, is the only village of the Group which cannot be reached by canoe. The principal waterways are the Karawari River, Arskundio Creek, Konmei Creek, and Kangrimei Creek. At "high water" strong currents are encountered, particularly in the Kangrimei Creek.

At the time the patrol was at Yimas, Awin could have been reached in a day. Woblamas is closer to Yimas, but it is not situated on the river. In the month of patrol, January, Woblamas could not be reached by canoe, although the "roads" were almost too wet for walking.

The journey from Yimas to Yimanwari is made by canoe, and for the greater part on foot. The foot tracks showed no evidence of attempted maintenance, which is not surprising for a number of reasons, but principally because village populations in the area are not equal to the task. The road is rough, and in places, swampy.

The road from Yimanwari to Ambonwari is quite short. It passes through rough hilly country to Maramundon Creek. From this point, Ambonwari is about fifteen minutes distant by canoe. Roads in the immediate vicinity of Ambonwari had been cleaned, but the work was so recent that it is doubtful if it was any indication of normal conditions.

The journey from Ambonwari to Konmei is made by canoe. At this time of the year, the current is of considerable assistance, the trip taking approximately three hours.

There are two routes from Konmei to Kundiman. One follows the Konmei Creek to its junction with the Karawari, and then back up the Karawari to Kundiman, the other is to travel more or less as the crow flies between the two villages. Kongunrangun Creek is followed to a point behind, and not far distant from Kundiman. The journey is then continued by road for a short distance to Kundiman village. It is thought that the latter route will become less practicable as the wet season advances.

From Kundiman, the upstream villages of Meingenda, Yamangavi, Maramba, and Maruwok can be reached. They are all situated on the Karawari past its junction with the Arskundio. At this time of the year, currents in the Upper Karawari are quite strong, and as a result, the above-mentioned villages are all two to three hours distant from each other, travelling upstream. Downstream times are much shorter. The trip from Maruwok down past Kundiman to Masimai took less than four hours. From Masimai, the patrol visited Yiblis Group. The five villages in the area are reached by following Kangrimei Creek. They are all situated on the "banks" of this waterway except Masandarai. This village is built in a patch of rain forest which is located about twenty minutes distant from the creek. None of the Yiblis villages is particularly isolated; they are all within two to three hours of each other. It is important to have the Kangrimei Creek cleared if it is intended to visit the Yiblis villages.

There are no bridges worthy of mention in the Karawari Census Group.
Foot track mileage is negligible.

(1)

POLICE REPORT.

REG. No. 5413 I/CPL. MASHI.

This policeman's personal conduct and his handling of the members under his command, was, taking all into account, satisfactory. He is a native of above average intelligence, but needs and likes strict discipline.

REG. No. 1974. CONST. YAMANDU.

Constable Yamandu seems to have all the qualities that one would look for in a member of the N.G.P.F. except intelligence.

REG. No. 6496. CONST. WOMANU.

This constable has a number of faults and many good qualities. While his faults may be attributed to his inexperience and over enthusiasm, he responds very well to encouragement and discipline, and should be ready to accept greater responsibility in the not-too-distant future if he, an impressionable native, does not fall under the influence of "old lags".

REG. No. 3914. CONST. YAUBABE.

A very good, reliable policeman, who does not seem to have N.C.C. qualities.

REG. No. 4062 CONST. AMBU.

Constable Ambu's conduct on this patrol was quite outstanding. His work was characterized by sanely applied discipline, and a facile understanding of villagers and native officials. He seemed to naturally command the respect of other police accompanying the patrol. His sobering influence and excellent example in all phases of work during the patrol were distinct and valuable assets. He is N.C.C. material, and his promotion is suggested.

REG. No. 4666. CONST. WURA.

Constable Wura is a benign old gentleman with very few vices and less intelligence. He works hard and at no time earned a rebuke or needed disciplining.

Generally speaking, the police party described above teamed well together in the complete absence of any small antagonisms or "divisions". Their behavior as a group, both on and off duty, was quite good, in what were at times trying conditions.

F. Anderson
F. Anderson. (Cadet)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/11/112
19 ✓

P.R. NO.11 of 1949/50.



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

18th April, 1950.

The Director,
District Services & Native Affairs,
PORT MCRESBY.

PATROL REPORT ANGORAM NO.11 of
1949-1950.
KARAWARI RIVER AREA.

Forwarded herewith is Patrol Report Angoram 11 of 1949-1950, Karawari River Area.

Mr. Anderson is to be commended for submitting a concise and detailed report of the area patrolled. His Geographical Notes are of particular interest and should prove of value to the Agricultural Officers when they patrol the area. The dispute between the Awims and Woblamas natives will no doubt be investigated fully at a subsequent date. I concur with Mr. Anderson's remarks under the heading "Health, Hygiene and Sanitation" but, no doubt, the situation will improve considerably once the Refugee Doctors become available to this District. It is a pity that Mr. Anderson did not have access to Mr. R. Healey's (Medical Assistant) notes on Infant Mortality rates and Pregnancy.

*Paul use
Town Refugee
Drs. J*

R. Rigby
R. RIGBY)
District Officer.

Encl.

a

R.T.

30-11-112
29



THE DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS.

PATROL REPORT : No. 111949/50 (KARAWARI).

I have read through the Report (Karawari) of Patrol Officer Anderson. He has undoubtedly worked very hard and set down a great deal of information and I am glad to see that his geographical notes are being sent on to the relevant Army Intelligence centre.

The Patrol Officer makes quite a point of having regular river transport and no doubt you have this in mind. It will be a good thing when there is a really suitable vessel for constant work in the Sepik of the type Mr. Anderson has in mind.

Office of the Administrator.
8 May 1950.
JKM:JD.

J. Murray
ADMINISTRATOR.

*begin g/lts, plus
27 to 30 (in ans) with
memo. a mac... with
District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.*

DS.30-11-112

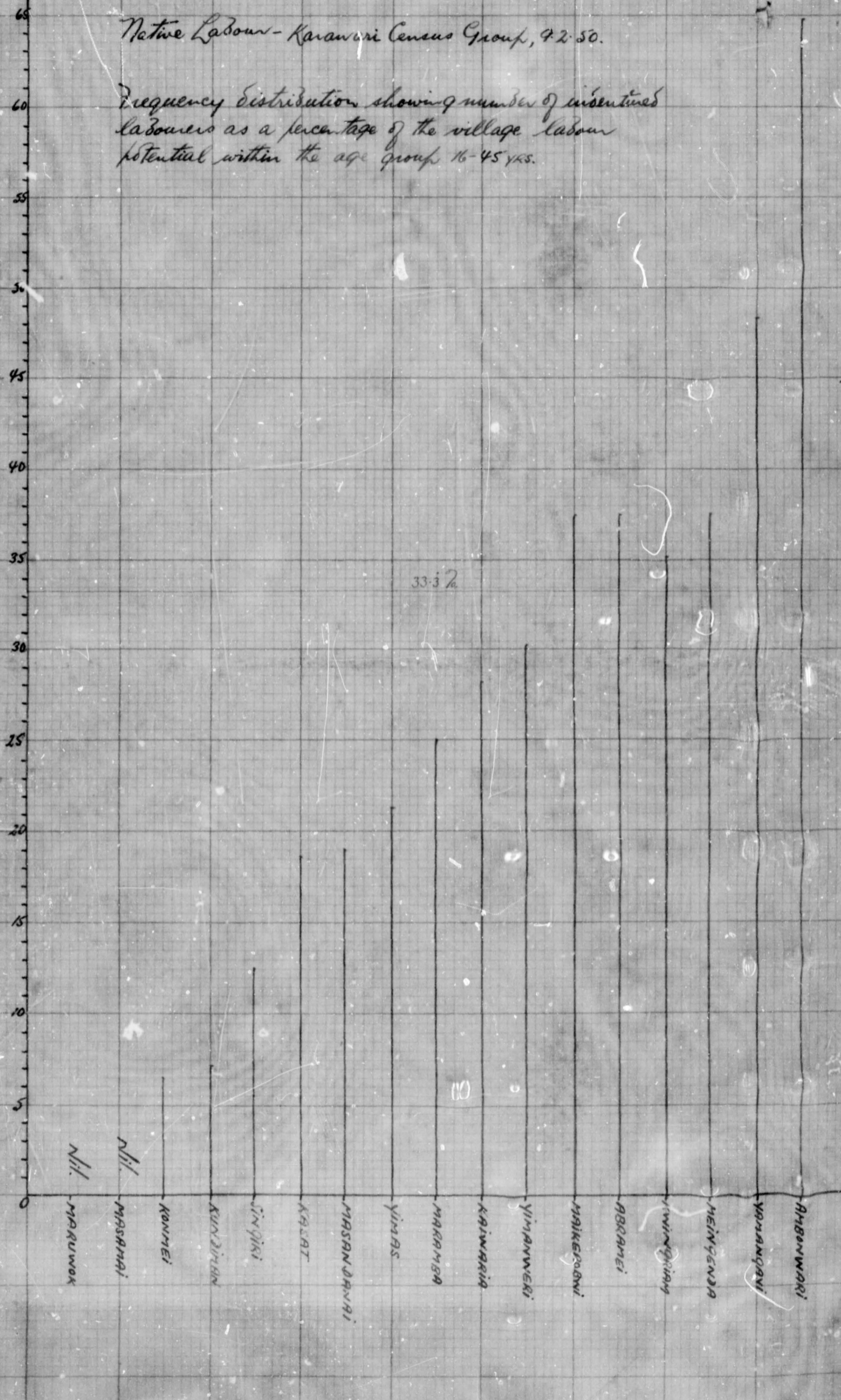
For your information. Please forward a copy of His Honour's comments to Mr. Anderson.

(I. P. Champion) *IP*
ACTING DIRECTOR
DSS & NA 11/5/1950.

1/12

Native Labour - Karawari Census Group, 1925.

Frequency Distribution showing number of indentured labourers as a percentage of the village labour potential within the age group 16-45 yrs.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 18 of 49/50

Patrol Conducted by F.D. ANDERSON C.P.O.

Area Patrolled YUAT INLAND & UPPER & LOWER YUAT CENSUS GROUPS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 8/3/1950 to 7/4/1950

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

15

WKA. 30.

Sepik District,
Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM.

12th. May, 1950.

District Officer,
W E W A K.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM No. 18 of 1949-50.

YUAT INLAND AND UPPER AND LOWER YUAT CENSUS GROUPS.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY :

F.D. Anderson C.P.O.

PERSONNEL :

Reg. No. 4101 Cpl. ANGUN
Reg. No. 3896 Const. ALJ
Reg. No. 6473 Const. LO
Reg. No. 1967 Const. PARAN
Reg. No. 4175 Const. BUNAUWA
Reg. No. 3765 Const. NAMATIN
N.M.A. TARONG of Biwat Aid Post
N.M.A. SAIMBO of Biwat Aid Post.

DURATION OF PATROL :

8. 3. 50. - 7. 4. 50.

OBJECTS OF PATROL :

Revision of Census, Investigation
and Payment of War Damage, and
General Administration.

LAST PATROL : (D.D.S. and N.A.)

14. 3. 47 (Part of main river only).

PERSONNEL :

W.A. SNOW. P.O.

LAST PATROL P.H.D. :

7. 8. 49

PERSONNEL :

L. Tomlinson. M.A.

INDEX :

PATROL DIARY.
GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE
AGRICULTURAL NOTE
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ROADS AND BRIDGES
MISSIONS
WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION
NATIVE SITUATION
NATIVE LABOUR
EDUCATION
TABLE OF VILLAGES OFFICIALS
HEALTH, HYGIENE, AND SANITATION
REST HOUSES AND POLICE QUARTERS.

.....

PATROL DIARY

8. 3. 50 Left Angoram per M.L. "KATIAU" 0835 hrs.
Arrived BRANDA 1720 hrs. Discussed Mission problems
with Father Lauman S.V.D.
9. 3. 50 Left BRANDA per M.L. "KATIAU" 0850 hrs. Visited
Biwat Aid Post and delivered P.H.D. rations.
Attached N.M.A's YARONG and SAIMBO to the patrol.
Returned BRANDA 1010 hrs. Conducted census and issued
new village book. Population medically examined.
Usual inspections carried out. Officials received
and patrol route mapped.
10. 3. 50 Cemetery cleared. Building materials collected and
prepared for use. Deep pit latrines constructed.
Housing improved. War Damage Claims investigated and
recorded. Left BRANDA 1410 hrs., arrived ANDIFUKWA
1530 hrs. Collected building materials.
11. 3. 50 Took census and issued new village book.
Population medically examined and treatment given where
necessary. Improved drainage of village area.
Refuse deposited near village and burnt. Cemetery
fenced against pigs. Sanitation improved.
12. 3. 50 Investigated and recorded War Damage Claims.
Left ANDIFUKWA 1130 hrs., arrived DAOWONAM 1300 hrs.
Conducted census and issued new village book.
Population medically examined and treatments given.
Usual inspections of near by gardens, housing, live
stock etc. carried out.
13. 3. 50 Investigated and recorded War Damage Claims.
Collected and prepared building materials. Repaired
houses and improved sanitation. Extended and fenced
cemetery.
14. 3. 50 Left DAOWONAM 0800 hrs., arrived NADBARI 1105 hrs.
Took census and issued new village book. Population
medically examined.
15. 3. 50 Building materials collected and prepared for use.
Housing improved and latrines built. Cemetery extended
and fenced. War Damage claims investigated and recorded.
16. 3. 50 Left NADBARI 0750 hrs., arrived KAMBAMBUMA 0925 hrs.
Conducted census and issued new village book. Population
medically examined. Investigated War Damage claims.
Work commenced on improvement of housing and sanitation.
Left KAMBAMBUMA 1715 hrs., arrived NADBARI 1900 hrs.
17. 3. 50 Left NADBARI 0750 hrs., arrived MANSUAT 0900 hrs.
Conducted census and issued new village book. Population
medically examined. Investigated War Damage claims.
18. 3. 50 Left MANSUAT 0810 hrs., arrived ARANING 0900 hrs.
Conducted census and issued new village book.
Investigated and recorded War Damage claims. Population
medically examined. Left ARANING 1105 hrs., arrived
MANSUAT 1200 hrs. Building materials collected and
prepared for use.
19. 3. 50 Left MANSUAT 0730 hrs., arrived YAMBIMBOT 0855 hrs.
Took census and issued new village book. Population
medically examined. War Damage claims investigated and
recorded. Building materials collected and prepared for
use. Instructions left for improvement of housing.

PATROL DIARY (2)

13

20. 3. 50 Left YAMBIMBOT 0745 hrs., arrived KARINING 0915 hrs. Conducted census and issued new village book. Population medically examined. Left KARINING 1210 hrs., arrived PUNDUKWA 1410 hrs. Conducted census and issued new village book. Investigated and recorded war damage claims. Population medically examined. Left PUNDUKWA 1530 hrs., arrived KARINING 1715 hrs. Investigated and recorded war damage claims.
21. 3. 50 Left KARINING 1115 hrs., arrived SIPISIPI 1325 hrs. Improved housing built latrines and collected and prepared materials.
22. 3. 50 Conducted census and issued new village book. Investigated and recorded War Damage claims. Population medically examined.
23. 3. 50 Left SIPISIPI 0830 hrs., arrived GIRING 0915 hrs. Conducted census and issued new village book. Population medically examined. Investigated and recorded War Damage claims. Left GIRING 1220 hrs., arrived MUNDAMBA 1315 hrs. Conducted census and issued new village book. Population medically examined. War Damage claims investigated and recorded.
24. 3. 50 Left MUNDAMBA 0930 hrs., arrived ASANGAMUT 1010 hrs. Conducted census and issued new village book. Population medically examined. War Damage claims investigated and recorded. N.M.A. SAIMBO detached to wait at ASANGAMUT. During the patrol's visit to mountain villages, Reg. No. 1967 Const. PARAN detached for duty.
25. 3. 50 Left ASANGAMUT 1000 hrs., arrived MARINYAM 1350 hrs. Carriers sent forward to bridge swamps. Information gathered concerning number and disposition of natives of mountain villages, and nature of roads.
26. 3. 50 Conducted census of MARINYAM and issued a village book. Population medically examined.
27. 3. 50 Left MARINYAM 0630 hrs., arrived KARAMBA 1400 hrs. All information supplied by natives found to be most unreliable.
28. 3. 50 Left KARAMBA 0930 hrs., arrived MARINYAM 1710 hrs.
29. 3. 50 Improved housing and sanitation at MARINYAM. Interviewed more KARAMBA natives..
30. 3. 50 Left MARINYAM 0630 hrs., arrived ASANGAMUT 1100 hrs.. N.M.O. SAIMBO rejoined the patrol. Left ASANGAMUT 1400 hrs., arrived AMBANGUMBA 1530 hrs. Conducted census and issued new village book. Population medically examined. Investigated and recorded War Damage claims.
31. 3. 50 Left AMBANGUMBA 0630 hrs., arrived BUN 0730 hrs. Conducted census. Population medically examined. Investigated and recorded War Damage claims. Paid War Damage claims. Left BUN 1130 hrs., arrived BIWAT 1245 hrs. Purchased native foods and hired canoes for sick travelling from Biwat Aid Post to Angoram Native Hospital. Investigated and recorded War Damage claims. Paid War Damage claims. Reg. No. 1967 Const. PARAN rejoined the patrol. Reg. No. 3896 Const. ALU ordered to hospital.
1. 4. 50 Reg. No. 4175 Const. BUNAUWA and Reg. No. 1967 Const. PARAN detached for duty, 0630 hrs., rejoined patrol 2130 hrs. Conducted census. Population medically examined.

2. 4. 50 Reg. No. 6473 Const. 10 and Reg. No. 3765 Const. NAMATIN detached for duty 0630 hrs. N.M.O. RONGAP despatched to Angoram Native Hospital 0645 hrs. in charge of sick. Left BIWAT 0700 hrs., arrived AKURAN 0730 hrs. Conducted census and investigated and resorted War Damage claims. Left AKURAN 0930 hrs., arrived KINAKATEN 0955 hrs. Conducted census and investigated and recorded War Damage claims. Tul-Tul KARAWI tentatively suspended.
3. 4. 50 Left SAPALU 0700 hrs., arrived KAUSIMBI 0715 hrs. Conducted census. Paid War Damage claims. Investigated and recorded further claims. Left KAUSIMBI 0830 hrs., arrived ANDUA 0910 hrs. Conducted census, paid War Damage claims, and investigated further claims. Left ANDUA 1130 hrs., arrived ARANGUMAN 1245 hrs. Conducted census. Paid War Damage claims and investigated further claims. Left ARANGUMAN 1415 hrs., arrived KUNDIMA 1445 hrs. Paid War Damage claims and investigated further claims. Sick arrived from GIRING and ASANGAJUT at 2230 hrs. Reg. No. 6473 Const. 10 and Reg. No. 3765 Const. NAMATIN rejoined the patrol.
4. 4. 50 Conducted census of KUNDIMA village. Left KUNDIMA 1010 hrs., arrived AGRUMARA 1135 hrs. Conducted census. Reg. No. 1967 Const. PARAN and Reg. No. 4175 Const. BUNAUWA detached with a working party from KUNDIMA to clear the KRINJAMBI creek. Conducted census of AGRUMARA.
5. 4. 50 Left AGRUMARA 0710 hrs., arrived CHANGRIWA 1620 hrs. Usual inspections; sanitation improved. Burial in village noted and appropriate action taken.
6. 4. 50 Conducted census and made brief medical examination of populace. Left CHANGRIWA 0930 hrs., arrived MARAMBA 1000 hrs. Conducted census and carried out brief medical examination. Left MARAMBA 1310 hrs. to investigate reports of cargo cult in MOIM - YUERIMA - PINANG area. Arrived PINANG 2205 hrs.
7. 4. 50 Left PINANG 0415 hrs., arrived ANGORAM 0420 hrs.

(11)

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE.

The spelling of village names in this note is taken from Ambunti Sheet No. 0441, which has been used as a guide to suggested corrections. However, village names on the accompanying map may be identified with the spellings listed in the most recent census groupings forwarded from this office.

There are three more or less natural divisions in the area patrolled. There are the bush villages, the mountain villages, and those situated on the banks of the river. The bush villages are, without exception, situated on various arms of the old riverbed mapped on Ambunti Sheet No. 0441. Most of these locations are excellent breeding grounds for mosquitoes, and could hardly be described as good watering places. In this area, good gardening soils are not extensive. Patches of rain forest alternate with swamp grasses and small kunai areas where the coverage has many of the characteristics of Thurston and Alpine grasses. In the wet season, swamp waters extend to many other low-lying areas ordinarily used for the planting of root crops.

The mountain villages are situated in rough broken country which is thickly forested with an interesting variety of heavy timber. The area is dominated by a complex mountain fold system patterned with numerous fast running streams. Extensive swamps reported to be impassable in the wet season lie around the foot of the mountain. These swamps are different to others in the Yuat River area, in that they have no grass coverage. The villages situated on the banks of the Yuat River have considerable areas of good ground which are not cultivated to any great extent. At the time these villages were patrolled, yams, taro, sago, and bananas were the only garden foods available.

It was reported in the majority of villages that the river banks are not "tide-free". It was further stated that the "high water" did not, as a rule, affect the gardening area in the bush a short distance from the river. The stream profile appears to give evidence of the geological youth of the surrounding country, but it is thought that the appearance of the river is more the consequent of periodical flooding and strong currents than of normal factors which can usually be regarded as constants.

Details of the drainage pattern throughout the Yuat River district are indistinct except in the mountains where, although distinct, it is most complex. It would appear that a great proportion of the run-off travels away from the Yuat River and enters the swamps that lie east of AMBONWARI and KONMEI, and extend north to YIBLIS.

It is considered expedient to omit much of the detailed geographical data collected for this report and include it in a later report on a comparative basis.

The Yuat River is navigable as far as BUN village at high water, although a considerable element of risk would be involved in using vessels with a draft of more than five feet - the draft of course being taken at the stern, as it would be necessary to travel at high speeds to counteract the strong currents.

There are two islands situated respectively north and south of BRANBA (BRANDA) village. The island south of BRANBA is larger than that to the north which is more in the nature of a largemud bank with a vegetation of cane, reeds, and swamp grasses. The BIWAR (BIWAT) Aia Post is situated on the island south of BRANBA which is forested and has a considerable area of arable ground. Further south again are two more islands, one opposite MUNDAMBA VILLAGE AND ONE A SHORT DISTANCE

north of that point. The island opposite MUNDAMBABA was formed recently when the Yuat changed its course. The other is more in the nature of a sand bank and lies in the main stream near ASANGAMUT. Large masses of small rounded pebbles have been thrown up in this area.

There is a large stone in the main stream a few hundred yards north of BINAR, which is completely submerged at high water. There is, however a wide and deep passage to starboard of this obstruction, as one travels south. South of BUN village, there are numerous small banks of sand and stones which are submerged at high water and give rise to strong currents. It could be said that the Yuat River is navigable as far as ASANGAMUT, and perhaps further, at high water, to shallow draft (four feet or less) vessels, but the current is very strong and local knowledge would be essential.

It would be as well to make a few notes on those villages not previously visited for census purposes. MARINYAM is situated in a heavily timbered belt of rain forest a short distance from the west bank of the Yuat River, and about four hours walk in a general southerly direction from ASANGAMUT. There were, before the recent war, three hamlets of these people which were known as KORUM, MARINYAM, and WATICHEK. These small populations are now sitting down together at MARINYAM. One comes across the mouth of the road leading to the old village of KORUM about three hours after leaving ASANGAMUT. MARINYAM is situated on the YARAMAM creek which rises in the foothills a short distance west of ITUM JUNCTION. This creek flows in a westerly direction and divides itself about half way between MARINYAM and AMBONWARI - a village of the KARAWARI Census Group.

One stream flows in a northerly direction and joins the KANGRIMEI Creek near MASANDANAI - a village of the YIBLIS Group. The other stream flows into the swamps near the old village of AMBONWARI. These swamps are connected with the MURAMUNDON and KONMBEI Creeks which lead into the Karawari River. The MARINYAMS have canoes, and use the YARAMAM Creek to trade with the YIMANWERIS (who occasionally visit MARINYAM) and the YIBLIS people.

Travelling south from MARINYAM, one passes through swamps and rain forest to KARAMBA which is situated in mountainous country. Interpreters could not be relied upon to any appreciable degree, and it cannot be said with any certainty whether the KARAMBA and NANGARU populations are large or small. NANGARU villagers are on friendly terms with the AWIMS, and visit them occasionally. It is reported that the WARINYINGS have, in the past, attacked the KARAMBAS and the NANGARUS. It seems that the WARINYINGS are still greatly feared in the NANGARU area although their village is said to be quite some distance further into the mountains. KWIMBEI is spoken of vaguely as being a village many miles south east of NANGARU. The patrol visited a hamlet of the KARAMBA people, and from that point returned to MARINYAM.

It is interesting to note that YIMANWERI is less than a days journey from MARINYAM.

The villages of MALIPALI, GANGAMBA, and AMBONWARI which are mapped in the AMBANGUMBA area on Ambunti Sheet No. 0441 no longer exist. MALIPALI was the group name for SIPSISIPI hamlets, while GANGAMBA was the old name of the present village of BUN. Natives of the area say they know nothing of a village named AMBONWARI other than that situated in the KARAWARI Census Group.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE (3)

(9)

About half way between KUNDIMA and AGRUMARA on the lower Yuat, one passes the mouth of the KRINJAMBI Creek. It is navigable only by canoes. It passes through two lakes, and empties into the Sepik River a short distance below KRINJAMBI.

There are a large number of villages in the Yuat River area, which are not mapped on the Ambunti Sheet No. 0441. The spelling of village names has been revised in a list submitted from this office, and these revised spellings are adhered to on the accompanying map.

(8)

AGRICULTURAL NOTE.

Generally speaking, gardens are poor in the Guat River area. In villages off the main river and in main river villages above BRANDA, there is usually nothing more than yams, sago, bananas, and paw-paws. The natives don't seem to eat a great deal of bread fruit. In the areas mentioned above, there is no kau-kau, pumpkin, spinach lemons (of either variety), and very few onions. Nor are there any beans, tomatoes, or cucumbers. Pineapples are very scarce and very little taro is cultivated. However, there is a greater variety of root crops in main river villages below BRANDA.

Natives say the soils are fertile, but the majority of their crops are destroyed by floods at "high water". Fish and game are plentiful.

The principal agricultural implement is still the digging stick. Natives say they would welcome that "rara-avis" - an agricultural patrol.

Spice

Samples of two varieties of Guat oil were collected: "number one Guat" which is known as "TUMANGAR" and "number two Guat" which is known as "TUGOR". Natives use these two oils as a medicine to heal sores. "TUGOR" is used together with black paint to dye human hair.

It is said that if "TUMANGAR" were used for this purpose, baldness would result. Both oils cause temporary blindness if applied to the eyes.

Livestock throughout the area patrolled appeared healthy, but no where were there any great numbers of pigs or fowls.

Sago is the staple food, and is eaten with fish as often as with pig or other game.

It is interesting to note that both cassowaries and pigs feed on fish from the small creeks in the dry season.

POLICE REPORT.

7

Reg. No. 4101 Cpl. ANGUL is a policeman of above average intelligence who seems to have the idea that he is a sort of supernumary patrol officer. He repeatedly exceeded his duties and had to be checked constantly.

Reg. No. 3896 Cons. ALU is a very good constable

Reg. No. 6473 Cons. LO responds well to discipline and needs plenty of it. He is very much under the influence of Cpl. ANGUL.

Reg. No. 1967 Const. PARAN is a stupid, bullying policeman.

Reg. No. 4175 Const. BUNAUWA conducted himself in a satisfactory manner.

Reg. No. 3765 Const. NAMATIN is not bright, but has a very likable disposition, and works hard.

F. Anderson
F. Anderson. Cadet.

(6)

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

BR

All travel between main river villages is done by canoe. Upstream journeys are made very slow by the strong current at this time of the year. All villages off the main river are approached on foot. Roads were found to be very swampy, and bridges were weak and poorly constructed. Roads in and out of MANSUAT village were excellent, as were also the roads in the MARAMBA - CHANGRIWA area. The road approaching PUNDUKWA was very well maintained, but the bridging of the extensive swamps near the village was so weak that heavy cargo could not be carried in.

Roads in th KARAMBA - MARINYAM area are particularly rough. Generally speaking, considerable work had been done to improve roads in the Yuat River area, and the situation could be described as satisfactory.

REST HOUSES AND POLICE QUARTERS.

These were satisfactory, although quarters provided in villages more frequently visited by patrols were inferior to those found in the bush villages.

It was interesting to note that the police quarters were often superior to those provided for the patrolling officers.

It was necessary to erect police quarters and rest house of a temporary nature at KARAMBA

1

MGR

F

5

MISSIONS.

There are no missions situated in the area patrolled. However, Fr. Lauman of the KUNDUANUM S.V.D. Mission visits the area frequently. There are fourteen catechists distributed among the twenty-eight villages visited. Most of these native teachers were trained at KAIRIRU S.V.D. Mission.

At BRANDA village there is quite a good school attended by twenty-four pupils from that village, and thirty-six from BIWAT. In most villages where a catechist is resident, there is a church which is also used as a school. It is unfortunate that in the majority of these schools, the curriculum is very narrow indeed. There is an overall shortage of writing materials and other school equipment.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

The majority of claims in the Yuat River area had still to be investigated at the time the patrol was commenced. Although individual claims are not high there was a considerable amount of damage sustained. There were numerous deaths at the Japanese compound at BRANDA and extensive damage done by parties sent out to obtain labourers. The bush villages did not get off too lightly, nor did the upper Yuat villages which were readily accessible by canoe.

It is thought that investigations in the area patrolled are now finalised with the probable exception of a few absentees.

Previously investigated claims totalling two hundred and eighty seven pounds ten shillings were paid in the area patrolled.

14

7
TABLE OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TUL-TUL	MED. TUL-TUL
BRANDA	.....	MASI	WUBUNDUGWA
ANDIFUKWA	KVOIBUNLA	MAKABA	SAUWAN
DAOVONAN	EIYANG	FCNGAVI	SABWASSA
NADBARI	KARIKAI	KAMBARI	MANANJO
KAMBAMPUMA	MARUAN	AVANGUN	ANGUMA
MANSUMT	MUNOWA	VANDUMERI	ANGEI
ARANING	AMEISO	ASANGI	SARPI
YAMBIMBIT	WOMASA	MABARAN	PASA
KARINING	YAUGIPA	.....	MASEI
PUNDUKWA	AKARONG	.....	BARIOT
SIFISIPI	MOSAN	KIAKORT	ASINAVA
GIRING	ASOKERI	LIKAMANG	.....
MUNDALBA	TAKUREI	HANDUANG	NAPEI
ASANGAMUT	SIMIANGASA	ASITA	SAMARAP
MARINYAM	WORBAT	TUMAI	APAN
ABANGUMBA	KUMATA	SAMBINA	.....
BUN	GITABIA	WAPIKA	SOMBARI
BIWAT	FUNDUMARAN	TANGWAN	KARIMAVUT
AKURAN	WANDASA	JATEI	TAUN KWOIVA MORLODVA
KINAKATEN	VAI	KEINSING	
SAPALU	MANETA	KARAWI	SIMBRA
KASIMBI	ENDAM	YAMBUGEI	KUMAK
AKDUA	SABAK	MOGI	SANGILA
ARANGUMAN	AIRAU	YABONGA	MAREI
KUNDIMA	WOGABI	YAM	NANGON
ASRUMARA	SAUMBA	AGOREI	ANI PANGI TANGUNMERI
CHANGRIWA	MASAMA	JIWATA	
MARAMBA	SARING	TIMBUNTI	AMBUNDA

Five officials claim to have been "appointed" by police. Similar "appointments" were discovered in the KARAWARI Census Group. In both cases the police involved were natives of the area where the "appointments" were made. It is not desirable that police should be building up spheres of influence in this way.

Six officials describe themselves as having been appointed by other officials. This circumstance has resulted in the official of some villages excluded.

TABLE OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS

villages exercising a considerable degree of control over contingent populations. Where this was the case there were far more disputes over women than are normally brought forward.

Two of the medical tul-tuls were trained pre-war and are in need of refresher courses.

If the regulations under the Native Administration Ordinance had been enforced during the patrol, practically every official would have been either fined or gaoled. With the exception of one case, it was decided instead to carry out a programme of instruction.

.....

HEALTH, HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Health throughout the area patrolled was quite good although sanitation was poor and medical supplies were quite inadequate.

BIWAT Aid Post was found to be a clean and efficiently maintained establishment. However, there was not a great number of patients in attendance, and more sick were found in villages than one might have expected.

BIWAT Aid Post has no gardens, and nearby villages do not plant a variety of crops.

Medical tul-tuls do not seem equal to the task of persuading native populations to follow their suggestions where introduced concepts of hygiene and sanitation are concerned. It is essential that these officials receive a maximum of support in the village, but this, due to the staff position is rather hard of achievement.

.....

LINGUISTIC GROUPS.

The linguistic groups that one finds within the census groups patrolled are described hereunder. It is reported that variations between some of these groups are only slight. It was not practicable to make an analysis. Some of the villages listed below belong to groups that extend outside the area patrolled.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
NSANDA	SIPISIFT	WAKSUNT	SAPALO
BIWAT	KARIVING	ARAT-ENG	KACHIKAI
ANDIPIKWA	GHIRING	WADGARI	ARDA
DAGUOTWA	MUDANBA	KARIBIBWA	ARATKUNIN
KAMON	ABOGHAKIT		KITIDIPA
KIVAKOONK	ABWASHWA		AGHIDWA
KUPUKWA	ALA		
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
KARABA	KARIVAKAI	KARIBAKOT	KARAKAI
KANGARI			
(9)			
KHONGHAI			

Of the above, all groups are complete within the area patrolled except groups (5) and (7) and (8), which extend into other census groups, and, in the case of (5), into an area yet to be patrolled.

1

NATIVE SITUATION.

Native populations in the Yuat River area are enthusiastic about the collection and sale of mill timber. The substantial payments they receive have acted as an incentive which has done much to overcome the usual apathy, and which is reflected in the attitude they adopt towards other activities.

Some irregularities concerning the appointment of village officials were noted and received attention.

The general attitude of natives of the area to the Administration is quite good.

A mild form of "cargo cult" was discovered in the YUERIMA-MOIM-PINANG area, and the principals were persuaded to come to ANGORAM for a talk on the subject.

NATIVE LABOUR.

Of twenty-eight villages within the census groups patrolled, twelve are under-recruited, and sixteen villages are over-recruited.

In the area patrolled, there is a total of 1175 male natives in the 16 - 45 age group. A little more than a third of these were absent under indenture at the time the patrol was carried out.

.....

EDUCATION

Inadequately equipped mission schools staffed by insufficient catechists are still showing the way by a wide margin to the Department of Education in the area patrolled.

Of a total population of 4117 in the Yuat River area, three children are in attendance at Government schools while the child populations of about fourteen villages are receiving a primary education under the direction of Fr. Dauman of KUNDUANUN S.V.D. Mission.

.....

23

30-11-118

24th August 1950.

The District Officer,
Sejik District,
WYAK

PATROL REPORT - NO 19 - WYAK

The receipt of the report is acknowledged. Mr. Anderson's descriptions of the country traversed are very good and should be of assistance to anybody following in that area.

His anthropological notes have been forwarded to A.S.O.P.A. and Sydney University.

The police accompanying the patrol do not appear to be very efficient.

The area affected by the "mild form" of "Cargo Cult" should be carefully watched.

Mr. Anderson's action in taking them to Argoram was I think a good one. There they can see a little of what is necessary to obtain there much wanted supplies.

Items of interest to other Departments have been passed to those concerned. The extra copy of the census figures did not accompany the report. Please instruct Mr. Anderson to forward it.

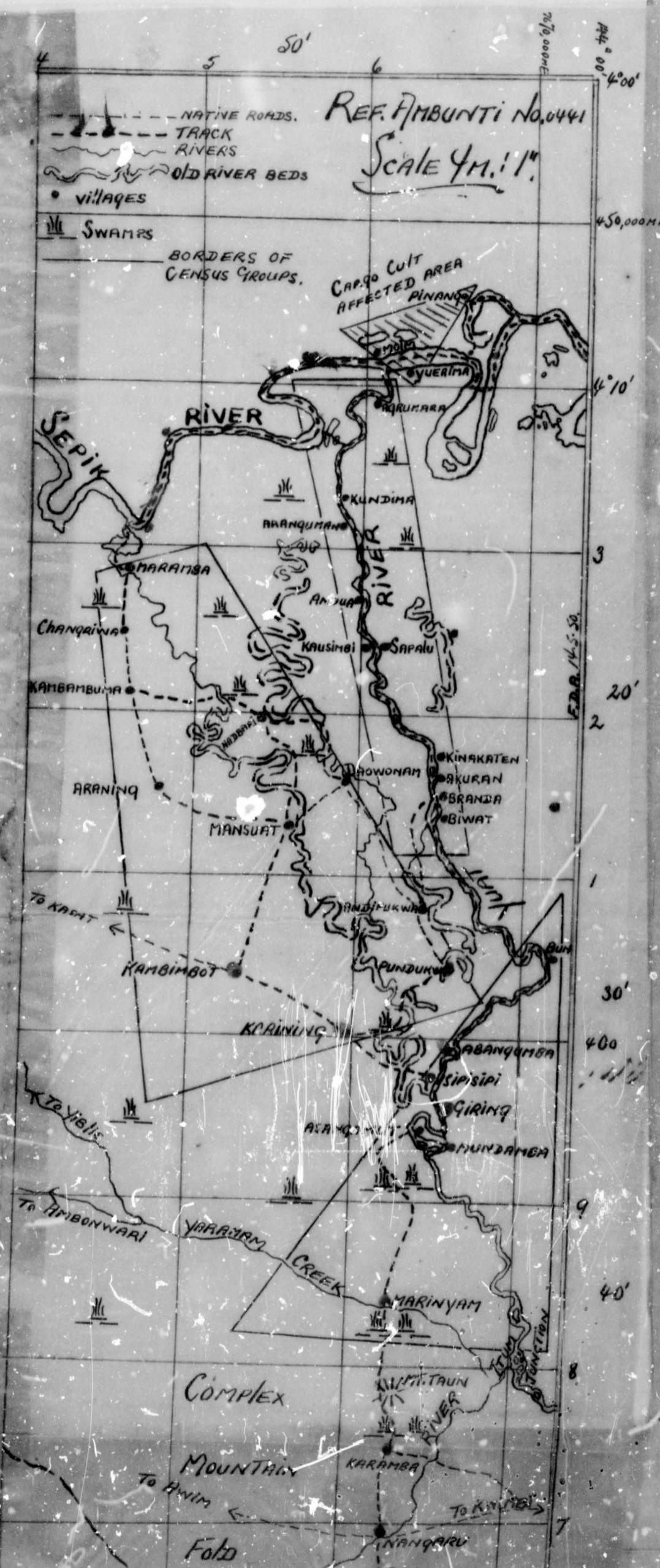
[Handwritten Signature]
J. P. Champion
DISTRICT OFFICER.

P/R

lat

GRATIO

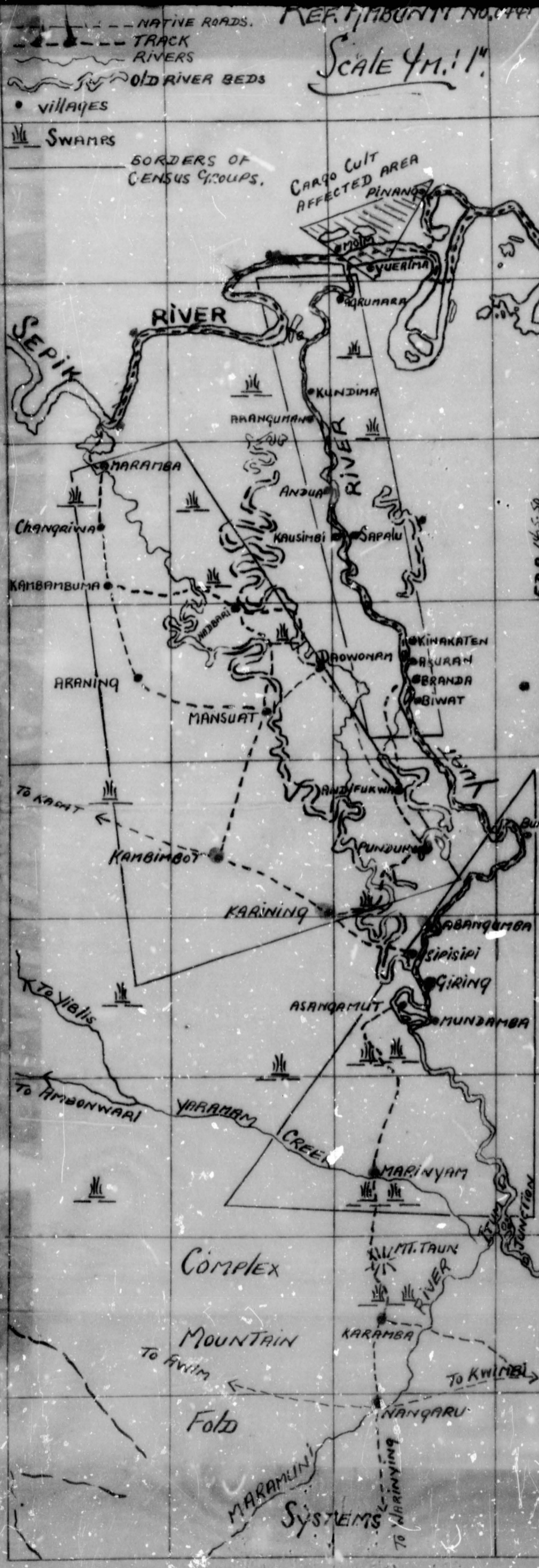
F M



la

GRAT

F I



Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 19 of 49/50

Patrol Conducted by F.D. ANDERSON C.P.O.

Area Patrolled "GRASS COUNTRY" CENSUS GROUP

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 5 N.G.P.A. 1 N.M.A.

Duration—From 19/5/1950 to 13/6/1950

Number of Days 75

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N.M.A.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 16/7/1947

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

Map Reference AMBUNT, SHEET 0441, BOGIA SHEET 2081

Objects of Patrol 1) REVISION OF CENSUS 2) PAYMENT AND INVESTIGATION OF WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 19

District Commissioner

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

opula

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

20/11
17

WKA. 30.

Sepik District,
Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM.



26th. June, 1950.

District Officer,
W E W A K.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM No. of 1949-50.

GRASS COUNTRY CENSUS GROUP.

Patrol conducted by : F.D. Anderson C.P.O.

Personnel: Reg. No. 4101 Cpl. ANGUL.
Reg. No. 3055 Const. ARAI.
Reg. No. 3896 Const. AJU
Reg. No. 4175 Const. BUNAUWA
Reg. No. 6477 Const. MOTI
Reg. No. 6496 Const. WOMANU.

N. M. A. TANGORI of Angoram
Native Hospital.

Duration of Patrol : 19. 5. 50 - 13. 6. 50.

Objects of Patrol: Revision of Census, Investigation
and Payment of War Damage Claims,
and General Administration.

Last Patrol: (D.D.S. & N.A.) 16. 7. 47. (part only of group).

Last Patrol (P.H.D.) 1. 4. 49. (part only of group).

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Native Labour
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Health, Hygiene & Sanitation.
Rest Houses & Police Quarters.
Census.

Linguistic Note.

APPENDICES.

Appendix "A" Anthropological Note. (Neumeyer River Area VANIMO)
Appendix "B" Native Mythology. (Neumeyer River Area - VANIMO).

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MIGRA	
In	
M	F

Females
in Child
Birth

16

INTRODUCTION.

Patrolling in the KARAWARI, YUAT, and GRASS COUNTRY areas puts one in mind of the Proclamation under the New Guinea Antiquities Ordinance of 1922-36, forbidding the acquisition of two wooden images of crocodiles, carved with bone and stone tools which were in the village of MASAMEI on the KARAWARI River at the time of the Proclamation.

On recent patrols, this officer has examined other fine specimens in both the KARAWARI and YUAT areas. The carving mentioned in the Proclamation is reported by the natives of MASAMEI as having rotted, and they say it has been disposed of.

At YIMANWERI near YIMAS on the KARAWARI River, a similar carving apparently of considerable age was pointed out. It was at first thought that this was the MASAMEI carving as it is common knowledge that such articles are circulated between villages of certain groups in much the same way as "TUMBWANS" in some areas. Local populations, however, assured the writer that such was not the case.

Another carving of this type is reported to be lying amongst the debris of the old village of AMBONWARI in the same area. Yet another was seen at KAMBAMPI near the Yuat River. This was slightly shorter than the others and had different markings which were worn almost smooth. It was being used as a step for a house.

These carvings are considered as so much trash by the younger generation who discard them as soon as the old men who "boss" them (the carvings) die.

At ARAINING and DIMIRI near the Yuat River are two, twice life size, carvings of men. They are no longer considered of any importance in village life, and in each instance are cared for by an aged male. The carving at ARAINING is the better of the two. Again there are a considerable number of very finely carved garamuts at the villages of NADBARI and CHANGRIWA between the YUAT and KARAWARI Rivers. These have been carved by stone implements and are said to be very old.

Native carving on the "grand" scale is no longer practised in the areas mentioned, and the carvings themselves are little more than a comfort to a few old men and a source of amusement to returned labourers who ridicule the idea of possessing such articles. It appears that not only the craft but also the few remaining specimens are in danger of disappearing altogether. It would be a great pity if some of these things could not be preserved or at least photographed for the Government Department concerned.

It is true that many native crafts still flourish in the AMBUNTI area, but this cannot be said for villages on the Lower Sepik and its tributaries.

The attached appendices are that section of the writer's anthropological and native mythology notes collected during a brief stay at VANIMO Patrol Post.

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PATROL DIARY (1)

15

19. 5. 50 Left Angoram per P.H.D. pinnace 0620 hours, arrived KAMBARAMBA 1140 hours. Arranged for purchase of native foods. Left KAMBARAMBA 1200 hours, arrived WOM 1420 hours. Discussed various problems with village officials and mapped patrol route.
20. 5. 50 P.H.D. pinnace left for Angoram 0745 hours. Revised census. Investigated War Damage claims. Made brief medical examination of population.
21. 5. 50 Left WOM 1810 hours, arrived RATEN 0930 hours. Revised census and investigated War Damage claims. Conducted brief medical examination.
22. 5. 50 Left RATEN 0800 hours, arrived LOL 0815 hours. Revised census and investigated War Damage claims. Left LOL 1000 hours, arrived PUNYATEN 1035 hours. Revised census and investigated War Damage claims. Left PUNYATEN 1205 hours, arrived PATAKA 1330 hours. Revised census and investigated War Damage claims. Paid Pension from Book 49. Made brief medical inspection.
23. 5. 50 Left PATAKA 0915 hours, arrived KAMBOT 1330 hours. Conducted census and investigated War Damage claims. Made medical examination of population.
24. 5. 50 Further investigation of War Damage claims. Left KAMBOT for SIMUNDO 1230 hours. Arrived KAMBOT 1630 hours, without having reached SIMUNDO.
25. 5. 50 Left KAMBOT 0730 hours, arrived YIP 0910 hours. Discussed various matters with Mr. F.C. Eickhorn.
26. 5. 50 Left YIP 0920 hours, arrived BOBTEN 1130 hours. Revised census and investigated War Damage claims. Conducted brief medical examination. Left BOBTEN 1550 hours, arrived KOROGOPA 1630 hours. Investigated War Damage claims.
27. 5. 50 Revised census and investigated further War Damage claims.
28. 5. 50 Left KOROGOPA 0705 hours, arrived GEKTEN 1030 hours. Revised census and investigated War Damage claims. Made brief medical examination. Left GEKTEN 1400 hours, arrived PUSHITEN 1535 hours. Revised census and investigated War Damage claims. Conducted brief medical inspection.
29. 5. 50 Left PUSHITEN 0800 hours, arrived BUTEN 1025 hours. Revised census and investigated War Damage claims. Revised census of MUNYATEN and investigated War Damage claims.
30. 5. 50 Left BUTEN 1000 hours, arrived YAMEN 1730 hours.
31. 5. 50 Revised census of YAMEN. Investigated War Damage claims. Conducted brief medical examination.
1. 6. 50 Left YAMEN 0730 hours, arrived MANU 0835 hours. Conducted census and issued a village book. Investigated War Damage claims. Conducted census of nearby village of BRUTEN and issued a village book. Investigated War Damage claims. Left MANU 1710 hours arrived YAMEN 1815 hours.

PATROL DIARY (2)

14

2. 6. 50 Conducted census of WORI and issued a village book. Investigated War Damage claims.
- 3.6.50 Left YAMEN 0915 hours, arrived SIMBIRI 1230 hours. Conducted census and issued a village book. Investigated War Damage claims. Made brief medical examination.
4. 6. 50 Left SIMBIRI 0845 hours, arrived KAMBUKU 1245 hours. Conducted census and issued a village book. Conducted brief medical inspection.
5. 6. 50 Investigated War Damage claims. Left KAMBUKU 0950 hours, arrived PAMBAN 1205 hours. Revised census and investigated War Damage claims. Made brief medical examination.
6. 6, 50 Left PAMBAN 0830 hours, arrived YAUL 1040 hours. Revised census. Paid War Damage claims. Investigated War Damage claims. Conducted brief medical inspection.
7. 6. 50 Left YAUL 0730 hours, arrived MARAWAT 0825 hours. Conducted census and issued a village book. Investigated War Damage claims. Carried out brief medical examination. Returned to YAUL, arrived 1540 hours.
8. 6. 50 Left YAUL 0830 hours, arrived DIMIRI 0935 hours. Revised census. Paid War Damage claims. Investigated War Damage claims. Made brief medical inspection.
9. 6. 50 Left DIMIRI 0745 hours, arrived BOBATEN 0930 hours. Revised census. Investigated War Damage claims. Made brief medical inspection.
- 10/6. 50 Left BOBATEN 1015 hours, arrived LANGAM 1130 hours. Conducted census and issued a new village book to replace one recently burnt. Paid War Damage claims. Investigated War Damage claims. Conducted brief medical inspection. Further investigations into reported disturbances.
11. 6. 50 Left LANGAN 1120 hours, arrived MONGOL 1230 hours. Revised census. Paid War Damage claims and investigated further claims. Made brief medical examination.
12. 6. 50 Left MONGOL 0805 hours, arrived KAIMBA 0900 hours. Revised census. Paid War Damage claims and investigated further claims.
13. 6. 50 Left KAIMBA 0745 hours, arrived Angoran 1645 hours.

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GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE.

(13)

The topography of the area patrolled is quite flat and unrelieved by any natural features worthy of note. The drainage pattern is indistinct. There are numerous small creeks and interconnected swamp waters the courses of which alter constantly as the waters rise or recede, and as swamp grasses move to block some passages and open up new ones.

The name "grass country" which is commonly applied to the area patrolled is something of a misnomer. It is true that there are grass swamps around KAMBALAMBA and WOM and in a very few inland villages, but the greater part of the "grass country" is sago swamp relieved by a few patches of rain forest - notably near YAMEN and as the ground rises in the direction of the YUAT River.

At high water strong currents are experienced in some of the creeks which drain the area. This is particularly noticeable as one travels from RATEN to the KERAM River. Natives say there are few areas of good soil. Except that it gives one the opportunity of viewing the remarkable "haus tambarans" at KAMBOT, travel in this census group is unpleasant and uninteresting.

NATIVE SITUATION.

The native attitude towards the Administration seems to be sympathetic enough. An ex-police constable living at PUSHITEN seems to have more influence over surrounding populations than is good for them or him. The Luluai of BIWAT continues to take an interest in matters that do not concern him.

Potential trouble makers in the area are SURAM and KUNDI of PATAKA, AU of WOM, and WUSMARI of MORIKI of BOBATEN.

It might also be said that ex-N.G.I.B. natives in the area do not impress. Seven villages were found to be organising some cargo for themselves. It was to be money and rifles. A number of those concerned were brought to Angoram for a talk on the subject. YALI's name was mentioned in this connection. It is interesting to note that some natives from MOIH (where one of the recent outbreaks occurred) came to the station to sympathise with the "grass men".

One cannot help but feel that several appreciable changes in the Angoram Police Detachment would improve the native situation generally. Angoram police have far too much influence on their own account with native populations of this area.

Natives BIAK, KAIMBO, BUNI, and KAIBI of GAIKEROBI who were recently in Angoram on their way to work near KAVIENG stated that they had been assaulted and given "work kalabus" for their efforts to stop cargo cult at GAIKEROBI and NONGUSOP. They said that was half the reason they were returning to work so soon. This incident occurred after Reg. No. 3225 Const. BIBI returned from the area with the intelligence that there was no disturbance. Vague rumours concerning Const. BIBI's conduct in the area have yet to be substantiated. The matter is being investigated.

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CENSUS

(17)

This is the first complete census of the "grass country" taken since the war, and it is only tentatively described as a census group. Although the entire area may be patrolled in a month, possible future staff shortages may make sub-division necessary - particularly in the case of the southern villages of the group, and in view of the unpredictable flood tides to which the area is subject.

An idea of the unreliability of the census figures attached hereto may be deduced from the following information.

PATAKA, BORATEN, PAMBAN, and DIMIRI had been visited twice since the war for census purposes.

WOM, RATEN, LOL, PURYATEN, KAMBOT, GEKREN, PUSHITEN, BUTEN,

MUNYATEN, YAMEN, YAUL, LANGAM, MONGOL, and KAIMBA had been visited once since the war for census purposes

BOBTEN, WORI, MANU, BRUTEN, SIMBIRI, KAMBUKU, and MARAWAT had not been visited since the war for census purposes.

It is pleasing to note that the population is almost everywhere increasing in this area.

From conversations this officer has had with other field staff, it is thought that a circular explaining requirements of the Village Population Register would be very much appreciated. Among questions raised are: How are temporary absentees (hospital patients etc.) to be accounted for? How are children accompanying their parents to work to be accounted for? What is the approved formula for arriving at the average size of a family? Would it not be better to dispense with this column and substitute a provision for the entry of net reproduction rates?

It has also been observed that the number of students shown on a completed Village Population Register are often only a small proportion of the children who are in fact attending the schools, because in some areas many children attend mission schools in the village.

The efficacy of the educational curriculum of a number of these schools is another question.

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11

WAR DAMAGE.

Although there have been two patrols to the "grass country" since the war, only one of these investigated war damage claims, the other being more in the nature of a "contact" patrol. War damage investigations up to the commencement of this patrol had been confined to the larger population centres where a great amount of work had to be done.

War damage investigations in the area patrolled are now finalised with the exception of some absentees. A list of absentees has been compiled, and all information likely to be of assistance when their claims are recorded has been collected.

Claims made by natives of WORI were high. Of the three hamlets containing these people, one was completely destroyed. About half the male population of WORI was killed. Some died at the Japanese compound at BARANDA on the YUAT River, some were executed in the village, and some at Angoram.

The matter of compensation for the destruction of the KORCGOPA "haus tambarans" is in the hands of Mr. Ormsby, A.D.O.

War Damage payments amounting to £211. 18. 0 were made during the patrol. Thirty-three death claims amounting to £628 and 348 war damage claims amounting to £1716. 15. 0 were investigated and recorded.

The apparent acute shortage of forms for recording War Damage and Death Claims is inhibiting the quick finalization of this work.

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LINGUISTIC GROUPS.

Hereunder is an approximation of the linguistic groups in the area patrolled. There was of course no time in which to make an analysis and the lists were not checked as often as could be desired. It is not known to what extent these groupings overflow into areas outside the borders of the census group.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|--------|---------|
| KAMBARAMBA | PUSHITEN | LANGAM | DIMIRI |
| WCM | BUTEN | MONGOL | YAUJ |
| RATEN | MUNYATEN | KAIMBA | MANU |
| LOJ | WORI | | BEUTEN |
| PUNYATEN | | | MARAWAT |
| PATAKA | | | |
| KAMBOT | | | |
| BOBTEN | | | |
| KOROGOPA | | | |
| GEKTEN | | | |
| YAKEN | | | |
| SIMBIRI | | | |
| KAMBUKU | | | |
| KAMBAN | | | |
| BOBATEN | | | |

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NATIVE LABOUR

Of the twenty-six villages visited in this census group, nineteen are under recruited and seven over recruited. Those villages described as "over-recruited" have, generally speaking, only a very few natives in excess of their quota absent under indenture.

The area as a whole is under-recruited by a good margin, and appears as if it might remain so. Work just does not seem to appeal to many populations in the group. The figures for WCM village are interesting in this connection.

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ROADS, BRIDGES, AND WATERWAYS.

(9)

There is nothing very specific that can be said under this heading in its application to the "grass country". The existence or non-existence of roads, bridges and waterways in the area patrolled depends almost entirely on the time and extent of the Sepik flood tide, and the regularity with which it rises and falls.

At the beginning of the three weeks period occupied by this patrol, extensive floods were reported by native officials and there was every indication that their statement was factual. Towards the end of the patrol however, many of the swamp-water creeks were practically dry, and the "roads" almost impassable. In three weeks there was slightly more than a six feet drop in the KAMBARAMBA - WOM creek.

Native populations in the area patrolled completed a remarkable amount of work in bridging swamps that were too dry for canoe travel - they were suitably rewarded.

The most difficult travelling is experienced in the BUTEN, WORU, YAMEN area. BUTEN natives said they could not put a road through to WORU. It takes about a day to reach YAMEN from BUTEN.

After leaving BUTEN, one travels over a "new road" to the BUET river. From this point, a very good road leads into YAMEN village. WORU is a full day from YAMEN, and is quite impossible to reach with cargo at certain times of the year.

It is thought that WORU could be much more easily approached from the YUAT River. In many grass country villages the natives make a special kind of canoe particularly adapted to carrying considerable loads over shallow swamp waters.

This area is one for which patrols should be carefully timed (as far as that is possible). Otherwise it is doubtful if all villages could be visited.

POLICE REPORT.

8

Reg. No. 4101 Cpl. ANGUL is an intelligent, efficient N.C.O. who needs continual strong handling. His behavior on this patrol was pleasing.

Reg. No. 3065 Const. ARAI often leaves one in doubt as to whether or not it would be worth while to teach him the error of his ways. Const. ARAI did not complete the patrol.

Reg. No. 3896 Const. ALU could not be faulted in his work, unless one takes exception to his occasional efforts to ingratiate himself by volunteering at times as a sort of semi-personal servant.

Reg. No. 4175 Const. BUNAUWA has shown himself to this officer as an innocuous individual and again gave reasonably satisfactory service.

Reg. No. 6477 Const. MOTI reads and writes well, works hard, and occasionally gives the impression that he thinks that discipline is something he left behind in his days as a recruit.

Reg. No. 6496 Const. WOMANU is still making a lot of mistakes but he has many good points. Unfortunately he is very impressionable. His conduct on this patrol was pleasing.

Police

F. Anderson

F. Anderson. Cadet.

TABLE OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS (1)

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RAT

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TUL-TUL	MED. TUL-TUL.
WOM	MONOGAI	PURI	KONDA & IMBARA
RATEN	WURU	BAIYERA	TUCIYA
LOL	SINDOPOI	YIBUNGO	LASIP
PUNYATEN	WUMERI	PARAGUA	WUMERA
PATAKA	- -	BEI	OMILA & LAMKA
KAMBOT	YAMI	N'YAWEP	M'BAU
BOBTEN	JETA	VARI	WEITERAP
KOROGOPA	SAMBEN	WANYA, MURUK, SUMERI.	KOMBOR
GEKTEN	KAU-U	HAMBAP	GANDI
PUSHITEN	PAMGUK	JIMUGUN	BAGARIK
BUTEN	WARANGONG	KWINGYAMOR	SEFITOK
MUNYATEN	MOROBU	RONGMUNG	KWOMUP
YAMEN	KANDANG	MEREPU, BUAT	SUMUNGAR, MARAMAT
MANU	KUA	) )	WATAUWA
BRUTEN	YERAMBA	GURUMA	- -
SIMBIRI	GAPO	- -	KONYIM
KAMBUKU	BIAP	NAMDUMUN	WONGIA, AU-UM (I/L Madang)
PAMBAN	SEN	MAT	TAGAT (I/L Manus); SOMBA (Ang. Hosp.)
YAU	NAMEI	SAMBURI	WATAMARI
DIMIRI	MANDAMA	KAMBASIMA	WANARI
BOBATEN	JITO	MORIKA	SA
LANGAM	KWOSINDU	MATO	YARA
WONGOL	YIMBREI	A&A	KALON
KAIMBA	YANGUMA	SIMBOL	MCNIA

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Natives of WOM say they have very little arable ground. All efforts to cultivate crops in the vicinity of the village have failed. Natives say that even at the peak of the dry season there is nothing that will grow. They customarily purchase sago from nearby villages. A small patch of the high ground that is situated near YAMEN is owned by WOM natives who grow yams and bananas there. Fishing is good near WOM, although, as soon as the flood waters start to recede, the big catches are made at KAMBARAMBA village, closer to the Sepik. There are pigs and a considerable number of ducks at WOM village; wild ducks are particularly numerous in the area.

Natives of RATEN, like the people of WOM, have very little good ground. However, there are some good stands of wild sago near the village and the RATENS have a small area of ground where they plant bananas and yams. Natives say they catch more fish at low water than at any other time, but then usually only the "grili" fish which is quite small. RATENS say they have no ground for hunting and they do not appear to have much livestock.

grill

LOL, PUNYATEN, AND PATAKA all have very small bush areas. Throughout the area in which these three villages are situated, there are extensive stands of wild sago, and ducks - domestic and wild - are common. All the swamp waters in this census group, like those of the YUAT Inland area, yield fish all the year round.

Gardens at KAMBOT and BOBTEN were quite poor - KOROGOPA too - so soon after the high water. These villages have fair numbers of live stock however, and sago is plentiful. At KOROGOPA a variety of root crops is sown in the dry season but this is reported to be not the case in surrounding villages, where, wet or dry, there is little else but yams.

From KOROGOPA to YAMEN via BUTEN similar conditions were found to obtain - sago, yams, and fish with fair numbers of livestock in the villages. The seeds have been distributed in many parts of the area patrolled and the villages have never been visited by an agricultural patrol. Conditions in villages along the patrol route from YAMEN to PAMBAN are again very much the same, although cocconut palms are more numerous here.

Natives in the PAMBAN area are adept at trapping game and the small "grili" fish that abound in the swamp waters. EELS are caught at high water only. There are a few paw-paw trees and banana palms in a number of villages in the census group, but the soil in some areas is not even good enough to yield yams. Most crops are ruined at "high water".

In peroration it might be said that sago, fish, and yams are the staples in these swamplands, that the diet is not as varied as one would wish, and that livestock are much more numerous than in the KARAWARI and YUAT River areas.

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MISSIONS.

(5)

A little more than three quarters of the villages in the area patrolled have catechists trained variously at KAMBOT, BOIKEN, SEK, and KAIRIRU S.V.D. Missions. In about half of these villages there is a church which is also used as a school. A number of the above-mentioned catechists are no longer actively engaged in their work. One of these, SURAM of PATAKA, gave assistance to one KUNDE in gaining the support of a number of villages in what could be described as a mild outbreak of cargo cult.

The only Mission station in the area is the S.V.D. Mission at KAMBOT where the principal mission school of the area is situated. This school is apparently not very well attended.

Village schools have a very narrow curriculum, and there seems to be an overall shortage of writing materials and school equipment. It would appear that religion plays a not inconsiderable part in native disturbances in cases where "cargo" is hoped for. During a recent disturbance in the GAIKEROBI - NONGUSOP area, meetings convened to discuss the matter of "cargo" are reported to have been held in the village church.

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HEALTH, HYGIENE, AND SANITATION.

Native health throughout the area patrolled is good. It soon became obvious however, that sick had been removed to BIWAT Aid Post and to ANGORAM Native Hospital, who, but for the patrol, would have remained in the village. These cases did not constitute a considerable fraction of the total population of the census group. Only four seriously sick were found in the area, one of whom was an epileptic.

The sanitary disposal of human waste presents a problem owing to the extent of swamps at "high water", and in some areas at any time.

Livestock in the area were healthy and quite numerous.

Medical Tul-Tuls throughout the area appeared to be more or less disinterested, but the native medical orderly stationed at LOL is doing quite a good job. Medical supplies in the census group are quite inadequate.

It is interesting to note that the area patrolled, in spite of circumstances which make the maintenance of satisfactory standards of hygiene and sanitation almost impossible, and in spite of the poor diet of its population and the diffident attitude of native officials, it is far healthier than either the KARAWARI or YUAT census groups.

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Birth is a hazardous business at Ningera, infants being born into the world on the beach, in the bush, or in a latrine set aside for the purpose. With the march of civilisation the umbilical cord is now severed by a rusty razor blade. This replaces the primitive custom of using a piece of sharpened "mambu". The naming of the child is the responsibility of its paternal grandfather. If he is deceased the mother usually names the child. Children go through a definite period of schooling. Male children are schooled by the male parent and female children are schooled by the female parent. When they reach the age of puberty, a small property distribution is made, the children being given an acre of ground to cultivate together with a few carrying nets, knives, spears, and perhaps some livestock and money to look after.

Marriage is usually arranged by the parents. Brides are obtained either by "sister exchange" or by the payment of "bride price". A young meri of average visible qualities brings the respectable figure of five pounds. Price shortens with the age of the female and the number of children she has carried.

The first born (in the event of a "migration marriage") is sent back to the mother's village. House building is considered a communal obligation. "Ring money" is unknown in the area.

Deceased natives are buried in the ground - some years ago it was the custom to hang them up in trees. The corpse is interred in a pungal box with a lap-lap and a blanket. If the deceased has no close relations his wealth is buried with him. If he has no children half his wealth is interred.

In the matter of inheritance, children of the deceased receive preference over all other relations. Of the children the males take precedence.

As a rule, natives in this area eat only two meals a day. In the average village dwelling the male sleeps just inside the door while the female sleeps further inside; beds are built of limbon and are raised about three feet off the floor.

Penalties for misconduct are not severe. A council may impose a fine for theft, but the fine is seldom in excess of the value of the goods stolen. In the case of adultery it is usual for the male only to be questioned. If the offence is proved it is paid for at about a shilling a time.

Pig nets are no longer used in the Ningera area, nor are pig traps. However, Mumut traps of the food and heavy log type are common. Spears and hunting dogs are used in pursuing pigs and moorooks, while karpuls are usually traced by their distinctive odour. The vegetation of the area does not lead itself to firing for fauna.

The habits of the Imbios are almost identical with those of the Ningeras - they are the same tribal group.

Samaru children are born either in the bush or underneath village dwellings. The mother is attended by close female relatives who sever the umbilical cord with a sharp piece of pungal, first fastening it with a strand from the leaf of the sago palm.

The child is named rather automatically. If the father is alive the infant takes the name of its grandfather; if the father dies during the mother's pregnancy the child takes the name of its father. Food plants and crops are planted for the child by its father and kantris when he is about five years of age. When he reaches maturity, so have his gardens. The father makes small property distributions to his children, usually when they reach the age of puberty.

Marriage here is by "sister exchange" and is replaced by "bride price" only where absolutely necessary. As at Ningera the price diminishes with the age and former marital status of the female. A widow with children may be purchased for as little as five shillings. Marriages are usually arranged by the parents and kantris.

The division of labour is reasonably well defined; males engage in hunting, house-building, clearing fig bush for gardens, assisting females in planting gardens, and work with the females on the roads. The males cut the sago palms and scrape out the sago, while the females wash it. If a man goes hunting with a spear only, he goes alone; if he takes dogs also, a female goes with him. If a man goes visiting, the female carries his cargo.

Females clean houses, cut grass, fetch water, cut and carry fire wood, fetch leaves for preparing sago, shape limbom water containers, make clay saucepans and form plates from limbom bark. Females fetch mahrotta and the males sew it up for roofing. Males and females together care for livestock. Fish lines are made from fibres of the sago palm by both males and females who both fish. The females feed the children about three times a day and prepare food for the family. Unlike the Ningeras the Samararus eat three times a day. Their staples are sago and coconuts, pigs and the leaves of certain shrubs and trees. Food is cooked inside the house.

The circumstances surrounding death and burial are pretty much the same as those obtaining in the Wewak Sub-District. If a man dies in the afternoon his wife sits beside him all night and the villagers put on their usual performance. The howling goes on all night and sometimes professional mourners are called in who, for a small fee, act as "cheer leaders" giving out with unearthly screams and howls whenever the mourning threatens to subside a little. The deceased is buried late the following day. The corpse is carried to the burial place by males with the females following. A hole is dug in the ground and lined with pungal. The corpse is lowered into the grave and more pungal is placed on top; on top again some sago leaves are laid, then the soil is replaced. These people formerly hung up their dead in trees, and later buried the large bones. The smaller ones were reduced to powder and fed to hunting dogs to give them strength in hunting.

In the Samararu area, game is speared and trapped. Fig traps and mumut traps are common. The type of pig trap in use here is a small fenced garden specially prepared to attract foragers. The usual disputes that come before the village elders involve either theft or adultery and are settled in much the same way as they are at Ningera.

The communal men's house was much the same as those elsewhere in the area. It was constructed of limbom flooring, kwila posts and tree bark walls. Inside there were a number of beds with fires built between them. The interior was cluttered up with spears and lengths of mambu. The latter were rather musical wind instruments. They have a triangular slot close to the blowing end and are about six feet in length. A small amount of water is poured into this before blowing. Also in the house were several poultices of mambu and pig's blood said to assist hunters in their efforts to secure game. The "mambu" is used in these poultices is the same as that used in making the wind instruments described above. The legend that provides the basis for the one and only sing-sing performed by the Samararus is a tale of how this particular type of "mambu" came to flourish on Iwas ground.

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M. SOPA
Sud. W.
Edwin

APPENDIX "B" - NATIVE MYTHOLOGY.

2

The same legend is common to all villages in the area, and it is believed that Mori, Rawoand Poko have the same story. Although it is not exactly that they have the same story, but more that they overlap and that each village adds a little.

The value of recording these legends is that they are a fair indication of past migrations and give an insight into native thoughts processes. It is usually only the older generation who are able to relate these tales and they are in danger of vanishing into obscurity.

The Ningeras say that on Iwas ground there was once a man named Sorp who was a "big man" in the village. His wife who was pregnant at the time the story commences, was named Wau. Sorp was murdered by his brother, and immediately after his death disappeared altogether into the skies.

Not long after this event Wau was seated on the verandah of her house making a "pilum" (carrying net) when a tall kwila crashed down through the mahroita and broke her leg. Of this injury, she died. It was noticed that this post (for such it was) was "marked" and "pilassed" in the fashion common at the time. Wau was buried in a shallow grave underneath her house and the kwila was placed close by.

At the time of her death, Wau was close to the termination of her pregnancy. It so chanced that after the death the right side only of the female decomposed, and the child was eventually born. It fed from Wau's left breast, and when it was a little stronger fought its way to the ground's surface. (Such impossible circumstances are common in native legends as far east as Murik Lakes - and probably elsewhere too)

The infant would leave its mother's grave when the children of its father's murderer were playing nearby, and from a place in hiding would pelt them with dirt from his mother's grave. The children told their parents who were, at first, disinclined to attach any importance to their complaints. However, the murderer was apprehensive and one day kept watch by Wau's grave and caught the infant Sorp, (he had assumed his father's name) as it was returning to hiding in the grave. There was much struggling and crying on the part of the child, and for this period it was bound and locked in a house. Later it was released and given food. The child's first attempt at eating was unsuccessful and resulted in spewing. (Quite an item is made in the story of this first attempt. Natives in the area consider first experiences of practically any sort as unpleasant - particularly sexual experiences. Unable as they are to span time in the European manner, much prominence is given to these first occasions and the circumstances obtaining at the time are usually faithfully described). However, the child eventually ate well and grew into a youth of considerable strength.

His attempts to mix with other children were not marked by any particular success. One day the youth was taken with the idea of erecting a ladder of limbon. He leaned the ground structure for it against the side of his deceased mother's house. He added a little to it each day and it became a source of wonderment to the people of the village. Eventually the top of it was lost in the low lying clouds over the ranges. The following night the youth Sorp climbed the ladder and disappeared. When he had passed through the clouds he was surprised to find himself standing at the mouth of a big road, and there to meet his deceased father.

The Samararus have the same legend as that recorded at Ningera, although it differs in some minor respects and tells of Sorp's experiences in the clouds, and his return to earth. At Samararu one hears that the whole body of Wau decomposed and that the infant fed from the decomposing corpse. Again it is said that Sorp did not throw dirt at the other children, but struck them with his mother's thigh bone. The explanation given for the falling down of the Kwila was that when Sorp (the elder) was having a house tambaran built in his village in the clouds, a post slipped through a break in the "ground" - falling to earth, and fatally injuring Wau.

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APPENDIX "B" - NATIVE MYTHOLOGY (2)

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The Samararus have a long story about the youth's marriage in the clouds. They have in common with the Ningeras, however, the statement that Sorp gave his son seeds and cuttings of certain food plants, with which he returned to earth and successfully planted. The Ningeras say that their three varieties of bananas ar a result of these plantings.

The Samararus speak also of Sorp building a house for his son and a wife in the clouds, but at the same time urging them to hasten back to earth as the rope binding the limbom ladder (rope made of wild kunda)-the variety with a very large leaf- might be no longer strong. It is said that it took the couple a night and two days to reach the ground. The people of the clouds had them fastened by a rope to secure their safety during the descent.

Then the Samararus have an involved tale concerning a sing-sing that was held at the youth's earthly village. One of the most interesting parts of the whole tale is the description of the way in which Sorp and his wife of the clouds built a house tambaran unassisted by the other villagers. It was in and near this house tambaran that the sing-sing mentioned above was held. To this sing-sing Sorp and his wife invited their friends of the clouds together with the earthlings of Wau's village who were to no small degree perturbed (according to Samararus) by the sight of food being consumed by invisible guests.

In the Ningeras area version of the tale, the youth Sorp enters the house tambaran of the village in the clouds and kills all of those sleeping there with the leaves of a plant, which, held close to the nose has effects similar to those of a lethal dose of chloroform. This was in revenge for their carelessness in permitting the post to fall during the building of the house, which kwila caused the death of his female parent.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

19

P.R. Nos. 19 and 20.

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

21st August, 1950.

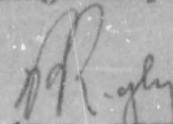


The Director,
District Services & Native Affairs,
PORT MORESEY.

P.R. Nos. 19 and 20 of 1950.

Herewith are Patrol Reports Nos. 19 and 20, carried out by Mr. C.P.O. Anderson and Mr. C.P.O. Cahill in the Angoram Sub-District.

The Reports call for no special comment, they being routine patrols dealing mainly with War Damage Compensation.


(J.R. RIGBY)
Acting District Officer.

Encls.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

30.11.119



WKA 30/3
Sub-district Office,
ANGORAM.
7th November, 1950.

27

District Officer,
WEWAK.

25

Patrol Report No. 19 of 1949/50.

Your minute to DS 30-11-119 of 9th October, 1950 refers.

The training of Mr. Anderson was commenced in August when he spent some days on patrol with the writer. In addition a lot of advice and instructions have been given with very satisfactory results.

I agree with the desirability of preserving the native carvings referred to but the question of purchasing them for the Administration is one which should only be gone into by a most experienced officer. I personally made inquiries about the crocodiles mentioned but at the time (two years ago) the matter was not at all favourably received. It should not be lost sight of and further inquiries will be made. You will recall the fact that it was necessary for the Administrator to issue a special Proclamation protecting them from overseas collectors.

The matters mentioned under "Native situations" and "Missions" have all been investigated by Mr. Lueck or myself and the position at present seems quite satisfactory.

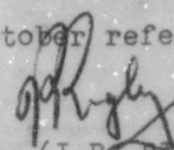

R. D. BENNETT
Assistant District Officer

P/R 19
15th November, 1950.

MINUTE TO:

DEPT. DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS, P. MORESBY.

Your memo 30-11-119 of 9th October refers.


(J. R. RIGBY)
Acting District Officer.

P/A

25

30-11-119

9th October, 1950.

District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAE.

PATROL REPORT - No. 19 1949/50 KERAM
AND YUAT RIVERS

The report has been received. I have noted the Assistant District Officer's comments and would be pleased to receive advice as to when the proposed training is to be undertaken.

I think that some attempt should be made to obtain some of the old carvings, which are in a good state of preservation, for the Administration. It would be a great pity if all these things were lost.

Under the heading "Native Situation" and "Missions" it would appear that all is not well in the area and an experienced officer should proceed there and investigate. Your comments would be appreciated.

Matters of interest to other Departments have been passed to those concerned.

↓

(I. P. Champion)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

PA

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GRAT



22.6.50.

"GRASS COUNTRY" CENSUS GROUP

- VILLAGES
- CREEKS
- - - ROADS

REF. AMBUNTI SHEET No. 0441 SCALE 411 : 1"
 " Bogia " No. 2081 " " "



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MNGORAM (SEPIKI) Report No. 20 of 49/50

Patrol Conducted by S CAHILL

Area Patrolled UPPER KERAM & MIDDLE RAMU

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 5 police & N.H.O's

Duration—From 27/3/50 to 7/5/50

Number of Days 42

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

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

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

Map Reference BOGIA ARMY SERIES 4 IN. 1 INCH

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

popula

Territory of Papua - New Guinea.

(9)

Sepik District,
Angoram Sub. District,
Ambunti Patrol Post.

24th. May. 1950.

Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

PATROL REPORT No. of 1949- 1950.

Report of a patrol to the Upper Keram and Middle Ramu Rivers.

PREAMBLE.

Officer conducting patrol ; J. Cahill.
Area patrolled; Upper Keram and tributaries.
Middle Ramu
Villages between Upper Keram and
Ramu Rivers.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was undertaken to complete the area between the Keram and Ramu which was not visited on the Pora-Pora patrol. As well as this area, the Keram and Middle Ramu villages were visited as well as the populations on the tributaries of the Keram. Altogether too much was attempted for the carrying out of a really effective patrol, but in view of the necessity of completing war damage investigation, and the continual staff shortages here in the past, this was necessary.

DIARY.

- 27-3-50 Ex Angoram to Kambot. 10 hrs. Camped.
- 28-3-50 Ex Kambot to Yar. 8½ hrs. camped.
- 29-3-50 Ex Yar to Mogum. 10 hrs. Camped.
- 30-3-50 Ex Mogum. Returned to Mogum after breakdown, 4.30 P.M.
- 31-3-50 Census and investigation at Mogum. Boat downstream 1 P.M.
- 1-4-50 Ex Mogum to Bumbara. 8 hrs. Camped.
- 2-4-50 Census, etc. at Bumbara. Ex Bumbara to Nagrubu. 3 hrs.
- 3-4-50 Census, etc. for Nagrubu. Camped.
- 3-4-50 Ex Nagrubu to Brungo. ½ hr. Census, etc. here.
- 4-4-50 Ex Brungo to Naresa. 5 hrs. Camped.
- 4-4-50 Census, etc. for Naresa. Ex Naresa to Gwasingi. 1½ hrs.
- 5-4-50 Census, etc at Gwasingi. Camped.
- 5-4-50 Ex Gwasingi to Annanberg. 6½ hrs.
- 6-4-50 Met Fr. Cahill. Camped.
- 6-4-50 } At Annanberg for Easter weekend.
- 7-4-50 }
- 8-4-50 }
- 9-4-50 }
- 10-4-50 Ex Annanberg to Sirinimbu. 6½ hrs. Camped.
- 11-4-50 Inspected airstrip behind Sirinimbu.
- 11-4-50 Census, etc. for Rororipi and Aingankaimbu. Camped at Sirinimbu.
- 12-4-50 Ex Sirinimbu to Annanberg. 3½ hrs. Census etc for Buro and Kragrabu. Camped at Annanberg.
- 13-4-50 Census etc for Jimbu and Sabu. W.D. Investigation for Wobu natives. Camped at Nodabu.
- 14-4-50 Census for Nodabu, Goribu, Vinvitabu and Watabu. Camped at Watabu.
- 15-4-50 Ex Watabu to Grencebu. 1½ hrs. Census for Grencebu. Camped.
- 16-4-50 Ex Grencebu to Vitabu for census. 1 hr.
- 16-4-50 Ex Nitaou to Chungrebu " " 1 hr. Camped.
- 17-4-50 Ex Chungrebu to Annanberg- 6 hrs.- to investigate native complaints against Cpl. Masiki. Camped Annanberg.
- 18-4-50 Complaints heard at Annanberg. Ex Annanberg to Watabu 1½ hrs. to re-write census. Ex Watabu to Chungrebu 2½ hrs. Camped Chungrebu.
- 19-4-50 Ex Chungrebu to Parkingubu. 2 hrs. Census for Parkingubu and Mungeibu. Camped at Parkingubu.

ROADS (Contd.)

The road linking the Keram to the Ramu, was at the time of travel, neither a walking track nor a canoe barad. At the times the canoe could be rowed; at other times cargo had to be taken out and the canoe lifted over muddy banks. Nearer the Ramu R., walking was possible.

The track from Annanberg to Chungrebu is not a proposition in high water. Even in low water there are many swampy sago patches.

The walk from the Ramu R. through to Ramfu was through water all the way. Usually about knee-high, at times it rose to the waist.

The tracks behind Nagrubi and that from Sori to the Nuk River, could, with a bit of effort, be really good, as the ground is firm and well drained.

Track building behind Mogum would be more difficult because of the general swampy terrain.

VILLAGES.

Not one decently constructed and laid-out village was seen. The best of a poor lot was remote Tamon, a new place, formed by the union of Tamod, Tangran and old Tamon, now situated on the west branch of the Nuk River.

The present high water and the muddy ground are no helps in making the villages look any way decent. In the Upper Keram, flood waters are pouring through the villages and endangering the houses. The spectacle of one house anchored with vines had its amusing side. The natives blame this flood on the fact of the Ramu breaking through at the bend above Annanberg. I passed this point on way to Sirinimbu and saw the truth of their fears. Quite a considerable quantity of water is certainly spilling from the Ramu into the Keram. But as long as the ~~the~~ three or four miles of forest belt between the two rivers is left intact, I think that there is no fear of a breakthrough. At present only the floodwaters are spilling over, but nevertheless these waters are working a channel for themselves, and the less firmly rooted trees, like limbon, are being up-rooted.

Most of this water however, finds its way back to the Ramu again. It in turn spills over the banks of the Keram above Nagrubi, mainly in the Naresa area, and finds its way to the Ramu flowing in the various streams shown on the map between Harbaringa and Parkingibu.

Villages as shown on the Bogia Sheet are most misleading. Some are duplications with different names, many are deserted, some have united with others and some shown on the map are only groups of bush huts used only at hunting or sago making times.

The Ramu villages on the west bank were visited and censused. At present these natives are bewildered. They do not know whether they are under Bogia or Angoram jurisdiction. No doubt the boundary is ridiculous. At this late stage it ought to have been put on a rational basis, or be observed.

Two villages near the Sirinimbu air strip were censused. One village, Aingsakambu was visited.

Two "new" villages were visited between the Upper Keram and Ramu. These were Parkingibu and Mungeibu. I suspect that more such small villages exist south of these.

Some Breve natives visited the patrol at Chungrebu. These are very primitive and time could not be spared to visit their villages.

AIRFIELDS.

The Annanberg airstrip no longer exists as an airstrip. The Ramu has destroyed part of it, and pit-pit covers the remainder. However, the local natives, and the Father at Annanberg are interested in constructing a new strip, and a piece of ground behind Euro village was inspected. It will take but little work to ready this strip of ground.

The Atemole strip was still under water in April. Sirinimbu strip is about 600-700 yds. long. It is about one mile in from the river and runs at right angles to it.

Built of black, soft soil, it is overgrown with jumul and has a few pig wallows in it. The natives were exhorted to rectify the pig ravages at least. The approaches are good and the strip capable of extension, with very little trouble.

Nearby is a ridge of gravel, which may at a later date be made into a strip, or from which covering material could be carried to top-dress the present one.

MISSIONS.

The Catholic Mission, under the care of the S.V.D. Father, is the only one operating in the area. The Keram natives, as far as Mogum are under the charge of the Rambot Mission station, while the Ramu natives and an un-defined area in the Upper Keram come under the benevolent guidance of Fr. John Cahill, of Annanberg.

Though the Annanberg Mission has few adult Catholics (70 odd) the local pastor has the affection and support of practically every native in his area. His flock is compact (800 in the immediate vicinity of Annanberg-- the Keram section has as yet had little mission contact and influence), and the local born natives co-operate fully in his various programs and readily bring food for sale in large quantities.

So isolated is Annanberg that these natives treat the local Father as their guide and adviser, bring their troubles to him and generally abide by his judgments. Nearly all, whether baptised or not, come to services, especially on days of special celebration. Practically all natives bring their infants to be baptised.

EDUCATION.

Is carried out exclusively by the Mission. Fr. Cahill has a full time job with his 120 pupils, divided into three classes. A new class room was completed at the time of my visit.

The Father asked me to accompany him on the daily visits to the class rooms, and it is evident that his work and that of his assistants is meeting with real success.

As many girls as boys are in attendance. Some impromptu singing on the occasion of my visit was delightful and even the youngest are learning the elements of writing.

The closeness of the villages and the Father's happy relations with the natives are factors favouring good regular attendance.

There is real work being done here for the education of the native children.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Except for the foot-hill dwellers behind Sirinimbu, the whole population visited are sago eaters.

The staple for the foot-hill dwellers is the sweet potato, the large red oily type, which seems to be especially nourishing. As well as this kau-kau, the usual sago, corn, yams and bananas grow in abundance in the hills.

The swamp and river dwellers, of the Keram and Ramu, make long journeys to the pygmy peoples of the hills to obtain native tobacco. Yams are a favoured medium of exchange (even to purchase pigs), on account of their good storage qualities.

Pigs are plentiful everywhere, most being wild pigs, caught when very young and reared with almost as great care as that given to a child. The pig yards are generally a mile or two from the village maybe on an island or at an old deserted village site and at census time the head men invariably seek permission for an aged couple to be excused from attending on the plea they are tending the pigs. These people expend a lot of time and food in looking after their pigs.

Fowls are not plentiful but good strains are being introduced through Mr. F.C. Eichhorn's station at Yip.

No European foods are grown and during the high water native foods are hard, and sometimes impossible, to come by. To garnish their stews, the natives use tulip leaves, sayu, sometimes a kind of water cress or kangu.

Lemons are to be found in most of the Keram villages and grow wild around Annanberg.

CENSUS.

Figures for the Upper Keram are not complete. This is true too to a lesser extent for other areas. Where the total count is approx. 2900, I would not be surprised if the area visited contained 3500 people. This was an initial census for most of the area. Only by later census checks, and more frequent visits to the area, will a full census roll be possible. Flood waters in the Upper Keram was one factor that helped to prevent a full census check.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Such a large area was visited and as quickly as possible, that it is difficult to make a thorough summing-up of the native situation.

A few things stand out clearly

Firstly, the bewilderment of the Ramu natives, and their uncertainty as to where to look for authority. The cause of this is the unpracticable and un-natural boundary between Madang and Sepik Districts. In the Middle Ramu, this is especially perplexing, and more so than in the Lower Ramu, where the District boundaries conform with the etymological divisions, except for a little coastal migration.

When one patrols here, villages but a few hundred yards away are by-passed simply because they are on the opposite side of the bank of the Ramu. These villages have everything in common with the villages visited, most of their population is met one way or another, and it is utterly ridiculous that one bank of the river be administered from Angoram and the other from Bogia. At the time of patrol, no arrangement whatsoever had been made to treat the middle Ramu villages as a unit.

I think there is a very practical solution to this isolated corner where three districts meet.

This suggestion is that Sirinimbu be instituted as a temporary patrol post to be manned for 3-4 months each year.

In this length of time, the Ramu as far as Maskiki could be visited, the Keram as far as Mogum and the villages behind Mogum, and an effort could be made to penetrate and control the pigmy people who inhabit the Schrader Range foothills.

The Middle Ramu area is under-developed and lacks administrative control, while at Sirinimbu we have an airstrip, plenty of accommodation, and storage facilities, it is central as a patrol post, with the accent on patrolling.

In any re-consideration of the boundary line between the two districts, I think the institution of such a post should be considered as well.

During the war years, Annanberg and the surrounding area was an important Angau est. the natives being in plenty of contact with Europeans, and the Administration was a real factor with them. Now these natives are hardly able to visit Angoram or Bogia, the nearest Administration stations.

The result is that these people have slipped into a kind of vacuum, and the strongest outside influence immediately affecting these people has become, not the Administration, but local residents.

In the absence of frequent Govt. patrols, or a accessible Govt. station, the natives of the Middle Ramu villages treat Fr. Cahill as the arbiter of disputes and accept his counsils, more so than any other missionary. This difficult and sometimes unpleasant duty has perforce to be performed by him, for often native disputes cannot be left in the air, and the natives are happy to abide by his suggestions.

An understanding of the Keram River Natives would be incomplete without a knowledge of the unique position occupied by Mr. F.C. Eichhorn in this area. In him the natives have a firm friend and helper and adviser, and he commands a remarkable loyalty in return.

An absence of serious crime and petty litigation in the areas visited, can, I think be partly attributed to the wise influence of these two men, who are a great ~~invaluable~~ help to the Administration in these remote parts.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. (Contd.)

Another point to be noted in the native situation is that, while the Keram and more so the Ramu natives are as amenable and as easy-going as are to be found, the only occasions of trouble arose from foreign natives settled amongst them, or from police.

In the Ramu where women are supposed to predominate over men, there are quite a few coastal natives.

One especially, an ex-N.G.F.B. from Aitape way, whom I think served in the Annanberg area during the war, is in particular disrepute. If he had his way he would put the price of recruited labour up by £10 per head, would prevent children from attending the school at Annanberg, has prevented one from being opened in his place and is in disfavour with the natives over the acquisition of his second wife.

There were two other natives causing local disturbances. One is an ex-police boy from Madang, who seems to be the great influence in the Atemble area. At least he reckons he is King of Sydney.

Another disturbing influence on the otherwise placid state of native affairs in the area were the exploits of Cpl. Masiki who accompanied. The woman of Watabu who complained was strongly exhorted to go to Angoram and present her case. This she finally declined to do. Here too we see another situation that does not enhance the Administration in the eyes of the natives. When at last an Admin. officer does visit the area, and when at last a native has the temerity to complain against the conduct of a policeman, upon investigating such a case, the officer is unable to impose a payment against the offender to compensate for the offence perpetrated against the plaintiff, but can only advise the woman to undertake a journey, which journey to order them to undertake against their wills, would be unfair.

This particular policeman had a most up-setting influence upon the native populace until his cunning tricks were revealed.

By shrewd insinuation of higher authority, by cunning invective against the local missionary he has the natives guessing by what authority he is working.

Such a reputation had he earned that at Watabu only 40 of a population of 73 presented themselves, the absentees being mainly young women. Later when the natives reported this to me, our paths had to be re-traced to Annanberg to rectify as best as could be his mis-deeds, and still the unrest of the natives. I recommend that this particular policeman be not allowed to visit this area again. I am thinking of the good of the natives and possible reprisal action being taken against natives who complained to me.

Also the habit of native constabulary ordering natives to send pigs to them at a later date is not appreciated by the patrolling officer. So skilful was this device worked that the natives thought the orders emanated from me. This subterfuge was the result of the guile of Cpl. Masiki, who apparently thinks he has equal rights over native pigs as over native women.

The natives were told the position of native constabulary visiting them and ordering pigs.

These incidents and revelations, amongst many others, make it clear that inside the frame work of a civil administration we have a native police executive, fairly thorough and at times unscrupulous, which is no more appreciated by the natives than we appreciate police state methods.

Even Govt. officers are beginning to accept police for patrol only under duress.

The natives in this area have customary social restraints and a fairly thorough system of censure which explains the fewness of petty complaints brought to my notice. One of their most common grievances is when a dog or a pig kills a new baby pig that has just been caught in the bush. They have a code for settling this particular trouble, taking into consideration the negligence of the owner of the new pig, where it was killed, etc.

Police

NATIVE AFFAIRS. (Contd.)

The natives in the area have little chances of participating in commercial enterprizes. Sale of sago will never bring much of a return and their method of farming pigs is not calculated to ensure maximum production.

Sale of timber is their best chance and at present they are all working to this end.

The timber in the Angisi River, near the villages of Sora Muli Mui Anjo and Nomerai far surpasses any other I have seen in the Sepik valley. Milling logs here would be 4-5 times more plentiful than along the main Keram, which I doubt would yield one good milling log per acre along its immediate banks.

This good timber stretches from the Angisi River to the Nuk River with little variation in its thickness and quality.

There is no danger at present of the timber stands being cut out, as the natives in their cutting do not penetrate far from the water-ways, and the timber stands, though not thick, are vast.

Some of the natives between the Keram and the Ramus are remarkably backward, only one or two in some of the villages being able to talk pidgin. All are tolerably friendly but the Kerama are surprisingly mean. Even the traditionally tight fisted Sepik is a prodigal wastrel compared with the Keram. The Ramus are both friendly and generous and co-operative..

Civic pride is universally lacking. This quality is often found in direct ratio to the frequency of patrols in the area. The compound villages are little used, the natives spending most of their time at hamlets, working sago, tending pigs, constructing gardens or netting fish in the ponds.

J. Cahill
J. Cahill P.O.

Sepik District,
Angoram Sub-District,
Asbunti Patrol Post.

Sat., May, 1950.

Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

Patrol Report No. 1949-1950

MEDICAL AND HEALTH OBSERVATIONS.

The patrol was too hurried to achieve much good by medical treatment in the villages, and it found on attempting a report on the health situation that it will be hasty and sketchy.

After census and general business was concluded with the natives they reported to the NMO who accompanied the patrol. He took details of patients needing treatment, and where the patrol stayed for a sufficient length of time, he undertook treatment. His figures will be incomplete, for at places where there were seriously sick patients he was asked to stay and finish treatment for them.

This N.M.O. YAGIK deserves a special word of praise for his work. His conduct and work throughout patrol were all that could be desired from a N.M.O. and reflect credit on his training.

Considering that the area has not had a recent medical patrol, health was fair. It is feared that some people with sores were not present for the census.

A patrol by a Medical Assistant is needed in this area. The doubtful health situation demands this, and the area is practically without Medical Treatments.

The Sirinimbu aid post was visited. This I gathered was controlled from either Madang or Bogia. At its best, this hospital is an expression of goodwill and interest in the health of the natives by the Administration. At its worst, it seems a costly failure.

The natives simply refuse to visit the place for treatment. It is not well placed, being centre-way between Atemble and Annanberg. When the place was visited there were only two patients; one NMO was away and the other was in the bush fashioning a canoe.

If the staff did patrols (a date being fixed with the Atemble and Annanberg natives for days of treatment), a lot of good could be accomplished. Fr. Cahill of Annanberg, is doing his best to make the hospital a success. Apart from helping the staff in material ways, he and the Annanberg natives are building a small hospital at Annanberg in the hope that one of the two NMOs stationed at Sirinimbu will pay occasional visits to it.

The hospital at Sirinimbu has plenty of supplies and its equipment is quite good.

The Ramu natives have shown a tremendous amount of goodwill in the construction and planting work done at Sirinimbu-- as a matter of fact their goodwill has been over-worked by those sent to build the station, and there is now a lot of disappointment and altercation concerning the payment for the work done.

The present buildings are three large, unsuitable wards, (any patients prefer the comfort of any of the smaller houses on the edge of the bush), 2 NMOs houses, one police house, dispensary, house klap, house doctor, 4 or 5 houses for visiting natives and besides there are 4 to 6 acres planted with food.

All this, and there were only two patients there at the time of my visit. I think the set-up at Sirinimbu should be investigated and pretty soon too. One thing that has the natives puzzled is whether they should supply the NMOs with food, free. Apparently they have been told that they have too. Yet I understand that the N.M.Os are paid \$5 a month, the extra being to purchase food locally. The natives have been very good so far in their co-operation here, and to put it colloquially, they feel that they have been sold a pup.

J. Cahill
J. Cahill G.P.O.

Territory of Papua - New Guinea.

Sepik District,
Angoram Sub-District,
Ambunti Patrol Post.

24th. May. 1950.

Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

Patrol Report No. _____ of 1949-1950.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF NATIVE CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING PATROL

Reg. No. 5413. Cpl. MASTKI.

This member seems unable to adopt any but an over-bearing, bullying attitude towards natives. This trait and his liking to preside over unofficial courts is not in the best interests of the patrol and the natives visited.

Two days were lost, investigating complaints, by natives of mis-conduct towards native women by this man. He has also acquired the habit of ordering pigs to be sent at a later fixed date to Angoram.

A most unpleasant member to have on patrol-- a disappointing product of many years of service.

Reg. No. 4162. Const. AMFU.

An energetic member-- at his best when he has plenty of work. He is a practical man in patrol work but lacks the way of dealing with natives, that puts them at their ease. An excellent marksman.

Reg. No. 8522. Const. FARAWINYA.

This man appears to have seen better days. In fact he now seems to be thoroughly dis-interested in his work. As an example, when sent to bring two men for questioning, he compelled a whole village to tramp many miles to Annaberg, failed to bring the two men, yet acquired a pig for himself.

Reg. No. 6379. Const. Gatsia.

By no means a good man for patrol work. Is appalled by long hikes or swamp terrain. On three occasions when sent ahead as fore-runner, the patrol arrived before him.

Has fair clerical ability and seems quick to notice language variations even in foreign dialects.

Reg. No. 6549. Const. WAIEK.

Accompanied patrol for only 4 or 5 days. Returned to Angoram with pinnace.

Speaking of the N.G.P.F. members collectively, they were all remarkably innocent of local knowledge, location of villages, routes, etc.

For a merely routine patrol more than ample were supplied. This fact and the disappointingly poor showing made by some of the members made their presence a nuisance, which helped to out-weigh any benefits accruing to the patrol from their presence.

J. Cahill
J. Cahill C.F.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WKA. 29/3

Sepik District,
Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM.

14th. August, 1950.

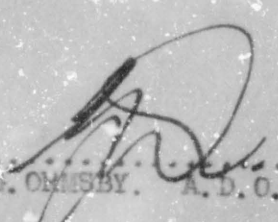
District Officer,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - KERAM RIVER.

Forwarded herewith is a report of a patrol by Mr. J. Cahill to the Keram River area.

This patrol ties in with one recently carried out by Mr. Cahill in the Pora Pora area. Sirinimbi is actually in the Madang sub-district, but an air strip there would be of considerable value to this district.

I enclose copies of letters received from the S.D.A. Mission and the Catholic Mission Annaberg concerning Mr. Cahill's work.


.....
R. G. OMSBY. A. D. O. ANGORAM

15
30-11-121

2nd September, 1950.

District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - SEPIK 20 1949/50

It is noted that although the patrol was carried out between the 27th March 1950 and the 7th May 1950, the report did not reach this office until the end of August. The extra copy of the census figures did not accompany the report. Please see my circular on this subject.

One of the accompanying policemen seems to have caused considerable trouble and his actions have been reported to the Commissioner of Police. Doubtless you will have taken some action.

I think the Ramu is the natural boundary and as far as administration is concerned, there should be no difference between methods used by Madang and Sepik Districts. We are administering the same laws and the officers have been trained in the same schools.

More frequent patrolling of areas such as this would seem to be the answer to the difficulties presented in the report.

With regard to airfields, I notice that one is marked on the map at SIRINIMBU and Mr. Cahill mentions inspecting a site at ANNONBERG approximately eight miles away.

Please let me have your comments on this before anything is done as, if one or both were opened, we would be responsible for up-keep etc.

Items of interest to other Departments have been passed to those concerned.

I. F. Champion
(I. F. Champion)

P/V
26/9/50

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



26/11/121
17

Headquarters,
Royal Papuan Constabulary
& New Guinea Police Force,
PORT MORESBY.

H2895-5413B/N-50

14th September, 1950.

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

17

Subject: Patrol Report - J. CAHILL

Reference: Your DS.30-11-121 of 2/9/50.

Comments made by Mr. C.P.O. Cahill with reference to Cpl. MASIKI have been noted.

Mr. Cahill speaks of transactions involving pigs and women, but only generalises. He further makes extensive vague and unusual complaints of a "native police executive." His final sentence is, to say the least, sweeping, and, I have no doubt, inaccurate.

In assessing the value of Mr. Cahill's allegations, I have to take into account various factors, not the least being the opinions of MASIKI reported by other officers.

In this regard I would quote: "This policeman's personal conduct and his handling of members under his command was, taking all into account, satisfactory. He is a native of above average intelligence, but needs and likes strict discipline." (P.O. Anderson, Angoram, 1/5/50).

"A good intelligent N.C.O. It is considered he would make an excellent N.C.O. for an outstation. Is an excellent patrolman." (A.S.I. Downie, Wewak, 18/6/49).

"MASIMI was at the Depot, Rabaul, in 1935, is an excellent policeman, who can do any job of work, has done excellent patrols in the Angoram Sub-District, and has received excellent reports from Patrol Officers and Asst. District Officer." (Sub Insp. Theckstone, Wewak, 24/8/48).

In addition to these comments on MASIKI, I also notice that according to Mr. C.P.O. Cahill, every member of his patrol was unsatisfactory in some way. In brief, the patrol seems to have been unsuccessful.

As Mr. Cahill has laid no concrete information; and in view of the fact that his allegations are not endorsed by a Senior and experienced officer; further taking into consideration previous excellent reports on MASIKI; also that Mr. Cahill is only a cadet and holds no rank in the New Guinea Police Force; I find his remarks unacceptable, and am inclined to attribute his

B/W 26/10/50
PA

Copy to D.O. S.P.I.K. for comment on C.P.O. MASIKI
23/9
26/11/50
2/9/50

15

unsuccessful patrol to inexperience, and the lack of ability to supervise and discipline his Police.

If the state of affairs outlined by Mr. Cahill actually exists, it is disquieting and should be rectified, but in the absence of more reliable information, I cannot accept his conclusions.

J. S. GRIMSHAW
Commissioner of Police.

District Officer,
WEWAK.

DS. 30-11-121

Copy for your information. Your early comments on
Cpl. MASIKI will be appreciated.

28/9/1950  ACTING DIRECTOR, DDS

b/c
20/10/50

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS
24 NOV 1950

WKA 30/3
Sub-district Office,
ANGORAM.
7th November, 1950.

✓
18

District Officer,
WEBWAK.

Patrol Report No. 20 of 1949/50.

Your minute to DS 30-11-121 of 2nd September, 1950 refers.

The conduct of L/Cpl MASIKI was investigated and Mr. Cahill was invited to lay charges against this member but he was unable to point out any particular fault with which he could be charged. I have known this man since before the war and on my experience can only consider Mr. Cahill's report a hasty one. He has been (and will be) watched for any signs of the faults mentioned.

I have no first hand knowledge of either SIRINIMBU airstrip or the one mentioned by Mr. Cahill at Annanberg, and suggest that the matter be referred to Mr. K. Kear, local Airport Inspector.

As pointed out by the Director, more frequent patrolling is highly desirable, and when possible a patrol from both districts should meet in the area. At the present time there is a tendency on the natives' part to play one district off against the other.

[Signature]
R. B. ORMSBY
Assistant District Officer

P/R. 20
15th November, 1950.

MINUTE TO:

DEPT. OF DISTRICT SERVICES & NATIVE AFFAIRS, P. MORESBY.

Your minute 30-11-121 of 28th September refers.

[Signature]
J. R. RIGBY
Acting District Officer.

10/11
[Handwritten marks]

PIA
3/8
[Handwritten marks]

lt
M

TO ILLUSTRATE PATROL TO UPPER KERAM AND MIDDLE RAMU.



SCALE, 4 MILES: 1 INCH.

11

TO UPPER KERAM AND MIDDLE RAMU.



J. GAHIA 24. 5. 50



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 2 of 50/51

Patrol Conducted by FD ANDERSON P.O.

Area Patrolled KNONGAI - CHIMBIAN CENSUS GROUP

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 5 POLICE

Duration—From 19/8/1950 to 16/9/1950

Number of Days 29

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 7/8/1948

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

Map Reference AMBUNTI & NEWIAK SHEETS. 4M 1

Objects of Patrol 1) ROUTINE
2) COMPLETE WORK ON TIMBUNKE E.L.G.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

popul

17

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WKA. 30/3

Sepik District,
Sub-District Office,
ANGCRAM.

3rd. October, 1950.

District Officer,
W E W A K.

PATROL REPORT NO. OF 1949-50.

KWONGAI - CHIMELIAN CENSUS GROUP.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: F.D. Anderson. P.O.

PERSONNEL: Reg. No. 3896 Const. ALU.
Reg. No. 3914 Const. YAUBABE.
Reg. No. 4168 Const. KUMBARI.
Reg. No. 6477 Const. MOTI.
Reg. No. 6496 Const. WOMANU.

DURATION OF PATROL: 19.8.50 - 16.9.50.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: Revision of census, investigation and payment of war damage claims, and general administration.

LAST PATROL: 7.8.48. (Part of area.)

LAST PATROL P.H.D. *Nil*

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- | | |
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| Introduction | Native Labour |
| Patrol Diary | War Damage Compensation. |
| Geographical Note | Missions |
| Native Situation | Table of Village Officials |
| Agricultural Note | Health, Hygiene & Sanitation. |
| Police Report | Rest Houses & Police Quarters. |
| Roads & Bridges. | Census. |
| Linguistic Groups. | |

APPENDICES.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| Appendix "A" | Marienberg E.L.G. |
| Appendix "B" | Timunki E.L.G. |

.....

INTRODUCTION:

The patrol was a pleasant one - well timed to avoid difficulties that are encountered on the Sepik flood plain in times of high water.

In most cases, the people seemed to be taking a pride in their villages and gardens, and the disposition of the average native was a welcome change from the natural arrogance of the main river people.

The native situation afforded an excellent example of to what extent natives of superior organising ability will exploit their fellows. In several villages, the posts of the old "haus tambarans" were still standing. These were remarkably well carved. Many of the carvings are finer in conception, if not in execution, than those in the celebrated "haus tambarans" of KAMBCT.

Two large water drums were noticed in the deserted village of SUGUMBEN. These were very well carved in the shape of a "kundu", but about seven times as large. When these drums strike a water surface, the sound produced is similar to the roar of a crocodile. They are used at initiation ceremonies.

The patrol was well received, and the co-operation extended in the construction of TIMBUNKI E.L.G. was a credit to contingent populations.

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PATROL DIARY.

- 19.8.50 Left Angoram per M.L. "PRINCESS PAT" 0625 hrs. Arrived WOMBUN 1815 hrs.
- 20.8.50 Left WOMBUN 0605 hrs., arrived TIMBUNKI 0815 hrs. Examined Timbunki air strip (under construction). M.L. "PRINCESS PAT" departed for Angoram 0900 hrs. Delivered mail to Timbunki S.V.D. Mission.
- 21.8.50 Commenced extension and widening of air strip 0630 hrs.
- 22.8.50 Work continued on Timbunki E.L.G.
- 23.8.50 Work on air strip continued. Mr. Ormsby, A.D.O. arrived per M.L. "PRINCESS PAT" with Mr. F.C. Eichhorn.
- 24.8.50 Mr. Ormsby A.D.O. conducted census of Timbunki village and gave a talk to the assembled labourers.
- 25.8.50 Mr. Ormsby A.D.O. left Timbunki 0720 hrs. for up river villages. Work re-commenced on air strip.
- 26.8.50 Work on airstrip continued.
- 27.8.50 Sunday. Village officials informed of proposed patrol route and work to be undertaken on patrol. Reg. No. 4168 Const. KUMBARI detached for duty.
- 28.8.50 Left Timbunki 0645 hrs. arrived KWOIT 1030 hrs. Conducted census and issued new village book. Finalised war damage investigations. Sick ordered to hospital.

PATROL DIARY (Continued)

- 29.8.50 Left KWOIT 0800 hrs. arrived KAMANGAUI 0915 hrs. Conducted census and issued new village book. Finalised war damage investigations. Sick ordered to hospital. Left Kamangau 1530 hrs. arrived KWOIT 1700 hrs.
- 30.8.50 Left Kwoit 0740 hrs. arrived SUIMBO 1035 hrs. Conducted census and issued new village book. Finalised war damage investigations.
- 31.8.50 Left Suimbo 0805 hrs. arrived SAUI 0930 hrs. Conducted census and issued new village book. Finalised war damage investigations. Commenced enquiries into collections of money by natives.
- 1.9.50 Left Sau 0725 hrs. arrived CHIMBIAN 0815 hrs. Conducted census and issued new village book. Finalised war damage investigations. Commenced enquiries into part played by Lulua of Chimbian in disputes between CHARAPA and KWOIT natives.
- 2.9.50 Left Chimbian 0715 hrs. arrived Warigum 0800 hrs. Conducted census and issued new village book. Finalised war damage investigations. Commenced enquiries into large WARIGUM - CHIMBIAN migrations.
- 3.9.50 Left Warigum 0625 hrs. arrived CHUINIMBU 1200 hrs. Examined deserted villages of NAMOK and SUGUMBEN en route. Conducted census and issued new village book. Finalised war damage investigations.
- 4.9.50 Left Chuinimbu 0730 hrs. arrived TIMBUNANGUA 0815 hrs. Conducted census and issued new village book. Finalised war damage investigations and paid war damage claims. Left Timbunangua 1530 hrs. arrived KWALIANGWA 1740 hrs.
- 5.9.50 Conducted census of Kwaliangwa and issued new village book. Finalised war damage investigations. Left Kwaliangwa 1405 hrs. arrived SOTANGAI 1435 hrs. Conducted census and issued new village book. Finalised war damage investigations.
- 6.9.50 Left Sotangai 0605 hrs. arrived WAIRMAN 0655 hrs. Conducted census and issued new village book. Finalised war damage investigations. Official of BALMOR village visited the patrol. Left Wairman 1130 hrs. arrived KAMARAGU 1220 hrs. Conducted census and issued new village book. Finalised war damage investigations.
- 7.9.50 Left Kamaragu 0615 hrs. arrived KINGAUI 0910 hrs. Conducted census and issued new village book. Finalised war damage investigations. Left Kingau 1030 hrs. arrived SIMUNGAI 1055 hrs. Conducted census and issued new village book. Finalised war damage investigations. Left Simungai 1230 hrs. arrived YINDIGUM 1350 hrs. Conducted census and issued new village book.
- 7.9.50 Finalised war damage investigations. Continued enquiries into collections of money by natives and immigration of YINDIGUM natives to TIMBOLI.
- 8.9.50 Left Yindigum 0605 hrs. arrived MANGANJANGUT 0635 hrs. Conducted census and issued new village book. Finalised war damage investigations. Investigated immigration from GALKEROBI and NONGUSOP. Left Manganjangut 0815 hrs. arrived YINDIGUM 0845 hrs. Left Yindigum 0855 hrs. arrived TIMBOLI 0940 hrs. Conducted census and finalised war damage investigations. Left TIMBOLI 1230 hrs.

PATROL DIARY (Continued)

8. 9. 50 Arrived MALIMBO 1415 hrs. Conducted census and finalised war damage investigation.
9. 9. 50 Commenced cleaning Malimbo village. Finalised as far as possible investigations into meetings of Kwongai-Chimbian - Gaikerobi - Nongusop - Kararau natives convened near Malimbo to discuss the raising of funds. Made arrangements for the accommodation and transport of sick.
10. 9. 50 Left Malimbo 0600 hrs. and followed the PADADANGA to TIMBUNKI arriving 1245 hrs. Sunday. Discussed progress of preparation of Timbunki E.L.G. with Fathers Swift and Bekerom of Timbunki S.V.D. Mission.
11. 9. 50 Continued work on Timbunki E.L.G.
12. 9. 50 " " " " "
13. 9. 50 Reg, No. 4168 Const. KUMBARI rejoined the patrol.
14. 9. 50 Continued work on Timbunki E.L.G.
15. 9. 50 Work on airstrip. Left maintenance instructions. Left Timbunki 1310 hrs. Lost two canoes in rough water near KANDUANUM 2015 hrs. Arrived Kanduanum S.V.D. Mission 2045 hrs.
16. 9. 50 Left Kanduanum S.V.D. Mission 0900 hrs. arrived Angoram 1820 hrs.

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GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE.

The KWONGAI - CHIMBIAN census group is made up of small populations living in a small area bounded by the MINJIM River to the East, the Sepik River to the south, the borders of the YANGORU area and the Wewak sub-district to the north, and on the west by the 7600 grid line. (Ambunti No. 044I)

KWONGAI - CHIMBIAN villages are situated on the Sepik Flood Plain. In the dry season one finds extensive kunai plains characterised by patches of swamp and thick rain forest. In the wet season the southern half of the area becomes swamp.

The patrol walked inland from TIMBUNKI - where the Minjim River enters the Sepik. Although the Minjim is marked on the Ambunti Sheet No. 044I as a now permanent waterway, natives of the area maintain that it flows at a fair rate throughout the average dry season. This river, following a serpentine course, is sighted several times from the road between TIMBUNKI and KWUIT, passing quite close to the latter village. North east of Kwoit is KAMANGAUI, situated close to low lying kunai covered hills.

Neither Kwoit nor Kamangauai belong to the Kwongai - Chimbian census group, but were visited because of their accessibility from the Chimbian area, and because they had not been visited since the war. Natives say Kwoit and Kamangauai are two of a group of four villages speaking the same dialect. The remaining two villages are CHARAPA and POLAMBIT.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE (Continued).

Travelling in the opposite direction from Kwoit one comes to SUIMBO. The Minjim River flows through the general area, as also does the small creek on which Suimbo is situated. It is known as GARAMBA CREEK, and is not a permanent water. In the wet season it forms a connection with the Minjim, which is used by Suimbos who are canoe people. It is interesting to note that the Kwoits, who are actually closer to a permanent stream and an outlet to the Sepik have no canoes. Suimbo is situated in an area of thick rain forest and extensive sago swamps.

A short distance west of Suimbo is SAUI, which together with Chimbian and Warigum constitute what is known as the Chimbian Group of villages. Warigum and Chimbian are both a short distance north of SauI. While SauI is definitely a hamlet of Chimbian, Warigums' connection with that village is so recent that on all available maps it is placed on its old site near WAMBE - see Newak Sheet No. 2079. The Warigums speak the dialect spoken by the YUMUNGUS and JAPARAKAS, but quite easily turn the talk of the true Chimbians.

Warigum has received several immigrants and has moved south so far that it can now be placed on the Ambunti Sheet No. 044I only a half hour distant from Chimbian.

CHUINIMBU is about three and a half hours north west of SauI and is situated in undulating country which becomes swampy in parts during the wet season. On the road from SAUI to CHUINIMBU one passes the deserted villages of NAMOK and SUGUMBEN which are still used seasonally as hunting and fishing camps.

TIMBUNANGUA is less than an hour north of CHUINIMBU in an area of undulating grass country studded with patches of swamp and rain forest. Returning from Timbunangua to Chuinimbu one travels west for a short distance to KWALIANGWA which seems to dominate some of the quite small contingent populations. Not very far north of Kwaliangwa are SOTANGAI and, an hour or so further on, KAMARAGU. WAIRMAN is situated a short distance west of the main road between Sotangai and Kamaragu on what is reported to be poor ground. Wairman and Kamaragu mark the border between the area patrolled from the YANGORU Patrol Post and the Angoram Sub-district.

Quite close to Wairman, and to Kamaragu too for that matter, is BALMOR village. On the occasion of a previous patrol, half of the Balmor population lived with Wairman and half with Kamaragu. As they have now been issued with a village book by the C.I.C. Yangoru, their names were not included in the new census of Wairman and Kamaragu.

From Kamaragu the patrol returned to KWALIANGWA, and from this point travelled south to KINGAUI and SIMUNGAI. These are very small villages situated quite close to Kwaliangwa and have been described as hamlets of that village. From Simungai the road leads further south to YINDIGUM. The Yindigum population has divided itself in comparatively recent times. TINBOLI the next village south is made up principally of YINDIGUMS.

Slightly more than a half hour west of Yindigum by a particularly good road is MANGANJANGUT. The Manganjanguts are reported to be closely related to the Yindigums.

Shortly after leaving TINBOLI and travelling in a general southerly direction, swamps are encountered even in the dry season.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE (Continued).

At this time of the year, these swamps are navigated with difficulty, particularly by canoes carrying cargo. However, MALIMBO is reached in this fashion. Malimbo is situated on a small area of fairly high ground which is reported to be particularly fertile. There was a move recently to build another village in the kunai near TINBOLI, but the idea has fallen out of favour.

Quite close to Malimbo is the mouth of the lower section of the creek called PANDADANGA. This lower section is a permanent waterway which flows into the Sepik River a short distance from TIMBUNKI. The patrol used this route in preference to a very doubtful passage to KARARAU over almost dry swamps. During the wet season extensive swamps are reported to extend north for some considerable distance from the Sepik River, properly so called. It is worth remarking that the SULMBOS, SIMUNGALIS, YINDIGUMS, MANGANJANGUTS, TINBOLIS, and MALIMBOS are canoe people.

Perhaps the most important waterway of the Kwongai - Chimbian census group is that known to the natives as the PANDADANGA. It is thought that this waterway is the continuation of the HAMBILI River which rises north of KINIAMBU near NYAKAMDOGAN in the area covered from Yangoru Patrol Post. From BIMA the Pandadanga flows down to PARINGA and across into the Angoram sub-district in the BALLU area near TIMBUNANGWA. From this point it travels down past Chutumbu to Simungai where it is joined by a small creek (black water) which rises near WAIRMAN and which is not navigable in many places by canoe.

In this respect it differs from the PANDADANGA which is navigable practically throughout its length. From SIMUNGAI the Pandadanga flows down to TIMBOLI where it is joined by a small creek which flows from the swamp waters near MANGANJANGUT, and which is only navigable in the wet season. From Tinboli the main stream enters the lakes near MALIMBO which run off (in part) to what is known as the TIMBUNKI Creek, although the natives call this final section by the same name - PANDADANGA.

The PANDADANGA enters an arm of the Sepik River a short distance above TIMBUNKI.

Another important water course in the area patrolled is the MINJIM, which rises near HAPMORGAN in the Wewak sub-district. It crosses the Angoram sub-district border near WARIGUM and follows a general southerly course to the Sepik River where it divides TIMBUNKI village into two sections. It passes close to KWOIT where the natives are talking of moving to the river bank because they haven't a good water supply near the village. The Minjim, even at this time of the year is navigable by canoe from KWOIT to the Sepik at least. WARIGUM is somewhat closer to the Minjim than shown on the accompanying map.

SIMBLINA is the name given to the small stream which rises near the deserted village of NAMOK and flows south to the swamp lakes which extend a little distance above MALIMBO. The upper section of these lakes is known to the natives as YANGANDON, and the lower section is called KWANDUGWAN. These swamp water lakes are connected by short narrow arms with each other and with KARARAU village, from where one travels down a back water to reach the Sepik River. It is reported to be very difficult to reach NAMOK by canoe in the dry season.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE (Continued).

Again, there is a small creek which rises in the sago swamps near SUIMBO and flows south to enter the Sepik a short distance above TIMBUNKI, or to fix it more exactly, between the mouths of the MINJIM and the PANDADANGA. This stream is reported to be navigable only during the wet season. This completes the drainage pattern, to the writer's knowledge, of the area patrolled.

Native populations are not distributed evenly over the area. In the east there is only the small Chimbian group of three villages, two deserted villages and the village of SUIMBO. KWOIT and KAMANGAUI, although visited and subsequently mapped, do not belong to Kwongai - Chimbian. To the west it can be seen from the accompanying map that the twelve Kwongai villages are concentrated quite close together in rough north - south parallels.

It was originally intended to make brief notes on population movements throughout the area patrolled, but it soon became apparent that if any degree of accuracy was to be achieved, such work was beyond the scope of a routine patrol. It is perhaps worth noting, however, that the present population of MALIMBO lived for many years in the now deserted village of SUGUMBEN.

Shortly before the last war, the MALIMBOS left SUGUMBEEN and built the village of TINBOLI near YINDIGUM. The Luluai of Malimbo says that he precipitated this move, but that a number of Malimbos remained at Sugumben. He says the idea was to prevent the KARARAUS (main river natives) from encroaching on bush that did not belong to them.

After the war an influential member of the village persuaded those Malimbos still living at Sugumben together with those who had moved to Tinboli to live in the swamps in the KWANDUGWAN area, where they are to be found at the present time. When this final move was effected, a section of the Yindigum population moved to Tinboli, together with a few more assorted Kwongais and one or two Malimbos who elected to stay at Tinboli.

The movements of the Malimbos are thought to be typical of the Kwongai - Chimbian villages, and explain to a certain degree the impression of solidarity that one receives in this area, and also perhaps, the above-average number of marriage migrations. The movements of the Malimbos are not without effect on the existing situation. One section of YINDIGUM village that was left by the emigrants to Tinboli is as Mr. Gilbert found it - dirty and dilapidated. Again a minority of the Malimbo population dislike living in the swamps and want to move back to bush or kunai. In fact, they have started to do it, although for various reasons, the move was checked by the patrol.

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MISSIONS.

Law
The TIMBUNKI S.V.D. Mission attends to the Kwongai - Chimbian census group. Father Swift is in charge of this mission. He is at present assisted by Father Bekerom, whose well balanced approach to native populations in religious matters is marked by a shrewd appraisal of the forces inherent in native custom.

The Timbunki mission school offers a fairly wide curriculum, but unfortunately caters for few villages other than Timbunki itself. Village schools may be considered negligible as far as their efficacy in native education is concerned.

MISSIONS (Continued)

For the eighteen villages patrolled there are six catechists. There are eleven village church - schools in the area patrolled. Catechists PETRUS and WINJIMBU both tend to exceed their duties in that they allow themselves to become involved as clerks in doubtful native enterprises involving the collection of money. Catechist PETRUS was found to be acting as a sort of assistant Luluai at KWOIT. These matters were mentioned to Father Swift, who announced his intention of keeping a close check on the activities of his catechists.

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ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The road from TIMBUNKI to KWOIT can be divided roughly into two sections. First the Timbunki half which was quite neglected, and secondly the large section which has been well cared for by the natives of KWOIT. Kwoit is a much smaller village than Timbunki.

The road from KWOIT to KAMANGAUI is rough and would present difficulties in the wet season. Kamangaui is about one and a half hours distant from Kwoit. It is reported that both Kwoit and Kamangaui have bush tracks which connect those villages with CHARAPA. SUIMBO is three and a half hours from Kwoit. The road is rough.

From SUIMBO one walks for one and a half hours across a kunai plain to reach SAUI, and another three quarters of an hour - walking in a northerly direction - brings one to CHIMBIAN. The road between Saui and Chimbian is drained throughout its length. This cannot be said for the stretch from SUIMBO to SAUI.

WAKREGUM village is three quarters of an hour further north. The road passes through a patch of rain forest and across a small area of kunai. It seems to be fairly well maintained.

The road from SAUI to CHUINIMBU did not show any appreciable signs of maintenance. However, there are three and a half hours of it and village populations in the area are small.

TIMBUNANGUA is about three quarters of an hour in a general northerly direction from CHUINIMBU by a good road.

KWALIANGWA is about one and a half hours west of CHUINIMBU.

SOTANGAI is a half hour north of KWALIANGWA. The road passes through two small sago swamps which are reasonably well bridged, and across kunai country.

WAIKMAN is almost an hour distant from SOTANGAI. Swamps to be crossed on this road were not adequately bridged. If one is going to KAMARAGU it is possible to enter and leave WAIKMAN by different roads. By doing so, one rejoins the main SOTANGAI - KAMARAGU road quite close to KAMARAGU. It takes something less than an hour to reach KAMARAGU from WAIKMAN.

KINGADI is about a half hour south of KWALIANGWA with SIMUNGAI about the same distance further on. There are good roads in this area. YINDIGUM is eighty minutes further south from SIMUNGAI.

ROADS AND BRIDGES (Continued).

A very good road brings one from YINDIGUM to MANGANJANGUT in a half hour. From this village the patrol returned to the point quite close to YINDIGUM where the TIMBOLI road (south) meets the MANGANJANGUT road (west). It takes about three quarters of an hour to reach TINBOLI from this point. The road is only fair.

After leaving TIMBOLI one walks through kunai country for something less than an hour until the YANGANDON swamp waters are reached. From this point (where there is a very good rest house) the journey is made by canoe to MALIMBO, the trip taking over an hour at this time of the year.

From MALIMBO one may reach the Sepik either by travelling across the swampwater lakes to KARARAU, or by the PANDADANGA which joins the main river a short distance above TIMBUNKI. In the dry season; this is often most difficult to reach KARARAU across the swamps, while the PANDADANGA - in this area - is a permanent waterway.

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REST HOUSES AND POLICE QUARTERS.

The rest houses and police quarters at KWCIT are quite a good effort for these people who have not been visited since the war. Quarters provided for the patrol at KAMANGAUI were satisfactory in consideration of the fact that ninety per cent of the adult males left in the village were over forty five years of age.

The rest house and police quarters at SUIMBO were poor.

In the CHIMBIAN group the rest houses and police quarters were good and well situated.

Rest houses and police quarters at CHUJINIMBU were poor.

Quarters prepared for the patrol at TIMBUNANGUA and KWALIANGWA were quite good.

Rest houses and police quarters at SOTANGAI and KAMARAGU were good, but only just satisfactory at WAIRMAN.

Quarters provided for the patrol at KINGAUI and SIMUNGAI were good but poor at YINDIGUM.

Rest houses and police quarters at TINBOLI and MANGANJANGUT were good

There is a very good rest house and police quarters at the embarking point between TINBOLI and MALIMBO.

At MALIMBO quarters provided for the patrol were poor. From this village, the patrol returned to TIMBUNKI.

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(8)

COMPENSATION FOR WAR DAMAGE AND DEATH.

Although the patrols have previously visited the Kwongai - Chimbian area, only one of these was concerned with the investigation of war damage, and this one patrol did not cover the complete area. In consequence, quite a few claims were received, none appearing excessive. Many Japanese troops were evacuated through this area to Wewak, and livestock losses, in particular, were heavy.

Seven claims were lodged for compensation for the deaths of natives from this area. They total two hundred and ten pounds. Two hundred and four war damage claims were lodged totalling
*II46 - 5 - 6.

Claims paid by the patrol totalled eighty-four pounds ten shillings. An attempt was made to finalise war damage investigations in the area. All absentees were noted, together with their standing as regards compensation.

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LINGUISTIC GROUPS.

<u>KWONGAI</u>	<u>CHIMBIAN</u>	<u>CHARAPA</u>
MALIMBO	SAUI	KWOIT
KWALIANGWA	WARIGUM	KAMARAGU
SUIMBO	CHIMBIAN	CHARAPA
<i>Lawe</i> CHUINIMBU		POLAMBIT
TIMBUNANGUA		
KAMARAGU		
SOTANGAI		
TINBOLI		
MANGANJANGUT		
WAIMAN		
KINGAUI		
SIMUNGAI		
BALMOR	(YANGORU)	
PANGAIMBIT	(BURUI KUNAI)	
MUGAGUMBU	" "	

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7

LINGUISTIC GROUPS (Continued)

It can be seen from the above groupings that the Kwongai - Chimbian census group is made up principally of Kwongai villages. BARMOR is the only Kwongai village which lies outside the borders of the Angoram sub-district. It is patrolled from YANGORU. It is suggested that this village be patrolled from Angoram and included in the Kwongai - Chimbian census group.

PANGALMBIT and MUGAGUMBU are reported to have been included in "Burui Kunai" for census purposes. They are said to be Kwongai villages, but this should be checked in the two villages under notice.

The Chimbian group is quite small. CHIMBIAN and hamlet SAUI are the only true Chimbian villages. WARIGUM moved south in recent times from the Wewak sub-district, where they had much in common with the YUMUNGUS. However, they have now received a number of immigrants from Chimbian, and consider themselves as members of the Chimbian group of villages.

^{CHAPARA}
The CHAPARA linguistic group of four villages is not included in the Kwongai - Chimbian. It was considered expedient, however, for the patrol to visit two of the villages of this group. It is not at all certain that there are only four villages in the Chapara group, although natives seem quite decided when they say they have no connection with the MUNDUMUNDU people - linguistically anyway.

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REPORT ON POLICE.

Reg. No. 3896 Const. ALU further justified the confidence placed in him by the writer.

Reg. No. 3914 Const. YAUBABE again showed himself as a steady reliable constable.

Reg. No. 4168 Const. KUMBARI appears to be a retiring type, but has the courage to disobey orders. This is not thought to be stupidity only. Const. KUMBARI gave an unsatisfactory showing.

Reg. No. 6477 Const. MOTI is very intelligent and quite efficient with surprisingly few of the faults of a young policeman.

Reg. No. 6496 Const. WOMANU gives the impression that he is emotionally tense. He has many good qualities, but unfortunately they need continual direction. Paradoxically enough, Const. WOMANU showed both initiative and determination when canoes of which he was in charge sank at night during strong winds. The canoes were carrying sick, and natives unable to swim.

Constables ALU and YAUBABE were very good examples to the two younger police, and everybody seemed to learn a little from the patrol.

Police

F. Anderson
.....
F. ANDERSON. P.O.

(6)

AGRICULTURAL NOTE.

Gardens throughout the area were quite satisfactory except at WAIRMAN where the situation can be attributed more to lack of interest than to the scarcity of suitable ground. The TIMBUNANGUAS in particular seemed to be taking a pride in their gardens which were better than average.

Very few gardens are made in the extensive kunai areas, the natives showing quite a distinct preference for the small patches of rain forest for this purpose.

Foods common in the area are sago, coconuts, paw-paws, bananas, breadfruit, yams taro, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, pineapples, "abeka", "tulip", beans (two varieties), corn, melons, onions, "kumul", lemons, and a very few tomatoes and cucumbers.

Livestock appear healthy but are not numerous. There are a few pigs, fowls, and ducks in the large majority of villages. There is good hunting in most bush areas, where natives find cassowaries, wild pigs, wallabies, "munuts", kapuls, wild fowls, the larger variety of lizards and snakes.

In the rivers, swamps, and small creeks, the usual three varieties of small fish are caught - the catfish, "grilli" and "bigmouth". Small tortoise, eels, and two varieties of crayfish are common. In some of the waterways, crocodiles are caught in certain seasons.

It was intended to further investigate the effects of firing on the vertical composition of soils in particular regard to kunai areas, but the gardening habits of the KWONGAIS and CHIMBIANS did not afford the opportunity. However, those kunai areas which are regularly fired certainly appear to lose more soil - depending of course on the direction of surface drainage, and the general topography of the area. Unfortunately a relationship between firing and erosion is easier to arrive at than a relationship between soil characteristics and erosion - although, when one comes to think of it, even that is debatable. Still, if the effects of firing on various soil characteristics were known, it would be a step in the right direction.

DASE

Generally speaking, the sub-soil throughout the area patrolled appears to be a sodium clay. The surface soil is shallow. This is particularly the case in the northern half of the Kwongai-Chimbian census group, where one finds soil structures similar to those of the URLIMO, DAGADRI, and TUMERAU areas of the Wewak Sub-district.

It is interesting to consider soil patterns and the problems they pose for native agriculturalists, but the principal need is for dietary surveys by the Public Health Department, and follow-up patrols by Agricultural Officers to assist ill-favoured populations to cultivate foods which will assist them in building up a reasonable physical resistance to the sicknesses to which they are prone. When this has been attended to - one might almost term it a "moral obligation" - then the "natural type" of native co-operative could be considered; that is, money gain by village populations in the village from their natural resources.

There is plenty of scope for the Department of Agriculture in both these phases of development in the Sepik District, although one must admit that it is difficult to underestimate the difficulties to be overcome.

(5)

AGRICULTURAL NOTE (Continued)

Any quantity of seeds suitable for cultivation by natives that could be made available to this office by the District Agricultural Officer, Wewak would be gratefully received, and promptly distributed by patrols. Requests for tomato, bean, cucumber, and corn seeds are numerous, while requests for both more and less common (from the native point of view) seeds and seedlings are not uncommon.

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NATIVE LABOUR.

Eighteen villages were patrolled, two of which - KWOIT and KAMANGADI - do not belong to the Kwoingai - Chimbian census group. However, of these eighteen villages, three were over recruited, and fifteen under recruited. The three over recruited villages were over recruited by a very small margin, while the fifteen under recruited villages had very few natives absent under indenture.

It is a great pity that so many labourers return to their villages with distorted moral and material scales of value. Their irrational concepts of "companies" and business seem to indicate that their employers have given no consideration to the psychological impact that the environmental change may have on the natives they employ. It is presumed that they are under no obligation to do so.

The principal of a cargo effort ("money and rifles") in the Grass Country census group recently, said he "died" and received his extraordinary powers while under indenture. His chief supporters were employed with him at the time.

at Giri Giri Piti
Recent.

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TABLE OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>IULUAI</u>	<u>TUL-TUL</u>	<u>MED. TUL-TUL</u>
KWOIT	MIAMBA	KAINJINGO	KAINCHI
KAMINGAU	WANIMBANGER	MANORI	.....
STIMBO	JERIMBONAJI	CHIMBARWAN	.....
SAUI	WIGABU	.....	MERISAUAN
CHIMBIAN	.....	WANGIWAN	.....
WARIGUM	.....	YIKAI	WAIWAN (I.L. Madang)
CHUINIMBU	CHIMBUGABI	NOKUMBAN	.....
TIMBUNANGUA	KANDIGAU	BUGWANI	.....
KWALIANGWA	WINGUNDIMI	MALIMBANGER	.....
SOTANGAI	.....	WONDEISA	.....
WAIWMAN	.....	N'YCBOI	.....
KAMARAGU	MATMGARU	.....	.....
KINGAU	DERANGIWAN	.....	.....
SIMUNGAI	.....	KWARU	SANGANWAN
YINDIGUM	MATIO	.....	.....
MANGANJANGUT	.....	NAMBALWAN	YASAMBUK
TINBOLI	.....	SJART	.....
MALIMBO	YAMBUNDAMBA	MOROGUTBANGA	.....

Officials at WAIWMAN, WARIGUM, and TINBOLI are not satisfactory. However, it was pleasing to note that in most villages, officials seemed to have some authority. The four Medical Tul-tuls in the area badly needed refresher courses.

It must sound very monotonous but there is an acute shortage of hats for village officials. In this area, natives appear to have considerable respect for the "badge of office". This attitude should be encouraged by supply, if that is at all possible.

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HEALTH, HYGIENE, & SANITATION.

There are only four medical tul-tuls in the area patrolled, all of whom are badly in need of refresher courses. Health of the natives met was good, although hygiene and sanitation in most villages was poor. Most of those natives who were brought to Angoram Native Hospital were suffering from yaws in an advanced stage. As soon as it became known that the patrol was collecting hospital patients, village officials commenced sending their sick to KANGANAMAN Aid Post, and to BARARAT village in the Wewak sub-district where it is believed a native medical orderly is stationed.

PHD

This made census taking more difficult, and it is not known how many of the absentees could be properly treated at BARARAT or KANGANAMAN.

*Plus copies
of letters*

The KWONGAI - CHIMBIAN area is in need of a medical patrol.

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NATIVE SITUATION.

The situation did not impress. Collections of money were being made by a luluai who had been absent from his village for twelve months, an ex-N.G.I.B. Sergeant, and a catechist. The luluai claimed to be a lieutenant of YAUIGA's, but later admitted that the collection of money was his own idea. Records of donations were found to be poorly kept.

If the full details of native YALI's rise and fall were made available to all field staff, together with an analysis of the factors which enabled him to become the central figure of an untenable situation, much could be learned by people who are most interested in such matters. This is about the fourth time the writer has heard the name of YAUIGA mentioned by people to whom he would be unlikely to delegate "authority".

The KWALIANGWAS still evince an inordinate interest in airfields, although they say they have no illusions about cargo. In a short time they should have quite a good emergency landing ground near their village.

There were no signs of any revival of the cargo cult at WARIGUM, which was reported by Mr. Gilbert some little time ago. Possibly the progressive spirits were too busy assisting in the collection and appropriation of money.

It is believed that a former village official whose name Mr. Gilbert mentioned in connection with disturbances at WARIGUM is now living at BARARAT in the Wewak sub-district.

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CENSUS.

The total population of the Kwongai - Chimbian census group is 780. It is a small population, and is confined to a small area. This is the first occasion of a complete census of the group, but as the area has been visited twice previously (post war), the figures accompanying this report could be expected to be reasonably accurate.

(2)

CENSUS (Continued)

There is nothing startling in the figures. There seems to be a small population increase. The additional copy of census figures for the KARAWARI group goes forward herewith. The additional copy for the YUAI census group will be forwarded when more patrol report covers are made available to this station.

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APPENDIX "A"

A few months ago, a visit was made to MARIENBERG to examine the possibilities of constructing an emergency landing ground. The location was considered favourable because the area, unlike Angoram, is fog-free in the early morning. Also there are good deposits of koronis and a type of gravel in the immediate vicinity of the mission station.

On arrival at Marienberg, it was found that work had been commenced on the strip by mission authorities. The site chosen lay across a col, and was not level. However, it is not thought that drainage of the strip will present a problem even in continuous heavy rains.

The strip was extended, made wider, and surfaced with gravel and koronis. It is not, however, capable of further extension or levelling without considerable difficulty. It is quite narrow, but is bordered by firm, reasonably level ground which has been cleared of all obstacles. The strip has yet to be visited by D.C.A. Officials, although it has been examined from the air.

Figures relative to the Marienberg E.L.G. are shown on the accompanying map.

.....

APPENDIX "B"

One of the objects of this patrol was to complete work on the TIMBUNKI emergency landing ground. This was done, all available ground being utilised in the lengthening and widening of the strip. Obstacles north and south of the western half of the strip are being removed. The only "permanent" obstacles of any consequence are the coconut palms of Timbunki village, which, in some circumstances could make Timbunki E.L.G. a "one way" strip.

As can be seen from the map, it is not possible to further extend the strip. Little can be said about the drainage of the strip at this stage. It is only about fifty yards from the Sepik River, and it is not yet known what effect the Sepik flood tide will have on the drainage of the area in which the strip is situated - particularly as it is bordered on three sides by water courses of some sort or another. However, it is comforting to recall that there is usually little or no water in the old river bed at the east end of the strip, and that the ground slopes away sharply to the north.

*Exh. 16
"Timbunki
Airfield"*

1

APPENDIX "B" (Continued).

The surface is level and firm. Grass has grown back quickly over levelled surfaces and is binding well. However, as in most new strips, there are a few soft spots and rough spots which are receiving the attention of the staff of the S.V.D. mission at TIMBUNKI.

A D.H. 82 aircraft has landed on the strip which was examined by Mr. K. Kier, Airport Inspector for this area, on that occasion. Mr. Kier announced his intention of recommending that the strip be declared open.

Figures relating to the Timbunki E.L.G. are shown on the accompanying map. It is regretted that the accurate heights of obstacles are not available. However, it is believed that D.C.A. officials are in the habit of showing estimated heights in their own sketches of small strips.

.....

lat

ARTICLE

F M

ANG 2/50-51

(18)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

W.A. 30/3

Sepik District,
Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM.

9th. October, 1950.

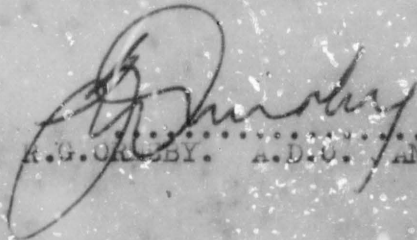
District Officer,
W E W A K.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2. OF 1950/51

Forwarded herewith is report of a patrol by
Mr. Anderson to the KWONGAI - CHIMBIAN group of villages.

Although still backward in some regards, conditions
in the area have considerably improved since the end of the
war.

Mr. Anderson has been instructed to report on
matters irrelevant to the area patrolled by separate
memorandum.


R.G. CROSBY. A.D.O. ANGORAM.

lat

ARTICLE

F M

20

DS. 30-11-125

2nd November, 1950.

District Officer,
Sepik District,
MBMAK.

PATROL REPORT No. 2 of 50/51 - ANGORAM

Will you please advise the amount of money which has been expended on the construction of the TIMBUNKE strip and from what vote it is being paid and for what purpose the strip is intended.

Mr. Anderson's report is interesting and he has the ability to state facts rather than generalise.

A

(L. F. Chapman)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

R/S file 1/5

R/S file 1/5

B/W 22/11/50

lat

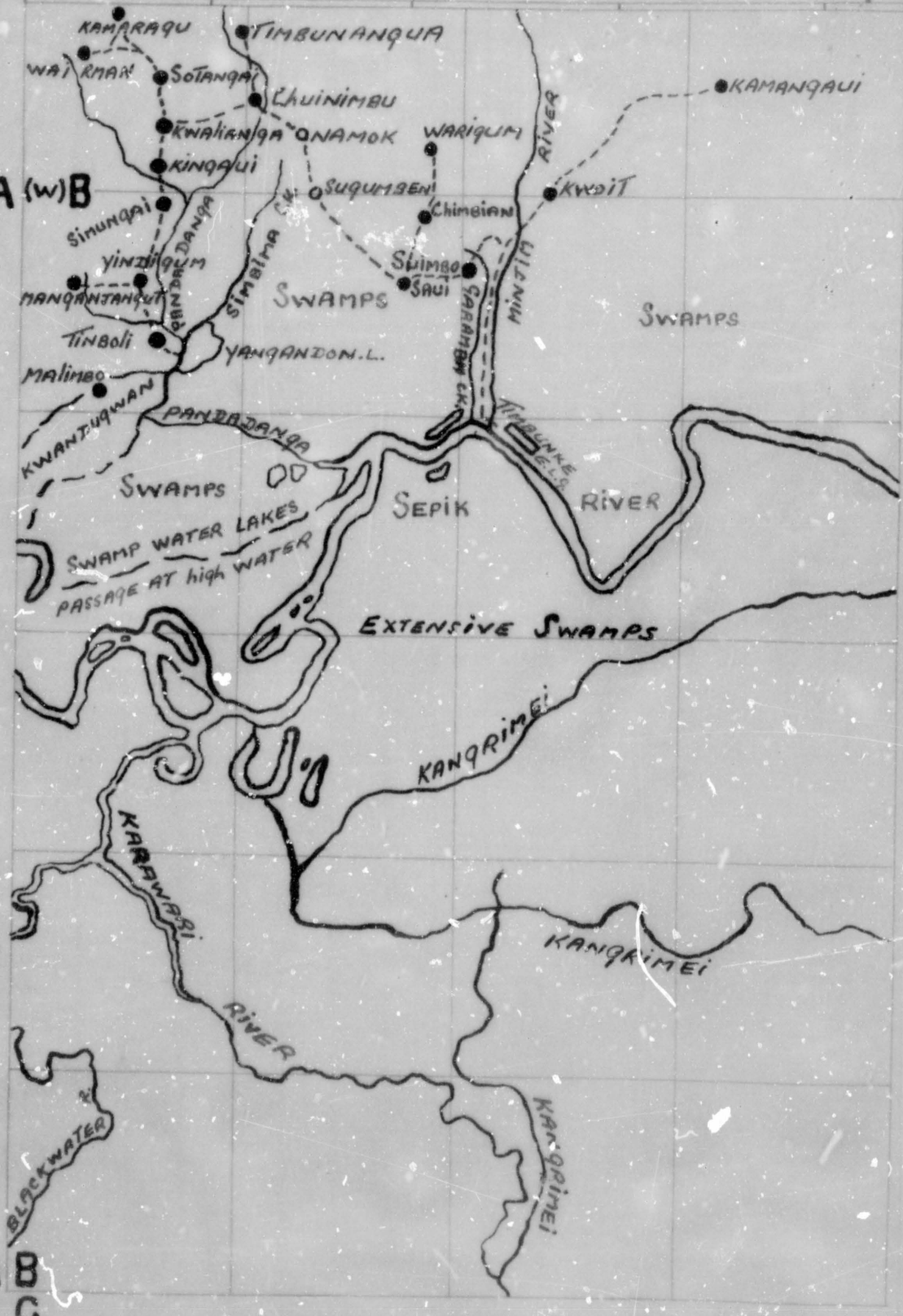
LONGITUDE

F M 143° 20' 30' 40' 7600 1 2 3 4

Kawongai - Ch...
Ref. Ambunti

- VILLAGES
- RIVERS
- DESERTED VILLAGES
- - - ROADS

(W)A (W)B



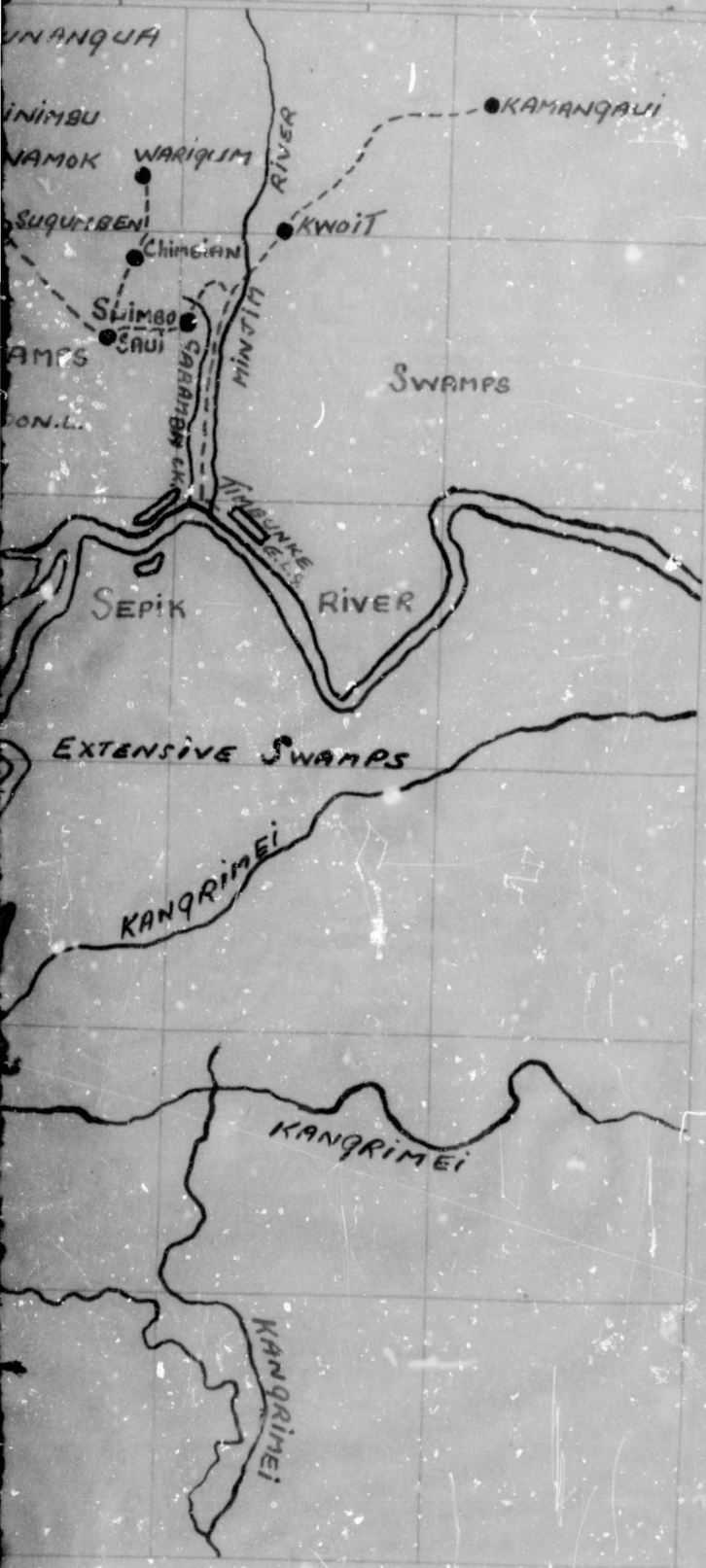
AB
FC

lat

PORTION

F M

30' 2 3 40' 4



*Kwongai Chindian Census Group
 Ref. Amundt Sheet no. 3441-414:1"*

- VILLAGES
- RIVERS
- DESERTED VILLS.
- - - - - ROADS

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 3 of 50/51
Patrol Conducted by F. D. ANDERSON C.P.O.
Area Patrolled LOWER SEPIK, SEPIK WASTAI, LOWER RAMU, BOSMAN etc
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL
Natives 5 N.G.P.F.
Duration—From 8/12/1950 to 19/12/1950
Number of Days 11
Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/3/1950
Medical 1 /19.....
Map Reference BOGIA 2081 SEPIK 2080
Objects of Patrol TO INVESTIGATE REPORTED UNREST IN THE BOSMAN AREA

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /19

District Commissioner

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

pul

5

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA.

WKA. 30/3.
Sepik District,
Sub-District Office,
Angoram.
11th. January 1951.

District Officer,
WFWAK.

Special Patrol-Native Unrest
In Bosman Area.

Patrol conducted by: F. D. Anderson P. O.

Personnel : Reg. No. 4101 Cpl. Angul
Reg. No. 3896 Const. Alu
Reg. No. 3914 Const. Yaubabe
Reg. No. 6473 Const. Lo
Reg. No. 6477 Const. Moti.

Duration of Patrol : 8/12/50-19/12/50.

Objects of Patrol : To investigate reported unrest in the Bosman area.

Last Patrol D. D. S. & N. A. : 2/50-1/3/50.

Last Patrol P. H. D. : Sept./Oct. 1949.

INDEX.
PATROL DIARY.
GENERAL REPORT.
REPORT ON POLICE.

N. B. The area patrolled was mapped by Mr. J. Cahill during the last patrol of the area, which map is considered sufficient and reliable.

PATROL DIARY.

(4)

- 8-12-50. Left Angoram 0635hrs. per A.L. "KATIAU" arrived Singarin 1110hrs.
Left Singarin 1130hrs., arrived Watam 1515hrs. Commenced enquiry.
- 9-12-50. At Watam.
- 10-12-50. Left Watam 0725hrs. arrived Marangis 1045hrs.
- 11-12-50. Left Marangis 0810hrs. arrived Kabuk 1300hrs.
- 12-12-50. Left Kabuk 0630hrs. arrived Daidem 0940hrs.
- 13-12-50. At Daidem.
- 14-12-50. Meeting of Bogia and Angoram officials from affected areas.
- 15-12-50. Further discussion.
- 16-12-50. Police detachment with the exception of Reg. No. 3914 Const. Yarbabe sent to Angoram with natives involved in disturbances.
Left Daidem 0915hrs. arrived Nubia plantation 1930hrs.
- 17-12-50. Left Nubia 1030hrs. arrived Ulamba Govt. Station 1200hrs.
Discussed the native situation with Mr. Norton C.P.C.
- 18-12-50. Left Ulamba 1530hrs., arrived Nubia 1740hrs.
- 19-12-50. Left Nubia 1300hrs. arrived Awar airstrip 1430hrs. Airborne.
1528hrs. A.T.A. Angoram 1559hrs.

3

REPORT.

The O. I. G. Bogia's M. 14/15 of 22/11/50, D. C. Madang's minute of 24/11/50 and D. C. Towak's minute of 1/12/50 refer.

There was, in fact, unrest in the Bosman area. This unrest was caused by the spread of semi-false reports relating to imminent war. It is a fact that rumours of war are common among natives (including police) of the Sepik District. However, many of these reports are pleasantly vague and have no immediate bearing on the disturbance in the Bosman and contingent areas in regard to which the following points should be considered:

- A. Rumours carried by time-expired labourers.
- B. Non-arrival of the Bogia pinnace at Borai village.
- C. Rumours carried by natives of the Bogia Sub-District.
- D. Rumours of written official messages to natives.
- E. The desertion of Asau, Imberetti and Senai villages.
- F. The extent of the disturbance.
- G. The existing state of affairs.

Native Masambi, Tul-Tul of Gapun, in the Angoram Sub-District reported that two parties of time expired labourers who stayed in his village en route to their homes on the Sepik had brought rumours of war from further down the coast. Indeed some of these men are reported to have said that they had been "chased out" by fighting near their place of employment. A discharged native policeman accompanied the second party of labourers. He is said to come from Chambri Lakes and has not yet been traced. The time-expired labourers are scattered over a wide area and, owing to poor and insufficient shipping, it has not been possible to question the full number. The disturbance has been satisfactorily settled but investigations are being continued in the hope of uncovering further detail which may be useful for reference. The rumours were taken to Senai village by Masambi where a meeting was held with Avi, a rumour-monger from the Bogia area. The isolated swamp people of the Senai area readily believed what they were told.

While this talk was being brought to Senai similar rumours were being varied and added to on the Bogia side of the Ramu soon to be brought into the Angoram Sub-District, not by time-expired labourers as in the first instance, but by an ex-henchman of Yali's, one Agaraning of Garik.

It has been reported that two police from Ulamba arrived at Borai with the intelligence that the ship which was to come and load building materials would not arrive. Within a matter of days natives in the area were quite satisfied that the ship had been sunk by enemy action. It has been suggested to Mr. Norton at Ulamba that he question his police and find out just exactly what they did tell the natives of No. 1 Borai.

Again there is a police constable from the Telefolmin detachment at present on leave at Damu village in the Bogia area who may have brought some talk with him. A short time ago there was considerable talk of war among Telefolmin police. Mr. Patrol Officer Thomas of that station having reported that one of his constables had received a letter from Lae advising married police to send for their wives lest their separation become permanent.

Agaraning of Garik, on the Bogia side of the Ramu, is reported to have journeyed to Senai, in the Angoram Sub-District, and to have reminded the natives there that they had handed over six Japanese prisoners to the allies during the last war. Agaraning is said to have advised the Sensis to take to the bush as they might be made the subjects of vengeance. This visit was made after one of the two Senai villages had taken to the bush.

As was previously stated Avi, Tul-Tul of Boik in the Bogia area, was another contributor to the disturbances. He is credited with having made the statement that the Japanese would very soon come and cut off the heads of all natives ex-M. G. P. R. This talk was traced from Sapat of Marangis to Kangai of Damu who heard it from his elder brother Bandei. Garnei of Garik had told Bandei of Damu and had himself been told by Avi. Avi admitted putting this talk around.

Avi also figures in the talk of written official messages. Avi stated that he visited Senai and there met Masambi in order that they might discuss that which they had both heard. Avi said Masambi was accompanied by another Gapun native who was carrying a pass. This pass was given to Avi who delivered it to the Luluai of Reiden. From Reiden it was carried to Tebuk and Marangis but not to watan.

(2)

REPORT. (Cont.)

It has been definitely established, however, that the letter was not written by the A. D. C., Angoram, but by a native named Ncbu. The pass No. 101 contained no reference to war.

There was also talk of an official message from the Govt. station at Ulamba, but in the absence of further evidence in the several Bogia villages visited this message has been identified with the visit of police to No. 1 Borai.

There were two meetings held at Senai. The first was that in which Ageraning and three other Gariks were the central figures, and the second second was that in which Avi and Masambi were the principals. These two meetings were well attended and the talk reached many villages. However only the backward and isolated swamp people of Senai, Assau and Imboretti were affected.

The rumours in various forms and to a varied extent were common in the following villages: Danu, Garik, Borai, Boik, Larangis, Gapan, Wogun, Kibuk, Daidet, Memen, Dongon, Mangai, Soibang, Sas, Senai and Imboretti. The folly of the situation was explained to the officials of all villages affected by the rumours, and they have been advised to seek advice at the Angoram Govt. Station should they hear any further talk.

Bosman has been an unsettled area in recent times and should be patrolled frequently. According to most recent reports all absentees have returned to their villages and to a normal existence.

It is urged that wherever possible natives be permitted to listen to the radio programmes prepared for them.

The illness of a native witness has delayed the early submission of this report.

J. Anderson
J. D. Anderson, P.C.

POLICE REPORT

THE detachment was made up of men who could be trusted to carry out certain duties without immediate supervision. Each of these police justified the confidence placed in them, although once again Reg.No. 4101 Cpl. Angul allowed himself too much licence

Reg.No. 4101 Cpl. Angul
Reg.No. 3896 Const. Alu
Reg.No. 3914 Const. Yaubabe
Reg.No. 6473 Const. Lo
Reg.No. 6477 Const. Moti.

J. Anderson

Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

WKA 30/3
Sub-district Office,
ANGORAM.
15th January, 1951.

District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1950/51.

Forwarded herewith in quadruplicate is a report of a patrol conducted by Mr. Patrol Officer Anderson to the BOSMAN area bordering the Madang District.

Since Mr. Anderson's patrol officials from SENAI Village, the most affected by the disturbance, have visited the station. They report that all natives have since returned to the old village site and are engaged in repairing and rebuilding their houses. This was confirmed by native police who have since visited the area.

From Mr. Anderson's investigations, it would appear that the rumours originated in the BOGIA Sub-district. Mr. Anderson visited BOGIA station (referred to in the report as ULAMBA) and reported his findings to the Patrol Officer there. (The O.I.C. Mr. Symonds was at the time absent on patrol.)

If staff and pressure of work permit, it is intended to do a follow up patrol to this area in the near future.

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

50-11-133

19th February, 1951.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - ANGORAM No. 3 1950/51

It would appear that these false reports of wars etc. are emanating from somewhere outside the area and, should the author of these rumours be found, he or she should be dealt with.

I note that the area affected is settling down again but further patrols should be made with a view to scotching any further attempts at spreading false reports and, in general, assist the people in placing greater confidence in the Administration.


(I. F. Channon)
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.

PA

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 2 of 52/53

Patrol Conducted by S.A. GAUCI C.P.O.

Area Patrolled MARIEN BERG SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 3 R.P.N.G.C. 2 N.M.O.S

Duration—From 17/11/52 to 24/11/52

Number of Days 8

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services July/19 46

Medical Aug/19 48

Map Reference 2080 SEPIKI 4 M. 1 INCH ; 2081 BOBIA 4 M. 1

Objects of Patrol 1) Census
2) Routine Administration

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MGRESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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MIGRATION	
In	
M	F

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Monday

Departed ANGORAM Government Station
Arrived GAVIEN village 7.30 a.m. Censused and inspected

ANGORAM,
Sepik District.

Tuesday 17th November 1952

5th December 1952.

Departed GAVIEN 7.10 a.m. Arrived WOKANTE
The Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

Wednesday 18th November 1952.

ANGORAM Patrol Report No.2 of 1952/53.

9.15 a.m. Censused and inspected WOKANTE
Arrived BOLA village 11.0 a.m. Censused and inspected

REPORT OF PATROL TO: The MARIENBERG Sub-division.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: John A. Gauci C.P.O.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: Three members R.P. & N.G.C.
Two Medical Orderlies.

DURATION OF PATROL: From the 17th November 1952
to the 24th November 1952.

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA:

District Services: P.O. Snow in July 1946.

Medical: Med. Asst. R. Healey in 1948.

MAP REFERENCE: 2080 Sepik 4 miles to 1 inch,
2081 Bogia 4 miles to 1 inch.

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL: (1) Census revision.
(2) Routine Administration.

APPENDICES: (1) Health and Hygiene Report.
(2) Report on R.P. & N.G.C.

DIARYMonday 17th November 1952.

Departed ANGORAM Government Station 8.45a.m.
Arrived GAVIEN village 9.30a.m. Censused and inspected GAVIEN.

Tuesday 18th November 1952.

Departed GAVIEN 7.10a.m. Arrived ARIAPAN 1.30p.m.
Censused and inspected ARIAPAN village.

Wednesday 19th November 1952.

Departed ARIAPAN 8.45a.m. Arrived WASKURIN village
9.15a.m. Censused and inspected WASKURIN. Departed 12.50p.m.
Arrived BOIG village 1.05p.m. Censused and inspected BOIG.
Departed 3.30p.m. Arrived KASIMAN village 4.15p.m.

Thursday 20th November 1952.

Censused and inspected KASIMAN. Departed 11.15a.m.
Arrived KIS village 1.00p.m. Inspected KIS. Departed by canoe
1.45p.m. Arrived WOKAMUT/MURIK village 5.30p.m. Inspected WOKAMUT/
MURIK.

Friday 21st November 1952.

Departed WOKAMUT/MURIK by canoe 9.30a.m. Arrived
MASAN village 3.30p.m. Censused MASAN and the nearby village of
ATABU. Inspected MASAN.

Saturday 22nd November 1952.

Departed MASAN 8.30a.m. Arrived MANSEP village
9.15a.m. Censused and inspected MANSEP. Departed 12.30p.m. Arrived
ATABU village 1.30p.m. Inspected ATABU. Departed 2.00p.m. Arrived
BONAM village 2.45p.m. Censused and inspected BONAM. Departed 4.30p.m.
Arrived MARIENBERG Mission Station 5.45p.m.

Sunday 23rd November 1952.

Made a tour of the Mission Station. Departed
MARIENBERG 1.15p.m. Arrived SUK village 1.45p.m. Censused and
inspected SUK. Departed 2.50p.m. Arrived MANGAK village 3.00p.m.
Censused and inspected MANGAK. Departed 4.35p.m. Returned to
MARIENBERG Mission Station 5.10p.m.

Monday 24th November 1952.

The Government Launch "Osprey" arrived MARIENBERG
10.30a.m. Embarked on "Osprey" and departed 2.30p.m. Arrived
MAMBEL village 4.15p.m. Disembarked, censused and inspected MAMBEL.
Departed aboard "Osprey" 5.00p.m. Arrived ANGORAM Government
Station 6.30p.m.

Introduction:

The Patrol experienced very little difficulty in achieving its aims. In all, thirteen villages were censused, and with the helpful aid of native officials the task became systematic, orderly and quiet. Complaints encountered were minor in nature and were dealt with deliberately and without much ado.

Native Affairs:

Natives in the area visited by the Patrol have been under government influence and control ever since the beginning of British administration. Law and order continue to prevail.

Through the Indentured Labour system the great majority have seen service either with the Government or with European private enterprise. They have tasted travel and they have seen the white man engaged in business.

Today the predominant and prevailing desire of the natives is to acquire European currency. The younger generation, especially the unmarried, wish to travel and to labour far afield. Consequently, they seek the recruiter and employment as indentured labourers. With their wages they might buy tobacco or lap-lap or such things as a Hurricane lamp, a dog, a kettle, powder and scent. Upon repatriation they receive their deferred pay. This and what they have managed to save whilst actually employed they might use to indulge in business, or to settle a breach of native custom, or to buy more goods at the nearest Chinese or Mission store. There are some, however, who prefer casual employment and as near home as possible. This is because of heavy family responsibilities and commitments.

A salient feature of the native situation is the constant desire of elder natives to engage in business. Growing food, ~~for instance~~ for instance, and selling it to the Mission or the Government, or felling timber for sale to a nearby sawmill. As this is generally done on a co-operative basis and might embrace several villages, to the instigator it means prestige, leadership and power. Incidentally, any profit they make is either distributed or used to expand the business.

In the writer's opinion village elders and their business schemes need careful and immediate supervision. For example, in ventures such as the felling of timber for sale to sawmills or basket making they might jeopardize their food supplies by not spending enough time in their gardens. Further, they might possibly buy tools from local Europeans. They might even buy machinery for felling timber. Not knowing how to use them properly and how to take care of them, the natives could very soon render such tools and machinery useless. The amount of money lost in this way can be considerable and would cause a general dissatisfaction which could then develop into serious trouble.

GAVIEN natives have moved to a new village site which is about a mile to the North-East of ANGORAM. ARIAPAN natives have moved to a site about a quarter of a mile to the South-East of WASKURIN village.

Agriculture and Livestock:

At the moment most of the villages visited by the Patrol are growing rice experimentally. As yet the total area planted is not at all sizeable, and the natives have in no way forsaken their gardens. Further, the experiment seems to be meeting with success.

GAVIEN and ARIAPAN natives are now growing vegetables for sale to the Catholic Mission and to European residents at Angoram. They are selling Tomatoes, Beans, Melons, Cucumbers, Corn and Bananas.

Main native foods in the area ^{are} sago and the yam.

During the Japanese occupation cattle owned by the Marienberg Catholic Mission took to the bush. Today both the Mission and the natives maintain that bulls and cows still roam the country round Marienberg. None, however, were encountered by the Patrol. Incidentally, the Mission have already been compensated by the Government for their loss.

At the moment the Marienberg Mission have two bulls and about three cows. One of these they bought from the natives who had found it in the bush.

Census:

When the writer arrived to census KIS village it was found that this had been carried out by a patrol from Wewak - about four months ago. Hitherto it had been censused by patrols from Angoram. The writer is of the opinion that the village should continue to be censused from Angoram.

A comparison between previous data and statistics obtained by the Patrol reveals a slight decrease in the area's total population. The Marienberg region was last censused in 1946. The decrease in population is due to a pneumonia epidemic which occurred towards the end of 1948.

Missions:

The area patrolled is under the spiritual guidance of the Catholic Mission who have Catechists in roughly half the number of the villages visited. Marienberg Mission station is a fairly large one. The staff consists of two Fathers, three Nuns, two Brothers and a European carpenter. It has a sawmill which is one of the best equipped in the Sepik District. They also run two schools, one for boys and the other for girls. The number of students total about thirty.

The Mission is now importing cattle and goats.

Roads:

In general roads were good, but the track from KASIMAN to KIS is extremely swampy and most of the way one has to walk along a succession of narrow tree trunks.

The KIS-MURIK canal is shallow and narrow. In parts it was found to be almost impassable.

D-408

G.S.

G.S.

Roads: (continued)

The MURIK-MASAN canal is so blocked with underwater growth that the Patrol experienced considerable difficulty in traversing it. In parts its width is barely two feet and the water less than six inches in depth.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE REPORT.

Village Officials:

Luluais and Tultuls encountered were invariably helpful. None, however, possess more than average qualities.

As requested the following is a list of natives who hold government appointments in the villages visited:-

<u>Village</u>	<u>Luluai</u>	<u>Tultul</u>	<u>Medical Tultul</u>
GAVIEN	KIMI	ABO	KANEM
ARIAPAN	Nil	Nil	Nil
WASKURLN	KAPIO	JAJA	PANGO
BOIG	PANGO	Nil	BOBI
KASIMAN	SAGAB	WIARA	KANALU
KIS	MAI-IGA	KANAU	URAP
MASAN	TABIKA	YIM	Nil
ATABU	Nil	Nil	Nil
MANSEP	BATUA	PAREM	Nil
BONAM	KAWUR	Nil	Nil
SUK	MARANSE	Nil	Nil
MANGAN	Nil	BOGIN	Nil
MAMBEL	TAULI	Nil	AVORO

Rest Houses:

The Patrol found a rest house in practically every village visited. The one at MURIK/WOKAMUT was found to be somewhat dilapidated and instructions were given for it to be renovated. Actually the Patrol had not intended to visit the MURIK area but did so under force of circumstances, and the WOKAMUT natives were therefore unwarned. All the other rest houses are habitable and comfortable.

Japanese Graves:

Japanese graves may be found at KASIMAN, MURIK, MASAN, ATABU and at the Mission station, Marienberg.

*Delivered 203 file
Hani.*

John A. Gauci
.....
(John A. Gauci) Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX (1).

HEALTH AND HYGIENE REPORT.

No.
In the MARIENBERG sub-division the natives' general health is good and their village hygiene fair. Natives suffering from minor ailments were treated on the spot by the two medical orderlies who accompanied the Patrol. A few who were found to be suffering from yaws were brought to Angoram Native Hospital for treatment.

*DPH.
John A. Gauci
Sgt.*

John A. Gauci
.....
(John A. Gauci) Cadet Patrol Officer

APPENDIX (2).

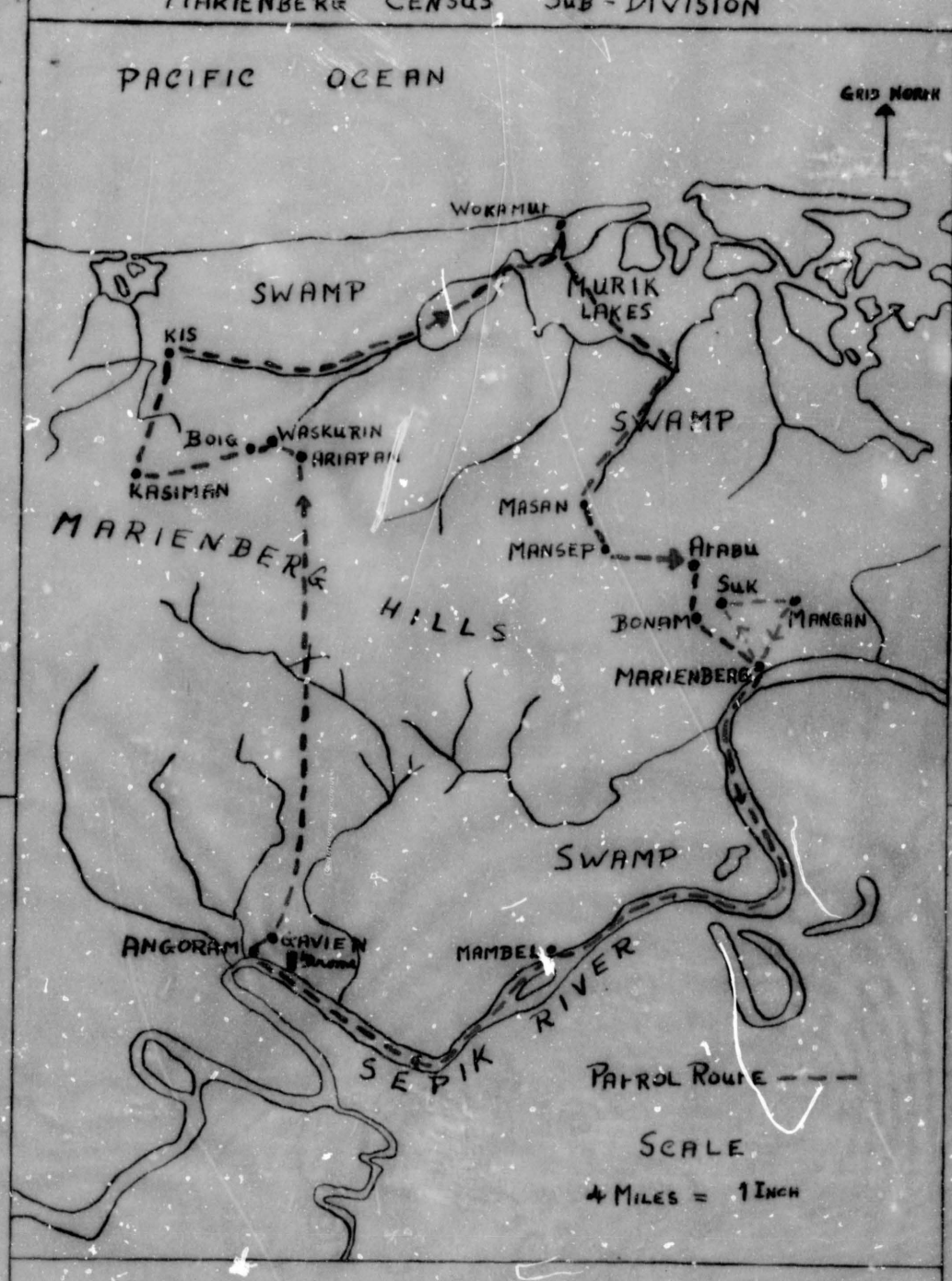
REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Rank.</u>	<u>Name.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
3896	Const.	ALU	Reliable and Capable.
3905	"	ARAI	Capable.
4175	"	BUNAUUA	Hardworking.

John A. Gauci
.....
(John A. Gauci) Cadet Patrol Officer

Sum of Patrol

MARIENBERG CENSUS SUB-DIVISION



GRID NORTH

PACIFIC OCEAN

WOKAMUT

SWAMP

MURIK LAKES

KIS

BOIG

WASKURIN

ARIAPAN

KASIMAN

MASAN

MANSEP

AFABU

SUK

BONAM

MANGAN

MARIENBERG

HILLS

MARIENBERG

4° 00'

SWAMP

ANGORAM

CARVIEN

MAMBEL

SEPIK RIVER

PATROL ROUTE - - -

SCALE

4 MILES = 1 INCH

140° 00'

144° 20'

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/11/196-

ATT.GHG.



P.R. No.2/52-53.

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

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

6th. January, 1953.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2/52-53 - ANGORAM.

MR. J. A. GAUCI, C.P.O.

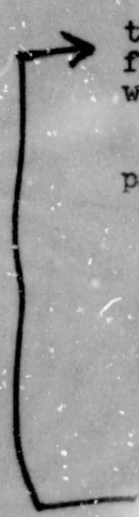
Three (3) copies of the abovementioned report are submitted herewith.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:- On several occasions I have stressed the need of the services of a Co-operative Officer. Mr. R. Boyan, Assistant Registrar recently visited the Sepik District and I think he, too, has the opinion that a Co-operative Officer should be stationed in the Sepik District as soon as the staff position permits.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:- It is surmised that the Roman Catholic Mission received War Damage payment for the cattle roaming the country near Marienberg. It would be appreciated if this fact could be verified.

CENSUS:- The village of KIS will be censused by patrols from Angoram.

Alan Dimpsey
.....
(A. D. Dimpsey)
Acting District Commissioner.



sk Will you endeavour to ~~exp~~ find out:

29/11.

sk Please show this to Reg Co-ops office
I have signed the letter to the DC.

29/11.

at

RATON

M

30-11-196

30th January, 1953

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

P/R. 2/52-53 Angoram C.P.O. T.A. Ganci:

The attention of the Registrar of Co-operatives has been drawn to your remarks and to the relevant sections of this report but the guidance of Natives outside of a Co-operative venture still lies with our Patrol Officers. I refer to remarks under Native Affairs on page 2.

The report is well written and has been read with interest.

I am endeavouring to find out about the War Damage to R.C. Missions in regard to their livestock.

(A.A. Roberts)
s/Director

MINUTE to:-

Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Thank you for the opportunity of perusing this report and the opinion expressed by the District Commissioner regarding the need of the services of Co-operative Officer in the District.

As soon as existing vacant positions are filled it is hoped that the services of a Co-operative Officer will be available on a part-time basis to the Sepik District - dividing his time in the first instance between Manus and Sepik Districts.

Some Officers might find difficulty in reconciling the views expressed in the first paragraph of memorandum DS.30-11-196 of 30th January with regard to guidance of native economic developmental activity outside of those of a co-operative nature with the Director's directive on this subject (DS.Circular Instruction No.140 of 13/12/51, copy attached). It is appreciated that there is an insufficiency of trained Co-operative Officers to enable a posting to every district at the present time, but in the light of past experience of errors of judgment displayed by non-qualified personnel in the field of native economic development it would be wise not to encourage any particular form of economic development until such project has been thoroughly examined by an officer experienced in that particular type of work, as has been laid down by the Director.

The point is that a situation exists
which may do great damage to w/economy
to DC has a duty to refer to Registrar of Co-operative Societies
for proper financial. Not to wait for Co-op officer.
4/2/53.

(C.J. MELLAR)
Registrar of Co-operative Societies
4/2/53.
f. 612



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of ANGORAM (SEPIK) Report No. 30/52/53
 Patrol Conducted by J.A. GAUCI C.P.O.
 Area Patrolled THE "GRASS COUNTRY"
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1 (MR. F. HINDE MED. STUDENT)
 Natives 4 R.P. 4 IN.M.O.
 Duration—From 14/1/53 to 27/1/53
 Number of Days 14
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? ~~YES~~
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 19/5/50
 Medical FEB 1951
 Map Reference BOGIA 4 AMBUNTI SHEETS 4M : 1"
 Objects of Patrol 1) CENSUS
2) ROUTINE ADMIN.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

popula

M	F	In	REG
			Birth

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

ANGORAM,
Sepik District.

24th February 1953.

The Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

ANGORAM Patrol Report No. 3 of 1952/53.

REPORT OF PATROL TO: The GRASS COUNTRY Sub-division.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: John A. Gauci C.P.O.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: Mr F. Hinde, Medical Student.
Four Members R.P. & N.J.C.
One Medical Orderly.

DURATION OF PATROL: From the 14th January 1953
to the 27th January 1953.

PAST PATROL TO THE AREA:

District Services:	F.D. Anderson P.O. on the 19th of May 1950.
Medical:	Many part Patrols in 1950 and 1951.

MAP REFERENCE: 2061 Bogia 4 miles to 1 inch.
0441 Ambunti 4 miles to 1 inch.

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL: (1) Census revision.
(2) Routine administration.

APPENDICES: (1) Health and Hygiene Report.
(2) Report on Members R.P. & N.J.C. accompanying Patrol.

DIARY

Wednesday 14th January 1953.

Departed Angoram Government Station per M.V. Osprey 1130hrs. Arrived WOM village 1630hrs. M.V. Osprey departed 1645hrs.

Thursday 15th January 1953.

Revised WOM census. Departed 1440hrs. Arrived RATEN village 1550hrs.

Friday 16th January 1953.

Departed RATEN 0755hrs. Arrived LOL village 0810hrs - revised census - inspected village - departed 0900hrs. Arrived PURYATEN village 0925hrs - revised census - inspected village - departed 1005hrs. Arrived PATAKA village 1110hrs - revised census - inspected village - departed 1235hrs. Back at RATEN village 1405hrs - part censused RATEN.

Saturday 17th January 1953.

Completed revision of RATEN census - departed 0930hrs. Arrived KAMBOT village 1205hrs - revised census - inspected village.

Sunday 18th January 1953.

Departed KAMBOT 0920hrs. Arrived BOUTEN village 1305hrs - revised census - inspected village - departed 1510hrs. Arrived KOROGOPA village 1615hrs - part censused KOROGOPA.

Monday 19th January 1953.

Completed revision of KOROGOPA census - departed 0920hrs. Arrived GEKTEN village 1330hrs - revised census - inspected village - departed 1525hrs. Arrived PUSHITEN village 1645hrs - revised census - inspected village.

Tuesday 20th January 1953.

Departed PUSHITEN 0850hrs. Arrived BUTEN village 1105hrs - revised census - inspected village - revised census of nearby MURYATEN village.

Wednesday 21st January 1953.

Departed BUTEN 0850hrs. Arrived YAMEN village 1320hrs - revised census - inspected village - revised census of WARI village. Departed YAMEN 1550hrs. Arrived MANU village 1700hrs.

Thursday 22nd January 1953.

Revised census of MANU - inspected village - revised census of nearby BRUTEN village. Departed MANU 0935hrs. Arrived SIMBIRI village 1022hrs - revised census - inspected village - departed 1132hrs. Arrived KAMBUSI village 1320hrs - revised census - inspected village.

DIARY (cont'd)

Friday 23rd January 1953.

Departed KAMBURU 0835hrs. Arrived PAMEAN village 1025hrs - departed 1035hrs. Arrived YAUL village 1205hrs - departed 1215hrs. Arrived MARAMAT village 1315hrs - revised census - inspected village - departed 1430hrs. Back at YAUL 1520hrs - revised census - inspected village.

Saturday 24th January 1953.

Departed YAUL 0755hrs. Arrived DEMIRI village 0845hrs - revised census - inspected village - departed 0945hrs. Arrived back at 1205hrs - revised census - inspected village - departed 1310hrs. Arrived BOBATEN village 1345hrs - revised census - inspected village - departed 1520hrs. Arrived LANGAM village 1800hrs.

Sunday 25th January 1953.

Revised census of LANGAM - inspected village - departed 0930hrs. Arrived MONGAL village 1110hrs - revised census - inspected village - departed 1230hrs. Arrived KAMBA village 1340hrs - revised census - inspected village - departed 1430hrs. Arrived WOM village 1600hrs - Departed 1605hrs. Arrived KAMPARAMBA village 1805hrs.

Monday 26th January 1953.

Revised census of KAMPARAMBA.

Tuesday 27th January 1953.

Departed KAMPARAMBA 0740hrs. Arrived Angoran Government Station 1025hrs.

Natives in this area are now exhibiting a very keen interest in the growing of hill-rice. In this they visualize not only a new food for themselves but also a most lucrative business.

In the Angoran sub-district, the first official introduction of rice occurred about seven months ago when a bag of seed received at sub-district office was distributed amongst the villages, this with the instruction that it was to be planted experimentally, to discover whether or not the land was suitable. However, official action was already being taken by certain villages. Seed had been obtained from the Government Rice Project at Begun by a KAMBA native called Manu, native of this village who also manufactures their own rice bags by utilizing the stem of a kind of sago lily.

The planted rice has grown well, and today the natives are convinced that the experiment has been successful.

The driving force behind rice-growing in the 'Green Valley' is Manu of KAMBA. He has been to Begun, and has seen the ricefields, the irrigating and the power-driven machinery used for milling, with it all he is impressed and his interest is considerable. At Begun, and the various other villages, he speaks about the Begun rice project to all who care to listen.

He tells them that their land could grow rice of good quality, also, that the Kambas and Kambas themselves will buy all they can produce, further, they can manufacture their own rice bags. Their dream is obvious. They

DATE

INTRODUCTION:

The objects of the patrol were achieved without much difficulty. Censusing was orderly; and a fair number of disputes were dealt with. Certain matters involving the area were investigated.

The 'Grass Country' is that area between the YUAT and KERAM rivers. Its northern boundry is the SEPIK river. To the south it extends as far as the foothills of the first range.

For the purpose of description it can be divided into three roughly equal parts. The northern portion which borders the SEPIK river is literally a sea of grass, grass grows everywhere and everywhere there is water. Floating islands are numerous and sometimes sizeable

Much of the middle portion is Sage swamp. Even so, the dry land area is not at all small.

The southern part is mainly dry. It is thickly vegetated and carries some timber.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Primarily through the system of casual and agreement labour the 'Grass Country' native is well acquainted with the European and certain aspects of his western culture.

Today the predominant feature of the native situation is their persistent desire to launch into business. They know, and well, the value and the usefulness of European currency. Moreover, their desire for business is heightened by the knowledge that they possess funds of their own, for through the War Damage scheme many villages acquired a Commonwealth Savings Book and most of these reveal a tidy credit.

Natives in this area are now exhibiting a very keen interest in the growing of hill-rice. In this they visualise not only a new food for themselves but also a most lucrative business.

In the Angoram sub-district, the first official introduction of rice occurred about seven months ago when a bag of seed received at sub-district office was distributed amongst the villages, this with the instruction that it was to be planted experimentally, to discover whether or not the land was suitable. However, at the time of this official action rice was already being grown at BOBTEN village. Seed had been obtained from the Government Rice Project at Dagua by a BOBTEN native called WINGIS. Natives of this village were also manufacturing their own rice bags by utilising the stem of a kind of swamp lily.

The planted rice has grown well, and today the natives are convinced that the experiment has been successful.

The driving force behind rice-growing in the 'Grass Country' is WINGIS of BOBTEN. He has been to Dagua, and has seen the ricefields, the harvesting and the power-driven machinery used for hulling. With it all he is impressed and his interest is considerable. At BOBTEN, and the various other villages, he speaks about the Dagua rice project to all who care to listen.

He tells them that their land could grow rice of good quality, also, that the Mission and private enterprise will buy all they can produce, further, they can manufacture their own rice bags. Their course is obvious. They

DATE

will be able to grow, and they will be able to sell their rice well. All this has been the result of the work done by the patrol.

must plant rice in quantity. They must manufacture bags. They must harvest. They must hull a maximum in minimum time with as little damage to the rice as possible. They will put it in bags. They will take it by canoe to an assured market. The natives agree, but they realise that the way has yet to be cleared of one major snag. How are they to hull a maximum in minimum time with least damage to their rice? BINGIS provides the answer. They must buy a communal power-driven hulling machine. In his opinion manual threshing and winnowing is too slow a process. The use of hand-hulling machines is also undesirable, for these will crush and ruin much of the rice and in consequence they would lose in quantity and value. He points out, moreover, that many of the villages have money in the Savings Bank and that some of this could be used to buy the power-driven machine. The natives agree; and they have recently come to sub-district office to enlist government aid.

Having given the matter considerable thought, and having discussed it with persons who know the area and its inhabitants well and who have some knowledge of crops, the writer feels that at the moment it is much too early for these natives to be buying a power-driven hulling machine. Rice-growing in this area is as yet in its infancy, and they still have a great deal to learn about its cultivation. Also, like the present total crop, total crops probable in the foreseeable future will be too small to warrant the purchase of a power-driven hulling machine. For the time being they should be encouraged to carry out hulling by manual threshing and winnowing. Furthermore, they should be advised to grow rice principally in order to acquaint themselves with its probable complications and attendant problems. In some ways it is bound to effect their gardens and various other aspects of their village life, and adjustments will be necessitated.

In the circumstance a visit to the 'Grass Country' by an officer of the Department of Agriculture should be considered.

Most complaints the patrol was called upon to settle concerned wives.

In the 'Grass Country' a male can secure a wife by giving or promising to give a female relative of his to his wife's parents or to some other of her relatives. This is called the 'Change' custom; and it is here given purely in essence for its variations are considerable and complicated.

In the writer's opinion the custom should be discouraged vigorously, for it happens that when in this way a marriage is achieved and later circumstances are such that a dissolution is attempted there occurs almost invariably the ruin of another marriage which otherwise would have been entirely successful.

The bride-price system does occur amongst these people, and it is very evident that in comparison with the 'Change' system it is better by far.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

In the 'Grass Country' the staple food is wild sago. Supplementary foods are Yams, Taro and Kaukau. The livestock consists of native pigs and fowls.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

On the whole, the quality of village officials is good, and they seem to be carrying out their duties well. All assisted the patrol whenever and wherever they could.

MISSIONS:

Natives in the area visited by the patrol are under the spiritual control of the Roman Catholic Mission. In charge is Father Wand, who is based at KAMBOT on the KERAM river. To help him he has a number of catechists located in the various villages. At KAMBOT Father Wand runs an elementary school. The number of natives attending averages twentyfive. He teaches Writing, Reading and Catechism, all three in pidgin. He visits the various villages at frequent intervals.

Educator

STATISTICS:

A comparison between former statistics and those obtained by the patrol reveals a slight overall increase in population.

*PHD
Census*

WOM, LOL, RATEN, BUTEN, WARI, SIMBIRI and LANGAM villages are overxx recruited.

ROADS AND WATERWAYS:

Most times journeying was by canoe. From BUTEN to YAMEN the patrol travelled on foot, along a firm dry path. From YAMEN to MANU and BRUTEN and thence to SIMBIRI the road consisted of a succession of tree trunks placed end to end and raised just above the swamp water.

REST HOUSES:

Rest houses were found habitable and well maintained.

Rest houses were found habitable and well maintained.

John A. Gausi

(John A. Gausi)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

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ANGORAN PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1952/53.

APPENDIX (1).

HEALTH AND HYGIENE REPORT.

In the 'Grass Country' the natives' general health is good.

A small number of natives were brought to Angoran Hospital for treatment. Of these, the majority were suffering from tropical ulcers. Minor ailments were treated on the spot.

Village hygiene was found to be good.

3006	"	ALL	Capitain
3007	"	POCU	Baron
3008	"	KASCH	Militer

John A. Gauai

.....
(John A. Gauai)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

.....
(John A. Gauai)
Cadet Patrol Officer.

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ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1952/53.

APPENDIX (2).

REPORT ON POLICE ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

<u>No.</u>	<u>RANK.</u>	<u>NAME.</u>	<u>REMARKS.</u>
1977	Const.	WUNSKIN	Capable.
3896	"	ALU	Capable.
2855	"	BOIU	Hardworking.
7291	"	KASUR	Reliable.

.....
 (John A. Gruei)
 Cadet Patrol Officer.

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To ACCOMPANY ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No 3 of 1952/53
THE 'GRASS COUNTRY' - ANGORAM SUB-DISTRICT - SEPIK DISTRICT

144° 00'

4° 00'



MAINLY FIRM GROUND

SCALE 4 miles = 1 inch.

PATROL ROUTE - - - -

WATERWAYS - - - -



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Sepik (Angwam) Report No. Special Report

Patrol Conducted by L. G. Orwin C.P.O.

Area Patrolled.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans N. Creighton E.M.A.

Natives.....

Duration—From 20/5/51 to 1/7/51

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Agric. census & medical inspection

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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PATROL DIARY.

- 20-6-51 Left ANGORAM aboard the M. V. "Osprey" and proceeded down-
Wednesday stream. Made calls at MARIENBERG and MABU to land repat-
riates. Proceeded through MADJOP Canal to MURIK Lakes.
Several unsuccessful attempts were made to enter the
MENDAM Canal and party proceeded to DARABAP for night.
- 21-6-51 Successfully negotiated the MENDAM Canal and proceeded to
Thursday Village. Agricultural Census conducted. Returned to Sepik
through MADJOP Canal and thence to MARIENBERG. Spent night
here.
- 22-6-51 By road to GAVIEN. Agricultural Census compiled. Returned
Friday in afternoon to MARIENBERG and again spent night.
- 23-6-51 Returned to Angoram per M. V. "Osprey".
Saturday
- 24-6-51 Observed in ANGORAM.
Sunday
- 25-6-51 Mr. Creighton joined patrol and party proceeded, again per
Monday M. V. "Osprey", to WOM, via KAMBARAMBA Canal. Medical inspect-
ion carried out by Mr. Creighton. Slept night here.
- 26-6-51 By canoe to BOBATEN. Agricultural Census done. Medical check
Tuesday made by E. M. A. By road to SIMBIRI. Unable to proceed through
canal to BRUTEN and Agricultural Census of SIMBIRI taken
instead. By road and canoe to WOM. Returned to Main River
and spent night at YUERIMA.
- 27-6-51 Entered YUAT River and tied up at KUNDIMA. Agricultural
Wednesday Census compiled. Medical inspection also carried out. To
IRINJAMBI on the Main River. Agricultural Census done. To
TAMBANUM for night.
- 28-6-51 Agricultural Census conducted at WOMBUN. Proceeded on to
Thursday TIMBUNKE. Patrol was unable to make any progress up a
small barad in order to reach SIMANGAI and returned to
TIMBUNKE. By alternative route to CHUIMBO. As this Village
was reached in late afternoon O. I. C. patrol decided to
take Agricultural Census here instead of at SIMANGAI as
both Villages are in the same representative area. Returned
to TIMBUNKE and proceeded up-stream to MINDIMBIT for
night.
- 29-6-51 To AIBOM via AIBOM Canal. Agricultural and Medical Census
Friday taken. Went on to KOROGO and spent night.
- 30-6-51 By road to WANIKO (Hamlet of YAMOK) and then to KOSIMBIT.
Saturday Agricultural Census done in both Villages. Returned to
KOROGO in late afternoon and proceeded on to JAPANAUT for
night.
- 1-7-51 Continue up-stream making calls at PAGWI and AVATIP and
Sunday thence to AMBUNTI Station.

GENERAL REMARKS

This patrol, primarily for the purpose of compiling an Agricultural Census, did not do any Census check of Population as time did not permit of same being done as the Agricultural Census returns had to be submitted before the end of June.

Another factor was the fact that these Villages are from the whole of the Sub-District and not of any complete Census division in themselves. For this reason it was decided not to do a Census check but rather to wait until all Villages in the one Census group can be visited together.

General conditions throughout the areas visited are good and no complaints were made to the Officer in Charge of the patrol. Some native matters were attended to on the instructions of the A. D. C. Angoram. These being mainly payment of Deferred wages and Deceased Natives' Estates.

The patrol was unable to visit three Villages. These were BRUTEN SIMANGAI and MARI. In the case of the first two mentioned the barad was blocked due to the low water and no progress could be made through them. MARI, situated up the KOROSOMERI River could not be visited as the presence of many snags in the river made navigation a considerable risk to the pinnance. Two alternative Villages were chosen instead of BRUTEN and SIMANGAI; they being SIMBIRI and CHUIMEO. As these Villages are in the same type of regions as those not visited it is felt that they will give a very typical representation as desired by the Census. No alternative Village for MARI was visited.

Mr. W. Creighton accompanied the patrol from ANGORAM up river and did a Medical check in each of the Villages visited. His report goes forward under separate cover to his Headquarters.

W. Creighton
Sub District Officer

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

30/11/44 ✓

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

WK.31-1,49

Sepik District,
District Office,
MEWAK, 28th July 1951.

PATROL - AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

Attached is a report of a patrol carried out by
Mr. C.P.O. Orwin in the Ambunti area.

The purpose of the patrol was to obtain details for the
Agricultural Census, and calls for special comment.

[Handwritten Signature]

(G. R. RIGBY)
Acting District Commissioner



*See to plans
9/8/51*

*See
J 7/10
7/10/51*

