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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: ANGORAM, 1958 - 1959

Original documents bound with reports
for: Dreikikir, volume 2.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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Dreikikir 1, 2, 3, 5

1957/58

SEPIK DISTRICT

DREIKIKIR AND ANGORAM PATROL REPORTS 1957/58 -1958/59

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer</u> Conducting Patrol.	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Dreikikir		
1-1957/58	C.A. Trollope <i>OK</i>	✓ Wam Census Div
2-1957/58	C.A. Trollope <i>OK</i>	✓ Urat Census Div.
3-1957/58	C.A. Trollope <i>OK</i>	✓ Gawanga Census Div.
5-1957/58	H.D. Donovan <i>OK</i>	✓ Urim Census Sub. Div
Angoran		
5-1958/59	R.L. O'Connell	Grass Div.
7-1958/59	G.F. Ball	Banaro Census Div.
8-1958/59	H.R. Dickinson	Kwongai- Chimbian



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... **SEPIK** Report No..... **ANGORAM 5 of 58/59**

Patrol Conducted by..... **Robert L O'Connell C.P.O.**

Area Patrolled..... **GRASS DIVISION**

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... **----**

Natives..... **3**

Duration--From..... **8 / 12 / 1958** to..... **20 / 12 / 1958**

Number of Days..... **13 days actual patrolling**

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

Last Patrol to Area by--District Services..... **NOV**..... /1956...

Medical **JULY**..... /1958...

Map Reference..... **-----**

Objects of Patrol..... **As Herein**

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 £.....

.....

.....

.....

9-13		Over 13	
M	F	M	F

NA.30-11-153

Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESEY.

6th February, 1959.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 5 of 1958/59.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report.

When Mr. O'Connell submits his census statistics have him complete the inside of a patrol report jacket - officers frequently neglect to do this - which places the figures on permanent record when reports are bound. Also have him complete a loose census sheet which can be kept with headquarters' District census records.

It is noted that Mr. O'Connell's economic observations will be placed before the next district staff conference. Mr. O'Connell is correct in regarding this as more important than councils at this stage.

It is difficult to persuade people to change their housing styles until they are ready and able to do so. If houses are clean and their inhabitants healthy, a change is probably not desirable.

A clear and concise report but the effect rather spoilt by no accompanying sketch map. These are needed not only to follow the report when read (at a future date) but also again for a permanent reference.

DIRECTOR.

M. C. C. R.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



30/1/53 ✓

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.
DISTRICT OFFICE
SEPIK DISTRICT
WEWAK

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 5 of 58/59

Please find enclosed a patrol report submitted
by Mr. O'Connell, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Mr. O'Connell has written an informative
report and his appreciation of the area patrolled is
good.

Mr. O'Connell has neglected to submit census
statistics but I will have this remedied and the statistics
will be forwarded in due course.

Mr. O'Connells observations on economic
development will be placed before the next staff
conference which will be dealing with, mainly, economic
development on the Sepik River.

Matters of interest to other Departments
have been brought to their attention.

C.G. Littler
(C.G. Littler)
Acting District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

File: 30/1 - 318.

Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM,
SEPIK DISTRICT.

15th January, 1959.

The District Officer,

The District Officer,

WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT

ANGORAM PATROL 5 of 58/59.

Attached hereto please find three (3) copies of Mr. O'Connell's report. together with contingencies for camping allowances.

Mr. O'Connell's effort bodes well for his future as a patrol officer.

- PATROL:
1. To ...
 2. To ...
 3. To ...

R. H. ...
(S.H. Yeoman)
Assistant District Officer.

PERSONNEL OF PATROL:

PERIOD OF PATROL:

LAST MEDICAL PATROL:

LAST NATIVE AFFAIRS

PATROL:

RESULTS OF PATROL:

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM,
SEPIK DISTRICT.
23rd December, 1958.

The District Officer,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT No.5 of 58/59.
GRASS COUNTRY.

PREAMBLE: Report of a patrol to the GRASS COUNTRY area of the ANGORAM Sub-District of the Sepik District.

OBJECT OF PATROL:

1. To ~~carry~~ tax/ceas register.
2. To collect tax.
3. To carry out general administration.

PERSONNEL OF PATROL:

Mr. Robert J. O'Connell Cadete Patrol Officer.
Royal Papuan New Guinea Constabulary.
54188 CPL KIPMANGOWI.
8950 A.C. AIMARI.
8071 A.C. KAPOK.

PERIOD OF PATROL: 8/1/58 to 20/12/58.
7 days actual patrolling.

LAST MEDICAL PATROL: July 1958.

LAST NATIVE AFFAIRS PATROL: November 1956.

RESULTS OF PATROL: All objects attained. See herein.

INTRODUCTION:

The area patrolled consists of approximately 250 square miles of mixed swamp and hilly country, bounded in the N.W. by the main SEPIK River, in the S.W. by the YUAT River and in the N.E. by the KERAM River. At this time of the year the water level is near its highest making patrolling possible by canoe only.

DIARY:

Monday 8th December, 1958.

Departed ANGORAM per M.V. "SUSU" at 0900 hrs. arrived at the junction of the KURAM and SEPIK Rivers at 1010 hrs., entered the KAMERAMBA BARAD AT 1210 hrs., and arrived at KAMBERAMBA Village at 1250 hrs. Commenced to compile tax/census register, inspected village and collected tax. Camped night.

Tuesday 9th December, 1958.

At KAMBERAMBA Village this day, continued to compile tax/census register and collect tax. camped night.

Wednesday 10th December, 1958.

Completed tax/census register and collected tax for KAMBERAMBA Village. Departed at 1300 hrs. Arrived WOM Village at 1510 hrs., commenced to compile tax/census register, inspected village and collect the tax. Camped night.

Thursday 11th December, 1958.

Completed tax/census register for WOM village, departed at 1130 hrs., arrived RATEN Village at 1230 hrs. Compiled tax/census, inspected village and collected tax. Camped night.

Friday 12th December, 1958

Departed RATEN at 0645 hrs., arrived at IOL Village at 0700 hrs. Compiled tax/census register, inspected village and collected tax. Departed RATEN at 0825 hrs., arrived PANYATEN Village at 0845 hrs. Compiled tax/census register and collected tax for PANYATEN and PATAKA and inspected village. Departed at 1125 hrs., passed IOL at 1155 hrs., and arrived RATEN at 1220 hrs. Departed at 1225 hrs., arrived at WOM at 1310 hrs., departed at 1330 hrs and arrived KAIMBA at 1450 hrs. Compiled tax/census register, inspected village and collected tax. Camped night.

SATURDAY 13th December, 1958.

Departed KAIMBA at 0615 hrs., arrived MONGOL at 0715 hrs., compiled tax/census register, inspected village and completed tax. Departed at 0850 hrs., arrived LANGAM at 1035 hrs., compiled tax/census register, inspected village and collected tax. Departed at 1250 hrs., arrived BOBATEN at 1435 hrs., compiled tax/census register, inspected village and collected tax. Camped night.

Sunday 14th December, 1958

Departed BOBATEN at 0640 hrs., arrived PAMBAN at 0730 hrs. Compiled tax/census register inspected village and collected tax. Departed at 0910 hrs., arrived YUAL at 1040 hrs., Departed at 1130 hrs., arrived MARUWAT at 1225 hrs. compiled tax/census register, inspected village and collected tax. Departed at 1345 hrs., arrived YUAL at 1435 hrs., departed at 1440 hrs. arrived DIMIRI at 1525 hrs., compiled tax/census register, inspected village and collected tax. Departed at 1700 hrs., arrived YUAL at 1745 hrs. Camped night.

Monday 15th December, 1958.

Compiled tax/census register, inspected village and collected tax for YUAL. Departed YUAL at 0945 hrs., arrived PAMBAN at 1110 hrs. Departed at 1125 hrs., arrived KAMBUKU at 1300 hrs., compiled tax/census register, inspected village and collected tax. Departed at 1505 hrs. arrived SIMBIRI at 1620 hrs., compiled tax/census register, inspected village and collected tax. Camped night.

Tuesday 16th December, 1958.

Departed at 0625 hrs., arrived MANU at 0745 hrs., compiled tax/census register, inspected village and collected tax. Departed at 0849 hrs., arrived YEMAN at 0945 hrs. compiled tax/census register, for YEMAN and WORI and collected tax, inspected village. Departed at 1305 hrs., arrived landing at 1340 hrs., departed per powered canoe at 1400 hrs., arrived GEKTEN at 1710 hrs. Compiled tax/census register, inspected village and collected tax. Camped night.

Wednesday 17th December, 1958,

Departed GEKTEN at 0610 hrs., arrived PUSHYTEN at 0735 hrs., departed at 0740 hrs., arrived BUTEN at 0925 hrs. Compiled tax/census register and collected tax for BUTEN and MUNYATEN, inspected village. Departed at 1130 hrs. arrived PUSHTEN at 1320 hrs., compiled tax/census register, inspected village and collected tax. Departed per powered canoe at 1500 hrs., arrived at GEKTEN at 1540 hrs. Departed per powered canoe at 1600 hrs., arrived KOROGOPA at 1800 hrs. Camped night.

Thursday 18th December, 1958.

At KOROGOPA Village this day, compiled tax/census register, inspected village and collected tax. Camped night.

Friday 19th December, 1958.

Departed KOROGOPA at 0635 hrs., arrived BOBTEN at 0735 hrs., compiled tax/census register, inspected village and collected tax. Departed at 1015 hrs., arrived KAMBOT at 1220 hrs., compiled tax/census register, inspected village and collected tax. Departed at 1640 hrs., arrived CHIMUNDO at 1750 hrs. Camped night.

Saturday 20th December, 1958.

Compiled tax/census register, inspected village and collected tax. Departed at 0845 hrs., arrived ANGORAM at 1125 hrs.

END OF DIARY.

Tax Collected £580-10-0.

Exemptions Issued; 298.

GENERAL SOCIAL ORGANISATION OF THE AREA.

A large majority of the people of the area live in villages of 100-200 persons, with a few exceptions. KAMBARAMBA (1147), WOM (566), KOROGOPA (441) and KAMBOT (445). All villages seem fairly friendly to each other.

We can divide all the villages of the area into 2 classes. Those which have virtually no agricultural potential - swamp villages, and those with some agricultural potential - high ground villages.

The distribution of population between these divisions are as shown below.

SWAMP VILLAGES.

KAMBARAMBA (1147) WOM (566) KAIMBA (92) MONGOL (189) PATAKA (115) PANYATEN (127) IOL (136) RATEN (335) KOROGOPA (441) GEKTEN (72)

TOTAL: 3,220.

HIGH GROUND VILLAGES.

LANGAM (232) BORATEN (275) PAMBAN (125) MARAWAT (131) DLMIRI (150) YUAL (311) KAMBUKU (191) YEMAN (235) WORI (235) (38) BOBTEN (257) SIMBIRRI (73) MANU (73) KAMBOT (445) CHIMUNDO (202) PUSHYTEN (130) MUNYATEN (60) BUTEN (132)

TOTAL: 3,060.

These figures show an increase of 10% over previous figures, this is dealt with later in the report.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

In general the villages officials in the area seemed to lack the drive and enthusiasm for their task. They have my sympathy as the physical conditions of the area are somewhat unprepossessing and the general surroundings are such as would defeat the endeavours of the most earnest.

There is throughout the area a certain lassitude and while the people seem generally lawabiding the village officials are plagued with a mass of minor disputes and insubordinations. Throughout the patrol endeavours were made to strengthen the position and enhance the prestige of the village officials.

The long term solution is obvious

ly Native Local Government, although the acute lack of economic development potential (see below) will inhibit this. Meanwhile our efforts must be directed to improving the present position of the village officials.

VILLAGE LAYOUT
AND HOUSING.

In this regard the position did not differ greatly from that noted in ANGORAM Patrol 5 of 56/57. In the swamp villages the housing was poor and in the high ground villages the housing was generally fair to good. The insuperable difficulty of obtaining materials for strong, weatherproof dwellings in the swamp area is still apparent.

Such repairs as were within the people's capabilities were ordered and endeavours are being made to design a suitable house for this area, but the old traditions die hard and unless the people can be persuaded to depart from the immense, highly decorated, but hardly weatherproof dwellings of their forefathers, little real improvement is possible.

It might be noted here that the lack of proper housing, by our standards, does not appear to have adversely affected the general standards of health.

There is considerable amount of intervillage migration consequent of the prevailing system of patrilocal marriage, however, a strong force against this is the desire of the village officials and others to avoid any decrease in the village population by these migrations. In short, or though say, KAMBARAMEA is willing to receive matramonial migrants, it is generally unwilling to send its young girls outside the village and in fact, most disputes met with in this patrol were connected with this.

In the case of the smaller villages, I inclined to the view that this inter-village movement is a good thing. It breaks down long standing enmities and mitigates against a tendency of these people to inbreed. Of course the local clan and kinship patterns, with their

concomittent exogomies also achieve this end.

It was noted in KAMBUKU village (diary page 3) that there was a superficially marked mental dullness which appeared to be of physical origin, perhaps inbreeding was the cause of this.

RIVERS AND WATERWAYS.

Owing to high water level most of the patrol's movement was by pulled and poled canoes. The canals (barads) were mostly clean but very narrow and shallow.

This area would be very difficult to patrol early in the wet season (October - early November) and early in the dry season (late March - April).

ROADS & BRIDGES.

Only two roads were used during this patrol. The road from PUSHYTEN to BUTEN was an excellent walking road. The road MANU - YEMAN was in very poor condition. Later in the wet season movement between these villages is by small poled canoes.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE
& LIVESTOCK.

These people have a sago-fish diet, supplemented in the high ground villages with taro, yams and bananas and in the swamp villages by small amount of these in the dry season only. The supply of fish varies considerably with the seasons, while the sago is available in a superabundant supply.

The supplements to their diet are grown in small gardens in the bush. With the smallness of the gardens and shortness of the growing season these people can afford to use a long term re-juvenation which is essential to maintain any sort of fertility in the already poor quality soil.

In the swamp villages few pigs were seen, but quite a number of domestic ducks were present, while in the high ground villages quite a few pigs were seen in each village. Very few domestic ducks were kept. Instead fowls were predominating.

NATIVE ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT.

Here there is little to add to the appreciation made by Mr. P.O. Daugherty in

However, the following points have been noted.

Crocodiles.

Owing to the collapse of the skin market in June of this year, this source of income has disappeared and although these people were not as seriously affected as those of the main river, they have suffered a definite reduction in the percapita income.

Timbe
Timber

Here again, owing to the slackening of the demand for milled timber - ex Angoram, together with the fact that one mill, which drew a bulk of its supply from the KERAM, has temporarily ceased its operations. The amounts paid under the N.T.A. will be appreciably reduced this year.

Rice.

To balance the somewhat gloomy picture the rice growing potential of the area seems to be greater than was first expected. Here we are fortunate in having the advice of Mr.W.Conroy and Mr.Christian of the C.S.I.R.O. who inspected the BOBEN project and appeared to be quite impressed with the suitability of the area. That our hopes for this area have not been realized is due largely to administration difficulties. We have been without an agricultural extension officer since September. However, rice trials have been established in the area in order that we may establish a disease free, high yielding strain.

When these trials are completed in about six months we may expect a very considerable increase in production. Owing to the fact that most of the area was under water during the patrol, it was impossible to inspect any rice gardens.

Groundnuts.

Some parcels of nuts were received from the area during the year and we have at last succeeded in establishing a uniform variety (Spanish red). Although the yield per unit of labour is higher with this crop than with rice I feel that the agricultural future of the area should be associated with rice rather than

groundnuts, owing to the fluctuating of the groundnut market.

Never the less groundnuts will play their part in crop rotation.

Copra.

The people of the KERAM and even some inlanders are processing their own copra. Assistance is being given by D.A.S.F. who have established, at Angoram, a model hot-air drier.

Many of our imported seed coconuts are absorbed by this area. However, it was noted the yield per palm was not impressive.

Castor.

Generally this area is not suitable for the introduction of castor (Ricini Communiss). However, some seed will be distributed to the high ground villages. Trials almost completed on this station have shown most promising results.

As will be seen by the foregoing the agricultural potential of the are is not great but every effort has been and will be made in the future to exploit the potential by the introduction of new or varied crops.

EDUCATION.

This is in the hands of Catholic Mission, and the general standard is low. Education to standard six is available at the Catholic Mission Marienberg and the village higher school at Angoram. A number of children from the area attend these institutions.

REST HOUSES.

On the whole the rest houses were in fairly good condition, but instructions for a few minor repairs were given where required.

MEDICAL & HEALTH.

The Aid Posts at YEMAN, IOL, KAMBOT, YUAL, KIMBARANEA, BOBATA and BOBTEN were inspected and all were in good condition. In some villages, though, there is a lack of co-ordination between the N.M.O. and the villagers. Efforts were made to ensure that the N.M.O.s received support from the villagers. Most of the medical tultils seem medically useless, and spend more time

at being village officials than doing the job they are appointed to do

Overall the general health of the people is reasonably good with tuberculosis, tropical ulcers, malaria and minor skin infections the main diseases found in the area.

All in all, only three children were ordered to go to hospital for treatment of minor skin infections.

CENSUS.

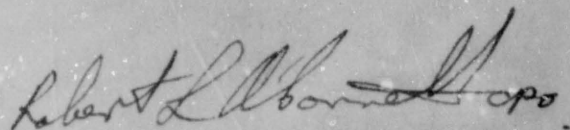
As stated in the "objects of patrol" the census was checked and the tax/census register compiled.

An overall increase in the population of 10% was noted bringing the number of natives in the area to 6,280. A considerable proportion of this increase was due to migration to the area.

CONCLUSION.

The patrol was of a routine nature with no untoward incidents occurring.

Trusting that the conduct of this patrol meets with your approval.



Robert L. O'Connell.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

ROYAL PAPUAN AND NEW GUINEA CONSTABULARY.

5418B. CPL. KIPMANGOWI.

This man performed his duties very well during the patrol, particularly in the handling of the native people.

8071 A.C. KAPOK.

Although this man does his work well, he takes time to do it.

6954 A.C. AMAIHI.

A very good worker, handles the native people well and his experience gained by several patrols to the area before proved valuable to the patrol.

These three form an ideal team working extremely well together, performing all duties as required very well.

Hire of
Canoes



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... SEPIK Report No. Angoram No. 7 - 58/59

Patrol Conducted by..... G.F. BALL Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled..... Banaro Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans. Mr. C.F.O. Dickinson

Natives..... 3 members R.P. & N.G.C.
2 Native Medical Orderlies

Duration—From..... 19./..5../1959 to..... 29./..5../1959

Number of Days..... Ten

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... January...../19.59..

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

Map Reference..... Attached Sketch

Objects of Patrol..... Census Revision Tax Collection

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 £.....

Village Po

Year..... 1958-59.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS														Females in Child Births
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
YAR	20-5-59	6	2							2						2	7	
BUGARAM	20-5-59	4	8					1								3		
KEVIM	21-5-59	6	5							1						3	1	
MULI	21-5-59	1	3					1								3	1	
ANJO	21-5-59	1						1								1	1	
FOVINI	22-5-59		6										1			3	1	
ANGISI	22-5-59	8	5														3	1
SORI	22-5-59	6	4	1				1	1				1			2	2	
MONGITOK	22-5-59	4	3										1			2		
RONGWIK	23-5-59	3	3							1							1	
KONGRUM	23-5-59	2	2														1	
MOGUM	23-5-59	3	1															
MINIAS	24-5-59	5	1													3	1	
JABIS	25-5-59	6	6					2	4		1			1		2	5	
BINGO	25-5-59	2	4															1
KENDAI	25-5-59	2	1													3	1	
KOMTING	25-5-59	2	3															1
MEGAS	25-5-59	3	3												X		2	
GOBOVU	25-5-59	2														1		
PALIPAN	25-5-59	1	4															
TAMBOR	27-5-59	16	14							2						3	5	
LEMBUN	27-5-59	11	8							1		1				3	1	
TOTALS		94	86	1				6	12		3	2	1			34	35	1

e Po

Over 13		Females in Child in Charge
M	F	
2	7	
3		
3	1	
3	1	
1	1	
3	1	
	3	1
2	2	
2		
	1	
	1	
3	1	
2	5	
	1	
3	1	
	1	
	2	
1		
3	5	
3	1	
34	35	1

30-11-173

XXXXXXXX
KONEDOBU

16th September, 1959

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

ANGOPAM PATROL No.7

It is general experience that most of these indigenous entrepreneurs are pretty shady gentlemen who need no encouragement to exploit sharply their own people. It is unfortunate that it is difficult to supervise adequately ^{their} his activities.

Attitude to tax is interesting; no doubt the tax payers regard themselves as being the elite.

The appendices convey useful information. I notice that few reports convey practical information for the next patrolling officer to the area.

(A. J. Roberts)
Director

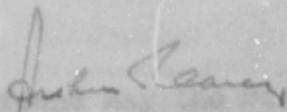
20th July, 1959.

For your information the suggestion was put to the Superintendent of Stores, that local rice be bought at 9d. lb., on General Stores Trust Account and sold at the vocabulary stores price of 8d. lb. to avoid Departments having to procure extra funds. He replied:-

"It is not considered practicable for the General Stores Trust Account to absorb the loss of 1d. lb on locally produced rice. It is therefore proposed to increase the Vocabulary price of rice to 9d. lb. The current Vocabulary price of rice is 8d. and this actually represents the landed cost of rice at main Territory Ports and does not contain any component for internal distribution."

I have asked the District Agricultural Officer to visit your Station at his earliest opportunity to discuss any economic problems you may have.

Mr. Ball appears to have conducted a good patrol and has written an informative report.



(A. T. CAREY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.



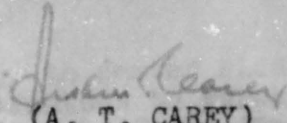
PR.Ang.7-58/59/107

District Office,
WEWAK.

20th July, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

Please find enclosed the abovementioned patrol report.



(A. T. CAREY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

PR. Ang. 7-58/59/105

District Office,
Sepik District,
WENAK.

20th July, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 7 BANARO CENSUS DIVISION.

The report has been read with interest. I have the following comments to make.

(a) TIME OF PATROL:

Previous officers have found the most suitable time to visit the area, that is when the Keram river is still high enough to enable motor canoes to penetrate past Bugaram village. This is impossible in the mid-dry season and in the full high water it is impossible to reach the few villages north west of the head of the river (towards the Ramu).

HINTERLAND VILLAGES:

Please refer to correspondence under file 14-6 Aiome-Angam Border Area. I would like you to liaise with the Officer in-Charge, Aiome, as soon as possible to determine exactly where these villages are and discuss the administration of them generally. The District Officer, Madang, has already suggested that we do this.

RICE PRODUCTION:

I have fully discussed the matter with the District Agriculture Officer.

It is Ministerial Policy to foster rice production and the Department of Agriculture guarantees to purchase all production at prices in line with the landed cost of the imported rice. To this end the Stores and Tenders Board approved in early 1955 the purchase of milled rice at 9d. lb. for inland areas and 7½d. lb. for coastal areas.

I am enclosing a copy of District Agricultural Office memo 23-13-4/59, which gives full details of prices to be paid for native produce. Thus the price payable delivered Angoram is 3d. lb. paddy and 9d. lb. milled rice.

As for the Bobten mill being a private mill, these prices do not have to be applied, but the Administration still stands to guarantee an outlet for its milled rice at 9d. lb. delivered Angoram.

ANGORAM PATROL No. 7 - 1958/59

to

BANARO CENSUS DIVISION

PATROL DIARY

TUESDAY 19th May 1959

Departed ANGORAM at 0645 by outboard canoe for BANARO Census Division. Arrived at BOBTEN Village at 1430. Inspected rice mill belonging to the Keram Rice Project. Discussions with local entrepreneurs on rice milling and marketing. Stayed overnight at BOBTEN.

WEDNESDAY 20th May 1959

Resumed journey up the Keram River by canoe enroute Banaro Census Division, 0640. Arrived at first village, YAR, at 1015. The people of YAR Village were assembled and the purpose of tax collection fully explained to them. The Census was then revised and tax collected from all eligible males.

1215 departed YAR and continued upstream to BUGARAM, arriving at 1240. The procedure was repeated here and the patrol departed BUGARAM at 1415. At 1800 KEVIM was reached. Stayed overnight at KEVIM Village.

THURSDAY 21st May 1959

KEVIM Village assembled for census revision and tax collection Procedure explained. Census revised and tax collected. Natives for TAMBOR Village census revision were due to assemble at KEVIM this day but did not arrive. Whilst waiting their arrival inspected stored rice and discussed marketing and milling facilities for same. At 1415 received information that TAMBOR people could not get through to KEVIM so at 1420 patrol departed KEVIM proceeding to ANGISI arriving at 1515. At Angisi the people from outlying villages MULI and ANJO had assembled. These people had their census revised and tax collected. Overnight at ANGISI.

FRIDAY 22nd May 1959

On the morning of this day the people of outlying villages TOVINI, MONGOTOK and SORI together with the people of ANGISI Village had their census revised and tax collected. The necessity for tax collection was explained to them.

At 1530 departed ANGISI and continued upstream to RONGWIK Village arriving at 1610. Stayed overnight at RONGWIK.

SATURDAY 23rd May 1959

People of RONGWIK Village assembled for tax collection and census revision. 1030 departed RONGWIK and proceeded to MUGUM arriving at 1130. People of KONGRUM and MUGUM assembled for tax ~~revision~~ collection and census revision after explanation of taxation given. Overnight at MUGUM.

SUNDAY 24th May 1959

At 0730 the patrol departed MUGUM and continued upstream to MINIAS arriving at 0800. People assembled and explanation of taxation given. Tax then collected and census revised. At 0945 patrol departed MINIAS and arrived at TOGO at 1115.

Remainder of the day observed at TOGO.

Patrol Diary contd

MONDAY 25th May 1959

At TOGO which is the name of a land site and not a village, the people of JABIS, KENDAI, MEGAS, GOROVU, BINGO, PAELPAN and KOMTING Villages had assembled. On the morning of this day all people assembled and taxation was explained fully to them.

The remainder of the day was spent collecting tax and revising census of the above villages. Remained overnight at TOGO.

TUESDAY 26th May 1959

At 0620 departed TOGO and returned downstream to KEVIM Village arriving at 0945. Waited at KEVIM Village for TAMBOR people to arrive for census revision and tax collection. These people did not arrive until about 2000. Stayed overnight at KEVIM.

WEDNESDAY 27th May 1959

0650 Tambor people assembled for tax collection and census revision. Procedure explained in regard to tax and tax was then collected and the census revised. At 0830 departed KEVIM and proceeded downstream to BUGARAM, arriving at 1040. At BUGARAM the people of LEMBUN Village had assembled. Tax collected and census revised after explaining procedure. Stayed overnight at BUGARAM.

THURSDAY 28th May 1959

At 0630 departed from BUGARAM to return to ANGORAM arriving at 1420. One stop made at BOLTEN for short discussion on rice marketing as the result of information gained in upper river villages.

.....END OF DIARY.....

INTRODUCTION

The BANARO Census Division is an area of approximately 200-300 square miles lying to the south west of Angoram and is cut almost centrally by the Keram River. It consists of stretches of swamp land interspersed with areas of rain forests and kunai grasslands.

Basically flat land it rises gradually towards the Schrader Range. The main waterway is the Keram River and this is supplemented by several small canals which are usable in the wet season only.

At the time of the patrol the Keram River had started to fall quite rapidly and quite appreciable changes were noticeable even in the short time between upstream and downstream passages. The river is navigable by workboats as far as KEVIM at present but in the wet season it would be navigable as far as TOGO. Transport for the patrol consisted of a double canoe powered by a single outboard motor. This motor enabled the canoe to travel at five knots upstream and about eight knots downstream. Even with the low river level there is an appreciable current.

In the division there are twenty two villages with a total population of 1,827.

The time for this patrol was very badly chosen as only those villages situated on the river were accessible. Those in the hinterland were not visited as it was too wet to walk and too dry for canoes. Unfortunately present Dept. of Native Affairs officers at Angoram have little local knowledge due to recent arrival. The time for this patrol was set by the previous patrol officer at Angoram.

It would appear however that it has been in the past the practice to visit only those villages on the river and the hinterland village people have been used to assembling at river villages. This is not at all satisfactory but as the patrol was scheduled for eight days there was no time to visit inland villages even if they had been accessible.

This matter was discussed with the people and they were advised that they may be visited by a patrol in August of this year when all villages will be accessible. I recommend that this patrol be carried out as I strongly suspect that little attention is being given to village hygiene and housing.

On this patrol I was accompanied by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer H.R. Dickinson.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Development of the native people in this area appears to be closely allied to the increasing rice planting programme. In all villages visited harvested rice, still in paddy form, was stored. The people are most enthusiastic about this form of economic venture at the moment. However there seems to be quite a lot of doubt among them concerning milling and marketing facilities.

Two local entrepreneurs have set themselves up and between them they more or less control the rice market.

The more influential of this pair is a man named NINGAS who operates a small rice mill at BOBTEN. Ningas purchases paddy rice from local producers and mills this rice. He pays the producer the sum of approximately threepence per pound cash on receipt of the rice. Ningas then mills the rice which he sells in Angoram to private businesses for ninepence per pound.

Unfortunately the mill which he operates at Bobten is very small and most inefficient. The rice is not well milled although I understand that the rice is of good quality. His milling results in broken grains or unmilled grains, as the rice being grown is not of standard grain size.

Native Affairs contd

The general impression among the native people of the Keram River area, i.e. the Banaro Division, is that the mill belongs to Ningas. Ningas too refers to it as his mill. However this is not strictly correct. The mill belongs to a community society known as the KERAM RICE PROJECT. This society was, no doubt, largely the work of Ningas but he seems more and more to be taking over the complete and autocratic running of the society.

Throughout the division the impression among the people is that they have to sell all rice produced to Ningas. Many of them have come to the conclusion that Ningas' mill is not adequate for the job of milling it and that they will lose money. I had many discussions with growers on this subject and they were advised that they should sell their rice in paddy form direct to the administration at Angoram.

Ningas also mills rice for local consumption. If a producer brings a bag of paddy rice to him he mills it and charges the producer 10/- for doing so. This is a very good thing as it means that the rice produced is being used as a local staple diet. Unfortunately though I understand that it is very seldom done.

Farther upstream at KEYM a man named DORIS has set himself up as a market middleman. He is hard at work encouraging the planting of rice among his people and is supervising the harvesting and collection of the rice in a central storehouse. To date he has not marketed any but the next few days should see him arrive at Angoram with quite a large load of paddy rice. He too thought that they should sell their rice to Ningas but was advised against doing so.

In all river villages rice is stored in central storehouses. Doris was advised, after my return to Angoram, that all villages should be advised to bring any paddy rice stored to Angoram for sale.

Ningas himself had about 30 copra bags of paddy rice stored in a house at the mill site at Bobten. This is enough to keep his mill going for some considerable time and there is quite a large quantity of rice ready for harvesting in some of the hinterland villages.

Apart from the rice project the position remains static as far as any economic development is concerned. I am advised that in the next few weeks when the water level drops more, crocodile hunting will again be taken up.

In general the people of the area seem quite contented and there is very little, if any friction between the groups. The fact that people came down from inland villages to the river villages gave some quite interesting information. River village people seemed to take great delight in playing host to their visitors. All visitors were met on the canoe landing stage by the host village officials. Much handshaking was observed and despite the fact that the villages are quite small there was apparently no trouble in finding accommodation for upwards of 100 visiting men, women and children. Fires burned late at night and a general murmur of conversation was heard until the early hours of the morning.

This year is the first year that the people of this division have been required to pay tax. The purpose of taxation was very carefully and fully explained to all groups before tax was collected. The people paid their taxation most cheerfully, indeed many who were not eligible wished to pay and were quite indignant at not being allowed to pay. *do. so*

The census for the year was revised. This showed a steady increase but unfortunately it cannot be reliable as all books were counted before census and except for one book the totals were incorrect. In one case the total was 22 under the correct one.

The revision was done carefully and all books now show the correct totals. Quite a few new names were recorded.

VILLAGE HOUSING

In general the housing in the villages was of a very poor standard. The type of house used for the most part was simply a platform on piles with a roof. These houses with walls were in a very dilapidated condition. However no action was taken against householders as the state of the housing was only to be expected at the end of the wet season. All village officials were advised that they were to have the poorer houses rebuilt and the less poor ones repaired at their earliest opportunity.

The villages themselves and their immediate surrounds were very clean and tidy. Regrettably all grass has been removed from the village and this gives a very scorched earth effect. That this had been done was evident from the odd patch of grass still evident and in one case a very nice strip of grass had been left as a path from the canoe landing stage to the rest house.

RIVERS & WATERWAYS

The main waterway in the area is the Keram River. This is a fairly wide, up to 100 yards in places, and flows at a steady 3 knots. It rises high in the Schrader Ranges and is separated from the Ramu River by only a small strip of land.

It is navigable as far as Angisix by workboat but from here to Togo is usable only by canoe. The patrol travelled in a double, outboard powered canoe and extreme caution was necessary due to low water level. Despite the caution employed at least two shearpins had to be replaced.

The river is extremely dirty although its water is usable for drinking after boiling. It is very winding often doubling right back on itself.

There are quite a few canals which are used in the wet season and I believe these can cut travelling time quite considerably. In the full wet season the river level is about 18 to 20 feet higher than it is now. In that case workboats could be used well past Togo, but only on the main river.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The death is reported of Iuluai ABUNGANDA of LEMBUN Village. The people wish him to be replaced by EI-ANKWI of LEMBUN. This man's appointment is not recommended. He did not appear willing to take the job and was pushed forward by several younger men of the village.

TULTUL GANDA of MONGITOK resigned from his position claiming age and ill health were against him. RIMINAI of MONGITOK was suggested as his successor and his appointment ~~is~~ is recommended. He appeared to be a likely candidate.

In general the village officials are very poor. They seem to have little influence over the people and they have little knowledge of what is going on in the social sphere. That is they do not know who is away, where they are, who is getting married, or any of the many things that any village official should know. It would be imagined that officials in charge of villages of less than 200 people would know what is happening but these men either do not know or do not want to know. This compares unfavourably with, for example, officials in the Chimbu area with upwards of 1,000 people in their groups. There they know all names, where each one is, what he is doing, who is married, who has new children etc.

The death of TULTUL BASI of KCONGRUM is also reported.

HEALTH

Among the adults health appeared quite good. Among the children evidences of malnutrition were seen. One child was sent to hospital at ANGORAM.

Skin diseases are fairly common as many people both children and adults had ulcer type sores.

The Aid Post at Angisi was inspected. The wards appeared to be in reasonable order. However the Native Medical Orderly's surgery was in poor condition. He had many bottles of medicine, none of which were labelled and the contents were known by memory alone.

He was advised to label all the bottles in case he was replaced suddenly.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The effect of the rice project has been discussed under the heading of Native Affairs. However ~~the rice project~~ its general development economically is the subject of some importance.

There is no doubt that rice planting is the only form of economic development possible in this area at the present time.

I have attempted to make some analysis of costs and marketing.

As stated earlier the only mill available is one operated at Bobten on the lower Keram River. This mill is of the low capacity type using metal rollers and milling about twenty pounds of rice per hour.

Fuel consumption for this mill is approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons per hour. Fuel landed at Bobten is about £14 per drum. This figure includes costs involved in purchase and freight to Bobten from Angoram. A drum of fuel, 44 gallons, gives a total of 696 running hours. In this time a total of 33,920 lbs of rice could be milled.

The villagers paddy rice is bought for threepence per pound. The loss in milling from paddy to milled rice is approximately 40 per cent. Operating costs to mill one pound of rice, i.e. mill running costs, is 0.25 pence.

Taking into account the 40 per cent loss, the total costs involved to mill one pound of rice, including purchase price, is just a fraction under 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The D.A.S.F. Project Manager at Angoram advises me that the rice produced was being sold at Angoram for 7d per pound. At this price the mill was selling every pound of rice which could be produced as soon as it was produced. Recently the selling price was raised by the District Agricultural Officer, Wewak to 9d per pound. At this price the local Angoram buyers are not interested.

To my mind 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per pound is a good profit. This is a total of £14 per ton. I consider therefore that the people in this project should be allowed to lower their price again to 7d per pound.

The mill at Bobten is old and inefficient. At present the Keram Rice Project's Bank Balance is some £2,300. This should be more than sufficient to purchase a modern type rice mill equipped with rubber rollers to handle the varying grain sizes. With a mill such as this at Bobten all rice produced in the area could be milled on the site. This would save a long and tedious journey to Angoram, for the most part by pulled canoe. The rice project has an outboard motor and the milled rice could be brought down in it. Using a 12 h.p. outboard motor the trip takes 12 hours return Bobten-Angoram-Bobten. Fuel costs for this trip would be £4-10-0. The rice project has a canoe capable of carrying two tons of rice. The added costs of transport lowers the total profit of £14 to £11-15-0 per ton.

Installation of a new and less expensive to run mill would lower production costs. The retail price could remain the same and the profit margin would increase slightly.

At the moment the people of the area are very keen on this type of agriculture. The installation of a new mill would give them a big and beneficial boost both in moral and finance, and I strongly recommend that steps be taken to implement the above proposals as soon as possible. Large quantities of rice are now being produced and advantage should be taken of this good season.

Apart from rice there are no economic ventures being undertaken which are of any magnitude or importance. The people will recommence crocodile hunting at low water but this does not bring them any great income. The market for skins is still recovering from the slump of 1958.

AGRICULTURE

Sago still remains the staple diet of the people of the Banaro Division. However some very good gardens were seen with taro the predominating crop. The taro was, for the main part, of the "kongkong" type and seemed to be growing well. The people did not complain of any depredation by the taro beetle so prevalent in some areas.

Bananas seem to grow well in the area and some very nice bunches of both eating and cooking types were seen. Another good crop grown are pineapples. Some very good pawpaw and pineapples were seen.

LIVESTOCK

There seems to be little livestock in the area. The pig population, i.e. domesticated seems to be very small. I was told that there are quite a few wild pigs in the forest country.

The fowl population was quite large. Generally they were of a very doubtful origin and are, according to reports, poor layers. One or two good examples were seen however. At least two villages had some very nice and fairly well bred White Leghorns whilst some good Wyandottes were seen.

Most of the fowls however were very inbred and appeared to be of a cross bred Orpington and Wyandotte origin.

Two villages had good duck populations. Mostly they were of Muscovy type.

CENSUS & TAX COLLECTION

Attendance at census revision was very good. Quite a few new names were recorded. These were mostly of children who had been away with relatives and had not attended census revision in the relatives' villages.

A total of £154-10-0 tax was collected from 309 subscribers. No difficulty was encountered in collecting this money. In one case only did a young man arrive without his money. This was promptly forthcoming from his friends.

BLUE ENSIGN

A Blue Ensign was carried by the patrol and flown at all stopping places. Sunset ceremonies were held each day and were attended by all village officials present.

TRADE STORES

There are no trade stores in the division.

NATIVE MONIES TRUST ACCOUNT

No N.M.T.A. payments were made and none were claimed by any people of the area.

WATER SUPPLY

This is generally poor. The only water available is that from the Keran River. This must be boiled before use and is most unattractive in appearance. Throughout the patrol I relied on coconut milk as a thirst quenching agent.

MISSIONS

The people of the Banaro Census Division are under the influence of the Roman Catholic Mission. This mission has a European manned station at KAMBOT on the lower Keram River but this station is not in the census division proper. However this father runs the mission for the Banaro area.

There are no village mission schools actually in the division but those shown in the appendix as attending mission schools are in those schools just outside the division.

EDUCATION

As stated in the foregoing section the Roman Catholic Mission runs schools near this area. Some 35 pupils are at these schools from the division. Of these 28 are males and 7 are females.

Four only male pupils attend the government schools at Wewak and Angoram.

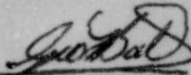
Generally speaking the people were not very interested in education. I had discussions with village leaders on this aspect of administration but they showed little interest.

CONCLUSION

The foregoing is my report of patrol Angoram N. 7 - 1958-59 to the Banaro Census/Tax Division.

The patrol was of a routine nature and there were no untoward happenings. I was accompanied by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer H.R. Dickinson. He carried out those duties delegated satisfactorily.

In my opinion this area should be patrolled, if possible about August of this year. This could be done by a routine patrol visiting all villages.


.....
G.F. Ball Patrol Officer

APPENDICES

TRAVELLING TIMES

All travelling done per outboard powered double canoe. Motor used 10/12 h.p. Archimedes twin cylinder. Approximate speeds: upstream 5 knots, downstream 8 knots.

ANGORAM	to	BOBTEN	7 hrs	45 mins
BOBTEN	to	YAR	3 hrs	35 mins
YAR	to	BUGARAM		25 mins
BUGARAM	to	KEVIM	3 hrs	45 mins
KEVIM	to	ANGISI		35 mins
ANGISI	to	RONGWIK		40 mins
RONGWIK	to	MUGUM	1 hr	00 mins
MUGUM	to	MINIAS		30 mins
MINIAS	to	TOGO	1 hr	30 mins

The above times were for travelling upstream. Downstream times were a little over half the upstream times.

REST HOUSES

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>REST-HOUSE CONDITION</u>
YAR	Small but quite sound.
BUGARAM	Large and well appointed
KEVIM	No rest house. Patrol slept in good village house. Rest house under construction
ANGISI	A new, medium sized house in good cond.
RONGWIK	Quite a good house
MUGUM	Fair only.
MINIAS	Very small and not usable
TOGO	A new house, well constructed.

APPENDICES CONTD

EDUCATION STATISTICS

<u>Village</u>	<u>Gov. School</u>		<u>Mission School</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
YAR	4		5		9	
BUGARAM	-		-		-	
KEVIM			1		1	
MULI	-		-		-	
ANJO	-		-		-	
TOVINI	-		-		-	
ANGISI	-		-		-	
SORI	-		1		1	
MONGTOK	-		-		-	
RONGWIK	-		-		-	
KONGRUM	-		-		-	
MOGUM	-		-		-	
MDNIAS	-		8		8	
JABIS	-		10	7	10	7
BINGO	-		-		-	
KENDAI	-		-		-	
KOMTING	-		-		-	
MEGAS	-		-		-	
GOROVU	-		-		-	
PALIPAN	-		-		-	
TALBOR	-		1		1	
LEMBUN	-		2		2	
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	4		28	7	32	7
	<hr/>					

POLICE REPORT

No. 2499 Lance Corporal BOIGARA : An elderly policemen with wide experience and long service. Carries out his duties thoroughly and with tact and discretion.

No. 6950 Constable AIMAHI An extremely good, reliable constable. Acts with initiative and imagination. At all times smartly turned out. Has been recommended for promotion

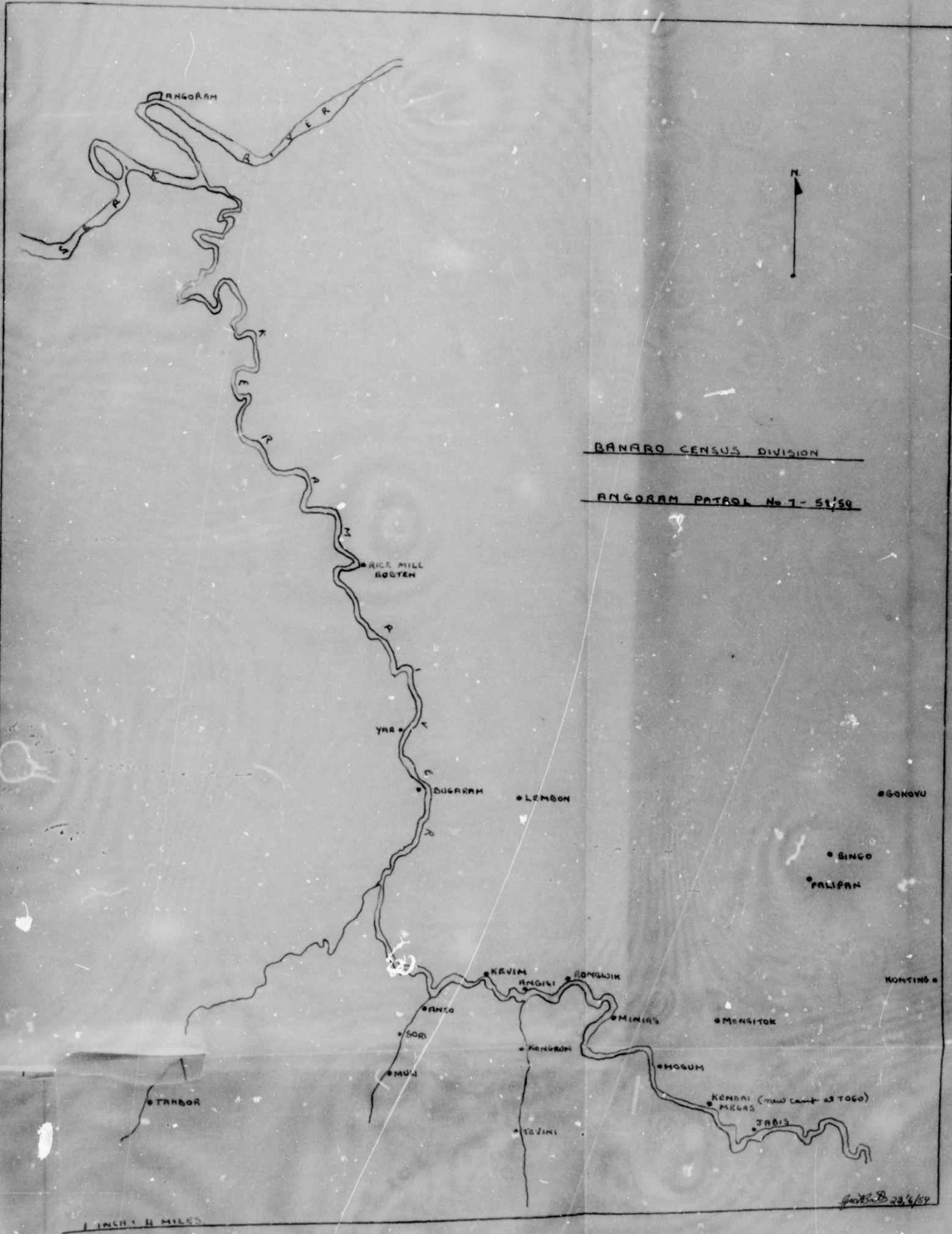
No. 6473 Constable LOU An extremely competent constable with a well developed sense of humour. Always efficient and well tuned out. Handles natives with good humoured ease. Has been recommended for promotion.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1959-59 BANARO CENSUS DIVISION ANGORAM

Govt. Form-1391/10-52

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS						DEATHS						MIGRATIONS						ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS						LABOUR POTENTIAL						FEMALES (Excluding Absentee)	TOTAL GRAND		
		0-1 Mth.		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Number of Child-bearers	Average Size of Family						
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F			M	F
		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M				F				M	
MEGAS	25.5.59	3	3						2			3	3	2				7					3	21	4	14	1			16	3.2	11	8	24	17
GORUVU	28.5.59	2						1					2	1				4					4	11	3	7	-	11	3	13	6	11	42		
PALIPAN	28.5.59	1	4						3	5		3	7	1	1			7					4	15	3	8	1	13	3.0	11	10	17	17	62	
TAMBOR	27.5.59	16	14						2			8	9	3	2			2	5			1	21	50	8	44	3	48	3.1	49	33	57	49	196	
LEMBUN	27.5.59	11	8						1	1		3	4	4	2			2				2	7	19	4	27	19	19	3.1	25	20	26	45	100	
TOTALS		94	86	1					6	7	3	2	1	24	35	1						28	7	153	98	369	16	388	3.05	70	517	499	1827		



BANARO CENSUS DIVISION

ANGORAM PATROL No 7-51/59

1 INCH = 1/2 MILES

23/6/59

on Register

Area Patrolled BANARO CENSUS DIVISION, ANGORAM.

Out	ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
	AT WORK				STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
	Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	
			2		4		5		7	20	6	13	1	9	2.8	20	20	32	28	111
2			2						9	7	3	4	2	6	3.0	14	24	26	22	88
3	3	2	1				1		11	23	4	24	2	19	3.2	26	22	24	28	107
2									4	9	2	11		7	3.1	7	8	9	11	35
2			2						3	9	2	9		9	3.7	5	2	8	10	27
2			8						3	19	6	15		17	3.1	5	14	15	22	64
2		1	1						10	19	8	29	1	29	3.3	30	24	40	38	134
1			3				1		3	24	4	12		14	3.2	17	9	22	21	73
1			3						5	14	4	16	1	15	3.0	11	8	13	19	54
6	3		3						12	27	5	19		23	3.0	21	19	32	23	101
3			2						5	17	6	15		17	3.2	15	8	16	18	59
			2						4	13	5	11		16	3.0	10	12	17	14	55
1			2				8		11	24	6	14	1	14	3.0	18	13	21	15	77
7			7				10	7	15	32	6	31	2	33	3.1	25	14	36	39	138
3	1		14						9	37	1	29	1	28	3.0	25	16	33	38	127
2			2						3	14	4	9		9	3.0	7	9	16	16	50
3	1		5						2	17	4	11		16	3.0	5	6	25	18	60
2			7						3	21	4	14	1	16	3.2	11	8	24	17	67
1			4						4	11	3	7		11	3.1	13	6	8	11	42
1			7						4	15	3	8	1	13	3.0	11	10	17	17	62
12		2	5				1		21	50	8	44	3	48	3.1	49	33	57	49	196
2			2				2		7	19	4	22		19	3.1	25	20	26	25	100
58	8	5	84		4		28	7	153	441	98	367	16	388	3.05	370	305	517	499	1827



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. ANGORAM No 8 58/59

Patrol Conducted by Mr. H. E. Dickinson, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled KWONGAI - CHIMBIAN

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Five.

Duration—From 8./6./1959 to 20./6./1959

Number of Days Twelve days.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services AUGUST./1956

Medical NOVEMBER./1957

Map Reference As herein.

Objects of Patrol (1) Collection of tax and revision of census.

(2) Routine Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1959

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Village Po

Year..... **1959**

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS												Females in Child			
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
MALIMBO	10/6/59	5	11															1	
TINBOLI	11/6/59	3	7					1	2										
YINDIGUM	12/6/59	6	9										1					2	1
MANGUNJANGUT	12/6/59	2	4										1	1				1	2
SIMANGAU	13/6/59		1															1	1
KINGAUT	13/6/59		2																1
SAU'I	14/6/59	8	9					1	1			1	1					4	1
CHIMBIAN	15/6/59	7	8						1										1
WARAGUIT	15/6/59	1	1					1											
SUMBO	16/6/59	5	1						1									2	1
KOIWUT	16/6/59	10	12															3	1
KAMANGAU'I	17.6.59	3	5															1	1
TOTAL:		50	70					3	5			1	3	1	15	10			

ge Pop

F	Over 13		Females in Child Birth
	M	F	
	1		
	2	1	
1	1	2	
	1	1	
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		1	
	2	1	
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	1	1	
1	15	10	



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/11/76
5/1/10

reported that the Lulusi of SUIMBO intended to
that had been going out of the village.
it was found to be a false statement made by
a cross with the Lulusi.

In Reply
Please Quote

No. PR. Ang. 8-58/59/352

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

31st August, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO. 8 - 58/59

Further to my memo. 8-58/59/173 of 28th July, 1959. The
Assistant District Officer, Angoram, advises:-

Re - KOPA of LANKUM. This man has had two convictions. Both
convictions occurred during the time of Mr. Ormsby, A.D.O. The
first was for brewing a make believe beer and the second was for
spreading false reports to wit that money could be obtained from
supernatural sources. He was given six months and two months
respectively.

When asked where he got his ideas, he claims that they are
solely his own after having seen the Catholic Priest at KAMBOT, and
therefore decided to try his hand at it. KOPA states that he has
never been out of the Sepik District, so there appears to have been
no chance of him getting first hand knowledge of cultism from other
areas. However, I am led to believe that this form of cultist
activity has been practised for some many years on the Sepik.

As far as can be seen KOPA never at any stage resorted to
physical force. He is not of robust build. The only threats used
was that he told the natives that if they opened up his so called
Cult House, not only would their money disappear, but a snake would
devour them.

Re TAX COLLECTORS KWONGAI - CHIMBIAN AREA.

No physical threats were made against those who failed to
pay money to the self styled Kings of SUIMBO, KOIWUT and KAMANGAUI.
They were told that unless they gave money, pigs, etc., to the Kings,
they would not get on return, the luxury goods of the white masters.

Mr. Dickinson reports that any talk of physical force was
a mere rumour which came to the notice of his patrol. It had been

Director, D.N.A. Konedobu.

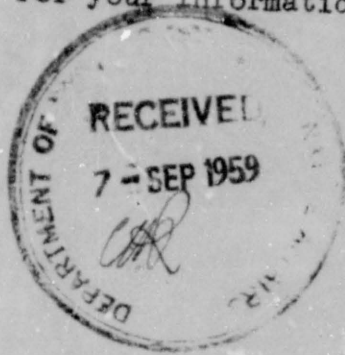
-2-

31st August, 1959.

reported that the Luluai of SUIMBO intended to throw the Klap and his police out of the village. On closer examination it was found to be a false statement made by a native who had a cross with the Luluai.

The position up River now appears to be quite normal. Village officials are regularly visiting the station to report all is quiet.

For your information, please.



A. T. Carey
(A. T. CAREY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

RIA

30-11-176

XXXXXXX
Konedobu.

4th September, 1959.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WYWAH.

ANGORAN PATROL REPORT No. 8 58/59.

This is a good first solo patrol by Mr. Dickinson, is well reported and will have done good in the area. There are two matters which might be brought to his attention.

- (1) He must be aware of the common error of young officers who tend to become over-enthusiastic and want quick results and hence have a tendency to give orders on all matters. It is slower and often more difficult to achieve results in other ways, but such results are more firmly based and lasting.
- (2) He should have made more observations and in greater detail.

People can not be forced to combine into larger village units. Closer settlement is not an essential of agricultural development. Better living standards cannot be imposed, but should be acquired as part of a co-ordinated plan of overall development. You will be in a better position to determine what is needed after the anticipated visit of an agricultural officer to the area. The Barui road, when completed, will also be of great assistance.

Mr. Dickinson has made a good preliminary investigation of the cargo cult activities and has reported them well. I look forward to receiving the Assistant District Officer's more detailed report as soon as it is ready. I attach for your information a copy of an Administration Press Release on this matter.

Have you brought the medical and health section to the notice of the local departmental representatives? Always indicate in your covering memoranda whether this has been done.

(A.A. Roberts),
Director.

Att.

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA

Administration
Press Statement
No. 42

Port Moresby,
August 18, 1959.

CARGO CULT INVESTIGATED IN TIMBUNKE AREA
(Statement by the Director of Native Affairs,
Mr. A.A. Roberts)

Native Affairs officers in the Sepik District have investigated reports of cargo cult activities in the Timbunke area which is located roughly halfway between Angoram and Ambunti in country adjoining the Sepik River.

A patrol which visited the area found that the people of several small villages had been persuaded that money could be made to "grow" by storing it in boxes in specially built houses known locally as "house bang bangs". Three villages had adopted a system of appointing local "kings" and "native police" and it appeared that indirectly they were collecting "tax" by accepting gifts of produce and money from the villagers. Also in various parts of the area credence was given to alleged "money makers" who professed to get money from their skin.

The ringleaders of these cults have been taken to Angoram for questioning, and village officials and elders from the villages concerned have visited Angoram for talks with the District Officer. At these talks every effort was made to convince the villagers that economic progress could come only through productive work, and that it was within their capacity and resources to improve materially the standard of village life.

It is quite possible that the Timbunke cult activities gained local support because the people believed that by adopting certain aspects of European society they would automatically gain the benefits of European living standards. Thus they probably reasoned that by setting up a "house bang bangs", which might be related in their minds to a bank, their money would grow.

Also since they associate kings and police with civilisation, they set up their own "kings" and police in imitation. Detailed study of many cargo cult activities has shown that among some very primitive groups imitation of European customs can be connected with a belief that Europeans have access to a superior magic which produces wealth, and cargo cult leaders can easily persuade the people that imitation of certain European practices will bring the wealth desired by the community.

In the Timbunke area where there is very limited scope for economic development, support for cargo cult leaders was doubtless strengthened by a feeling of frustration through the inability of the people to raise their economic standard to the European level. Also their dissatisfaction has been increased by accounts of progress elsewhere in the Territory given by men of the district who have worked in the coastal areas, and particularly in the rich soil districts where villagers are growing cocoa as a cash crop.

(over)

*Transcribed with H.A.
Jan. 19/8*

14-1-7/223

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

3rd August, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

CARGO CULT - SEPIK AREA.

I refer your radiogram 184 of 8th July, 1959, in respect of an article published in the South Pacific Post dated 7th July, 1959, "Cultists are active again".

Beyond the fact that a Cargo Cult was in effect operating in the KWONGAI-CHIMBIAN area about TIMBUNKE, the article holds no other truth.

Investigations reveal that Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Dickinson, who was patrolling the Chimbian division, discussed a cult movement he found operating in the area with Brother Januarius, a Lay Brother of the Sacred Heart Mission, Master of the Mission vessel Fatima Star. As is mentioned in his report (Angoram No. 8/58-9) the cult is based on village leaders called "Kings" in the villages of KOIWUT, TAMBANAM and TIMBUNKE and follows a conventional pattern of people placing wealth in a special house, within which it is supposed to increase.

The report that the population would use violence towards the patrol was apparently native rumour picked up by Brother Januarius. No incident of any kind occurred on the patrol and there is no report from Mr. Dickinson that violence was ever contemplated.

Brother Januarius, on his return from the river trip, met and talked with Mr. Hubbard, Time correspondent, from whom presumably the article originated.

No incident has occurred on the river involving the near "strangling" of a Catholic priest. It is believed that the paragraph refers to Father Schwartz of the Catholic Mission, Bongos (Dreikikir) in 1956. The facts in that case were that Father Schwartz surprised a native during the night in the act of burglary of his house and in the ensuing scuffle, the native held Father Schwartz's neck before he was finally overpowered. This distance between Bongos and the Timbunke area would approximate 80 air miles.

The area about which the 'cult' was operative is agriculturally poor and inaccessible to markets for the local staple annuals of rice and peanuts. The almost utter impossibility of explaining the economics of these annuals in such an area and the sense of frustration gained when returns are well below expectations, makes for a feeling of inferiority, accentuated by reports of returning labour from areas such as Rabaul.

14-1-7/223
3rd August, 1959.

In the final analysis, sound education throughout the territory is, I feel, the only sure method whereby cult activities of the type mentioned will be obliterated.

The Assistant District Officer, Angoram, has been requested to submit a full report on the cult in the Timbunke area and has been instructed to do a follow up patrol (in the near future) through the villages covered by Mr. Dickinson.

Economically the population is to be encouraged to undertake the planting of perennials, coconuts and coffee, which may be expected to give an economic return for labour.

On receipt of the abovementioned report, you will be further advised.

A. T. Carey

(A. T. CAREY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

Public Relations Officer
Dept. of Administration
Kororua

Copy for your use. It refers to an article in South Pacific Post on 7/7/59, page 3, which should be available to the Press, without waiting for the ADO's report mentioned in the third last para above.

I attach Angoram patrol report 8-52/59 mentioned at para 3 on the first page of this memo which will give you some preliminary information. Please return it as quickly as possible, as I have not finished proceeding with it yet. I have marked the 4 relevant pages.

[Signature]

for DWA 12/8/59.

30/11/176 ✓

P.R. Ang. 8-58/59/173

District Office,
Sepik District,
MEWAK.

28th July, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAN.

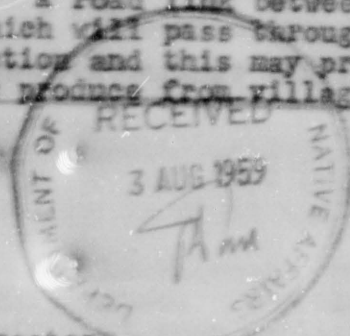
ANGORAN PATROL REPORT NO. 8 -58/59 (KWONGAI-CHIMBIAN)

The area is within the general river sector where advancement, due to situation and environment, is necessarily restricted. Economic crops, which have been attempted by the people, are badly chosen (rice) and the disappointing monetary results have added to the frustration which eventually leads to cultist activities. Inevitably the error is the acquisition of easy wealth.

Within the current resources of the district, agricultural zoning of crops has been made and the area covered lies without the economic area for rice or peanut production. Where encouragement can be given for local consumption, rice will supply a valuable addition to diet. This point should be made in the Kwongai area.

Lack of communications necessitates specific higher return crops and coffee blocks having been established, this aspect can be encouraged. Should the area be suitable for coconuts, as suggested, this crop should also be encouraged. Apart from the economic concept, coconuts play a considerable role in native subsistence.

A road link between Barui and Munji (on the Maprik-Mewak road) which will pass through the Kwalianga area is already under construction and this may prove a possible means of effectively moving economic produce from villages farthest from the river.



P.R. Ang. 8-58/59/ 173

District Office,
MEWAK.

28th July, 1959.

MINUTE/
The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

For your information, please. Additional information in respect to Cult activities will be forwarded you on receipt from the Assistant District Officer, Angoran.

John Carey
(A. T. CAREY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

Clarke Candigalle
Minister
24/8

Appo (R)
Not yet act'd.
25/8

30/11/176. ✓

PR.Ang. 8-58/59/172

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

28th July, 1959.

The Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT NO. 8 -58/59 (KWONGAI-CHIMBIAN)

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A road link between Barui and Munji (on the Maprik-Wewak road) which will pass through the Kwalianga area is already under construction and this may prove a possible means of effectively moving economic produce from villages farthest from the river.

The District Agriculture Officer advises that the area as far as Chimbian is under the control of the Agriculture Officer, Yangoru, who is shortly to visit the area.

Mr. Dickinson's comments on the Cargo Cult activities have been closely noted. I would appreciate you forwarding a full report on the matter at your earliest.

As your covering letter indicates that you have fully investigated the matter, I desire to know more about this system whereby native tax collectors operated -

- (a) Were threats made against those who failed to pay? What form did the threats, if any, take?
- (b) Who is Kopa? What has his activities embraced prior to the present minor unrest?

A follow up patrol to the area by you personally should be made within a reasonable time, to ascertain the current native attitude following Mr. Dickinson's patrol.

Mr. Dickinson appears to have carried out a quite satisfactory first solo patrol.

A. T. Carey
(A. T. CAREY)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

TERRITORY OF PAFUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPT. NATIVE AFFAIRS
9 - JUL 1959
WEWAK

File: 30/1 - 8.

Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM,
Sepik District.
4th July, 1959.

The District Officer,
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL No.8/58-59.

Enclosed hereto in duplicate please find Patrol Report submitted by Mr. H.R. Dickinson, C.P.O.

This patrol of the KWONGAI - CHIMBIAN area is the first solo effort carried out by Mr. Dickinson since his posting to ANGORAM, and he appears to have carried it out in a most conscientious manner.

I have advised Mr. Dickinson that he cannot instruct a native to build a house. He has also been advised to refrain from using Pidgin English in the body of his report.

The report of alleged cargo cultivism appears to have been widespread along the Sepik River areas as far north as AMBUNTI. The ringleaders concerned have been apprehended since Mr. Dickinson's return to the station. Village Officials and alders from villages concerned have been brought to ANGORAM during the past few weeks. As a result of talks with these people and repeated visits by police to villages throughout the area, the situation has now returned to normal. However, it is my intention, as soon as I return from a patrol of the MARIENBERG HILLS and MURIK LAKES area, to visit all Sepik River villages and further investigate any possible outbreaks or signs of manifestation of cargo cult. In my opinion it will only be through increased field activity by Native Affairs and Agriculture staff that encouragement can be given the people for further economic development and thus help to prevent any further outbreaks.

The movement was not marked by anti-European feeling.

I understand that the District Agricultural Officer, WEWAK, has already instructed Mr. Henwood, Project Manager, to carry out a patrol of the KARAWARI area. I would like Mr. Henwood to include the KWONGAI-CHIMBIAN area with this patrol. The incentive from the people for economic development is quite apparent, and it is now up to the Administration to supply the necessary knowledge and help with all possible speed. I am definitely in favour of planting up these areas with coconut, but I also want to continue encouragement towards rice production. The visit by D.A.S.F. could perhaps investigate better sites for rice planting.

Claim for camping allowance is enclosed.

P.R.Y. Donaldson

(P.R.Y. Donaldson)

a/Assistant District Officer.

The District
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DIARY.

Monday 8th. June, 1959.

Departed ANGOPAM 7.30. Arrived Moim 10.45. Carried out routine inspection of Moim and Yuerima, suggested housing repairs where necessary. Certain individuals were prosecuted under the N.A.R.'s for neglecting to obtain medical treatment for their children. Discussed economic development with the Moim and Yuerima people and remained the night.

Tuesday 9th. June, 1959.

7.30 departed Moim. 3.15 arrived Timbunke. Visited Catholic Mission, discussed various aspects of economic development with Father Shafer. Remained overnight.

Wednesday 10th. June, 1959.

8.00 departed Timbunke per canoe, and proceeding upstream left the main Sepik at 8.45 hrs. and entered the winding PANDA estuary. 9.15 disembarked out board canoe, crossed grassy blockage to barrad 9.30 embarked eight canoes, 10.30 arrived landing place Timbun. After crossing a wide grassy plain, arrived at Malimbo 11.0. Conducted census and discussed various matters with villagers. After giving instructions regarding the re-building of certain houses - camped night.

Thursday 11th. June, 1959.

8.00 departed Malimbo per canoe. 8.20 set out on foot across grassy plain, 9.45 arrived Tinboli. Compiled tax-census register and collected tax. Spent the remainder of the day discussing housing improvements and the planting of coconuts. Camped night.

Friday 12th. June, 1959.

7.50 departed Tinboli on foot. 8.20 arrived Yindigum. 8.50 commenced compilation of tax census register and the collection of tax. Heard various complaints regarding a native tax collector residing at Suimbo who appears to have taken quite a bit from the Yindigum peoples trade store. 1.30 departed Yindigum, 2.00 arrived Mangunjangut, compiled tax census register and collected tax. After discussing various matters relating to economic development and the re-building of certain houses; 4.0 departed Mangunjangut, 4.30 arrived Yindigum. Camped Night.

Saturday 13th. June, 1959.

Inspected the gardens of the Yindigum people. 8.35 departed Yindigum, 9.35 arrived Simangau, compiled tax-census register and collected tax. 11.00 departed Simangau, 11.30 arrived Kingau. During the afternoon compiled tax-census register, collected tax and heard requests for a Medical Aid Post in their area. Camped night.

Sunday 14th. June, 1959.

9.30 Departed Kingau, 10.25 arrived Chuiwimbu (Yangoru Sub-District) 11.40 departed Chuiwimbu 12.10 arrived "Old Sau'i", 1.20 arrived Sau'i. During the afternoon compiled tax-census register, collected tax and discussed matters relating to economic development. Camped night.

Monday 15th. June, 1959.

8.00 departed Sau'i, 9.00 arrived Chimbian, 9.15 arrived Warigum. Compiled tax-census register, collected tax and discussed matters relating to economic development. 11.15 departed Warigum, 11.30 arrived Chimbian. Compiled tax-census register, collected tax, visited their bulk rice store and coffee plot, heard further complaints about native tax gathers residing at Suimbo, Koiwut

Monday 15th. June, 1959.

and Kamangau'i. 3.30 departed Chimbian, 4.30 arrived Sau'i. After despatching a few ulcerous dogs in the village, camped night.

Tuesday 16th. June, 1959.

7.15 departed Sau'i, after crossing a wide kunai plain arrived Suimbo at 8.30. Compiled tax-census register and collected tax. After discussing matters relating to economic development in their village, collected up participants in a village "Cargo Cult" 11.00 departed by canoe through a narrow winding channel in the sago swamp. 11.30 set out on foot, 1.00 arrived Koiwut, compiled tax-census register and collected tax. Camped night.

Wednesday 17th. June, 1959.

Before departing from Koiwut gave the people a talk regarding the alleged cargo and people who claim to produce money from their skin, also discussed matters relating to economic development in their area. Collected up participants in the Koiwut cargo cult and departed 8.00. At 9.30 arrived Kamangau'i, compiled tax-census register and collected tax. Discussed matters relating to economic development in their area, collected up participants in the Kamangau'i cargo cult and departed 12.00.

1.20 came out on the northern bank of the Sepik River opposite Tambanam. At the request of the Fathers at Timbunke Mission I departed for Timbunke to speak to the Timbunke people who apparently still believe in these alleged money makers. After spending several hours with Father's Heinemans and Shafer discussing probable causes and possible solutions I returned to Tambanam. Camped night.

Thursday 18th. June, 1959.

Spent the day at Tambanam investigating the present out break of "cargo cult", also discussed matters relating to economic development in their area. On visiting the Mission school which is situate in the villages of TAMBANAM and WOMBUN the Sister requested that I try and get the TAMBANAM children to attend school. I therefore lined all the men of TAMBANAM to tell them the advantages of such a school and in future they will send their children to school. Camped night.

Friday 19th. June, 1959.

Departed TAMBANAM 7.30 per canoe, 9.30 arrived KANDUANAM gave the people a talk regarding their belief in "cargo" and people who claim to produce money from their skin. Also discussed matters relating to economic development in their village. 11.0 on visiting KINJABI an ex-policeman brought to my notice a house containing the alleged cargo. On requesting that the door be opened it was found to contain, rucksacks, enamel dishes and wooden clothes boxes containing money. The natives call these houses "house bang bangs", apparently KOPAR of LANKUM in the Grass Country ~~had~~ had told the people their money would grow, however if they entered the house or mentioned it to anyone a snake would devour them. After revealing the hoax to these people, KUMBINDO, AKUMADA, YUERIMA and MOIM were also visited and their house bang bangs opened up for all to see. Before nightfall two policemen were sent to LANKUM to seek out KOPAR who apparently has been practicing his art for the past twelve months un detained. Camped night at MOIM.

Saturday 20th. June, 1959.

7.00 Departed Moim per canoe, 9.30 arrived Angoram station.

INTRODUCTION.

The area patrolled consists of the country immediately to the north of TIMBUNKE on the Sepik River covering approximately 250 square miles of sago swamp and undulating kunai plains. Travel to and from the area was by single canoe powered by out board motor. Travel in the area itself was by canoe and foot, mostly the latter.

The people who live on the grass plains to the immediate north of TIMBUNKE are, in many respects, an isolated and backward group. They are cut off from the Sepik River by what two of my predecessors referred to as "One vast mosquito ridden bog". I can only say I thoroughly endorse their remarks.

Although it is possible for Administrative patrols to enter the area via TIMBUNKE or TAMBANUM, I can see no successful prospect of an economic outlet through this area. This factor will undoubtedly effect schemes for economic development as it denies the people the use of one of the cheapest forms of transport, i.e. water.

Similarly, the political future of the area must be considered in the light of Native Local Government in the Maprik Sub-District. Any attempt to join them in any future main river council, would in my opinion, be an error; for the people of Suimbo, Koiwut and Kamangau'i are the traditional enemies of the TIMBUNKE'S.

Although it is somewhat difficult to determine the economic potential of the area, I feel it can be regarded as distinctly promising.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The general impression gained of the people in the KWONGIA-CHIMBIAN area during this patrol was that they are considerably more backward than the main river peoples of TIMBUNKE, WOMBUN and TAMBANUM. The houses were poor mainly due to bad design and construction rather than age, certainly the untidy and dilapidated villages seemed the outward product of stagnant minds. The actual village sites, have, in a number of instances been changed. All new sites are in my opinion a decided improvement upon the now deserted villages. However I do think the villagers should take the trouble to clear away the rubble from their old village sites.

In order to facilitate more rapid Economic Development in the area I feel a move towards closer settlement, that some of the smaller villages combine into larger units is desirable. Malimbo and Tinboli could adequately work together drawing further in from the Sepik to the main plains. Yindigum and Manganjangut would certainly benefit by uniting their two villages at Yindigum which is situate on better ground. Singau and Kingau only a half hours walk apart with less than fifty inhabitants in each village would also benefit by unification. In the three cases sited, such a move would result in better health and higher standards of living, and it would put an end to constant inter marriage within the same village group. Koiwut who apparently have been the traditional enemies of all about them, have I feel paid the price for constant inter marriage within the same village. I regret to say they are nearly all idiots.

Two days after leaving Timbunke complaints were brought to the notice of the patrol regarding ~~the~~ native tax collectors residing in SJIMBO, KOIWUT and KAMANGAU'I. From further investigation it was found that in all three villages mentioned above two "kings" and seven "native police" were residing in each village. The prime mover of this "minute empire" LOKOWE of KAMANGAU'I latter claimed to have got his knowledge from ANMUNGWA' MERI of PIAMBIT who inturn got his knowledge from MANDOWA (ex Doctor Boi) of MUNUMUNDO: In view of the people of Malimbo, Tinboli and Yindigum giving away fowls, pigs and money to these kings and their native police, orations were delivered to all the inhabitants in the area. Although I feel they have all been temporarily convinced that their ancestors don't talk from stones in the ground and that money cannot be procured by putting your hand to your arm pit, I feel further repetition by field officers in the area would not go astray.

On Wednesday 17th. June, 1959 after visiting Suimbo, Koiwut and Kamangau'i and collecting up the participants in cargo cult for the Angoram Station. However at the request of the Fathers at Timbunke, I departed upstream to speak to the Timbunke people who apparently still believe in these alleged money makers. After spending several hours with Father's Heinermans and Shaffer discussing probable causes and possible solutions I returned to Tambanam to camp the night. The following day stayed at Tambanam investigating the present belief in money makers, also discussed matters relating to economic development in their area. However at that stage I was not aware that the people had built themselves seven house bang bangs in which to store their money so that it will grow.

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10/8

On Friday when I departed from Tambanam my intention was to stop at all main river villages. At Kanduanam stopped to give the people a talk regarding their belief in "cargo" and people who claim to produce money from their skin. At this stage I was not aware that the best house in the centre of the village was their house bang bang containing rucksacks, enamel dishes and wooden clothes boxes containing two or three shillings in each in an attempt to nurture more money. However further down the river on visiting Kinjabi an ex L/CPL of police brought to my notice the existence of these house bang bangs containing the alleged cargo. On requesting that the house be opened it was found to contain, rucksacks, enamel dishes and wooden clothes boxes containing money. Apparently Kopa of Lankum in the Grass Country had told the people their money would grow, however if they entered the house or mentioned it to anyone a snake would devour them. After revealing the hoax to these people, Kumdindo, Akumada, Yuerima and Moin were also visited and their house bang bangs opened up for all to see. Before nightfall two police boys were sent to Lankum to seek out Kopa who apparently has been practising his art since the end of the war, but after a brief gaol sentence some years ago kept quiet for a time. However I understand that in 1954 he resumed practice and since then has been operating extensively in the Grass Country; and at the present time house bang bangs still remain in the following villages, Ginakarta, Kosimbi, Sabaro, Anduar, Aringundima, Gundimi, Argudmadi and Aringunim, and I also understand there are seven still at Tambanam and one at Kanduanam.

Such apathy as exists I feel comes from the belief that the resources of the Administration are inexhaustible and that some day we will provide each village with all its wants. The native asks: "Why doesn't the Administration provide whatever development is required". Needless to say the distribution of favours to all alike will I believe only discourage the industrious. The principle of helping those who help themselves would be more satisfactory and satisfying to these people in the long run. However undisturbed these people will only grow more discontented producing frustration and a belief that they are being cheated of something which could be theirs.

It appears that discontentment is strongest amongst those who have travelled farthest, whether physically or spiritually from the village. However I feel the native doesn't want the luxuries of life solely for their own sake, he wants them as a proof to himself of his own worth. Well planned Community Development would certainly give these people a sense of achievement and a respect for their own ability. Community Development could enrich village life, increasing the areas political stability not only making the village more content, but also by stopping the young people going to the towns to escape the monotony of village life. I feel that unless village life is made more attractive than other big development schemes will not produce their expected benefits.

Throughout the patrol I found the people generally friendly and ambitious to do something, however they are crying out for positive leadership, which I regret to say is at present lacking. Closer contact with these people is the only way in which a worthwhile Administration reputation can be built up. At present representatives of the Administration will barely get lip service in many of the villages. Infact the responsibility and self respect on the part of many of the native people in the area is I feel tending downwards.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

During the time of Mr S.H. Yeomans and Mr R.J. Daugherty the people were led to believe that Rice and Peanuts would be their salvation. The people are still enthusiastic to have a go at anything in order to develop their "sixth sense" (making money) without which the other five are useless. However is it economical to encourage such a project which from the outset is based on a false economy? Copra is the "staple" of New Guinea and if the natives in other districts can make money from it, I feel there is no reason why over a period of years the Sepik peoples cannot do likewise. Throughout the patrol I made a point of telling the people that if they were to clear an area of Kunai each year and plant it with coconuts, in due course their children would benefit by it. Once village life is made more attractive, natives will be more content to stay where they are. Indeed such an achievement would give them a genuine respect for their own ability.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

These people exist on a sago and fish staple, though the supply of fish varies with the seasons, the supply of sago is adequate. In addition, the people make small gardens of mixed crops such as yams, taro and bananas.

Malimbo, Tinboli, Mangunjangut and Chimbian have experimented with rice culture, but without success. The rice grown was poor, there was no way of marketing such rice but above all the returns were I believe the main reason for its failure. Three pounds between fifty people for a years work is not what one calls a "spur to further endeavours".

I draw the attention of the District Officer to the fact that the natives are pressing for help from a competent Agricultural Officer, or at any rate some assistance in marketing their produce which at present is only of limited quantity and quality.

I realise that the Agricultural Department staff in the District is already fully extended with numerous major projects which it is caring for. However I think you will agree that it is undesirable that disgruntlement should develop in these more backward areas where the natives have high hopes of their small agricultural projects. Under the circumstances I feel that from a discussion on the spot some simple but effective means of achieving this could be found, with the result that the natives would feel we are not neglecting them. Your assistance in this regard would be much appreciated.

AGRICULTURAL ENDEAVOURS.

MALIMBO: Their ground is poor for the planting of any economic crops. However if they combined with the people of TINBOLI which is situated inland on higher ground there are quite good prospects for developing the area.

TINBOLI: Their ground is certainly adequate to grow several hundred acres of coconuts even if rice, coffee and cocoa failed in this area over past years.

YINDIGUM: Attempts to grow coffee are still being pursued, however leaf mould appears to have crippled the small plants. At this village the Luluai stated that his people are willing to give the Government some of their land if they will only send a Field Officer to help them with their small projects of economic development.

MANGUNJANGUT: Have evidently cleared ground for the planting of rice, they seem quite enthusiastic about canoeing it through to Angoram, anything to make a few shillings. However although the area was dry during my visit, I imagine that the greater part of it would be flooded during the high water period. Therefore such a rice scheme will inevitably lead to frustration and disappointment.

SIMANGAUI & KINGAUI: These people of their own accord have planted many small coconuts. The Luluai of the two villages is enthusiastic about continuing such a scheme, as it will benefit their children in the long run.

CHIMEIAN: Rice has been grown successfully, however there is no economic way of marketing it. What little they have grown has been taken to Wewak in the Bishops plane. Coconuts judging by those in the village grow well in this area. I see no reason why their "fair acres of kunai" should not be planted with palms. (1) Cash cropping, (2) Road construction, would then be economical.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

As mentioned elsewhere the housing is far from satisfactory. In most cases only a token area near the rest houses being cleaned prior to the patrols arrival. The rest houses are just average but they are quite adequate and further work on them was discouraged until all native houses were first repaired.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The village officials in the area seem a rather weak lot. In many cases the villages have only one Official as the population is not enough to warrant more. In view of the out break of "cargo cult" in Suimbo, Koiwut and Kamangau I strongly recommend that new officials be given the hats of office. As I felt many of the Village Officials did not know what the Government expected of them, they were given instructions accordingly.

- (1) All housing to be repaired within six months.
- (2) Village area to be kept clean at all times.
- (3) All animals to be banished away from sleeping quarters.
- (4) Anyone who is sick or has cuts or sores is to immediately seek medical treatment at Timbunke.
- (5) In view of there being no Administration school and there being so many idle children, the Luluai will see that they attend the nearest Mission School.
- (6) The villagers will prepare an area of ground and plant 100 coconuts for the benefit of their children.
- (7) That ulcerous dogs be looked after otherwise they will be dispatched on the Kiaps return.

The death of YAMBONDIMA of MALIMBO was noted and the people are desirous that MELIGATMELI be given the hat of office. Also the death of DARANGOWUN of SINGAUI and KINGAUI. Since 1959 KWARU on the instructions of Mr R.J. Daugherty acted as Tultul of both places, I recommend that this man be given the hat of office in view of his enthusiastic leadership in schemes for economic development.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Medical speaking, the area was the worst yet patrolled in the Sub-District. This in spite of the fact that there is a native Hospital within 1 1/2 days walk of the visited villages. The importance of receiving medical attention was stressed in talks given to the villagers. In cases of medical neglect of children, which I regret to say was rife, parents were taken to the Angoram station to be prosecuted under the N.A.R. The population of this area is too small to stand the loss of young babies through the stupid neglect of their parents.

In all villages I found an abundance of dogs in deplorable condition. Many are mere walking skeletons and are riddled with disease which constitutes a constant danger of infection to the local inhabitants. These dogs are also ill-treated by the natives and obviously not fed, their food consisting only of what they scavenge out of the bush. In Sau'i and Chimbian animals were destroyed.

I draw the attention of the District Medical Officer to the fact that the natives of Yindigum and further inland still Chimbian requested that I try and get them a Medical Aid Post. The excuse offered in many cases of medical neglect on the part of parents was: "The walk to Timbunke is too far for small children and during the "wet" roads are impassible." I thoroughly agree with the excuse and recommend that the people be given an aid post failing which more constant medical patrols.

EDUCATION FACILITIES:

Throughout the area the Catholic Mission is using community initiative and effort to build up churches and schools throughout the area. Even so while schools are available for most villages they are not used as much as they could be.

As there is no Administration school within the area the advantages of these Mission schools was pointed out to each village and the people encouraged to use them, even though the standard in these schools is not particularly high, it is nevertheless a good start. If in the near future the Education Department wish to put more Administration schools in the area the Kwongia - Chimbian area would gladly welcome one for in several villages the Luluai's asked if the Administration ever intended putting a government school in their area.

CONCLUSION:

The foregoing is my report of Angoram patrol No 8 - 1958-59 to the KWONGIA-CHIMBIAN tax census division. The whole patrol was of a routine nature, and no untoward incidents occurred.

In my opinion this area should be patrolled again this year, in order to see that instructions regarding housing and road improvements have been carried out. It is hoped that the conduct of the patrol meets with your approval.

Harley R. Dickinson.

(H.R. DICKINSON).
Cadet patrol officer.

APPENDICES.

EDUCATION STATISTICS.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Gov. School</u>		<u>Mission School</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
MALIMBO	4	-	-	-	4	-
TINBOLI	-	-	-	1	-	1
YINDIGUM	-	-	3	-	3	-
MANGUNJANGUT	-	-	-	-	-	-
SIMANGAUI	-	-	-	-	-	-
KINGAUI	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAU'I	-	-	4	2	4	2
CHIMBIAN	-	-	2	-	2	-
WARIGUM	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUIMBO	-	-	1	1	1	1
KOIWUT	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAMANGAU'I	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4		10	4	14	4

REST HOUSES.

A shedule of rest houses and accomodation provided for the patrol is appended hereunder.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>REST HOUSE</u>	<u>POLICE BARRACKS</u>
MALIMBO		
TINBOLI	Fair	Fair
YINDIGUM	Fair	Fair
MANGUNJANGUT	Fair	Fair
SIMANGAUI	Fair	Fair
KINGAUI	Good	Good
SAU'I	Good	Good
WARIGUM	Fair	Nil
CHIMEIAN	Fair	Fair
SUIMBO	Fair	Nil
KOIWUT	Good	Good
KAMANGAU'I	Poor	Poor
TAMBANAM	Excellent	Excellent

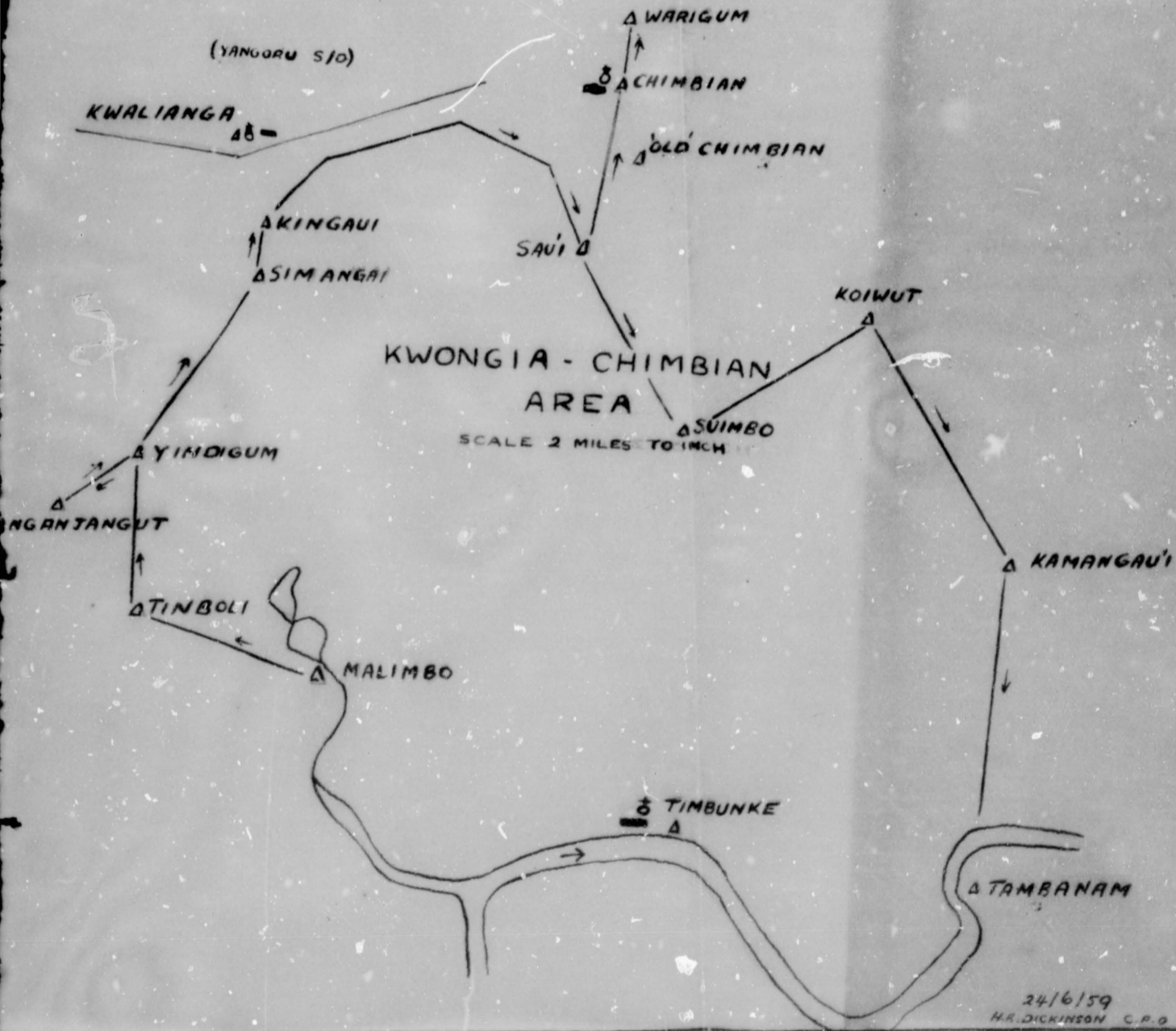
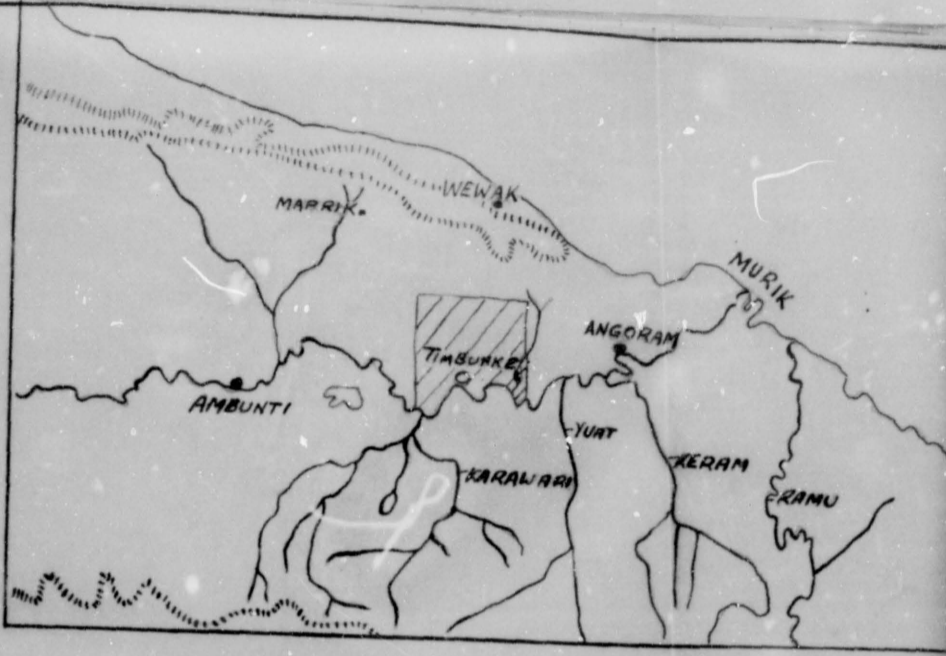
APPENDICES CONTINUED.

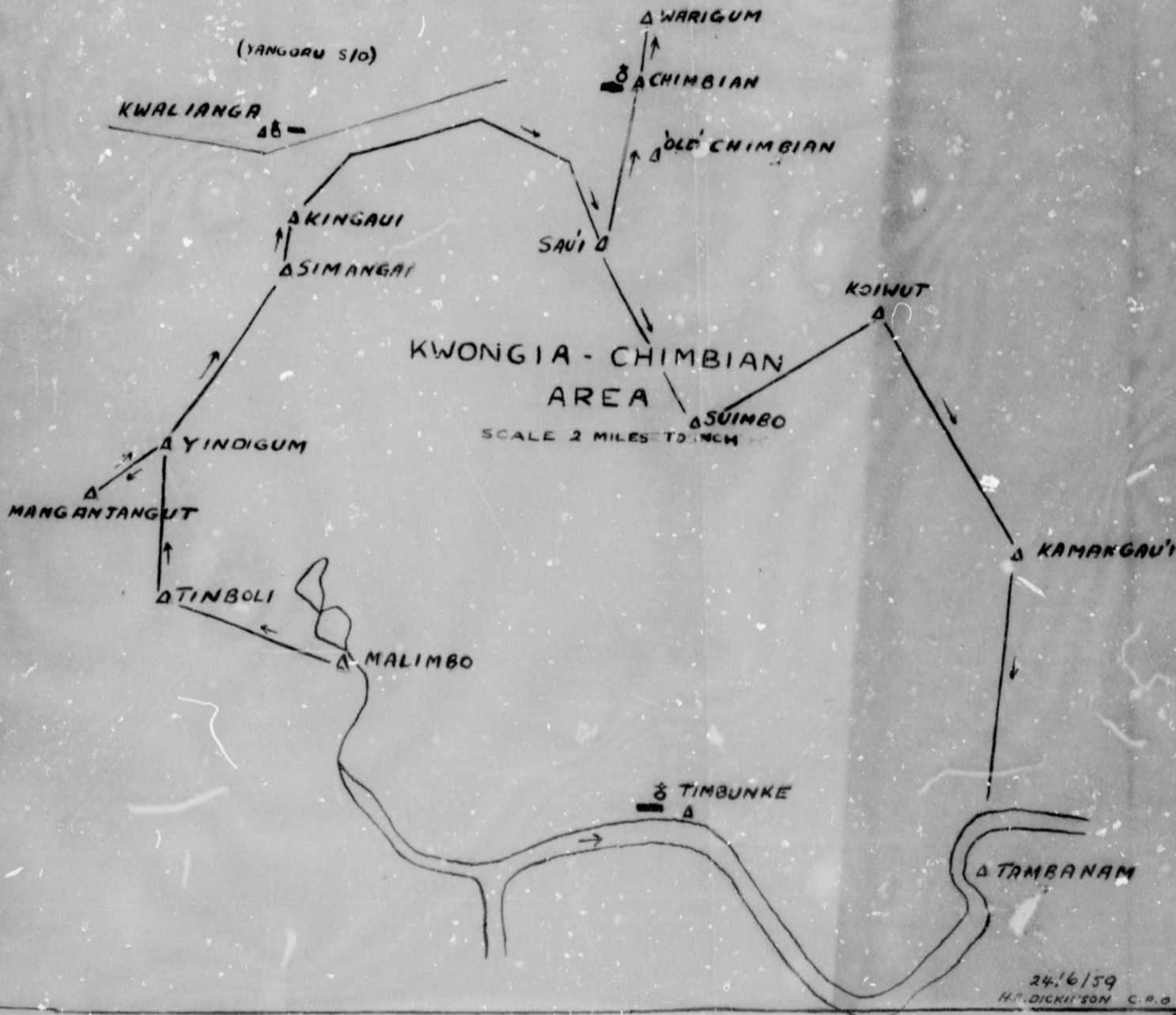
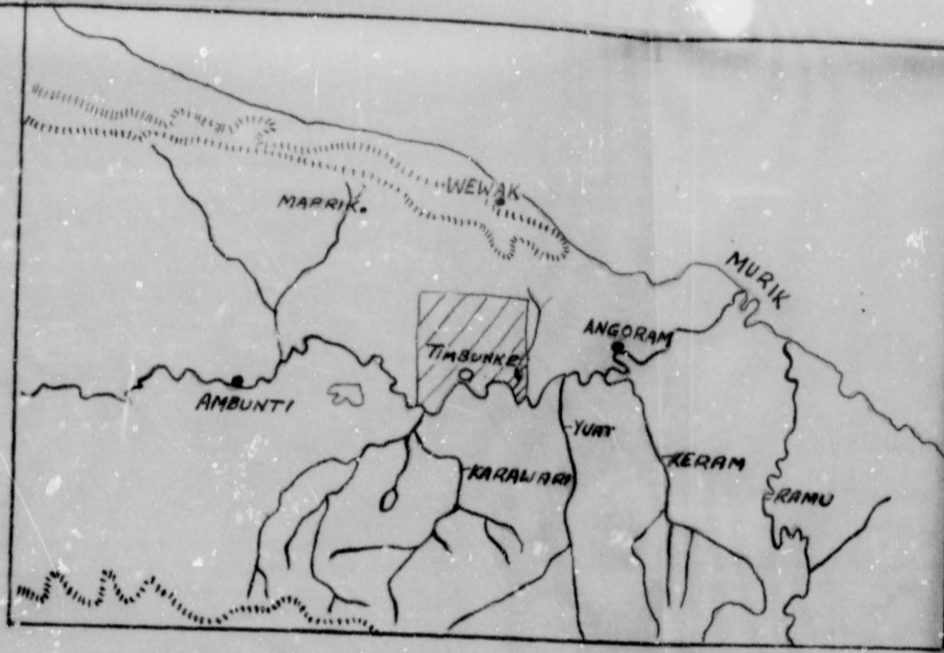
POLICE REPORT.

No 6610	Lance Corporal NIAGA:	An able and efficient N.C.O.
No 6527	Constable Yasengen.	Is not quick at the uptake but is reliable and a hard worker.
No 3887	Constable Sangondi.	Intelligent and trustworthy. An able policeman whose accurate local knowledge proved helpful.

Harley R Dickinson.

H.R. DICKINSON.
Cadet Patrol Officer.





24.6/59
H.P. DICKINSON C.P.O.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1959

Govt. Print. 7058/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Average Size of Family	Child		Adults	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					M	F	M	F
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-20	16-45	10-16		16-45	M	F	M	F
MALIMBO	10/6/59	5	11										1			2		2	4	6	3		4			4	18	6	24	3	25	3	14	27	18	23	99			
TINBOLI	11/6/59	3	7			1	2							2	3	1	6	2							1	4	17	4	14	1	15	2	10	12	14	15	60			
YINDIGUM	12/6/59	6	9							1	2	1		2	3		4	2					3	11	7	7	18	1	26	2	18	20	25	33	105					
MANGUNJANGUT	12/6/59	2	4							1	1	1	2	2		1		2							6	8	9	6	1	12	2	9	18	17	19	65				
SIMANGAU	13/6/59		1								1	1		1				4							3	5	1	4	1	6	2	4	3	8	9	28				
KINGAUI	13/6/59		2									1			3	1		6							4	3	3	3	0	3	2	9	9	7	9	40				
SAHAT	14/6/59	8	9			1	1		1	1		4	1		1		3	2	1	7	1		4	2	8	15	10	16	2	20	4	22	26	14	23	102				
CHIMBIAN	15/6/59	7	8				1					1		2	1	7		6					2	19	15	15	10	2	14	2	34	34	22	27	125*					
WARIGUM	15/6/59	1	1				1							4	6			3							8	16	5	14	3	14	2	16	13	18	20	70				
SUIMBO	16/6/59	5	1				1				2	1		2		3	1	4					1	1	6	8	2	7		8	2	12	7	13	11	53				
KOIWUT	16/6/59	10	12								3	1		1				14							15	11	18	23	1	30	3	32	43	24	34	147				
KAWANGAU'I	17/6/59	3	5									1	1	1	2			1							6	8	7	9	2	17	3	13	9	16	25	64				
TOTAL		50	70			3	5		1	3	1	15	10	12	22	4	15	19	12	50	1	4	10	4	94	130	87	148	17	190	2	193	196	221	248	953				

Population Register

Area Patrolled **KWONGAI - CHIMBIAN.**

SEX		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		AT WORK				Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	
	2	4	6	3		4				4	18	6	24	3	25	3	18	27	25	29	99
	1	6	2						1	4	17	4	14	1	15	2	10	13	20	17	60
		4	2					3		11	7	7	18	1	26	2	21	20	29	35	105
	1			2						6	8	9	6	1	12	2	9	18	19	19	65
				4						3	5	1	4	1	6	2	4	3	12	9	28
	1			6						4	3	3	3	0	3	2	9	9	13	9	40
	3	2	1	7	1			4	2	8	15	10	16	2	20	4	26	28	23	25	102
1	7			6				2		19	15	15	10	2	14	2	36	34	28	27	125
				3						8	16	5	14	3	14	2.1	16	13	21	20	70
		3	1	4				1	1	6	8	2	7		8	2	13	8	20	12	53
				14						15	11	18	23	1	30	3	32	43	38	34	147
				1						6	8	7	9	2	17	3	13	9	17	25	64
4	15	19	12	50		4		10	4	94	130	87	142	17	190	2.4	207	225	265	261	958