

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PROJECT REPORT OF: AMBUNT! EAST SEAK
 ACCESSION NO. 496
 VOL. NO: #8 : 1961/62 . NUMBER OF REPORTS: 7

[illegible]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: AMBUNTI

VOLUME No: 8

ACCESSION No: 496.

1961 - 1962

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

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PATROL REPORTS SEPIK DISTRICT 1961/62.

AMBUNTI SUB DISTRICT

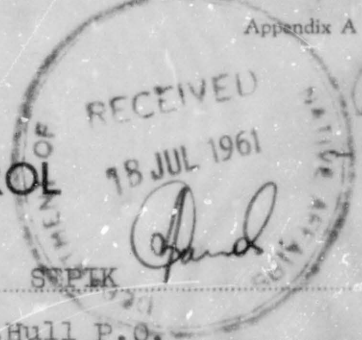
<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>PATROL CONDUCTED BY</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
AMBUNTI 1 6I/62	J.D. Martin A.D.O. & B.A. Hull P.O.	Upper Leonard Schultze River.
AMBUNTI 2 6I/62	P.J. Wright P.O.	Waskuk Hills C.D. SY57
AMBUNTI 3 6I/62	B.A. Hull P.O.	✓ Main River
AMBUNTI 4 6I/62	J.D. Martin	MEMO (no report)
AMBUNTI 5 6I/62	B.A. Hull P.O.	✓ Chambri Sub division.
AMBUNTI 6 6I/62	P.J. Wright P.O. Gr.I	Wongamusun, Upper Sepik Yessan.
AMBUNTI 7 6I/62	J.D. Martin	MEMO (no report)
AMBUNTI 8 6I/62	P.J. Wright P.O. Gr.I	✓ Burui Kunai C.D. 62
AMBUNTI 9 6I/62	P.J. Wright P.O. Gr.I	MEMO (no report)
AMBUNTI 10 6I/62	J.D. Martin	MEMO (no report)
AMBUNTI 11 6I/62	P.J. Wright P.O. Gr. I	Waskuk Hills C.D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

67-8-85 H.A. COPIES

Appendix A

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL



Patrol No. 1/61-62 Subdistrict AMBUNTI District SEPK
Officer Conducting Patrol J.D. Martin A.D.O. - B.A. Hull P.O.
Census Division Patrolled Upper Leonard Schultze River
Objects of Patrol 1. Investigation murder
2. Initial contact

Date Patrol Commenced 19.6.61 Date Completed 27.6.61
Duration—days Nine

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL

✓ Confidential report to D.O. Wewak.
R2-3-1 to D.O. Wewak - Board of Survey of Outboard motor

[Signature]
Patrolling Officer's Signature.

I certify that all necessary local administrative action has been or is being taken on matters arising out of this patrol and that the correspondence above indicated by a "tick" has been forwarded to the Headquarters, Department of Native Affairs, Port Moresby.

[Signature]
District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-8-45

Department of Native Affairs,
Headquarters.
KONEDOBU.

20th July, 1961 .

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. 1/61-62

I acknowledge with thanks, receipt of:-

- * Memorandum of Patrol No. 1/61-62 AMBUNTI..
- * ~~Patrol Report No.~~

covering patrol by..... J.D. Martin, A.D.O. - B.A. Hull, P.O.

(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.

* Delete as necessary.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.

Sub District Office,
AMBUNTI, SEPIK DISTRICT.

6th July, 1961.

District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT No. 1, 61/62

INTRODUCTION

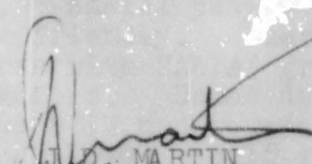
This is a report of a short patrol made to the headwaters of the Leonard Schultze River to investigate a report that a raiding party made up of men from NAKIAL and WOSWORI villages had attacked and killed ten people at a village named SINEN about February or March of this year.

The patrol was accompanied by Mr. B.A. Hull, Patrol Officer, and fifteen members of the Police Force. The area had previously not been visited by the Administration or any other European party.

It must be remembered that the patrol was not primarily one of initial penetration into an area, though this was in part accomplished. The patrol suffered quite a number of navigational difficulties, mainly owing to the failure of outboard motors, but it so happened that all the work to be done was able to be carried out using the workboat for very long distances upstream. I feel that any future visit to this area should be made around about January next, when the river will be fully navigable, even by workboat, for much longer distances. In addition to any future exploration work in the mountain areas behind NAKIAL and WOSWORI villages, I think it is essential that the river itself should be explored as far as it is possible to navigate by workboat and motor-powered canoe.

A separate and confidential report which covers most of the Native Affairs aspects of this patrol has been submitted separately, and should be read in conjunction with this report which is of a general nature.

A Grammond transceiver, the May River set, which had been in Wewak undergoing repairs, was set up aboard the workboat, and an A510 portable set was carried for use ashore. Both sets gave very good service and good communications were maintained with Ambunti during the course of the patrol.


J.D. MARTIN
(Assistant District Officer.)

DIARY

AMBUNTI P/R No. 1, 61-62.

- 19/6/61 Departed Ambunti per M.V. "Opal", 40' work boat 1000. Radio equipment for daily contact with Ambunti being carried. Two 40' canoes with Archimedes B22 12 h.p. outboard motors in tow, for use as required, or on upper reaches of Leonard Schultze River. 1600 radio schedule with Ambunti. 1900 anchored overnight on Sepik River, SWAGUP area.
- 20/6/61 Departed SWAGUP 0700. KUBKAIN 1500. Mouth of Leonard Schultze River 1555. Proceeded upriver, camped for night at 1730.
- 21/6/61 Departed camp 0700, one outboard motor found to be u/s. Radioed Ambunti for spare motor. Upriver at slow speed on workboat owing lack of knowledge of river, and large number tree snags. 0800 noted channel leading off river to east. YAUENIAN Luluai reports leads to his village. Arrived WOLIO village 1130. Village not yet censused, but believe previously visited some years ago by a patrol from Ambunti. Small group only about 60 people, allied to YAUENIAN village (patrolled in SWAGUP-TAURRI census sub division, and situated off main Sepik River). Left instructions with pidgin speaking WOLIO men to guide canoe with spare motor upriver. Departed WOLIO 1140 and proceeded upriver. Very heavy rain commenced about midday. Arrived NEIN village 1430. Village consists of 5 houses, 30 people. Contacted three males from a village named PAI, not yet contacted by patrols. These people claim some contact with NAKIAI group and are presently visiting friends at NEIN. Camped at village.
- 22/6/61 Talked with survivors of SINEN massacre now living NEIN village. Upriver in workboat for 2 hours to SINEN village, abandoned after attack. Inspected village site. Raid re-enacted by SINEN men accompanying. Proceeded further upriver for 2 hours till sighted NAKIAI group. After initial difficulties of contact overcome, party moved ashore and made personal contact with people of this group. Stayed for about 2 hours and decided return NEIN in case river should fall and strand workboat. Told NAKIAI people will return within two days and requested they notify WOSWORI people of pending visit.
- 23/6/61 At NEIN. 1230 canoe arrived from Ambunti with spare motor.
- 24/6/61 Departed NEIN 0800, SINEN 0910, NAKIAI 1230. Some difficulty with snags. Canoe overturned but eventually recovered. Radio sched WEWAK 13.30 and Ambunti 1600. NAKIAI people reserved but reasonably friendly. Guards posted. Unable converse with NAKIAI group because of lack interpreters. Canoe despatched downriver to collect two NEIN men to assist with translation, arrived back 1830. Self spent afternoon with NAKIAI leading men endeavouring make conversation and obtain information re SINEN massacre. Did not press conversation as interpretation poor and did not want to upset present friendly relations. Camped overnight.

DIARY (cont.)

25/6/61

Departed NAKIAI 0900 with party in three canoes. Two Administration, and one village canoe from Ambunti area with brought spare motor and hired by me to assist. 0915 Admin. canoe hit log underwater and motor jumped off rear of canoe into river. Safety rope broke and motor lost. Returned this canoe to NAKIAI village. Proceeded upriver with two canoes. 1015 second Administration motor became u/s. Left canoe and police to affect repairs or return to NAKIAI. Proceeded in hired canoe and arrived WOSWORI village 1230. One new house not quite completed approached with caution and found deserted. Left some presents in house. Proceeded upriver for one hour and sighted raft with four men. Raft abandoned by men who fled into heavy bush carrying weapons. NAKIAI men with patrol party unable make contact. Returned WOSWORI with raft and placed all foodstuffs found on raft in WOSWORI house. Returned NAKIAI about 1600. Second canoe already returned, motor still u/s. Spent afternoon and evening maintaining contact with NAKIAI group.

26/6/61

At NAKIAI. Police searched for lost motor but unable to find. Talked to NAKIAI people re future visits of patrols and cessation tribal fighting. Departed at 1000 with two NAKIAI men who volunteered return Ambunti. NEIN 1130. Further talks with SINEN people. Departed NEIN 1230, WOLIO 1440. Dropped interpreters. Departed 1500. Mouth Sepik 1725, anchored overnight.

27/6/61

Departed anchorage 0700, KUBKAIN 0730. Departed 0800, Ambunti 1800.

Native Affairs:

As this patrol was of a special nature and of short duration, a special report has been forwarded in which most aspects of native affairs has been covered. However some general observations can be made of a non specific nature.

So far as can be determined the first Administration patrol to the Leonard Schultze river was carried out by Mr. J. Cochrane, patrol officer, about 1958. This visit was actually an extension of a routine patrol of the WONGAMUSEN area and Mr. Cochrane was taken to the village of WOLIO by people from YAUENIAN, a village in the WONGAMUSEN area. The people of YAUENIAN have some sort of affiliations with the WOLIO group and even venture further up river to NEIN from time to time. Mr. Cochrane made quite good contact with the WOLIO group and then proceeded further upstream to NEIN village where he stayed the night and met some of the people. However the NEIN people were fairly timid and left the village during the patrol's presence there so that no real good contact was made with this latter group. Mr. Cochrane then returned to his normal patrol duties on the Sepik river.

Since 1958 a few, no more than half a dozen WOLIO men have engaged as contract labourers on plantations in the New Guinea islands area. At the time of my visit to the area there were still some men away. Those who have actually completed a contract do not still speak anything like fluent pidgin, and conversation with the WOLIO people has to be carried on through an interpreter.

Within the last six months, two men from NEIN and two from SINEN have also left the area to work outside the District. In all cases, these men have themselves gone downriver to the Sepik and thence to KUPKAIN village where they have offered themselves for contract to a native trader who has a store establishment there. This store is owned by Mr. J. Young of ANGORAM, and is visited at regular intervals by a native trader working for Mr. Young named SONI. This man brings new stock to the store and collects any recruits that may be offering for work. The store establishment is the furthest commercial enterprise up river and makes it possible for the local people to engage in crocodile skin hunting and dispose of their skins for money and goods.

Prior to my visit to the area there had been no Administration or other contact with the peoples of SINEN or NAKIAI. However, it is interesting to note that a fair percentage of men at WOLIO, NEIN, and SINEN own and wear lap lap material, which has apparently been procured from the KUPKAIN area.

The SINEN people, who abandoned their village after the massacre and moved to NEIN, where they are still living, are the last of the true river dwellers along the Leonard Schultze River. Their culture and mode of life is the same as the other villages downriver.

The peoples of NAKIAI and WOSWORI have only moved to their present hamlet sites on the banks of the Leonard Schultze River within the last six months. Prior to this time they inhabited the mountain ranges around the headwaters of the river. At this time of year I do not think it would be possible to go upriver more than about two to three hours past WOSWORI, though in the high water season from about

December to May one should be able to go much further. Rivers such as the Leonard Schultze, particularly in their upper reaches, are affected by daily rain, rather than seasonal. With the main Sepik River we find that during the rainy season, once the river comes up to its high water level, it stays there for the whole season. The smaller tributaries, though quite large in themselves, do not maintain an extreme high water mark like the Sepik, and they tend to rise and fall very quickly during rainstorms.

I would suggest that the pattern of life amongst the NAKIAI-WOSWORI people and other groups further into the mountains as yet uncontacted, would be semi-nomadic. In both places visited the gardens, mainly taro, were planted in the immediate vicinity of the house in which all members of the community lived. It seems that the village site is moved from time to time. We do not find people walking long distances to their garden areas in this area, as we do in the more sophisticated areas. Once the area around the hamlet site is worked out, then the whole community moves elsewhere. In the case of NAKIAI and WOSWORI, these people have now moved on to the edge of the river, and the former village has actually constructed a canoe. This will very probably tie them permanently to the river, so that in time to come they will probably become permanent river dwellers. The WOSWORI group have not as yet obtained a canoe and still use primitive rafts for movement on the river. However it was easily seen that the WOSWORI house and gardens were newer than those of the NAKIAI people, and I would submit that their move from the hills was made a couple of months after the NAKIAI migration.

The NAKIAI people, through interpreters, spoke of enemy groups further into the mountains named WOSIWAI (not to be confused with WOSWORI), and another group PUWI. They knew of these people, and had fought with them, and mentioned that one of the reasons for their move to the river from the mountains was that these enemies were killing and eating them.

As a result of my visit to the area, I believe that all trouble between the NAKIAI-WOSWORI and SINEN groups will settle down. I feel that a basic reason for the attack on SINEN may have been that the NAKIAI-WOSWORI people newly arrived in the river area may have wanted to assert their superiority on their new neighbours and in turn be left alone after having established themselves as the most powerful group. The people of NEIN also feared an attack from the NAKIAI-WOSWORI group but I do not know if any such attack was intended. In any case I feel sure that the NAKIAI-WOSWORI people will no longer fight with their down river neighbours and they themselves stated to me that they would make an attempt to contact the SINEN people and exchange gifts with them, as a sign of future friendship.

However it must be understood that at this stage I could not guarantee that the NAKIAI and WOSWORI people will not fight with their other traditional enemies. They may be attacked themselves or they may even attack the PUWI and WOSIWAI people. I think we could only expect this until we have established full control over the area, and I hope the first efforts towards this end can be commenced in about six months time when the river will be higher making navigation less difficult, and when because of this recent good contact we can use NAKIAI as a base camp for exploration further into the area.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL:

(a) Housing:

The pattern of housing sighted from SINEN down river, was of the normal type found elsewhere in the sub district. A rectangular shaped house, with high stumps about eight feet, to keep the house well above any flood waters, bark walls, sago thatch roof and black palm floor. However we find that there is communal sleeping. The interior of the house has a number of "bunks" rigged around the walls of the house and other sleeping platforms well above floor level, sometimes within a couple of feet of the roof. I am told that the women sleep on the floor of the house and the menfolk on the "bunks" and sleeping platforms. There are up to a dozen or so people in any one house, married couples, single men and women and children. Cooking also seems to be done on a household basis with the women using the one fire rather than each individual family having their own hearth.

The pattern of housing in the NAKIAI - WOSWORI are was more interesting and of a style never before seen by me. At WOSWORI the single communal house was nearly completed and at NAKIAI the house had just been started and the people were living in temporary "humpies".

The house in this area is a single unit, two story construction and is occupied by all members of the group. A large tree is the basic support. This tree is cut off about 15' above ground level, and becomes the central post of the house. The house is about fifteen feet square, and is constructed by planting long saplings into the ground about two inches apart in a square shape around the central tree post. The lower floor, which is about three or four feet above ground level, and the upper floor, about six feet higher than the lower, are also constructed by laying saplings horizontally and fastening them to the outside saplings that form the wall frame. The upper floor is mainly supported by a large post lying horizontally across the top part of the central tree post. Finally, a sago thatch roof covers the top of the house, about eight feet above the top floor. Presumably both floors and the walls are finally covered with bark, but none of the houses had reached this stage of construction when I saw them. In the state that I saw them they give one the impression of a gigantic bird cage.

There are separate entrances for the upper and lower floors. The upper floor has a well constructed rope ladder stretched out at an angle from the house, and staked into the ground. The lower floor is entered through a gap in the saplings. The upper floor and the lower floor each have a number of cooking hearths, and in the near completed WOSWORI house there were four square holes leading through to the lower floor. Whether these were used as doorways to climb from the lower to upper floor, or whether they were just used to pass food or other items from the lower to upper floor I could not tell. Although there were two NAKIAI men accompanying me when I inspected the WOSWORI house, interpretation was so involved that it was difficult to get any real information. Another item of interest was the fact that a verandah runs right around the upper floor. This could be used as a social area, or it could very well be used to resist an attack on the house. It would be very easy to seal up the house against attack and repel an attack using the upper story verandah as a fighting platform. It is noted that the women sleep on the lower floor, and the men on the less vulnerable upper floor.

(b) Artifacts:

There were a number of artifacts sighted in the

Exhibit 15
Anthropology

WOSWORI house. These included the usual bundles of bows and arrows, a well made stone adze, hand drums (kundu) and a large quantity of very well made wrist guards.

It was noted that the kundu drums were of the more elongated type, commonly found in Papua, without a carrying handle. The normal drum found throughout this Sub District is the drum with a handle, and generally stubbier in appearance than that seen in Papua.

The wrist guards were very well constructed out of pig skin and are used to protect the wrist against the slap of a bowstring. The cuffs or guards were about 8" long, and funnel shaped. They had been dried out with the hair still on the pigskin, and sewn into the funnel shape so that they could be pulled onto the wrist. There were at least one hundred of these newly made wrist guards, and as the village male population is reputed to be about fifteen, it may be that they trade them to other people. In any case, they are some of the best pieces of native art I have ever seen but unfortunately I could not bring any away as the house was unoccupied at the time of my visit.

Another interesting item seen was a large quantity of dried out leaves from the wild ginger plant (KAUWAWARA in pidgin). Enquiries revealed that these are used for fighting purposes. During an attack or any sort of battle a dried out leaf is held between the teeth, and allowed to hang down over the bottom jaw. I am told that during the heat of battle and excitement that the throats and mouths of the combatants become very dry, and that the dried leaf held between the teeth helps overcome the dryness. This is interesting from two points. Firstly that it is normal practice in this society to have a large number of these dried leaves on hand. The only impression one can gain is that fighting and combat is a normal part of the people's lives. Secondly, it is interesting, though perhaps not surprising, to find out that these people, too, suffer the excitement and dryness of throat during combat.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

During the whole patrol only one person was given medical treatment. This was a woman at NEIN village who had one leg covered with ulcer-type sores, which I believe may have been the result of infected yaws. The sores were dressed and the N.M.O. accompanying the patrol gave penicillin injections. Although the woman should have been hospitalised, I did not press the matter, and perhaps spoil the good contact made with these people.

It was noted that the whole of the NAKIAI group, a most primitive people, were in excellent physical condition, without any sign of sores or skin infection other than some tinea. There were only two elderly men in the whole group, and these were not physically handicapped in any way. No doubt life is fairly grim for these people, and only the fit survive.

AGRICULTURE

A large pumpkin was obtained by purchase at NAKIAI and the garden area at WOSWORI contained pumpkin and cucumber. The senior constable accompanying the patrol believes that these items of food have been traded down from the TELEFOMIN area

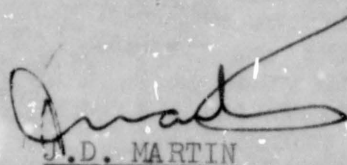
to these people, no doubt passing through the MIANMIN groups en route. I am inclined to believe this, as these people had no previous contacts with the peoples on the Leonard Schultze River, and it is interesting that these foodstuffs should have come to NAKIAI and WOSWORI, passing through many hands, including the enemies of these places. Alliances amongst these people are limited to one or two other groups. In the case of NAKIAI, they are friendly with WOSWORI. They know that WOSWORI is in turn friendly with another group, WOSIWAI, but the NAKIAI's are enemies of these latter people. These seeds must have been passed from village to village, and probably took some years to get from TELEFOMIN to their present site.

FORESTRY

The banks of the Leonard Schultze River, on both sides, have the largest number of wild breadfruit and black palm trees I have ever seen. Even the police and other natives accompanying the patrol commented on the profusion of these two species. There seems to be a wild breadfruit or wild black palm tree every few yards along the edge of the river.

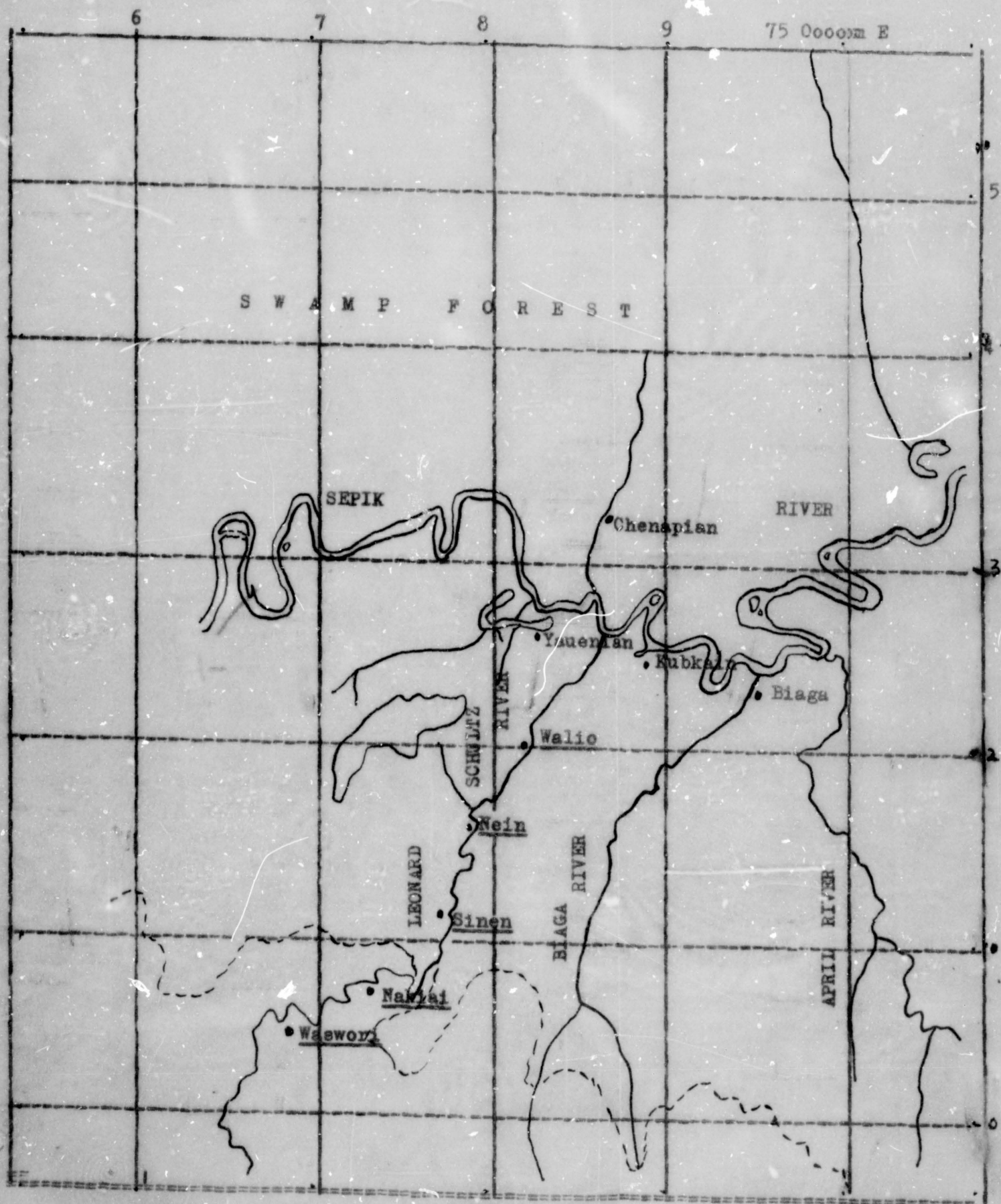
CONCLUSION

This patrol was not a patrol of extension, as it was undertaken originally to investigate a reported criminal offence. However, excellent contact was made with the unsophisticated and previously uncontacted peoples of the upper Leonard Schultze area, and it is intended that a patrol in the true sense of the word should re-visit this area in about six months time and renew contacts and undertake further exploration work in the mountain areas behind NAKIAI and WOSWORI.



J.D. MARTIN
(Assistant District Officer)

ATTACHED TO AMBUNTI PATROL NO. I OF 1961/62.
SPECIAL PATROL TO LEONARD SCHULTZ RIVER.



REFERENCE: NO 3248 MAY RIVER 4 MILE SERIES.

Sub District Office,
AMBUNTI, SEPIK DISTRICT.

6th July, 1961.

District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT No. 1, 61/62

INTRODUCTION

This is a report of a short patrol made to the headwaters of the Leonard Schultze River to investigate a report that a raiding party made up of men from NAKIAL and WOSWORI villages had attacked and killed ten people at a village named SINEW about February or March of this year.

The patrol was accompanied by Mr. B.A. Hull, Patrol Officer, and fifteen members of the Police Force. The area had previously not been visited by the Administration or any other European party.

It must be remembered that the patrol was not primarily one of initial penetration into an area, though this was in part accomplished. The patrol suffered quite a number of navigational difficulties, mainly owing to the failure of outboard motors, but it so happened that all the work to be done was able to be carried out using the workboat for very long distances upstream. I feel that any future visit to this area should be made around about January next, when the river will be fully navigable, even by workboat, for much longer distances. In addition to any future exploration work in the mountain areas behind NAKIAL and WOSWORI villages, I think it is essential that the river itself should be explored as far as it is possible to navigate by workboat and motor-powered canoe.

A separate and confidential report which covers most of the Native Affairs aspects of this patrol has been submitted separately, and should be read in conjunction with this report which is of a general nature.

A Crammond transceiver, the May River set, which had been in Wewak undergoing repairs, was set up aboard the workboat, and an A510 portable set was carried for use ashore. Both sets gave very good service and good communications were maintained with Ambunti during the course of the patrol.


B.D. MARTIN
(Assistant District Officer.)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AMBUNTI = SEPIK Report No. 2 of 1961-62

Patrol Conducted by P.J. WRIGHT Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled WASKUK HILLS Census Division SY 57

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans K. IUTHEP Medical Assistant

Natives 4 Members of the R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration—From 10 / 7 / 1961 to 29 / 7 / 1961

Number of Days 18

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Yes

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9 / 1959

Medical 19

Map Reference Ambunti Sheet Army 1943

Objects of Patrol See Instructions

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £

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

JMcL.AMH

67-8-1

2nd November, 1961.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WENAK.

PATROL REPORT AMBUNTI NO. 2-1961/62

I am glad to note that the District Agricultural Officer is prepared to give some assistance to these people who have proved themselves loyal to the Administration despite sheer bad luck in their efforts to improve their way of life.

2. I agree that they should be exempted from taxation as they have done their best to become more economically effective. I suggest they be considered for tax duty after the Administration has been able to give them some more useful guidance.

3. A very effective patrol by Mr. Wright and the report indicates his interest in these rather unfortunate people.

4. The preliminary garden survey should be of assistance to the Agricultural Officer at such a time that staff exigencies make him available.

(J. *ee* McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67. 8. 49. ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-2/366

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

22nd August, 1961



The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT - AMBUNTI NO. 2 1961/62

Please find attached a Patrol Report from Ambunti.

The patrol was carefully carried out by Mr. Patrol Officer Wright. The District Agricultural Officer tells me that his department is starting some extensive work in the Ambunti Subdistrict next month and he, too, will make every endeavour to encourage individual holdings of coffee.

I would suggest that these people be exempted for a while from taxation.

(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

I am glad to note that the D.A.O. is prepared to give some assistance to these people who have proved themselves loyal to the Administration despite their bad luck on their efforts to improve their way of life.

It is agreed that they should be exempted from taxation as they have done their best to become more economically effective. I suggest they be considered for tax only after the Administration has succeeded in giving them some more effective guidance.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.67-1-1

Sub District Office,
AMBUNTI.
Sepik District.
3rd July 1961

Mr. P.J. Wright
Patrol Officer
AMBUNTI

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Would you please prepare to commence a patrol of the WASKUK sub division on next Monday the 10th July providing your wife has fully recovered from her present illness.

I would like you to pay attention to the following matters during the patrol:-

TAX-CENSUS

The area is exempted from taxation under Ordinance 40 of 1960 so that no tax collections will be necessary. However you should revise the census figures to date.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Some coffee has already been introduced into the area and as time goes by more should be done along these lines. I suggest that you stress that coffee be planted as an individual crop as once these crops mature many difficulties arise if they have been planted on a communal or village basis. Once the money starts to come in the owners of the land on which the coffee happens to be planted tend to exclude outsiders who may have been the prime workers in the initial planting activities. In addition it is essential that the crop be planted on land owned by the planter and not on someone else's land. You could explain the reasons for this to the people.

I suggest that you also get a list of names of those who have actually done some coffee planting, or have cleared land prior to planting. We can then present something solid to the Agricultural people when they come to the area.

In addition I suggest that you try to get interested persons to clear at least an acre. You could mark out an area of about 70 yds. by 70 yds. to show what an acre looks like. This gives the planter about 500 coffee and if in full production an income of over £100 per annum. There is far too much planting of 10 or 20 tree plots which take too much supervision and do not give a reasonable return to the owner.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATION

There has been some dispute in the past as to development of a vehicular road system or a waterway system. At this stage I am unbiased. These people used to live on the ridges but I understand have now moved down on to the existing waterways and using canoe transport. I suggest that you check these roads, be they waterway or land, and have them decently maintained. The water channels should be kept cleared and opened up, so as to take

a workboat, if possible at least in the high water season. If land roads are used they should be opened and adequately maintained. We don't want these people to evade the road issue by claiming to use channels and failing to maintain them when in fact they are using overgrown bush tracks.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION AND HOUSING

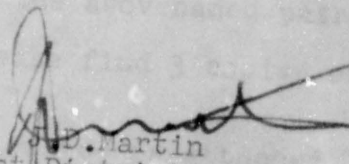
The area is not new and you should enforce the various regulations regarding housing, hygiene and sanitation and check on any previous instructions given to see if they have been carried out.

HEALTH.

As the medical assistant is accompanying the patrol he can attend to health matters.

POLICE

You should take 4 police to assist you on patrol.


S. B. Martin
Asst. District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-1-1

Sub District Office,
AMBUNTI.

SEPIK DISTRICT.

3rd August, 1961.

Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
AMBUNTI.

AMBUNTI PATROL No. 2 OF 1961-62

In accordance with your Instructions 67-1-1 of
3rd July 1961, I carried out the abovenamed patrol.

Enclosed herewith please find 3 copies of the
report.

Claim for Camping Allowance is attached.

P.J. WRIGHT
Patrol Officer.

*A very effective patrol by Mr. Wright and the
report made in his interest in these native
tribes.*

PATROL REPORT

AMBUNTI NO. 2 OF 1961-62

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: P.J. Wright, P.O.

ACCOMPANIED BY: K. Luther, Med. Asst.

4 Members of the
R.P. & N.G.C.

AREA PATROLLED: WASKUK HILLS

Tax Census Division
SY57.

DURATION OF PATROL: 10.7.61 to 29.7.61.

TOTAL NO. OF DAYS: 18.

OBJECTS OF PATROL: See Instructions.

INTRODUCTION

This patrol visited the census division known as the WASKUK HILLS which lies in a general north west to westerly direction from and adjacent to AMBUNTI station. Terrain consists of a series of low mountain ranges with the crescent shaped WASKUK Lagoon situated at the southern foot of these slopes. This lagoon is a former bed of the Sepik and the amount of land under water varies considerably according to the season of the year. During the wet season many of the villages can be reached by workboat, and a local Chinese trader, Chu Leong, visits WASKUK at this time in his own sizeable vessel. A small swift flowing river the SANCHI flows into the western extremity of the lagoon and is navigable by workboat at most times of the year. A smaller waterway, tidal to the lagoon, leads north from the central section of the lagoon to WASKUK village and provides access to BANGWIS and WASKUK villages.

The WASKUK HILLS are heavily timbered and vast areas of sago swampland are located at the foot of the mountains and on the outer fringes of the lagoon and waterways.

The census division was last visited in September 1959 by F.O. Mulcahy, who conducted a routine census patrol.

The objects of this patrol are set forth in the attached patrol instructions and require no further comment. The area was patrolled in an unhurried manner and the instructions carried out as fully as possible.

PATROL DIARY

Monday 10th July, 1961.

Patrol departed AMBUNTI approximately 2.30p.m. on board double canoe and in company with Mr. Luther, E.M.A. Patrol proceeded upriver all afternoon, being plagued with constant outboard motor trouble - finally reached MELAWEI village 7.30p.m. Met by village officials and short discussion held concerning patrol's future movements. Camped.

Tuesday 11th July, 1961.

At MELAWEI. Patrol had good reception, villagers assembled and sang "God Save The Queen". The people were lined and the census revised. E.M.A. Luther conducted medical inspection.

In afternoon visited WASKUK village and people were told to clean the water channel leading into their village. Patrol then proceeded to BASUWI for area familiarisation purposes. Decided to move to BASUWI next whilst WASKUK "barad" was being cleared. People informed in these terms. In late afternoon returned to MELAWEI. Camped.

Wednesday 12th July, 1961.

Morning spent looking at village's communal coffee garden, and marked out proposed new gardens. People given a general talk on economic crops and informal discussions held. Village inspected.

Patrol departed MELAWEI at 12.30p.m. and arrived BASUWI at 2.45p.m. E.M.A. Luther gave mantoux injections to people and during the late afternoon I returned to WASKUK to inspect maintenance work on the WASKUK barad. Returned to BASUWI arriving 6.45p.m.

Thursday 13th July, 1961.

In morning village lined and census revised. General medical inspection carried out by E.M.A. Luther. Afterwards village inspected - no hamlets. In afternoon village's only coffee garden sighted. General talk given to people concerning economic crops. Some proposed coffee garden sites inspected.

Friday 14th July, 1961.

In morning patrol shifted to SASERIMAN village - travelling time 45 mins. People censused and medical inspection conducted by E.M.A. Luther. Village and hamlets inspected and certain instructions issued. Some work carried out in village under my supervision, however village generally good, people had erected very good new Rest House.

Saturday 15th July, 1961.

During the morning I inspected the existing communal coffee garden and visited sites of proposed new gardens. I gave the people a general talk concerning economic crops. In the afternoon I accompanied E.M.A. Luther to BASUWI and MELAWEI where he inspected the people for results of MANTOUX injections. Self to WASKUK for inspection of work on their waterway. We then proceeded to AMBUNTI.

Sunday, 16th July 1961.

Observed at AMBUNTI.

Monday 17th July, 1961.

Departed AMBUNTI approx. 10.30a.m. proceeded to SASERIMAN inspecting work on WASKUK waterway en route. Boarded double canoe at SASERIMAN and departed for TONGWANJAM at 2.45p.m. after further outboard motor trouble. Arrived TONGWANJAM 5.30p.m. Patrol met by village officials of TONGWANJAM and URAMBAN and future patrol itinerary discussed with them before retiring.

Tuesday 18th July, 1961.

At TONGWANJAM people assembled and sang the National Anthem. Census revised - because Tax/Census Register was being compiled this procedure took almost the entire day, during this time E.M.A. Luther conducted general medical inspection. In afternoon Mr. Luther to SASERIMAN to inspect result of MANTOUX injections whilst I investigated several disputes. Remained overnight.

Wednesday 19th July, 1961.

Day spent inspecting various hamlets of TONGWANJAM, existing coffee gardens and sites for proposed new gardens.

Thursday 20th July, 1961.

At URAMBAN. People lined and census checked - medical inspection conducted by Mr. Luther. In afternoon village and hamlets inspected. Coffee growing discussed with the people and garden inspected.

Friday 21st July, 1961.

During the morning Mr. Luther examined people of TONGWANJAM and URAMBAN for results of MANTOUX test. Some informal discussion held with the people. Tultul of KAWAKA reported to the patrol and I visited KAWAKA, inspected waterway, road and village and informed people of impending patrol. Returned to URAMBAN and in afternoon double canoe to BASUWI, arriving 6p.m. Camped.

Saturday 22nd July, 1961.

Departed 8.30a.m. for WASKUK village. Waterway blocked with floating grass and much time was spent getting past these obstructions. Patrol finally reached WASKUK at 2p.m. Village Officials met patrol and future movements discussed with them. In evening returned to AMBUNTI.

Sunday 23rd July, 1961.

Observed at AMBUNTI.

Monday 24th July, 1961.

Departed AMBUNTI at 10.30a.m. and after the usual outboard motor trouble eventually reached WASKUK at 4p.m. Mr. Luther treated a sick man at YAMBON village en route WASKUK. People lined and censused, Mr. Luther conducted general medical inspection. Slept night here.

Tuesday 25th July, 1961.

Village of BANGWIS lined and census checked. Mr. Luther gave mantoux injections to combined peoples of WASKUK and BANGWIS. Short general talk given to assembled people and in afternoon village inspection carried out.

Wednesday 26th July, 1961.

People of YELOGU lined, census revised and mantoux injections given by Mr. Luther. In afternoon people of BANGWIS and WASKUK addressed re coffee growing and gardens visited. Some new gardens marked out.

Thursday 27th July, 1961.

Patrol camped at WASKUK. Walked to BANGWIS, 1 hour, and thence to YELOGU 2½ hours. Village inspection carried out and village found to be in very good condition. Two proposed coffee gardens marked out and general talk given to people. In afternoon returned to WASKUK. Remained overnight.

Friday 28th July, 1961.

In morning several minor disputes heard and eventually resolved. Patrol moved off and reached AMBUNTI approximately 2p.m. Patrol stood down.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The WASKUK HILLS census division is settled by 1270 native people spread fairly evenly throughout the area in 8 village groups.

The people can be divided into two distinct linguistic groups. These are:-

- | | | |
|---------------|---|--|
| 1) TONGWANJAM |) | |
| JRAMBAN |) | |
| SASERIMAN |) | |
| BASUWI |) | |
| MELAWEI |) | |
| WASKUK |) | |
| BANGWIS |) | |
| | | |
| 2) YELOGU | - | |
- These people speak the common WASKUK language which is also spoken by the NUMAU-ABILATAK villages of KAWAKA, AMAKI and ABLATAK.
- This village is part of another distinct dialectical group speaking the same language as AMBUKEN and BIAMUNUMBO (NUMAU-ABILATAK).

All the younger generation speak PIDGIN ENGLISH but many of the older people cannot.

The whole area was initially censused in 1931 at a time when all villages were located on the mountain ridges. Previously tribal and inter village fighting was rife, the WASKUKS being traditionally enemies of the river villages of MALU, YAMBON, BRUGHOWI, YESSAN and MAIO. Records show that the WASKUK HILLS was patrolled 11 times by D.N.A. Officers until the outbreak of World War 2, when the whole area was occupied by Japanese troops. After the war finished the Australian Civil Administration was again resumed and the people began, partly through their own volition and partly through encouragement from D.N.A. Officers, to move down from the mountain ridges to the water's edge. This was the 15th D.N.A. patrol to WASKUK since the war.

To-day the transition from hillmen to lake dwellers has been completed. The villages of TONGWANJAM and URAMBAN have been using canoes to some extent for at least 40 years. MELAWEI, SASERIMAN, BASUWI, WASKUK and BANGWIS have been building canoes since World War 2, and YELOGU is the only village remaining which does not use water transport. This is no doubt due to their rather remote location. It is noticeable however that the canoes and paddles of the WASKUKS are not as skilfully made and used as the Sepik River people's.

These people have always had the reputation of being very pro-Administration and this was found to be the case during this patrol. Several villages sang "God Save the Queen" as a welcome to the patrol, and we were well supplied with native foods at every village. The WASKUKS are progressive types and during the patrol many discussions were held with the people concerning ways and means of making money. The people were given a definite economic programme to work to and it is to be hoped that successful results will be obtained. I will elaborate further on this aspect later in the report under the heading "Economic Agriculture".

Whilst in the area I made an appraisal of the income of the people with a view to future taxation - the main source of income appears to be from the sale of fresh foods and native materials to the Administration. A small amount of money also finds its way into WASKUK through indentured labour and the sale of native artifacts to visiting Europeans. The people are no longer earning money from the sale of economic crops - rice and peanuts have both failed and have been completely abandoned. No coffee planted has yet been harvested. The people do not actively engage in crocodile hunting as do the Sepiks. They state that they have only recently become water dwellers and are afraid of crocodiles and ignorant of the proper hunting techniques. It is obvious from the above that WASKUK is not a prosperous area, for example bride price is still paid with traditional native currency. This is in direct contrast to the Sepik River area, where hard cash is always used and the amount involved often as much as £100. In view of the foregoing I recommend that the area remain exempt for the time being.

Very few complaints were brought to the attention of the patrol. This is no doubt because the people are law abiding and due to the proximity of the station most complaints are brought to and settled at AMBUNTI. Several men were sent to AMPUNTI for prosecution under C.N.A. hygiene and sanitation regulations. During census and medical inspections at SASERIMAN village Mr. E.M.A. Luther discovered that one newly born child had had its middle finger of the left hand severed at the first joint. The mother admitted doing this and upon questioning the people stated that this was one of their old customs. They state that when a child is born, if it does not start crying within a short time portion of a finger is cut off to start it crying - this appears to take the place of the slap in a European birth. Many of the adult men showed me where one of their fingers had been partially severed in accordance with the custom. This particular case could have had serious consequences as the severed finger had become badly infected and the mother had made no attempt to seek proper medical attention. The woman involved was sent to AMBUNTI for a Court hearing and the people were told that the Administration took a very serious view of such practices. The village officials were told that any future cases must be reported immediately to AMBUNTI. Afterwards Mr. Luther gave a demonstration of correct delivery methods during childbirth. No further cases were discovered and I was told that although this custom had been widespread throughout WASKUK earlier, it had now been abandoned by the majority of the people.

To conclude this section I would describe the native situation in this area as being good. The people are very pro-Administration and progressive, and so far there are no particular problems apparent as regards the administration of the WASKUK HILLS.

AGRICULTURE

(a) Subsistence

The WASKUKS live by their traditional methods of subsistence agriculture, supplemented to some extent by subsistence hunting and fishing. The staple is

sago, as in most Sepik River areas. The area abounds in large sago stands and this food is plentiful. Large quantities of fish are also consumed by the people. Unlike the River people, the WASKUKS own extensive areas of elevated land and because of this all year cultivation of certain vegetable crops is possible. The main cultivated crops being yams, mami, taro and sweet potatoes.

Additionally the native diet is composed of a multitude of different foods, some of which are:- BANANA, PINEAPPLE, ONION, PUMPKIN, TOMATO, FISH, PIG, CASSOWARY, BIRDS, HORNBILL, CROCODILE, TORTOISE, BUSH RATS, SNAKE, SAGO GRUBS, FLYING FOXES.

(b) Economic.

The introduction of economic crops to the WASKUK HILLS has followed the same pattern as in other areas of the Sepik District. The people first tried rice and experienced crop failures. This crop was abandoned in favour of peanuts, which proved a success. However, with the recent collapse of the peanut market, the people have now ceased production of this crop. In spite of these setbacks the WASKUKS still retain their enthusiasm for cash cropping and coffee is the latest crop to be tried. The first coffee plantings took place some years ago and all the gardens established were communal efforts. As per patrol instructions I visited all existing gardens and a list of statistics is attached - it will be seen that most villages have a communal garden. Many of the gardens sighted had suffered from incorrect cultivation techniques, and it is apparent that the people are in need of proper technical advice. Whilst in the area I also compiled a list of all men interested in establishing coffee gardens of at least one acre on their own land (see statistics). In all cases I visited the land concerned and actually marked out an area of at least one acre myself. The men have been told to report to AMBUNTI as soon as the land is cleared to obtain Lucena seed.

WASKUK has had one agricultural patrol in 1958 and has also been patrolled several times by A.F.W.S., who laid out the existing communal gardens. I consider that the people will be capable of laying out the proposed gardens themselves and planting the "shade", as there are one or two intelligent lads who accompanied the A.F.W.'s around the area, and who are willing to help the other interested men. However, I feel that the coffee nurseries and plantings should be established and carried out under the supervision of a European D.A.C.F. Officer, and I told the people that when this stage was reached we would request a visit from such an Officer. I realise that staff shortages have precluded such visits in the past, but feel that later on an Agricultural Patrol to WASKUK will be warranted. Even if the Officer was only able to spend say eight days in the area it would be sufficient. I suggest also that he be accompanied by a D.N.A. Officer from this station.

During discussions with the people about coffee growing I stressed that the plantings must be made on the grower's own land, and explained the reasons for this. It was agreed that the existing communal gardens would be taken over by the actual owners of the land under cultivation, and that they would divide any proceeds of the initial harvests amongst the other people who had

worked on the garden. It is essential that this programme is followed up, and if an initial visit by a D.A.S.F. Officer is made I think that the project can be adequately handled by D.N.A. staff from this end. All gardens, existing and proposed, can be visited in one day from AMBUNTI.

Throughout the patrol I also attempted to promote enthusiasm in coconut production, but met with little success, the people are far more interested in coffee.

COFFEE GARDEN STATISTICS

A. EXISTING GARDENS.

SIZE	NAME OF LAND	VILLAGE	OWNER	COMMENTS
20 yds. x 50 yds.		MELAWEI		Communal coffee 2' to 3' high - shade insufficient.
20 yds. x 60 yds.		BASUWI		Communal - shade has been completely cut down.
60 yds. x 30 yds.		SASERIMAN		Communal - most of the shade has been cut down.
28 yds. x 30 yds.	WALUMINUM	TONGWANJAM	IRATUGWIA KAIPUKU	Communal effort coffee appears to be doing well.
25 yds. x 22 yds.	NAWAGITUK	URAMBAN	MANGWIO YAUGWI MAIMBAN	Communal effort - doing well - garden is to be enlarged to 3 acres and taken over by land owners.
181 yds. x 95 yds.	AMAKALA	WASKUK BANGWIS	YUMUNGAI of BANGWIS	Communal effort by both villages - garden to be taken over by land owner.

B. PROPOSED COFFEE GARDENS

GROWER	NAME OF LAND	VILLAGE	SIZE OF GARDEN
APWIETA	AUIMBANDAU	MELAWEI	Slightly over 1 acre.
BURIA (Tultul)	SAVENDAU	MELAWEI	Slightly over 1 acre.
MANGABAKO	BIANKAP	MELAWEI	1 acre.
GWIAF	BANGAGUL	MELAWEI	1 acre.
BIPUR WALIO	UDUMO	BASUWI	5-6 acres.
LUBUSUP WANGIAMBIT UMUNANJ	MANPAL	BASUWI	3 acres.
YASAMERI WAMANJ MIAMBANAUI	MINO	SASERIMAN	3 acres.
ARIELAP	MAURITO	SASERIMAN	2 acres.
TUGIRISAP SIMIS	KUIRIBI	SASERIMAN	2 acres.
KUPA-AP RIGILIELI	WARUMINUM	TONGWANJAM	2 acres.
YANDUNGU GWATAK	WARUMINUM	TONGWANJAM	2 acres.
WURUWURU NAMBAKIAP	MESINO	TONGWANJAM	2 acres.
MAKWUS (Tultul) KAUMINJA	ALIMUNO	TONGWANJAM	2 acres.
URAMGAI GAU-UTA	AUKUT	TONGWANJAM	2 acres.
TAGAWUL	HENOKA	URAMBAN	1 acre.
YAUTUK	HENOKA	URAMBAN	1 acre.
MESMAGUT	MUPAP	BANGWIS	1 acre.

B. PROPOSED COFFEE GARDENS (cont.)

GROWER	NAME OF LAND	VILLAGE	SIZE OF GARDEN
MANGIKO WAGARAP	MOPOKVIAP	BANGWIS	2 acres.
AMBUNIGI	MAIMAN	BANGWIS	1 acre.
YOUTAMA	MAIMAN	BANGWIS	1 acre.
NOWI	MAIMAN	BANGWIS	1 acre.
JUNBIABAN MENOAMAN PITA	BWIOK	WASKUK	AT least 3 acres.
IMBANGWA	AGALAKAMU	WASKUK	1 acre.
TUARI	UGIMITUK	WASKUK	1 acre.
SERAKAU	WAININGI	WASKUK	1 acre.
KUMBEINBA	BONDUMAE	WASKUK	1 acre.
PITA	BLAITUKU	WASKUK	1 acre.
AI-AMBANINJ WANUNGA	KWIANWAGI	YELOGU	2 acres.

ROADS & COMMUNICATIONS

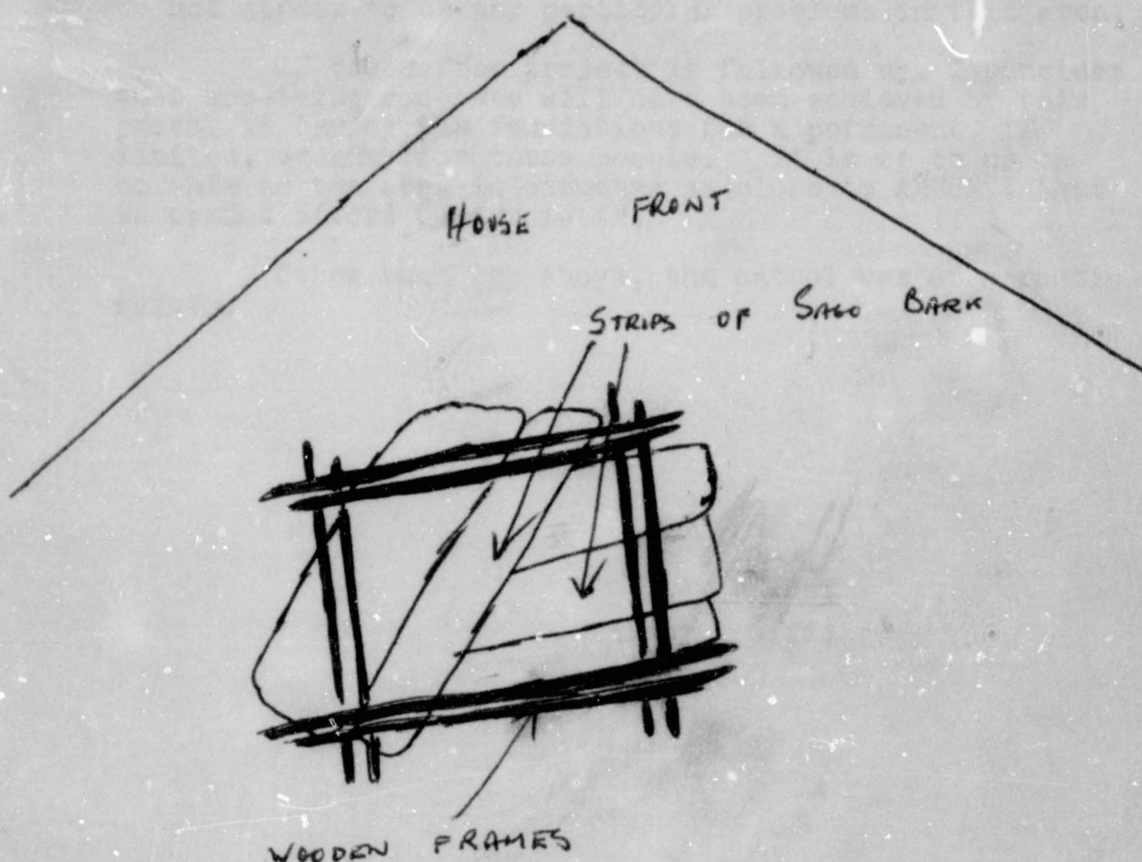
In 1956 the AMBUNTI Patrol Officer started the people working on what was to be a motor road extending from AMBUNTI to the furthestmost village TONGWANJAM. This road would have covered a distance of approximately 25 miles over low mountain country. As the male adult labour potential numbers only 400 for the entire census division, it will be appreciated that this task was no small undertaking. Over the years work has completely ceased, and only a few miles were ever completed. Mr. Mulcahy in his 1959 report has covered the situation thoroughly. In view of the fact that all villages have since moved from the ridges to the waterways, the people were told to forget the road and concentrate on maintaining the existing water channels. The area is well served by a system of waterways, and all villages except the inland villages of BANGWIS and YELOGU can be reached by water transport (i.e. workboat in the wet season). WASKUK was patrolled during the official dry season, and all villages were reached in the double canoe, however I am told that in a very dry season the water level falls considerably lower, and certain villages would be isolated, but this would only last for say three months of the year. From the above it will be seen that the transport of economic produce from this area by water will present no problems, and BANGWIS and YELOGU are the only villages where human portage will be necessary. During the patrol the people cleared all the waterways and were told to maintain them properly in future.

VILLAGES & HOUSING

The villages seen in the WASKUK HILLS census division appear to be some of the best in the Sub District. All had been cleaned prior to the arrival of the patrol, and stairways had been cut into the slopes. I thoroughly inspected all villages and hamlets and where necessary instructions were recorded in the village book regarding housing. Several men were subsequently prosecuted at AMBUNTI under the U.N.A. Housing and Sanitation regulations. The following is a list of the villages and hamlets visited:

VILLAGE	HAMLETS
MELAWEI	None.
BASUWI	None.
SASERIMAN	GILIMTEP, MINO, DOM, WAKUNIMBITO, OLD SASERIMAN.
TONGWANJAM	APAN, YAUkam, KAMTIMBAU and WANPO.
URAMBAN	SAMBUNTERI and KANDA-AGA.
BANGWIS	None.
WASKUK	BOPOKA, PAKU and PAPUNGA-ASAP.
YELOGU	None.

Population is spread out in eight village groups which were formerly built on the ridgetops. Since the war, however, the people have moved down to the waterways. around 1955-56 the people were encouraged to change their house design from the traditional earthen-floored, low-roofed structures to the raised-floored coastal type design. Today almost every house follows this design, and this has no doubt helped to raise the standard of cleanliness throughout the area. Of interest is the unique type of door used in the WASKUK (see sketch below):



which consists of two to three hollow wooden frames. Pieces of sago bark are slipped between the frames to fasten the door. Each lot of sago bark is fitted in at a different angle, and as much as three lots of sago have to be taken out before the house can be entered. This door is no doubt a legacy from the period when tribal fighting was rife and it was noticed that many houses had a section at the back where the "pangal" was fastened horizontally instead of vertically. The people showed me how arrows could be fired from inside the house through the slits made in the horizontal section.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The various Officials seen during the patrol were a little more impressive than those seen in other divisions of this Sub District. Only one man, Tultul KAUMINJA of TONGWANJAM appeared to have influence extending outside his village. KAUMINJA later attended the recent opening of the BAINYIK FARMER TRAINEE SCHOOL

at my recommendation.


The most influential figure here appears to be Cpl. WAPI of the May River Police Detachment. WAPI is a native of WASKUK.

CONCLUSION

As stated under the Native Affairs heading, there do not appear to be any particular problems in this area.

If the coffee project is followed up, I consider that something concrete will have been achieved by this patrol in laying the foundations for a permanent, if limited, economy for these people. It is up to us to do this as the area is situated so close to AMBUNTI that we cannot afford to ignore it.

Other than the above, the patrol was of a routine nature.


P.J. WRIGHT
(Patrol Officer)

APPENDIX "A"

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Mr. Luther, Medical Assistant AMBUNTI accompanied the patrol and gave the people MANTOUX injections. He later returned to the area and certain people received B.C.G. vaccinations. I will not elaborate further, as he will be submitting a separate report.

The WASKUK HILLS Division is served by two Aid Posts situated at MELAJEI and TONGWANJAM.

APPENDIX "B"

EDUCATION AND MISSION ACTIVITIES

The area has been cultivated by both the Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist Missions, and appears to be equally divided amongst them. The S.D.A. has churches and schools at BANGWIS, WASKUK, and BASUWI, whilst the C.M. operates similarly at MELAWEI, SASERIMAN and TONGWANJAM.

WASKUK is visited regularly by both the Catholic Priest and the S.D.A. Pastor, and they seem to be providing some form of rudimentary educational facilities for the people. Actual religious influence is probably very limited as the TAMBARAN cult appears to still be flourishing throughout the division.

There are no Administration schools in the area.

APPENDIX "C"

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

The powerful magico-religious cult of the TAMBARAN which is widespread throughout the Sepik is active in the WASKUK HILLS in a particular form. The "HAUS TAMBARAN" are patterned after the design of the Sepik River type, however the carving is not so well executed and the WASKUKS decorate their carvings with ochre paint in a similar manner to the MAPRIK people.

The slit gong or "GARAMUT" is also found here in a form peculiar to the WASKUK HILLS. Instead of the hollowed out section being located in the centre of the drum, it is made at one end, the other end being elongated and generally decorated with some type of carving. A rough sketch is offered below:



REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P. & N.C.C. ACCOMPANYING
THE PATROL.

3075 Constable 1st Class WANABA

Good capable N.C.O. Conduct excellent.

7883 Constable EMBOR

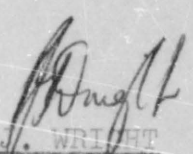
A hard working Constable -- a native of the area, his local knowledge proved useful.

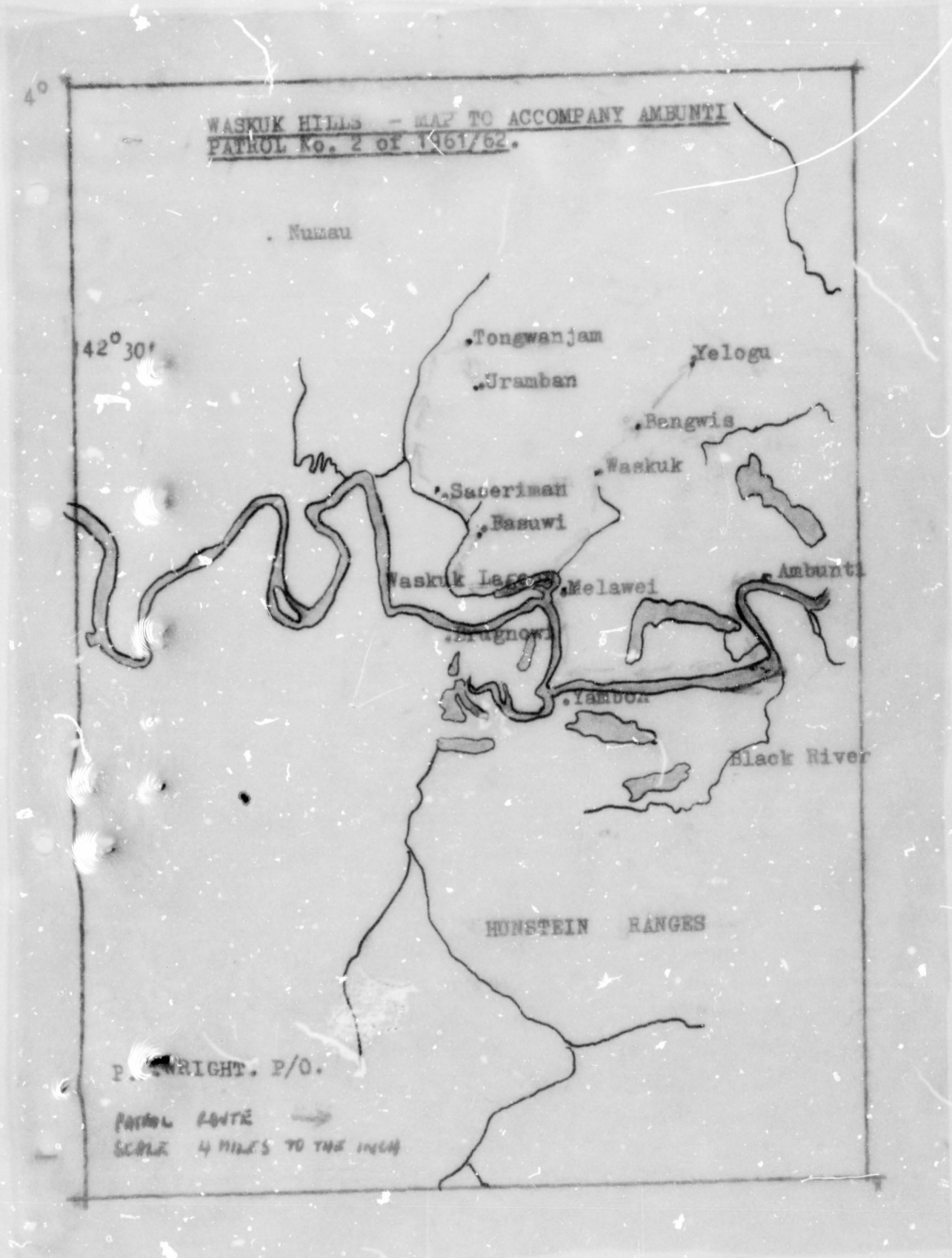
8379 Constable MAREGORI

An average policeman.

8980 Constable NUA

An average policeman, tends to be lazy. A CHIMBU native and appears to be out of place in the Sepik.


P.J. WRIGHT
(Patrol Officer.)



WASKUK HILLS - MAP TO ACCOMPANY AMBUNTI
PATROL No. 2 of 1961/62.

Nulau

42° 30'

Tongwanjam

Yelogu

Jramban

Bengwis

Waskuk

Saceriman

Basuwi

Waskuk Lago

Melawei

Ambunti

Bragnow

Jambon

Black River

HUNSTEIN RANGES

P. WRIGHT. P/O.

ROUTE
SCALE 4 MILES TO THE INCH



WEWAK
SEPIK DISTRICT

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

popul

MIGRAT

In

M

F



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67. 8. 7. ✓

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-3-2/670

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

23rd October, 1961



The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT NO. 3/61-62

Attached please find copy of the above. The so called Cargo Cult is, I believe, the result of a Co-operative movement started in Angoram recently.

The Main River division is keen to have a similar movement, and one will be starting as soon as staff become available. In the meantime the situation is being closely watched.

Chakpor
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER

Encl.

PATROL DIARY

Tuesday, 25th July 1961.

1130 Departed for KOROGO via PAGUI. Spent an hour at PAGUI and arrived KOROGO 1700. Slept the night at KOROGO.

Wednesday, 26th July 1961.

0800 To JAPANAUT for census and tax collection. 1600 to PAGUI and slept the night.

Thursday, 27th July 1961.

0800 To YAMANAMBU for census and tax collection.

Friday, 28th July, 1961.

To AMBUNTI for a District Court Case.

Saturday 29th, and Sunday 30th July 1961.

Spent at AMBUNTI.

Monday, 31st July 1961.

To PAGUI aboard M.V. Opal to collect cargo offloaded M.V. Sealark.

Tuesday, 1st August 1961.

Returned to AMBUNTI and then at 0800 to JAPANAI arriving 1000 for census and tax collection.

Wednesday, 2nd August 1961.

To AVATIP for census and village inspection.

Thursday, 3rd August 1961.

At AVATIF for tax collection. Returned to AMBUNTI 1700.

Friday, 4th August 1961.

At AMBUNTI.

Saturday, 5th August 1961.

0800 to YAU'UMBAK for census and tax collection arriving 1100. 1600 returned to AMBUNTI, arriving 1800. D.N.A. Clerk Mr. Warren Hanson accompanying.

Sunday 6th and Monday 7th August 1961.

Spent at AMBUNTI.

Tuesday, 8th August 1961.

1130 Departed for JAPANAUT via PAGUI on board the AMBUNTI double canoe. Slept the night at JAPANAUT.

Wednesday, 9th August 1961.

0800 departed for KANGANAMAN and arrived 1130. 1400 departed for TEGOI per single outboard canoe arriving 1430. Village inspected and then walked to the main river where again met the canoe and returned to KANGANAMAN about 1530. Dined with Rev. Father JANSEN of CHAMBRI in the evening, at the Rest house.

Thursday, 10th August 1961.

0600 to TEGOI per double canoe. Census and tax collection and some discussions on coconut planting. Returned to KANGANAMAN in the afternoon about 1500 and censused the KANGANAMANS. Courts in the evening.

Friday, 11th August 1961.

Tax collection and courts at KANGANAMAN.

Saturday, 12th August 1961.

0900 to PARAMBEI for census. Returned to KANGANAMAN about 1530. In the evening I dined with His Lordship Bishop Arkfeld of Wewak and the two priests from CHAMBRI. After dinner the Bishop showed moving pictures to the villagers.

Sunday, 13th August 1961.

Day observed. Short visit by single canoe to AIBOM village in the Chambri lakes.

Monday, 14th August, 1961.

At KANGANAMAN. Courts and discussions.

Tuesday, 15th August 1961.

0800 To PARAMBEI for tax collection. 1500 to MALINGAI for census. 1800 returned to PARAMBEI for night.

Wednesday, 16th August 1961.

Tax collection at MALINGAI. 1530 departed for YENTCHAN, arriving 1730.

Thursday, 17th August 1961.

At YENTCHAN. Census and tax collection. Some courts. Remained the night.

Friday, 18th August 1961.

0800 to SUATMERI via INDABU. Census and tax collection, 1530 departed for KOROGO arriving 1700. Tax collection in the evening.

Saturday, 19th August 1961.

Census in the morning at KOROGO and then on to YENTCHUMANGOA at about 1000 for census and tax collection. 1600 departed for NYAURANGAI and arrived 1700. Census in the evening. Slept at NYAURANGAI.

Sunday, 20th August 1961.

0800 to KANDANGAI for Census and tax collection. 1530 departed for YAMANAMBU arriving 1700. Slept the night at the A.O.G. Mission on board the canoe.

Monday, 21st August 1961.

0900 departed for AMBUNTI aboard two single canoes. Arrived AMBUNTI 1200. Double canoe left at PAGUI for use by A.D.O. MAPRIK.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 67-1-1

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-district Office,
AMBUNTI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3/61-62.

MAIN RIVER SUB DIVISION

INTRODUCTION

This is the report of an extended but broken patrol to the MAIN RIVER Census Sub-division. The sole objects of the patrol were census and tax collection in order to clear the way for a comprehensive Native Affairs patrol later this year. With this in mind and due to the lack of available time, very few other matters were dealt with apart from some pressing courts, a general discussion of the RABAUI troubles and a cursory investigation into a cargo cult at MALINGAI village and surrounding villages. General sanitation, housing and hygiene matters were also attended to.

The patrol was broken for a number of reasons. In the first place I had to return to AMBUNTI for a sitting of the District Court and a couple of police investigations; secondly I had to supervise the carrying off off-loaded cargo from PAGUI to AMBUNTI. The last part of the patrol was also slightly rushed as the A.D.O. MAPRIK required our double canoe which I was using at the time, and as we had no substitute transport at AMBUNTI it was necessary to finish the patrol by Monday the 21st August.

The delay in submitting the report is regretted but immediately on return to AMBUNTI I accompanied Mr B Gandy to MAY RIVER and back; participated in the Supreme Court sittings at AMBUNTI, and then accompanied Mr Gandy to CHAMBRI LAKES and return to AMBUNTI. I then took over the station from A.D.O. Martin when he departed on patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The reception by the people of the patrol was at all times courteous. The village works programmes are progressing steadily and many improvements were seen since the orders were issued.

There is a flourishing cargo cult centred on MALINGAI village and extending into the CHAMBRI LAKES area and also over the AMBUNTI/ANGORAM border. The man KAILO is the instigator and appears to be making a lot of money out of it. Due to the shortage of time a full investigation was not made, but still I had the feeling that the people in the area are convinced that if we make any moves to stop KAILO it will only prove that we, as Europeans, are afraid to let KAILO disseminate his knowledge for making money - his "knowledge" which he has learned from Europeans. They think that we are afraid that if they gain this knowledge we (the Europeans) will lose our privileged positions. The Government actions in the past when suppressing such cults has seemed to cement this idea firmly into their minds.

I personally feel that a major loss of money

by the people concerned without Government interference might do something to dispel their blind faith in such men. This matter, however, will be the subject of a separate report when a patrol is made to the CHAMBRI LAKES area in the near future. The A.D.O. ANGORAM has also been making some investigations into the matter.

As usual there are a number of interminable land disputes between the villages of this area. A Native Lands Commission investigation is urgently needed in the area.

AGRICULTURE

The people in a number of the villages are clearing extensive areas of bush in anticipation of planting coconuts. They are requesting that the Agriculture Department supply coconuts for sale. This will be the subject of separate correspondence.

TAXATION

I feel that the people do not have a full appreciation of the purpose of taxation, but still there is little resentment to its payment. At all times I collected back-tax for up to four years in some cases. The previous years' defaulters very seldom raised any objections to payment and merely considered it as a kind of game which they had won for a number of years while working in Rabaul, Madang or Hagen etc. and now they had lost out in the fourth round. There would still be many years ahead in which they could pit their skill of deception against that of the Government Officials.

CENSUS

The Tax/Census sheets have been revised. A request has been made by the people of INDABU hamlet to have their names entered in separate sheets from those of PARAMBEI. As INDABU is really a separate village in itself consisting of about 150 people, new sheets will be made up in the next few weeks.

THE RABAUL RIOTS

This matter was discussed openly and fully with the people. There appeared to be no strong feeling on the matter and the general consensus of opinion was that it did not really concern the people in the Sepik District - either TOLAI or SEPIK - and was a matter to be settled at RABAUL level.

All other matters such as EDUCATION, MISSIONS, COMMUNICATIONS, VILLAGES and VILLAGE OFFICIALS etc. will be dealt with by a subsequent Native Affairs Patrol later this year. Anything I could say would only be cursory and repetitive.

CONCLUSION

This Patrol as mentioned previously was merely a tax/census patrol with very little time for anything else. In this regard I feel that it succeeded as all back-tax has been collected in the area and the census figures have been brought up to date. The road has now been left clear for a comprehensive Native Affairs patrol to the area unencumbered by the tedious tasks of routine tax/census. This was the aim of the patrol and I feel that it has been achieved.

B. A. Hull

(B. A. HULL)
Patrol Officer

Amount
Returned
to Store



H.Q.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AMBUNTI/SEPIK Report No. 5/61-62

Patrol Conducted by B.A.HULL, PATROL OFFICER Cd.1

Area Patrolled CHAMBRI SUB DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 3 R.P.&.N.G.C.

Duration—From 9 / 10 / 1961 to 29 / 11 / 1961 (broken)

Number of Days 32

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? no

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9 / 11 / 1960

Medical 9 / 11 / 1960

Map Reference Ambunti fourmil - No map with report

Objects of Patrol Tax/census

ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

/ / 19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

opu

MIGR
In
birth
M F

67-8-18

18th June, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
MLAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5-61/62 - AMBUTTI

Receipt of the above-mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks.

The introduction of Co-operatives to the area will, I believe, be most beneficial.

The matter of Mining Assistants will be taken up with the Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines.

Before making recommendations to raise tax rates, have a hard look at the people's opportunities for earning money and try and make an assessment of what their average annual income might be. I believe that we should not take more than 10% of their cash income from them.

The people must be taught that world markets fluctuate.

The figures concerning coconut and coffee plantings are of interest but suspect because of the fact that the Villagers give their own count.

Would the people of MENSUAT be prepared to send one of their men to receive training as an Aid Post Orderly.

Don't start introductory talks on Local Government in this area until you have the resources to satisfy the people's request for area administration.

(W.R. DISHON)
A/Director.

d
e

opu

67.8.18.

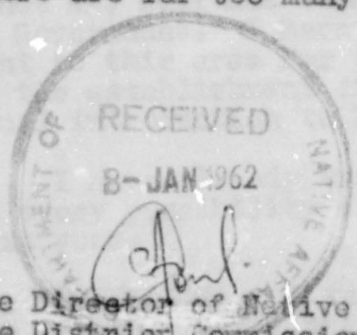
67-3-2/1078

I am inclined to discount the tree count. If a count is to be made, I want it done by the Officer, otherwise it could present an entirely false picture and cause chaos in area planning.

I agree with your decision on not raising objections to the split up. Fragmentation does not make for easy administration, but if we are to encourage individual plantings of cash crops, it may be much easier, especially in this area, in the long run.

Would the next officer to this area give me more facts on your "However the expansion is limited because of their island home and because they cannot get on to land which they claim, but which is occupied by other peoples".

The report was interesting, but left me with a feeling that there are far too many loose ends.



J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER

→ c.c. The Director of Native Affairs, Konedobu
The District Commissioner, Wewak

67-3-2/1078

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

29th December, 1961

The Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT NO. 5 of 61/62

I have read this patrol report with interest. However, I feel that Mr. Hull has been somewhat premature in his thoughts on Local Government. I have no intention of introducing Local Government to this area for two years. My programme for these areas is the establishment of a Post at or near Burui and then the gradual introduction to Local Government.

I have already spoken to the Co-operative Officer and there is every possibility of a branch being opened in this area early next year.

EDUCATION. I suggest that this area be placed on the programme for the installation of an Administration school.

MINING. I will ask the District Commissioner if arrangements can be made for one of the Mining Assistants to visit this area. It seems to me that the time is more than opportune for the Administration to have Native Mining Assistants. This District could easily have at least two more assistants. Short visits at long intervals are not of much value if we want continuity in native mining.

What is your opinion on the raising of the Tax Rate. Taking into consideration the eventual establishment of Local Government.

HEALTH. This is a matter that must be taken up with the District Commissioner. I am not in favour of depriving the community of a service because they won't do as they are told. There are other and better ways of accomplishing an objective. I trust that the APO is not "bludging" on the Mission.

During my recent inspection, I was told that natives had been told not to sell crocodile skins unless they obtained their price; the price, by the way, was cut of all reason. Consequently skins are now rotting. This is a short sighted policy. I also saw a list price sent from Australia, and the buyer was actually giving more than the list price. I have completely revised my opinion on skin buyers. My opinion now is that the majority of natives on the river are on an extremely good "wicket" and any advice to hold out for a fabulous price is to be stopped. Look into this will you?

pu



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1-3

Sub-district Office,
AMBUNTI.

15th. December, 1961.

The Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.

AMBUNTI PATROL NO. 5 OF 61/62.

The CHAMBRI LAKES Tax/Census Sub-division.

INTRODUCTION:

In accordance with your 67-1-1 of the 6th. October, 1961, I departed for the CHAMBRI LAKES on Monday the 9th. of October.

The patrol in general was done very slowly and often with repeated visits to different villages to ensure the least amount of misunderstanding and misinterpretation of the introductory talks which I gave on Local Government Councils and my explanations of Mr. BONJUI's position as a member of the Legislative Council and Mr. Demongauli's position as a member of the Sepik District Advisory Council.

I discussed these matters with both formal and informal groups in each village and as expected, made little progress in the formal groups but had more success with a small minority of the people of each village during the informal talks.

The patrol was broken for three weeks whilst I attended the Sepik District Agricultural Show and organized the the AMBUNTI exhibit. One of the jobs of the first part of the patrol was the gathering of exhibits and their despatch to WEWAK.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

The patrol was at all times received courteously and in some cases a certain amount of enthusiasm was noted.

This area of the AMBUNTI Sub-district is a particularly fortunate one. The mosquitoes are only moderately bad for the greater part of the year (with the exception of AIBOM), there is a varied and abundant supply of nutritious foods; the arable land on the islands and hills supports limited numbers of coffee gardens and coconuts, and a very large income can be gained by individuals from the sale of crocodile skins. The mountain villages of YAMBIYAMBI, MENSUAT, SANGRIMAN AND MARI have quite a considerable business in the sale of log timber to the saw-mills at ANGORAM.

The Catholic Mission has had a station at CHAMBRI for quite some time and has a very close contact with the people in general. At the moment there is a very good school being supervised by the resident priest and I believe is receiving official recognition next year.

The agricultural potential of the area is quite limited but the income from crocodile skins is considerable and should be for some time to come. I did a couple of spot checks on individual incomes and found that amongst a group of five of the more energetic young men from different villages the average income was about £200/man/year. This of course is derived from a very spasmodic participation in crocodile hunting and a much higher income could be earned if carried out in a business-like manner. From other spot checks I made I believe that the average man earns between £30-£50 per annum from crocodile hunting alone.

These people (although not to the same extent) are discontented like the main river people and are constantly searching for some outlet of their feeling of being forgotten or neglected by the Administration. A continuous complaint I heard was that there was only one patrol to the area each year and that this was usually hurried. The reasons for this were explained but they were of little consolation.

With the above facts in mind and taking into account the prevalence of Cargo Cults in the area in the past few years I personally feel that the time is definitely right to establish a Local Government Council in the area or a Co-operative Society (which the people are continually asking for) or preferably both.

The people have the sophistication, the money and the interest (at present) to be able to make a success of either or both ventures provided sufficient and constant supervision is available.

Great interest was shown in my talks on Local Government and also Co-operatives although very little understanding was noted. Even Mr. BONJUI M.L.C. and Mr. DEMONGAUI M.D.A.C. have nothing but a very hazv idea of these things. I feel that it would be very profitable under the circumstances if parties of influential men and women from the areas concerned could be taken to MAPRIK and maybe WEWAK to have explained and to witness the fundamentals of Local Government.

It is realized that any Council formed in the area will have to be a combination of the Main River people, the Burui Kunai people and the Chambris. This point was fully explained.

The following is a list of people who in my opinion have some influence in the CHAMBRI area and if a few representatives are oneday being sent from the three areas to visit a Local Government Council a selection might possibly be taken from this list.

YUAN	of	YERAKAI
DEMONGAUI	M.D.A.C.	Iuluai of AIBOM
YANBUNPE	of	INDINGAI
ASON	of	KIRIMBIT
ADAM	of	WOMBUN
SIMON	head catechist of the Catholic Mission at CHAMBRI.	
The IULUAI	of	YAMBIYAMBI
UANGI	Iuluai of	TIMBUNMERI
KABUN	of	ARINJON

The people consider that both Local Government Councils and Co-operatives are merely an improved form of Cargo Cult with Government backing and thus bound to succeed! I tried to dispell this idea but found it impossible to do so.

This is probably quite a normal phenomena and as far as I can see quite useful if channelled properly, although it might be disillusioning in the long run.

=====

The Cargo Cult which was flourishing at MALINGAI under the auspices of KEILO has apparently died a natural death or at least is in hibernation. Neither the Government nor the Mission appeared to pay any particular attention to it and this is probably the reason for its failure. Money was given to KEILO as a present in order that he would be obliged to demonstrate to his benefactors his secret "power" (which he learned from the Europeans) for making money. These gifts were voluntary and he at no stage gave any indication that he had or would disperse such knowledge. I doubt if any charges could be brought against him and as he has paid back, I understand voluntarily, a considerable amount of the money, it would be probably better to leave the matter as it stands.

=====

YAMBIYAMBI villagers wish to change their village site and move to their business area on their own ground on the KROSSMERI River. This matter has since been brought to the notice of the A.D.O. AMBUNTI but I do not know as yet what he has advised the people.

=====

MARI villagers wish to break up their main village in order that they can return to their own small hamlets and their own ground to start cash cropping and other business ventures such as timber getting and gold mining. Again this matter has been brought to the A.D.O. for his decision.

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At present there are no fully operative native owned trade stores in the area. There are some half-hearted and spasmodic attempts by a few individuals to start a business venture but it usually dies a quick death. The Catholic Mission runs quite a comprehensive store and Mr. Chu Leong of ANGORAM visits the area usually once a month with an enormous range of goods. There is thus very little incentive for the small-time trade store.

When an individual does start such a store he usually buys his goods from the Assemblies of God Mission at IAMANAMBU and pays cash for them

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AGRICULTURE:

Agricultural development in the area will always be limited by the lack of arable land available unless the hills at the back of the lakes are opened up and developed. Nevertheless a lot more could be done than is happening at the moment. The following is a list of what has already been done in the cash crop field:-

<u>AIBOM</u>	Cocomuts	-	no count
	Coffee	-	no count
<u>ARINJON</u>	Cocomuts	-	822 mature and immature combined
	Coffee	-	nil
<u>CHANGRIMAN</u>	Cocomuts	200	200 mature palms 143 immature palms
	Coffee	-	Communal garden with 86 trees
			Communal garden with 104 holes prepared.
<u>GARAMAMBU</u>	Cocomuts	-	no count
	Coffee	-	nil
<u>INDINGAI</u>	Cocomuts	-	220 mature palms 252 immature palms
	Coffee	-	Three Communal gardens totalling 564 trees. Thirty eight small gardens totalling prepared.
<u>LUKLUK</u>	Cocomuts	-	99 mature palms 243 immature palms
	Coffee	-	nil
<u>KIRIMBIT</u>	Cocomuts	-	358 mature palms 605 immature palms
	Coffee	-	Communal gardens containing 745 trees. More communal gardens prepared to accomodate 8,406 trees.
<u>MARI</u>	Cocomuts	-	no count
	Coffee	-	no count
<u>MENSUAT</u>	Cocomuts	-	150 mature palms 487 immature palms
	Coffee	-	Communal gardens accomodating 303 trees. Communal gardens prepared to accomodate 866 seedlings.
<u>TIMBUNMERI</u>	Cocomuts	-	no count
		-	no count
<u>WOMBUN</u>	Cocomuts	-	1465 mature and immature nuts combined
	Coffee	-	Two communal gardens with a total of 207 trees
<u>YERAKAI</u>	Cocomuts	-	no count
	Coffee	-	nil
<u>YAMBIYAMBI</u>			
<u>YERAKAI</u>	Cocomuts	-	no count
	Coffee	-	nil

These figures may or may not be correct as they were counted by the villagers themselves. Still it does show that the coffee situation is very unsatisfactory due to the communal nature of the gardens and the small numbers planted. It is also quite obvious that a lot more coconuts could be planted. Villages like YAMBIYAMBI, GARAMAMBU and YERAKAI have very little interest in cash cropping due to other ventures such as timber and gold.

EDUCATION

The Catholic Mission at CHAMBRI is providing quite a large school for the people of the area and next year I gather it is receiving official recognition. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission also provides a small native schools at LUKLUK and YERAKAI but these are a very poor standard and are totally inadequate.

MINING

Gold mining ~~xxx~~ is being conscientiously pursued by the people of GARAMAMBU and YERAKAI under the leadership of YUAN of YERAKAI. Some men from the Lake and river villages are also participating but this is only spasmodic. Yuan is also trying to interest the less sophisticated people of MARI in gold mining.

TAXATION

No difficulty at all was experienced whilst collecting tax. The people seem to have adopted a fatalistic approach towards it.

Although YAMBIYAMBI, MENSUAT and CHANGRIMAN are exempt villages, it appears that last year Mr. A Trollope A/A.D.O. at AMBUNTI at the time told these people that in 1961 they would have to pay 10/- head tax. As every member of the three villages (liable to pay tax) had his money ready, I collected it and issued receipts considering this to being preferable to non collection. It would be prudent now probably to have them gazetted as tax payers with the rest of the villages in the area. I did not collect any tax from MARI as they had no money ready and had little chance of getting it at short notice. I warned them that in 1962 they would have to pay head tax.

The CHAMBRI people in general are very wealthy and could easily afford a much higher head tax. Morally I feel that they should be obliged to pay the maximum head tax of two pounds. This would probably also be a prudent move before the introduction of a Local Government Council as it would get them used to the habit of paying higher taxes. This comment also applies to the main river people and Burui kunai people, although allowances must be made with certain villages.

COMMUNICATIONS

There is an airstrip at WOMBUN (CHAMBRI ISLAND) which the mission use at least once a month to bring supplies to the priest at CHAMBRI. The mission also have a transceiver.

Most of the waterways are open and in good condition although the GARAMAMBU and YERAKAI people could do more to their approach area of the lake and clear a road amongst the floating grass. All roads in the area are in excellent condition.

MISSIONS

The Catholic Mission is the prevailing force in the area although the Seventh Day Adventists Mission has a couple of small strongholds at LUKLUK and ~~KAKAMU~~ YERAKAI. There is no open hostility between the two organizations.

Both Fr. Jansen and Fr. Brower of CHAMBRI are helpful and courteous to all administration officials both native and european.

=====

VILLAGES

All villages were in good condition and comprehensive works programmes were issued. All rest houses with the exception of AIBOM were very good. CHAMBRI rest house is a spacious and well constructed building.

=====

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Very few have much understanding of their duties and thus are rather ineffectual. Most villages are led by one or two young men with the Village Officials' approval and thus administration continues quite smoothly. DEMONGAUTI the Luluai of AIBOM and the LULUAI of YAMBIYAMBI are exceptions to the rule and are really moving forces in the area.

=====

ANTHROPOLOGY

A very interesting ceremonial dance was witnessed at KANGANAMAN to commemorate the ancestor MAEMDIME.

Another ceremonial dance was seen at AIBOM when the people were practicing dances for the opening of the Co-operative Society at ANGRAM.

=====

HEALTH

The general health of the area is good although there are quite a few untreated sick people in all the villages. There is only one Aid Post Orderley amongst two and a half thousand scattered people. He has only a limited knowledge and a much more limited supply of drugs and supplies. For most of the year he has no stocks and is supplied by the Catholic Mission. There is a magnificent Aid Post and hospital built at MENSUAT village but there is no Aid Post Orderley supplied to the area and so it is just rotting there for no purpose at all. The four hill villages have no medical attention at all. The general Health situation in the area is most unsatisfactory.

=====

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

The patrol set out to revise the census statistics, collect tax and to give introductory talks on local government. The tax/census is completed and filed and the introductory talks on local government, if nothing else, have given the people a new topic of conversation. The other matters mentioned in A.D.O.'s 67-1-1 have all been covered in this report. Interest has been raised in the area of something new to come and now it is up to the Administration to see it thru to fruition.

B. A. Hull

B. A. HULL
(Patrol Officer)

DIARY

9.10.61: 1030 departed AMBUNTI for KOROGO per Ambunti double canoe. En route called into AVATIP village, the A.O.G. mission at IAMANAMBU, PAGUI, and arrived at KOROGO village about 1600.

Mr. BONJUI, M.L.C. and Mr. DEMON, member of Sepik District Advisory Council accompanied the patrol.

A brief talk concerning BONJUI's position as a Member of the Legislative Council and DEMON as a Member of the District Advisory Council was given in the evening. I also discussed the Wewak Show and collected some artifacts to be sent to Wewak.

10.10.61: 0800 departed for KANGANAMAN via YENTCHAN arriving 1100. In the evening I discussed the position of BONJUI and DEMON and gave a short introductory talk about Local Government Councils.

11.10.61: 0600 witnessed the commencement of a dance to commemorate the Ancestor MAEMDIMI of KANGANAMAN.

1000 departed for AIBOM arriving 1300. Carried out the census in the afternoon.

1700 departed for INDINGAI to escape the mosquitoes and sleep the night.

12.10.61: 0800 returned to AIBOM arriving 0900. Addressed the people as previously at KANGANAMAN; explained the purpose of co-operatives and then collected tax. Returned to INDINGAI about 1600.

13.10.61: Census revised and tax collected. Informal discussions in the evening.

14.10.61: Census revised at KIRIMBIT. Informal discussions in the afternoon and evening. Father BROWER of R.C.M. Chambri, dined with me in the evening.

15.10.61: Sunday observed. Short trip to AIBOM to dispatch some pottery to the Wewak Show.

16.10.61: Census revised at WOMBUN in the morning. In the afternoon the populations of INDINGAI, KILIMBIT and WOMBUN assembled at INDINGAI and received a joint address. The address contained the same subjects as mentioned previously. Informal discussions in the evening. Dined with Father BROWER at R.C.M. Chambri.

- 17.10.61: In the morning collected tax at KIRIMBIT and inspected coffee gardens. In the afternoon collected the INDINGAI tax. Informal discussions in the evening.
- 18.10.61: Completed some unfinished matters at CHAMBRI and then at 1100 departed for TIMBUNMERI, arriving 1230. Census and tax collection. Informal discussions in the evening.
- 19.10.61: Whole population addressed in the evening. Informal discussions in the afternoon and evening, also some office work.
- 20.10.61: 0900 departed for YENTCHAN via CHAMBRI and AIBOM. Arrived 1600.
- 21.10.61: 0800 departed YENTCHAN for AMBUNTI via KOROGO and PAGUI, arriving 1700.

THE PATROL WAS BROKEN AT THIS POINT WHILE I ATTENDED THE SEPIK DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT WEWAK.

- 11.11.61: Departed AMBUNTI for PAGUI at 1200. Patrol travelling in two single canoes. Arrived A.O.G. Mission IAMANAMBU at 1500 after some motor trouble on the way. Crossed to PAGUI at 1630. Stayed the night with Mr. J. Donkker E.O. Pagui.
- 12.11.61: Stayed at PAGUI and sent a canoe to A.D.O. Ambunti to report on alleged assault of a school boy by a native teacher.
- 13.11.61: 0800 to IAMANAMBU village where I demonstrated coconut spacing techniques both to natives and European missionaries. 1130 to KOROGO village arriving 1215. Here I distributed money gained by sale of artifacts at Wewak Show. Stayed the night. Informal discussions with villagers.
- 14.11.61: 0900 Departed for CHAMBRI via YENTCHAN, PARAMBEI, KANGANAMAN and AIBOM accompanied by Mr. BONJUI, M.L.C. Mr. DEMON M.D.A.C. joined the party at AIBOM. Arrived at CHAMBRI 1500. Stayed the night with Fr. Brower at the R.C.M. CHAMBRI.
- 15.11.61: In both the morning and afternoon fresh discussions with the populations of INPINGAI, WOMBUN and KIRIMBIT concerning the introduction of Local Government Councils. Many misinterpretations gained from previous discussions straightened out. Stayed the night again with Father BROWER.

- 16.11.61: 0900 to ARINJON where I carried out tax/census. 1400 to LUKLUK for tax/census. 1630 returned to ARINJON to stay the night. In the evening addressed the ARINJON people.
- 17.11.61: Discussion with both ARINJON and LUKLUK people throughout the day at ARINJON.
- 18.11.61: 0900 to TIMBUNMERI arriving 1000. Here I arbitrated in a number of matters brought to me. 1330 to CHAMBRI arriving 1430. Stayed the night with Fr. Brower and Fr. Jansen.
- 19.11.61: Sunday. 1400 Departed for MENSUAT accompanied by Fr. Brower. Arrived at canoe landing 1600, and at MENSUAT at 1630. Slept the night at MENSUAT.
- 20.11.61: Tax/census, village inspection and formal and informal talks given. Stayed the night.
- 21.11.61: Rain all day so caught up with backlog of paper work. Mr. BONJUI and Mr. DEMON went to YAMBI-YAMBI to give introductory talks re L.G.C.
- 22.11.61: 0800 departed for YAMBI-YAMBI arriving 0900. Tax/census carried out and discussions with the people. Village inspected. 1500 departed for CHANGRIMAN via MENSUAT arriving 1700. In the evening collected tax and had informal discussions with the villagers. Slept the night at CHANGRIMAN.
- 23.11.61: Census revised. C.N.A. convened, after which formal discussions with the villagers. 1500 departed for MARI arriving 1700. Stayed at MARI.
- 24.11.61: Tax/census and discussions with villagers. Village inspected. Some book work caught up on. Remained the night.
- 25.11.61: 0800 Fr. BROWER departed for CHAMBRI. Myself and patrol remained at MARI, did general work in the village. C.N.A. convened.
- 26.11.61: 0800 departed for AIBOM via CHANGRIMAN, TIMBUNMERI and CHAMBRI arriving 1530. Stayed the night in AIBOM accompanied by Fr. BROWER and witnessed a ceremonial dance.
- 27.11.61: 0900 departed for INDINGAI arriving 0930. Remained the whole day and all unfinished matters completed at the three CHAMBRI villages. Slept the night in the rest house.

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- 4 -

28.11.61: 0930 departed for GARAMAMBU arriving 1530.
Tax/census in the afternoon and formal discussions
in the evening.

29.11.61: 0930 departed for YERAKAI arriving 1030.
Tax/census carried out and discussions with
the people. 1430 departed for Ambunti - one
hour walking; 2 hours by paddle canoe, and
half an hour by motor canoe. Arrived AMBUNTI
1800.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of AMBUNTI - SEPIK Report No. AMPJNTI No. 6 of 1961/62.

Patrol Conducted by P. J. WRIGHT P.O. GR. 1

Area Patrolled WONGAMUSUN, UPPER SEPIK YESSAN

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans

Natives 3 members of R.P. & M.G.C.

Duration - From 13./11/1961 to 6./12/1961

Number of Days 23 patrol days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany no

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services 5/1961

Medical 5/1961

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol Native Administration, Census Revision, Area Familiarisation

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

16.1.1962

Shakespeare D.O.
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 £

opul

67-8-20

-2-

67-3-2/1202

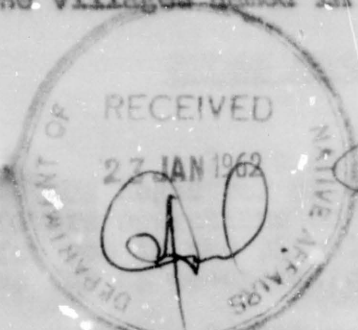
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It will be worth while to include these areas on your next submission for more schools. There is none worthwhile at present.

It was interesting to read of the Kogeru people. We might try that route on a future patrol.

I have taken up the matter of rifles and flags with the Assistant District Officer, Lumi, but on my recent inspection nothing had been heard of such goings on. One of the station interpreters comes from the Yangaham area, but he had heard nothing.

Mr. Bunting, Assistant District Officer, Maprik, made a really good suggestion recently. He suggested that the Village Directory should be standard equipment for every officer to carry on patrol. I agree with him, especially so in regards to those villages named in the Lumi Subdistrict.



J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER

→ c.c. The Director, Department of Native Affairs, Konedobu
The District Commissioner, Wewak.

67-8-20

Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

19th March, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
Wewak.

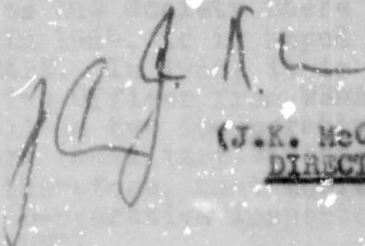
PATROL REPORT No.6 - 1961-62

I attach for your information the views of the Registrar of Co-operatives concerning his future operations on your District. It will be useful for you in the planning of your economic objectives as far as co-operation is concerned.

Unfortunately the natives have a tendency to blame the Administration when they go ahead independently with cash cropping without adequate supervision, and I agree you can anticipate trouble when their land work fails to produce cash results.

I have not received a copy of the depositions for the case mentioned on page 8 paragraph 2 ultimate sentence and as required by sub regulation (2) Regulation 59.

The change of heart by SWAGUP village is encouraging. I suppose they have a traditional usufructuary right to the land upon which they hope to settle. The map seems to indicate there would be no Counter claimants. In another context I have already conveyed to you policy on recruitment in under privileged areas.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

C
O
P
Y

Director of Native Affairs

21-15-1
15-5-19
67-6-20

PATROL REPORT - AMBUNTI No.6 OF 1961/62

It is noted that the District Officer will ask the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries to make a survey of primary produce potential in the villages along the SEPIK River south of AMBUNTI. Until this has been done, it is not possible to estimate potential production for marketing unless local traders are willing to divulge the extent and value of their purchases from indigenous producers.

2. I doubt very much whether copra production is of any significance. Whilst present high prices prevail and there are still crocodiles in the SEPIK River system, the marketing of crocodile skins will most likely continue to be the most lucrative source of income for these people.
3. It is no doubt true, as the Patrol Officer writes, that hunters receive a comparatively low return for their skins because middlemen make huge profits. It must, however, be remembered that trading along the steamy, mosquito-ridden reaches of the SEPIK River make a much greater demand on the physical resources so that a non-Native trader, be he a European or Asian, will look for a better reward than in a locality such as the Gazelle Peninsula. In addition, there is the law of supply and demand.
4. The people are very backward and any business venture conducted by them will need active assistance and guidance by the Administration.
5. The District Officer states that he will press the Co-operative Officer to extend Co-operative activities to the AMBUNTI Sub District. In view of our limited resources of trained staff and finance, we must look upon the problem in the light of requirements for economic development elsewhere, not only in the SEPIK District but also in such places as the Eastern Highlands District. Recent co-operative development in the SEPIK District, such as the formation of a large co-operation society at ANGORAM, a new co-operative on WOGEC Island, the opening of the largest consumer store in the District on the grounds of the WEWAK General Hospital and the impending setting up of a branch of Dagua Rural Progress Society Limited in the township of WEWAK, require the full attention of our present staff. It is intended to post a Co-operative Inspector to ANGORAM in 1963 as the Society there will by then need more regular guidance. In 1964, it is hoped to station a Co-operative Inspector at AITAPE. In 1966, it is intended to transfer the Junior Co-operative Officer from WEWAK to ANGORAM. The final staffing in 1967 will be two Co-operative Officers and six Co-operative Inspectors (Auxiliary Division) for the whole District. It follows, therefore, that there is no likelihood whatever of posting a Co-operative Inspector, let alone a Co-operative Officer, to AMBUNTI.
6. Is there anything that can be done for the AMBUNTI people? It seems to me that we should not disdain the use of Buyers' Clubs. They are a simple form of co-operative, assisted by the local D.N.A. field staff. In such isolated places as Lake Murray and KIUNGA, they have not only helped the people materially, but have provided variety in the normal duties of the local Patrol Officer and helped to cement good relations between him and the villagers. There is no great skill needed to run a buyers' club. With one or two visits per year by the Co-operative Officer, it should be possible to have a sound buyers' club at AMBUNTI.

7. The District Officer (Mr. J.E. Wakeford) has given every assistance possible to the promotion of co-operative and it is understandable that he wants the very best for the people of his District. It is, therefore, with some diffidence that I do not support his request for the posting of a Co-operative Officer or Inspector to AMBUNTI (and that would be necessary if the Co-operative Section were to promote Societies there).

8. I would be glad if my comments were brought to his notice, please, together with the assurance that we shall do our best to assist buyers' clubs within the limits of our resources, that is after our present commitments in the WEWAK, MAPRIK and ANGORAM Sub Districts have been fulfilled.

(H.H. Jackman)
REGISTRAR

1st March, 1962.

c.c. Assistant Registrar of Co-operatives,
New Guinea Mainland Region,
MADANG.

Co-operative Officer,
WEWAK.

67-3-2/1202

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

19th January, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 6 - 1961/62

Please thank Mr. Wright for his report. He can save himself much writing by revising his diary, by omitting the transgressions of an outboard motor.

Actually, as a Patrol Officer Grade 11 he should revise his method of reporting and he would be well advised to read the Circular on the rendering of patrol reports. Will you have him do this please.

I do feel that the sooner we get an Agricultural Officer and a team in the Ambunti Subdistrict, the better.

Not only in this area, but in others of the Subdistrict reports are reaching me of coffee plantings and other forms of economic development, with little or no control and guidance. Throughout almost the entire Subdistrict is a seething for advancement. I intend asking the District Commissioner to request from Agriculture the services of a survey team. Mr. Wright has spoken to the people on coffee and copra. We are going to be in a devil of a mess if these people go ahead and plant, only to find that either or both of these crops are unsuitable. There has been considerable talk for some time now of Agriculture moving into this Subdistrict, but I have seen nothing that will enable us to formulate plans for the future of the native people. I am hoping that this Subdistrict will be the subject at an early Economic Development Conference.

Your remarks on a future application of a closure of certain villages will require a more than sound case before the Director will consider it. Unless we can offer the people some other means to compensate for their cash loss in labour, I for one, am dead against closures.

It is good to know the change of heart in Swagup.

I have written a confidential letter to you on the crocodile industry and I hope to hear from you on this shortly.

I am pressing Mr. McKenzie, that on his return from leave, he will extend the Co-operative movement into this Subdistrict. Buyer's Clubs are alright, but I prefer an organised buying and selling movement, which Co-operatives can and do provide.

Reginald

PATROL REPORT

AMBUNTI NO.6 of 1961-62

PATROL CONDUCTED BY:

P.J. WRIGHT, P.O.

ACCOMPANIED BY:

3 Members of the
R.P. & N.G.C.

AREAS PATROLLED:

- 1) WONGAMUSUN SY55
- 2) YESSAN SY56
- 3) UPPER SEPIK SY59

DURATION OF PATROL:

13.11.61 to 6.12.61

PATROL DAYS:

TWENTY THREE (23)

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

- 1) NATIVE ADMINISTRATION
- 2) CENSUS REVISION
- 3) AREA FAMILIARIZATION

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol visited 3 tax/census divisions, WONGAMUSUN, YESSAN and UPPER SEPIK. All areas are situated on the main Sepik River and are contiguous. In effect approximately 140 miles of the UPPER SEPIK RIVER together with some associated lagoons and tributaries were patrolled. The UPPER RIVER is of course affected by the prolific mosquito breeding which takes place all along the Sepik and in the adjoining swamp lands, however as the patrol was carried out in the dry season relatively good conditions obtained.

The subject areas extend from TAURI village, located approx. 40 miles downriver from the mouth of the MAY RIVER, east to the MAIU village, situated 15 minutes downriver from AMBUNTI. Main tributaries are the LEONARD SCHULTZE, APRIL and BLACK rivers which rise in the Central Ranges and drain extensive swamp lands to the south of the Sepik.

Of the 15 villages patrolled, eight are located on the main Sepik, the remaining seven being situated on lagoons or tributaries off the main river. All villages can be reached by water transport. In all 2,948 people were contacted.

The patrol was of a normal routine nature, its objects being census revision, native administration and area familiarisation. WONGAMUSUN was last patrolled in May this year by A.D.O. MARTIN, who conducted a similar patrol. UPPER SEPIK and YESSAN were patrolled a month or so previous to that by the same Officer.

DIARY:

Monday, 13.11.61.

Departed AMBUNTI 1105 hrs. on board double canoe accompanied by 3 members of R.P. & N.G.C. Heading for MAY RIVER to deliver supplies to O.I.C. and commence WONGAMUSUN patrol. Passed YAMBON 1300 hrs. Passed "KWANJIK" small hamlet of YAMBON 1330 hrs. Both motors running steadily but canoe heavily loaded and travelling very slowly. Reached MELAWEI village at 1355 hrs. Cpl. WAPI deposited - going on leave. Paid short visit to Mr. C. KOOYERS, S.S. of L., delivering to him small items from AMBUNTI. Motors refused to start. Finally departed 1530 on one motor running very roughly. Finally reached MAIO 1710 hrs. Camped. Motors tested and minor maintenance carried out. People informed of impending patrol. Remained overnight.

Tuesday, 14.11.61

Broke camp at 0545 hrs. Departed 0605. One Admin. motor refused to start. Outfit running on one Admin. motor (very rough) and KANDANGAI motor. Passed YESSAN 0815. 1125 hrs passed motor belonging to Mr. PANZENBOCH travelling downstream. 1130 hrs. passed SWAGUP Rest house and canal leading to village. 1400 hrs. passed the mouth of the 'WOGAMUSA' or APRIL RIVER. Passed WASKUK rest house 1545 hrs. Passed YAMUNUMBU village 1700 hrs. Shaft broken on new motor. Continued on one motor to KUBKAIN arrived 1845 hrs. Met by Iuluai, people informed of impending patrol. Borrowed another motor shaft from KAMINDABIT crocodile shooters. Remained overnight.

Wednesday, 15.11.61

Departed KUBKAIN 0620. Passed mouth Leonard Schultze River 0725. Passed YAUENIAN, CHENAPION 1000 hrs. passed OUM No. 1 village. Reached TAURI 1055 hrs. People informed of impending patrol. River quite low and many snags and sandbars sighted. 1105 hrs. sheer pin broken on Admin motor. Repaired, continued on passed INIOK at 1340 hrs. 1410 Hr. passed channel leading to OUM (No. 3 OUM) village, 1500 FREIDA RIVER. Arrived MOWI village 1700 hrs. rendezvous with P.O. DOWNES, O.I.C. May River. Remained overnight.

Thursday, 16.11.61

Broke camp 0605 and proceeding in company with O.I.C. May River towards MAY RIVER. Both motors running well now. Turned into the MAY RIVER 0650. 0915 hrs. steering gear broken - repairs - set off again 1000 hrs. Arrived MAY RIVER 1130 hrs. Afternoon spent arranging various minor matters with O.I.C. MAY RIVER and repairing second Admin. motor. Radio contact with A.D.O. AMBUNTI at 1600 hrs. However we were unable to start second Admin. motor so abandoned work at 1730 hrs. Remained overnight at MAY RIVER.

Friday, 17.11.61

Extra fuel loaded onto canoe and departed MAY RIVER at 0940 hrs. running on one motor downstream and in company with P.O. DOWNES. Passed REKWE village 0950 hrs. Passed WANAMOI hamlets 1010 hrs. 1215 hrs. fuel pipe broken on motor - repairs - continued on 1255 sheer pin broke entering Sepik river, repaired. Reached MOWI 1315 hrs. Departed downriver 1335, Mr. Downes remaining at MOWI. Passed INIOK 1520 hrs. Reached TAURI 1705 hrs. Met by V.O's. People told to assemble tomorrow for census. Slept.

Saturday, 18.11.61

In morning village of TAURI lined and census revised. Short informal talk held with people - no courts or complaints - reported revival of cargo cult enquired into. Village inspected. 1015 hrs. departed for OUM No.2. 1030 hrs. sheer pin broke - repaired. Arrived OUM No. 2 1130 hrs. Village, a small one, only lined and censused, short talk with assembled people. Village inspected - no complaints, departed 1310 hrs. for OUM No. 1 travelling along a former bed of the Sepik River. Reached end of channel 1330 hrs. Village nearby. In afternoon village inspected - Native Affairs - Remained overnight.

Sunday, 19.11.61

At OUM No. 1. In morning heavy rain. During afternoon village lined and censused. One C.N.A. held - threatening language - 4 months I.H.L. Departed OUM 1545 hrs. for YAUENIAN. 1715 hrs. turned into channel leading into YAUENIAN village, 1755 tied up at YAUENIAN. Met by Luluai and assembled people. Set up camp. Slept.

Monday, 20.11.61

At YAUENIAN. Village lined and census revised. Several minor complaints settled, no court action. Village inspected - good condition. In afternoon census statistics compiled. Remained overnight.

Tuesday, 21.11.61

Heavy rain during morning. Two men charged by C.N.A. under Reg. 67A - convicted, 3 months I.H.L. each. At 1120 hrs patrol party departed. 1230 hrs. entered CHENAPION barret. 1345 reached CHENAPION. Village censused and inspected. Departed 1600 hrs. Reached KUBKAIN 1720 hrs. Camped. Remained overnight.

Wednesday, 22.11.61

In morning village of KUBKAIN lined and censused. In afternoon village inspected - general discussions - native affairs. Constable MAREGORI despatched to YAUENIAN to collect court witnesses. Remained overnight. Court witnesses and Policeman returned 1900 hrs.

Thursday, 23.11.61

In morning land dispute heard and adjudicated between KUBKAIN and YAUENIAN villages. Patrol party departed 1010 hrs. for BIAKA running on one motor. 1045 turned into the western mouth of the APRIL River. Reached BIAKA village 1110 hrs. Census and inspection of this small village, no complaints or courts. Departed 1225 hrs. for YAMBUNUMBU. Arrived village 1300 hrs. People lined and census revised. Village inspected - Tultul ordered to take wife to AMBUNTI Hospital, no further complaints. Departed 1410 hrs. for WASKUK. Arrived WASKUK rest house on banks of main Sepik 1515 hrs. Only native in sight sent to fetch village officials. Officials arrived and accompanied me to village which was in shocking condition. Village cleaned under supervision. Remained overnight.

Friday, 24.11.61

In morning departed Rest House on main Sepik 0830 hrs. per pull canoe for village, arriving 0900 hrs. Census and inspection village, much improved. Many men away at work and only small amount of maintenance work marked for village. Short general discussion with assembled people. No complaints or courts. Departed 1045 hrs. for main Sepik. Reached Double Canoe outfit 1110 hrs. Departed for YESSAN village. Single canoe arrived from AMBUNTI 1230 hrs. Passed SWAGUP Rest House 1405 hrs. Arrived MAIO 1640 hrs.

Saturday, 25.11.61

At MAIO village, lined and censused. C.N.A. cases heard, no convictions. Sago dispute to be investigated Wednesday. Village Officials of BRUGNOWI and YESSAN reported to patrol, future itinerary discussed. In afternoon village inspected and people addressed re Administration aims, economic development etc. Remained overnight.

Sunday, 26.11.61

Observed.

Monday, 27.11.61

To YESSAN village. In morning people censused and village inspected - no courts. Economic problems discussed with people. Departed village 1300 hrs. Arrived BRUGNOWI 1315 hrs. Met by Luluai and assembled people. During afternoon informal talks with village men. Slept.

Tuesday, 28.11.61

At BRUGNOWI. In morning people lined and census revised. Village inspected - good condition. No courts or complaints. People addressed re economic activities. Departed 1125 hrs. Entered water channel to MELAWEI village 1205 hrs. Channel blocked by floating grass. MELAWEI people clearing grass. Canoe moored to side of barad. Large areas of grass blocking channel not cleared until 1415 hrs. Arrived MELAWEI 1425 hrs. Messengers sent to YAMBON to collect witnesses for Court case. Visited Mr. & Mrs. O. KOOYERS of Summer School of LINGUISTICS.

Wednesday, 29.11.61

At MELAWEI. In morning sago dispute heard and adjudicated. In afternoon to BASUWI/MAIO land for another sago dispute - adjudicated. Slept MELAWEI.

Thursday, 30.11.61

Departed MELAWEI 0630 hrs. Moored at YAMBUDMANGA, small hamlet of YAMBON 0700 hrs. Met by Tultul and hamlet inspected. Short talk on proposed coconut plantings. Departed 0750 hrs. for main village of YAMBON. Arrived main village 0815 hrs. Village lined and census revised. Short talk on economic activities and village inspection. No courts. Departed YAMBON 1120 hrs. Arrived AMBUNTI 1240 hrs.

Friday, 1.12.61

In morning to MALU village arriving 0905 hrs. Met by village officials and assembled people. Census revised and general discussion held with assembled people concerning economic activities etc. Village and hamlets then thoroughly inspected. Returned station evening 1415 hrs.

Monday, 4.12.61

Departed AMBUNTI 0920 hrs. on board double canoe. Passed villages of YAMBON, BRUGNOWI, MAIO and YESSAN to arrive at SWAGUP Rest House on bank of main Sepik River at 1725 hrs. Some SWAGUP people sighted on far bank of Sepik. Made camp.

Tuesday, 5.12.61

In morning SWAGUP village officials and 5 canoes waiting to take patrol party into village. Water channel KWASINUMBU very shallow and unable to get double canoe outfit into village. Departed 0820 hrs. in paddles canoes, arrived village 1020 hrs. People assembled and waiting. One man missing from census. Tultul of WASKUK charged under Reg. 114 - 2 weeks I.H.L. Departed 1415 arrived Rest House on main Sepik 1540 hrs. In evening census evader apprehended, charged and convicted Reg. 113. Another man convicted under Reg. 114. Informal talks with accompanying men. Remained overnight.

Wednesday, 6.12.61

Departed Rest House 0530 hrs. Motor broke down 0730 hrs. 0800 hrs. going again. Arrived AMBUNTI 1125 hrs. Patrol stood down.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

1. WONGAMUSUN

This census division is populated by 1684 people settled on, or in close proximity to, the Sepik River, in 10 village groups. The people do not comprise the one linguistic group, and are divided as follows:-

TAURI)	These people speak the same language as INIOK, MOWI and peoples living along the MAY RIVER.
OUM No.1)-	
OUM No.2)	
YAUENIAN)	
KUBKAIN)	The original WOGAMUS speaking people.
BIAKA)	
WASKUK)	
YAMBUNUMBU)	
CHENAPIAN -	Appears to be a separate linguistic group.
SWAGUP -	Appears to constitute a separate linguistic group.

As reported previously the name "WONGAMUSUN" is unknown and appears to be a corruption of the word WOGAMUS. However, despite the fact that the people do not constitute one linguistic group, it is convenient to place them in the one census division for Administrative purposes.

Economically the area has experienced fluctuations. Prior to 1956 there was very little contact with Europeans, the main visitors being a few recruiters and traders. However with the establishment of MAY RIVER Patrol Post this section of the river was "opened up" and 1957 was the first of the "boom" years of crocodile shooting, recruiting and trading. This year saw quite a number of European motor canoe outfits plying up and down the river, buying crocodile skins, trading, recruiting etc. Trade stores were also established at KUBKAIN, YAUENIAN and INIOK villages by ANGOPAM traders. By all accounts the peak of the boom was reached in 1958 and in this year the WONGAMUSUN was assessed for, and taxed at 10/- per head for the first and only time. In 1959 crocodiles were becoming harder and harder to find and the people report that they are now very scarce. However the people still continue to hunt them and sell the skins, and this activity, together with indentured labour, represents the sole source of income of the area. Since 1958 the division has been given a blanket exemption from taxation and I recommend that this be continued until such time as the economic position improves.

With this background I expected to find some signs of discontent in the area, but none were evident. This is probably due to the fact that the people are as yet very backward and are likely to remain so for some time. What is needed is more contact with Europeans and some stable form of economic pursuit. Unless we are able to help these people I feel that we will eventually be faced here with the same problems that we now face on the middle Sepik, i.e. a group of discontented people with little economic future.

At TAURI village it was reported that some abnormal activities had been taking place. When the patrol reached the village Tultul WAIRO, together with

NATIVE AFFAIRS

WONGAMUSUN (cont.)

16 men had journeyed to MAGRALARI village in the LUMI Sub District to gain new knowledge. They have come under the influence of 2 men, KAMINU and NEIPU of YANGATAM village (LUMI Sub District) who visited TAURI and demonstrated (unsuccessfully) how money could be obtained by falling into a trance and lying inert on the ground for a few hours. When this demonstration proved unsuccessful, the two emissaries from LUMI invited WAIRO and the other man to accompany them on a tour of various LUMI villages to view such things as rifles at WAIS village, a man who has turned into a white man at SERAKUM village, and bugle and flag ceremonies being held at PATIMA village. The A.D.O. LUMI has been informed of this activity and will no doubt investigate from his end. When WAIRO and his men return to TAURI word has been left that they are to report to AMBUNTI to discuss these happenings. Personally I feel that all this activity will prove to be quite harmless and the TURI peoples' interest in it is probably the result of frustration arising from the economic slump described earlier in this section. WAIRO and party are said to have left before word of the patrol's arrival was received and I am satisfied that they were not trying to evade census.

Quite large numbers of men were away at work. The attached Labour Availability figures reveal that an average of 51% of the available males in the area have been recruited. As there is not much economic prospect at home the men are probably better off at work. However 3 villages, WASKUK, BIAKA and YAMBUNUMBU were heavily recruited having 73%, 65% and 64% men away respectively, and village life had been noticeably affected by this. For example, at WASKUK several houses had become so rotten that they had collapsed and had been allowed to remain where they fell, rotting in the middle of the village. The Tultul complained that with only 4 able bodied men in the village he was unable to begin any housing maintenance programme, until some of the other men were repatriated. The village was cleaned whilst the patrol was there, but I strongly recommend that representations be made to higher authority to have these villages closed to further recruiting.

SWAGUP village is worthy of mention. As you know this village has had an unhappy history. After the initial contact with the Administration in 1951 which resulted in hostilities, SWAGUP appears to have had very little contact until 1958 when it was censused for the first time in 5 years. Since then it has been visited fairly regularly, but patrolling officers have reported a generally cool and indifferent reception. Therefore I was quite surprised to be cordially received there, the village had been well cleaned prior to my arrival, and the housing was in generally good condition. Village elders who had previously declined to take their place in the census line appeared for probably the first time.

The people helped apprehend the one and only census evader, and showed interest in the subsequent C.N.A. proceedings. During informal talks they mentioned that

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

WONGAMUSUN.(Cont.)

they had been considering moving their village from its present site to the bank of the main SEPIK. I think that this change would be most beneficial as it would result in considerably more contact. In the past the Swagups have been a fairly insular people, they appear to constitute a separate linguistic group with no affiliations and owing no allegiance to other groups. The present village is situated 2 hours up a winding tributary of the Sepik - a highly defensible location which was, no doubt, selected as a result of tribal warfare. They have always had a reputation as fierce and skilful fighters and other peoples have tended to avoid them. They were easily the most primitive village seen during the patrol and the Lulua reports that sorcery is still rife within the village, but could not be persuaded to lay any complaints for fear of reprisals against him. However if the mooted move to the SEPIK eventuates it may well be the turning point for these people from an existence governed by superstition and sorcery to a more enlightened way of living.

In regard to Law and Order the WONGAMUSUN appears to be a quiet area, no serious breaches of the law were reported and only 7 Courts for Native Affairs were convened. Details are:-

KARIMAN	of YAUENIAN	convicted Reg 67 (a)	sentenced 3 months IHL
WUNEI	" "	" "	3 " "
NANIO	" OUM	" 83 (c)	4 " "
WAGAMO	" SWAGUP	" 113	1 " "
GUMSELI	" WASKUK	" 114	2 weeks "
YANGIRU	" SWAGUP	" 114	2 weeks "

A dispute between KURKAIN and YAUENIAN over hunting and fishing rights to a lagoon was also adjudicated under Reg 59 (1) of the N.A.Rs.

Summing up the patrol was generally well received and the situation appears to be quite satisfactory in this area.

2. UPPER SEPIK & YESSAN.

These are officially listed as two separate census divisions but for administrative purposes should be patrolled as one. Actual linguistic groups are:-

MAIU	}	Separate group speaking same language as AVATIP
YAMBON		
MAIO	}	Speak same language as some NUMAJ-ABLITAK village from whence they originally came.
YESSAN		
BRUGNOWI)	Speak NYAURA language of the middle SEPIK.
KAUIEMBI)	Appear to be a distinct linguistic group now living with the YESSAN people.

Settlement throughout these divisions is confined to 5 village groups spread over approximately 40 miles of the Sepik river from MAIU village, a few miles below AMBUNTI west to YESSAN-KAUIEMBI. Population totals 1264 people. All these villages are situated on the banks of the main

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

UPPER SEPIK & YESSAN (Cont.)

Sepik river and have been under contact for at least 30 years. Needless to say the area is much more sophisticated and developed than the adjacent WONGAMUSUN.

In the past this area has been quite heavily recruited and this accounts for much of the sophistication apparent today. However the people now seem to be settling down and giving some thought to the development of their own ancestral lands. The Labour Available statistics show that only 26% of the men have been recruited as compared to 51% in the WONGAMUSUN. The main income is at present derived from the sale of crocodile skins to local traders. Unfortunately a problem has arisen, namely that after the intensive hunting which has taken place over past years, the Sepik's crocodile reserves have become noticeably depleted and the position is gradually becoming worse. MALU and BRUGNOWI villages own motor canoes and the BRUGNOWIs now travel as far as YELLOW RIVER in search of crocodiles, their own waters having been almost completely "hunted out". This activity has aroused ill-feeling between the BRUGNOWIs and other groups and so far the WASKUK people have already taken the BRUGNOWIs to Court for poaching on their lagoons. The Brugnowis were warned not to hunt on other people's waters unless they had been given permission to do so by those people. The people complained to me about alleged low prices being received for crocodile skins, but as I know nothing about the grading and value of these skins I was unable to determine whether or not the prices being paid were fair. I did find however, that a native who was offered £5 for a particular skin by one trader and refused, eventually sold the same skin to another trader for £9 - nearly double the first price offered! This tends to suggest that some exploitation of the people may be taking place. These natives would definitely be interested in a native run Buyers Club to market their skins, but finding suitable natives to act as clerks, skin graders, etc. would be very difficult.

Generally speaking the people appear to be quite law-abiding and almost all complaints are brought to and dealt with at AMBUNTI. Only one C.N.A. was held when a man was charged with threatening behaviour at MAIO and was subsequently acquitted.

On arrival at BRUGNOWI village I was told that 14 people from KOGIRU, one of the groups recently contacted during the LEONARD SCHULTZE-HUNSTEIN patrol, had just returned to their village after a two day visit to BRUGNOWI. The Brugnowis say that although they informed the KOGIRUs of my impending arrival they (the Kogirus) could not be persuaded to wait for me. Apparently the KOGIRUs often visit BRUGNOWI and receive treatment at MELAWEI Aid Post. I was told that KOGIRU can easily be reached by a water channel located close to BRUGNOWI. I was also informed that a couple of these men had been recruited and a list of men said to have been recruited from various newly contacted villages is supplied with the Labour Availability statistics.

In conclusion the patrol was made welcome in this area and I would describe the native situation as being quite normal.

AGRICULTURE.

(a) Subsistence.

The people of the WONGAMUSUN and UPPER SEPIK follow the characteristic subsistence pattern found throughout SEPIK RIVER areas. Staple diet is sago, which is plentiful everywhere, supplemented by fish.

This patrol visited the area during the dry season and many Yam and Mami gardens were observed planted along the river banks. These gardens are planted around JUNE at the beginning of the dry season and are harvested around Christmas when the wet season is about to commence.

The traditional Sepik river subsistence pattern has been described often enough and I will not elaborate further.

(b) Economic.

1. Wongamusun.

There has not been much economic activity in this region to date. I believe a patrol in 1958 encouraged the people to grow peanuts, but whether any crops were grown and how successful they were, I do not know, in any case there is no trace left today.

As stated under the Native Affairs section crocodile hunting has provided the main form of income to date but with the recent slump a couple of the more progressive villages are now interested in trying some type of economic crop.. The Lulua of YAUENIAN, the most progressive village seen, enquired about coffee growing. I told him that at present we did not have the staff to look after such a project and he would be better advised to grow coconuts. The TAURI people who seem to have been worst affected by the slump in crocodile hunting also wish to start up coconut plantings. I think that although this area is rather remotely located with little potential, coconut production could well be encouraged. Any copra ~~made~~ produced could be sold to Chu Leong, an ANGORAM trader whose canoes operate regularly in this area and who buys copra from the Middle Sepik villages.

Coconut better
than coffee
for this
area

2. Upper Sepik - Yessan.

Whilst this division has had much more contact and is much more advanced than the WONGAMUSUN, the sale of crocodile skins still represents the major source of income. The people showed some interest in the establishment of economic crops and such matters were discussed with them at length. I told them that they must give some thought to the future - the crocodile position can only be expected to become worse and it would be wise for them to have some other source of income to fall back on.

Coffee has already been tried at YAMBON but the garden gave poor results and has been abandoned. MAIO and YESSAN have also cleared land for coffee gardens and the Ambunti team of Agricultural Field Workers will be sent to this area in the near future to advise them. These villages also have quite large stands of coconuts and have been selling

AGRICULTURE.

2. Upper Sepik - Yessan (Cont.)

copra to Chu Leong. They intend expanding these gardens. YAMBON, MALU and BRUGNOWI have begun coconut plantings and during discussions some men outlined plans to plant as many as 500 palms each. However I do not expect a great deal of activity in this respect as experience has taught me that these people are much better at talking than working.

VILLAGES & HOUSING.

As mentioned previously the patrol was conducted during the dry season when most of the housing maintenance work takes place, thus most of the housing seen was quite satisfactory with the exception of WASKUK village which has been mentioned under the Native Affairs heading.

A total of 15 villages were inspected and where necessary instructions were recorded in the village books under the hygiene and sanitation regulations of the N.A.R.s. Most villages had no hamlets but any hamlets were inspected.

Housing follows the usual Sepik river design, which is quite substantial, with the exception of the WONGAMUSUN houses which are built with no sides, the 'morota' roof reaching to the floor on both sides.

Rest houses were in good condition everywhere, again with the exception of WASKUK village, and SWAGUP has just completed a new Rest house and Police quarters.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The Luluai of Yauenian was the most impressive of the Officials seen in the WONGAMUSUN division. All Officials seen here were given my support and the people were addressed concerning the village officials duties and their responsibilities regarding village sanitation etc.

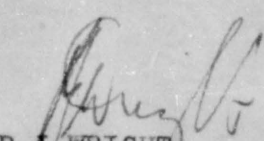
Officials seen in the UPPER SEPIK division were much more impressive and seemed to be doing a good job. Influential men in the area include PUEL of MAIU, KORANDAMAN of MALU and GARU of YAMBON.

CONCLUSION.

A routine patrol through two differing areas, one quite backward the other 'semi-sophisticated'.

Economics seem to be the main problem in both areas where the people are becoming more and more 'money conscious'. However the potential of riverside areas subject to regular flooding is limited and finding a suitable stable source of income for these people will be a problem.

Other points of interest have been reported under the appropriate sections.


P.J. WRIGHT
Patrol Officer

APPENDIX "A"

MEDICAL & HEALTH.

No medical assistant or N.M.O. accompanied the patrol and no real attempt was made to check on the health of the people. Two YAUENIAN men were prosecuted under Reg. 67 (a) of the N.A.R.s for failing to obtain medical attention for their children when necessary.

WONGAMUSUN is served by one Aid Post at TAURI.

2. Upper Bayik - Iseng.

This Division has been under the influence of the Catholic Mission for some time and the Priest stationed at Amara visits all villages regularly.

There are no administrative schools in this area.

APPENDIX "B".

EDUCATION AND MISSION ACTIVITIES.

1. Wongamusun.

Previously there has been absolutely no activity in either the mission or educational field in this area. However recently Mr. R. Aldridge of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission Ambunti has begun activities at YAUENIAN. Two native teachers have been posted there and are providing rudimentary education and religious training for the village people. I think that this will be most beneficial and it is a pity that more of this activity is not taking place in the Wongamusun.

2. Upper Sepik - Yessan.

This division has been under the influence of the Catholic Mission for some time now and the Priest stationed at Ambunti visits all villages regularly.

There are no Administration schools in either area.

APPENDIX "C"

ANTHROPOLOGICAL. "B".

Two sets of spears were collected from TAURI and OUM villages.

One set is rather unusual in design and both are obviously very old and relics from the time of tribal warfare.

The spears will be forwarded to the Territory Museum.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P.&N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING
THE PATROL.

3075 Constable 1st Class WANABA.

A capable N.C.O. who worked with his usual reliability.

8379 Constable MAREGORI.

An average policeman - worked well.

9295 Constable SAMUK.

An average policeman - conduct good.

P.J. Wright
P.J. WRIGHT. P.O.

LABOUR AVAILABILITY STATISTICS.

1. Wongamusun.

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Available Males</u>	<u>At work.</u>	<u>% Away.</u>
TAURI	84	47	56%
OUM No.1	59	36	61%
OUM No.2	44	29	66%
YAUENIAN	99	30	30%
CHENAPIAN	49	30	61%
KUBMAIN	63	23	36%
BIAKA	29	19	65%
YANBUNUMBU	14	9	64%
WASKUK	15	11	73%
SWAGUP	41	1	2%
AVERAGE PERCENTAGE AWAY			<u>56.4%</u>

2. Yessan

MAIO	23	5	21%
YESSAN-KAUIEMBI	111	30	<u>27%</u>
AVERAGE PERCENTAGE AWAY			<u>24%</u>

3. Upper Sepik

YAMBON	87	10	11%
MALU	126	40	32%
BRUGNOWI	46	19	<u>41%</u>
AVERAGE PERCENTAGE AWAY			<u>28%</u>

NUMBER OF MEN RECRUITED FROM NEWLY CONTACTED VILLAGES.

WALIO	4	men
NEIN	5	"
SINEN	2	"
PAI	1	man
KOGIRU	1	"
NIGERU	1	"

Amount
Returned
to Store

H.A. COPY.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEPIK - AMBINTI..... Report No.....AMB. 8. of 1961/62.....

Patrol Conducted by.....P. J. WRIGHT..... Patrol Officer Gr. 1.....

Area Patrolled.....BURUI KINAI Census Division 62.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....none.....

Natives.....3 members of the R.P. & N.G.C.....

Duration—From.....19./ 2./1962.....to.....9./ 3./1962.....

Number of Days.....Nineteen (19).....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../ 6./1961.....

Medical/ 10./1960.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....1. Tax Collection. 2. Census Revision 3. Routine
Administration.....

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

18 / 4 / 1962

Dwainson A. Do
District Commissioner

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

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

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

Popul

MIGRATION

Females
in Child-
birth

In

M

F

-2-

6. Officers should not decry routine patrols. They are the type we want. Special patrols ordinarily indicate a rush remedial job to control an un-planned and usually undesired situation.

7. I agree with the criticisms you have made. We want from officers not merely statements of difficulties and reasons why they cannot be overcome, but suggestions as to how desired ends can be reached. We want as many such suggestions as possible and officers with local knowledge are the best starting point for them. We can then sort them out on the basis of policy, resources, relation to other areas etc. There is a growing tendency among some officers to try and retreat into a narrow technical field. This has to fail. The isolation of a specific science of native affairs as distinct from public administration of the Territory has eluded me and I am sure a continued search for it can only lead to the Department falling into disrepute and redundancy. The matter is largely one of training and I am glad to see you taking firm measures to instill into your officers their wide responsibilities and the need for a positive approach.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-8-34

22nd May, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
W E W A K.

PATROL REPORT, AMBUNTI NO. 8 - 1961/62:

Reference your 67-3-2/1753 of 13th April, 1962. I note that there are no comments by the Assistant District Officer accompanying this report.

2. The Patrol Officer says that the people have taken no real steps towards self-improvement. It must be pointed out that there are unlikely to be any such steps unless we can stimulate their initiative and guide their actions. There are many other such isolated areas where development is held up by difficulty of communication with a station. It is a problem with which many officers are grappling. As you were advised by the Executive Officer (Field Administration) during your recent visit to PORT MORESBY there is no hope whatever of giving you an extra Patrol Officer this year and probably next year for a new station at PAGWI. There is on the other hand no objection to your existing Patrol Officer at AMBUNTI basing himself at PAGWI from time to time to provide periods of intensive administration.
3. There are a number of references to the need for an Agricultural Officer to visit the area and this does in fact seem to be a real need. I hope you will be able to arrange it in liaison with the District Agricultural Officer. Our officers, however, must not defer all action on the grounds that nothing can be done without an Agricultural Officer. They must do the best they can using the best advice they can get. In any schemes for this area as indeed for any other area, proper marketing of the product must be carefully planned and is just as important as growing the product in the first place. Possibly the people's misdirected efforts at airstrip construction indicate some vague understanding of this.
4. Mr. Wright's comments concerning taxation indicate that those assessing and collecting tax in the area will have to enquire carefully to try and avoid hardship and mounting debts until development can be stimulated.
5. A sketch map showing all places mentioned in a report should be included so that the report becomes complete and self-contained.

.../2

67. 8. 34.



67-3-2/1753

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

13th April, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8 - 1961/62

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report.

This report has a narrow approach. To me it is completely negative and does not tell me anything I do not know. Nor does it offer one iota of constructive criticism upon which I could hope to build a submission to Headquarters. In other words, the patrol did not further the development of these people.

This sitting down and asking for experts is useless. The road through the Highlands, as with many other Territory roads, was done by Patrol Officers and Assistant District Officers with no experts and no machinery. The present coffee industry was established by the same people, with no Land Commissioners and no Supreme Court. The copra industry with the assistance of private enterprise was the same, soil surveys and surveyors were unheard of.

The tone of the report whilst being deplorably negative is also dominated by "leave it to D.A.S.F., leave it to the Officer going to Pagwi".

Your Subdistrict Office was well and truly informed of the land settlement schemes at Sowam and Talesea. Officers were written to by the District Commissioner and myself and signals were sent, but I received no applications at all from the Ambunti Subdistrict. Yet, after the Land Board had gone, three ex-servicemen from Wereman Village, one of the villages visited on this patrol, walked in asking could they be assisted in some form of land settlement. Their names and particulars were taken. They tell me there are many more ex-servicemen from this area who have the same ideas. Did you put before these people any such schemes? I can see no record of such in your report.

I expect a different type of report from Mr. Wright in the future. By all means illustrate the problems and don't try to glamourize the picture. Realise it is our job to assist and develop - not to be destructive critics.

(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER

→ c.c. The Director of Native Affairs, Konedobu
The District Commissioner, Wewak

- ① Ref above
- ② No comments from ADO
- ③ comments in report
- ④ Agree with the criticism you have made. We want from officers not merely statements of difficulties and reasons why they cannot be overcome, but suggestions as to how desired ends can be reached. We want as many such suggestions as possible, & officers with local knowledge are the best starting point for that. We can then sort them out on the basis of policy, resources, relation to other areas, etc.

PATROL REPORT.

AMBUNTI No.8 of 1961-62.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY:

P.J.WRIGHT, P.O.

ACCOMPANYED BY:

3 Members of the
R.P.&N.G.C.

AREA PATROLLED:

BURUI KUNAI 62

DURATION OF PATROL:

19.2.62 to 9.3.62

PATROL DAYS:

NINETEEN (19).

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

- 1) TAX COLLECTION
- 2) CENSUS REVISION
- 3) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

INTRODUCTION.

The Census Division patrolled is known as the BURUI KUNAI and is situated approximately 35 miles downriver from AMBUNTI on the north side of the SEPIK - a broad belt of lowlying plain running parallel to the river, east, to the AMBUNTI/ANGORAM border.

BURUI KUNAI is bounded on the north by MAPRIK's SEPIK PLAINS Census Division, on the south by the Sepik River and on the west by the NUMAU ABLATAK Sub-Division. The area is very lowlying and during the annual flooding of the Sepik much of the land is inundated, particularly that which lies adjacent to the river.

Topography consists of vast areas of 'Kunai' grassland extending over thousands of acres, broken at regular intervals by sago swamps and belts of bushland which generally follow the course of the numerous creeks and small rivers which traverse these plains. Main rivers are the KWATIT and ATILEM which have their source in the TORRECELLI MOUNTAINS and are tributaries of the Sepik. In addition, numerous small creeks and swamp lagoons are found scattered throughout this area. The BURUI KUNAI extends over a total area of approximately 360 square miles.

Settlement consists of 4037 native people living in 22 main village groups which are spread fairly evenly throughout the sub-division.

The patrol was of a routine type, its objects being census revision, tax collection and routine administration. BURUI KUNAI was last patrolled by D.N.A. Officers in June 1961 who conducted a similar patrol.

PATROL DIARY.

Monday 19th February 1962.

Patrol departed Ambunti 11:45 a.m. per double canoe heading downriver. After much motor trouble arrived PAGWI 4:15 p.m. Visited Mr. & Mrs. J. Donkers of Education Department. Remained overnight. Officials of MAIWI at PAGWI and informed of impending patrol.

Tuesday 20th February 1962.

Patrol moved downriver to KANGANAMAN village arriving 1300 hrs. To proposed Catholic Mission lease area. Discussions with people concerning lease. Priest absent at CHAMBRI. Returned to KANGANAMAN in afternoon. One CNA held and numerous minor complaints heard. Remained overnight.

Wednesday 21st February 1962.

At KANGANAMAN. In morning heavy rain. More disputes heard. To YENTCHAN arriving 1430 hrs. More disputes and talks. One CNA held. Further heavy rain and Patrol unable to leave for NOGOSOP. Slept.

Thursday 22nd February 1962.

Departed YENTCHAN 0900hrs for NOGOSOP arriving 1000hrs. Disputes heard and one CNA convened. Village censused and tax collected. Various NMTAs paid. Village inspected and future work outlined. Remained night.

Friday 23rd February 1962.

Departed NOGOSOP 0835hrs and arrived GAIKAROBI 0900 hrs. Village censused and taxed. Village inspection. One CNA held. Proceeded to MARAP arriving 1430 hrs. In afternoon informal talks with assembled people. Remained overnight.

Saturday 24th February 1962.

In morning tax/census of MARAP No.2 village had been inspected previous day. Departed 1045 hrs for MARAP No.1. Arrived 1105 hrs. Tax/census and village inspection. Some necessary sanitation work marked. After some informal talking Patrol moved to YAMUK rest house. In afternoon complaints heard and one CNA convened. In evening compilation of statistics. Slept.

Sunday 25th February 1962.

At YAMUK. Officials of WORIMBI, WANIKO and KAIMBIAM reported and future patrol programme planned. Previous Officer's housing orders checked on. Village inspection of the 3 villages. One CNA case heard. Numerous informal talks. Remained overnight.

Monday 26th February 1962.

At YAMUK. Villages of WORIMBI, WANIKO and KAIMBIAM lined, censused and taxed. Short general talk

given. One CNA case heard. Departed 1400hrs for MIAMBEL arrived 1515hrs. Met by Officials. Village inspected.

Tuesday 27th February 1962.

At MIAMBEL. During morning heavy rain fell. Village lined, censused and taxed. Some minor disputes heard and settled. To YAKIAP, 1hr, village lined, censused taxed, and inspected. No complaints. On to SARUM village people censused, taxed and inspected. A few minor complaints heard. Talk given on proposed new road link. In evening returned to MIAMBEL. Remained overnight.

Wednesday 28th February 1962.

In morning one complaint heard at MIAMBEL then on to SLEI. In morning SLEI No.1 lined, censused and taxed. Village inspected. In afternoon census and tax collection of SLEI No.2. Village inspection. No complaints at either village. Remained overnight.

Thursday 1st March 1962.

Patrol moved to NAMANGOA. Village lined and tax/censused. Village inspected and works programme set out for coming year. One CNA case heard. Remained overnight.

Friday 2nd March 1962.

Patrol moved to TOLEMBEL. In morning visited Catholic Mission. Villages of JIGINIMBU and TOLEMBEL No.1 lined censused and taxed. Many disputes heard. Remained overnight.

Saturday 3rd March 1962.

At TOLEMBEL. Village of TOLEMBEL No.3 tax/censused. In afternoon more disputes and one CNA case. Inspection of all TOLEMBEL villages. Remained overnight.

Sunday 4th March 1962.

At TOLEMBEL. Day observed. A few minor complaints heard and statistics compiled. Slept.

Monday 5th March 1962.

To NAMBAGOA, 1hr. Tax/census. Village inspected. One dispute heard. Short talk with people then moved to YANGET. Tax/census in afternoon and some disputes heard. Remained night.

Tuesday 6th March 1962.

At YANGET. In morning compilation of statistics and various talks heard and given. Departed 1200 hrs for WEREMAN. In afternoon census revised and tax collected. Various matters discussed. Slept.

Wednesday 7th March 1962.

Departed WEREMAN 0900hrs for MAIWI. Tax/census and village inspection. No complaints. Patrol met by Iuluai of SENGO and road conditions discussed with him. Various talks heard and given. Camped.

Thursday 8th March 1962.

In morning moved to BURUI Catholic Mission and thence by road to PAGWI. Thence by canoe and walking to SENGO village. Tax/census and village inspected. Various complaints heard. Talk given on maintenance of road and water channel. Camped

Friday 9th March 1962.

IN Morning to PAGWI. Departed 1200hrs with patrol party and prisoners for AMBUNTI. Arrived 1800 hrs. Patrol completed.

END OF DIARY.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation in this Sub-Division appears to be normal. There have been no outstanding happenings since the last Patrol nor have any real steps been taken by these people toward self improvement.

unlikely to be any such steps unless we stimulate initiative & guide their action

During the course of the Patrol I received complaints of all descriptions ranging from, adultery, assault and sorcery through bride price disputes, bad debts and land disputes to an alleged murder at GAIKAROBI village. The last Patrol to this area was conducted 10 months previously and spent a good deal of time dealing with such matters, so I was surprised to find such a large number of new complaints. All these matters received my attention and suitable action was taken in every case. Where necessary CNAs were convened. Concerning the murder mentioned above the complainants were brought to AMBUNTI for a full investigation of the report. At the time of writing a native has been arrested in WEWAK and charged with murder. He will appear before the Supreme Court in due course.

The reason for the large number of complaints received is that few of these are ever reported to AMBUNTI. The people are most reluctant to make the journey. Indeed it is often difficult for them to do so, for although some villages are located close to streams connected to the SEPIK, many of these streams dry up and become useless during the dry season. In these circumstances the river people often refuse to give the 'kunai' people assistance in the form of canoes, or demand high payment for any help given, the two peoples being traditional enemies. Further it is some 2½ to 3 days travel by paddle canoe to AMBUNTI, a fact which discourages many would-be visitors. Thus the only real contact we have with these people is by patrolling the area. The problem of efficiently administering this area should be overcome by the posting of a Patrol Officer to PAGWI and the establishment of the proposed new Base Camp. The people are very keen about this and I was told at YANGET that they, (the Yangets) would assist as much as possible as regards station buildings, houses etc.

Many other small isolated areas where development is held up by difficulty of communication with Ambunti. It is a problem which many officers are grappling with. As advised by EO (PA) no hope whatever of extra POs unless for Pagwi. How on earth PO @ Ambunti could base himself & Pagwi from time to time to provide records of information.

The area could certainly do with more attention. In the past it has had a history of cargo cult and during this patrol I returned monies collected by KABAN of ARINJON in 1957 (see P/R AMB 2 of 1960-61.) Many people were quite surprised to hear that KABAN's business venture had failed even though they had seen nothing for their investment after 5 years. At GAIKAROBI and MARAP the people are building airstrips. Apparently it is their own idea, however the Catholic Mission Bishop has already landed at GAIKAROBI in a Dornier. The people would like either (a) the Administration, (b) a private European(s) or (c) the Mission to settle in this area. I told them that none of these things were likely to happen and that they were wasting their time building airstrips as they could expect no benefit from it, either economic or otherwise. The construction of airstrips was

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont'd.)

a popular activity in this area during 1957/58 when cargo cult type activities were taking place.

There is also a widespread belief in, and fear of, sorcery throughout this area in spite of the fact that these people have had considerable Mission contact. At MIAMBEL village a female, YEPIMANGA, was accused of causing the death of at least 10 women through sorcery. Several complaints were laid against her in the Court for Native Affairs but nothing could be proved against her. She has been convicted previously under the Sorcery Regulations of the N.A.R.s but in my opinion she is simply the victim of circumstances. Every time a child or young adult dies she is blamed for it. An interesting aspect of the case is that only women are believed to be versed in the arts of sorcery in this area, men are never involved.

Another Administrative problem in this Sub-Division is the question of land disputes. These are numerous. Practically every village disputes the ownership of at least one piece of land with a neighbouring Sepik River village. The Sepiks are claimed to be gradually encroaching on Burui Kunai land. In addition there are disputes between neighbouring KUNAI villages. In these matters the people will not accept arbitrary decisions given by Patrol Officers. This is proved by the fact that a particular dispute is often brought up to each new Officer over a period of as much as 15 years. A proper legal decision which can be legally enforced, if necessary, is needed. This, of course, is the problem. Allia Patrol Officer can do is to ask the people to try and resolve the dispute among themselves, warning them that should a fight develop legal action will be taken against them - a rather negative approach to the problem. However I can offer no constructive comment here. I feel that any investigation of a land dispute by a Patrol Officer is a waste of time. In the event of the particular dispute being subsequently heard by a Court having jurisdiction in these matters, fresh evidence will, presumably, have to be taken. Further, the amount of disputes in this census division alone is staggering and an Officer would have to spend months, possibly a year or more investigating them fully. It would appear too that it will be many years before a Lands Commissioner will be available to work in this area. This problem is made acute by the fact that land being very important to these people, feelings run high in a land dispute. Quite a number of natives have been charged and convicted of riotous behaviour arising from land disputes in this Sub-District. Unfortunately I can see no immediate solution to this problem.

The last Officer who patrolled the BURUI KUNAI reported an anti-administration attitude amongst the people. This may well be but I could find no specific evidence of it. In fact the reception given to a patrol in this area is much better than that given by the Sepik River villages. I found villages and roads well maintained, generally, and the people were quite cooperative. Large quantities of fresh foods were supplied to the Patrol, some of it being proffered as gifts. It is a fact though that some villages are noticeably more friendly than others.

NATIVE AFFAIRS (Cont'd.)

MARAP, LANGET and the YAMUK villages were quite friendly whereas GAIKAROB, and the SLEI villages were ~~quite~~ rather indifferent in their attitude towards the Patrol. The people are quite frustrated economically. Past efforts at growing economic crops have failed and the people in adjacent census divisions are much better off financially than the Burui Kunais. The fact is that these people are just another underprivileged group and little economic development can be expected here in the foreseeable future.

I have already reported to you, under separate cover, concerning the proposed Catholic Mission lease at KANGANAMAN village.

AGRICULTURE.

a. Subsistence.

The BURUI KUNAI people are predominantly sago eaters as are most natives of the AMBUNTI Sub-District. Tubers such as Yams, Mami and Taro are also grown.

The people obtain fish by trading with the Sepik River peoples on pre-arranged market days. Sago is exchanged, by them, for fish. These market days have been the subject of much discussion in the past. The fact is that the Sepik River villages depend on this trading for much of their sago supply and bitter arguments develop whenever a change in the market day system is mooted.

b. Economic.

But don't want to go

The economic position is static. Rice and peanuts were grown a few years ago with moderate success but a combination of low market prices and poor communications killed the venture. The last Patrol to the area spent a good deal of time encouraging the people to grow coconuts but very little work has been done in this respect. I myself feel that an Agricultural Officer should patrol the area and decide which crops, if any, are suitable. Any work started could then be followed up by DNA Officers from AMBUNTI. Frankly I don't hold out much hope for development of this kind in this area. Portion of the BURUI KUNAI was patrolled by a DASO Officer in 1958 who commented as follows - "the soils of the Burui Kunai are similar to the soils at YAMBI Experimental Station where they have been found to be extremely deficient in plant nutrients." Much of the area is also waterlogged in the wet season. However coconuts do appear to grow well in this area and there could be some future for this crop if the market price becomes favourable.

As stated previously the BURUI KUNAI

AGRICULTURE (Cont'd.)

are one of the most frustrated groups in this Sub-District. On the northern side they have seen the MAPRIK people advance economically and even the Sepik River people are better off, financially, than they (the Kunais) are due to the crocodile skin industry. For this reason I feel that a visit from a DASF Officer would be a good idea, administratively, for even if nothing concrete was achieved it would at least show the people that the Administration is interested in their welfare..

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

In this respect some improvement could be made. The area is now served by a good system of walking tracks, some of which could be made into motor roads. Communications are the real problem in this Division. It is no use commencing any cash cropping if there is no means of transporting the produce out of the area. This is what actually happened around 1958 when the people were growing peanuts and rice. Many of these crops matured and rotted in the village because there was no way of moving the produce out, except human portage over many miles.

I consider that a motor road could be constructed to link the villages east of TOLEMBEI, i.e. GAIKAROBI, NOGOSOP, YAMUK villages, MIAMBET, YAKIAP and SLEI to a road in the MAPRIK SEPIK PLAINS Census Division. This would link the area to Maprik, as, presumably, the produce of a saleable crop would have to be taken to BAINYIK AGRICULTURAL STATION. If such a road was made it would also be possible for an Agricultural Officer to visit the area by vehicle from BAINYIK. He may be willing to do this as he already visits the CHAMBERI LAKES in the Ambunti Sub-District. It may also be possible to link this proposed road system to the MAPRIK/PAGWI road later on thus providing vehicular access to the area from PAGWI.

However the construction of this road would not be easy. There are not a great deal of men available to work on it and quite a number of bridges would have to be built. Perhaps this matter could be referred to the Pagwi Officer when he arrives for further consideration.

For the area west of TOLEMBEI there appears to be little hope of any road system ever being put in. The villages of NABAGOA, YANGET and WEREMAN are situated on hills in the centre of sago swamps and the area becomes very swampy in the wet season. Some of these villages have water channels leading to the Sepik but these often become too dry to use in the dry season.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Housing follows the usual Sepik River pattern except that the houses are not so strongly constructed as the river types. All houses have raised floors, some have verandahs. There has been much improvement in this field since the last patrol. All villages were in good condition

The people trying
to build a road
- no cash
- proper working is
- essential for
- any plan.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING (Cont'd.)

and well maintained generally except for a couple of villages who had not received word of my impending arrival. When asked why their villages were not in a clean and sanitary condition Officials replied that they had not heard that I was coming. It was explained that the Administration expected villages to be in good condition all the time not just whilst a patrol was passing through. However the general consensus of opinion seemed to be that it was most unsporting of me not to have sent word ahead of my coming.

The sanitation orders of the previous Officer were checked ~~upon~~ and each village was given a works programme for 1962.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Each village has a full quota of Officials and none are outstanding with the exception of two YAMUK Officials and the Luluai of YANGET who showed more intelligence and industry than the average Officials.

Only two other men have influence in this area. One is Bonjui esq. MLC of Korogo village whose influence extends into the TOLEMBEI and YAMUK villages. SUI of YANGET also seems to be more influential than the average man and is a progressive type.

MISSIONS.

The Catholic Mission is the only one operating in the BURUI KUNAI. There are two stations at TOLEMBEI and BURUI. TOLEMBEI is staffed by a priest and five Sisters and they have quite a large school going there. BURUI is staffed by a priest who also runs a school.

EDUCATION.

The area has the two Catholic Mission schools mentioned above and there is an Administration Primary T school at Pagwi under the control of a European Teacher. Whilst at MARAP the people asked if an Administration school could be established there. As this village is rather remotely located, and having regard to the present Education expansion programme I think that this village could be put on the list for a school in the future. There are enough children in the two MARAP villages to support a school and the people are very good pro-administration types.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

N.M.O. LABAGAU accompanied the patrol and inspected the population of each village during census. He gave first aid and treatment for minor ailments and the more serious cases were sent to the various Aid Posts for treatment or to Ambunti.

Many of the usual Tinea and Scabies sufferers were sighted but apart from that there did not appear to be any other noteworthy disease trends.

The BURUI KUNAI people are not as physically well built as the Sepik River people but general health was good.

TAXATION.

A total of £285/10/- was collected at the rate of 10/- per head per male adult. However I feel that unless economic conditions change for the better less and less money will be collected in the years to come.

The Officer who patrolled the BURUI KUNAI in 1960 expressed doubts that the people would be able to pay tax in 1961. Despite the fact that they were able to do so and paid tax again this year I feel that taxation is becoming more of a burden to these people. Quite a number of submissions were made to me for exemption on the grounds of 'economic distress' and many of these were granted. The only sources of income appear to be from the sale of native foods to the Mission and to other natives, the sale of dogs, pigs and fowls to other natives, exchange of native currency for cash and money brought into the area by repatriated labourers. Many village Officials told me that prior to my arrival they had assembled the men, pooled the village cash and divided it up so that as many men as possible would be able to pay tax. In this way the lazier men have become indebted to the more progressive types. Apparently this procedure has been followed in preceding years and many loans made as far back as 1958 have not yet been repaid.

I do not think that the position warrants an application for a blanket exemption of the area, but I would recommend that the next Officer to patrol the BURUI KUNAI consider carefully any applications made for exemption.

MAP.

As this area has been long contacted and is well known I have not submitted a map with this report. I have no information to add to previously drawn maps of this census division.

CONCLUSION.

The BURUI KUNAI census division is a poor area and very little economic development can be expected to take place here in the foreseeable future. These people have seen other nearby native groups advance and there is a general feeling of anxiety in the area that they (the Burui Kunais) are being left behind. They are. Therefore I strongly recommend that, staff permitting, an Agricultural Officer patrol this area. Any future cash crop ventures could then be based on his recommendations.

Administratively the position should improve. I understand that a Patrol Officer is to be posted to PAGWI in the not too distant future and a Base Camp established for the purpose of area administration. This should be of great benefit to the BURUI KUNAI people as, at present, it is difficult to maintain close contact with them from AMBUNTI.

Generally speaking the Patrol was quite routine and, other than the above, I have no particular comments to make.

P. J. WRIGHT.
PO Gr. 1

*Indicates those
assessing & collecting
tax in the area
will have to
organize carefully
to pay 2 annual levies
and money by debt
until development can
be stimulated*

*Should be included
to make the
report complete
& self contained*

*Don't diary
routine patrols
they are the type
we want. Special
patrols ordinary indicate a
such remedial job to control
an unplanned and usually
undesired situation.*

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P.&N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING
THE PATROL.

No. 7267 Constable 1st Class NUNCUNUWA.

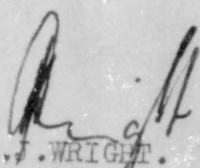
A good N.C.O. - very willing worker and very loyal to the Administration. His only fault is that he lacks initiative.

No. 7863 Constable GARWI.

A good policeman - worked well. His local knowledge was useful.

9571 Constable TINU.

An average policeman, not particularly reliable. Needs supervision.


P.J. WRIGHT.
Patrol Officer.

Amount
Returned
to Sto



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of **AMBUNTI - SEPIK** Report No. **II of 1961/62.**
Patrol Conducted by **P.J. WRIGHT.** Patrol Officer GrI.
Area Patrolled **WASKUK HILLS CENSUS SUB-DIVISION**
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans **Mr. H.W. GILL, C.P.O.**
Natives **3 Members of the R.P. & N.G.C.**
I A.F.W.
Duration—From **II** / **6** / 19 **62** to **24** / **6** / 19 **62**
Number of Days **14**
Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No.**
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services **7** / 19 **61**
Medical **7** / 19 **61**
Map Reference **Ambunti Sheet Army Fourmil 1943.**
Objects of Patrol **See Instructions.**

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 8 / 1962

Chaxfora

District Commissioner

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

Popu

13	Females in Child- birth	In
F		M

PATROL REPORT

AMBUNTI NO. 11 of 19th/2

PATROL CONDUCTED BY:

P.J. Wright, P.

ACCOMPANIED BY:

H.W. Gill, C.P.O.
3 Members of the
R.P. & N.G.C.

AREA PATROLLED:

WASKUK HILLS
Census Sub-Division

DURATION OF PATROL:

11.6.62 to 24.6.62

NO. OF DAYS:

14 Days

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

See Instructions

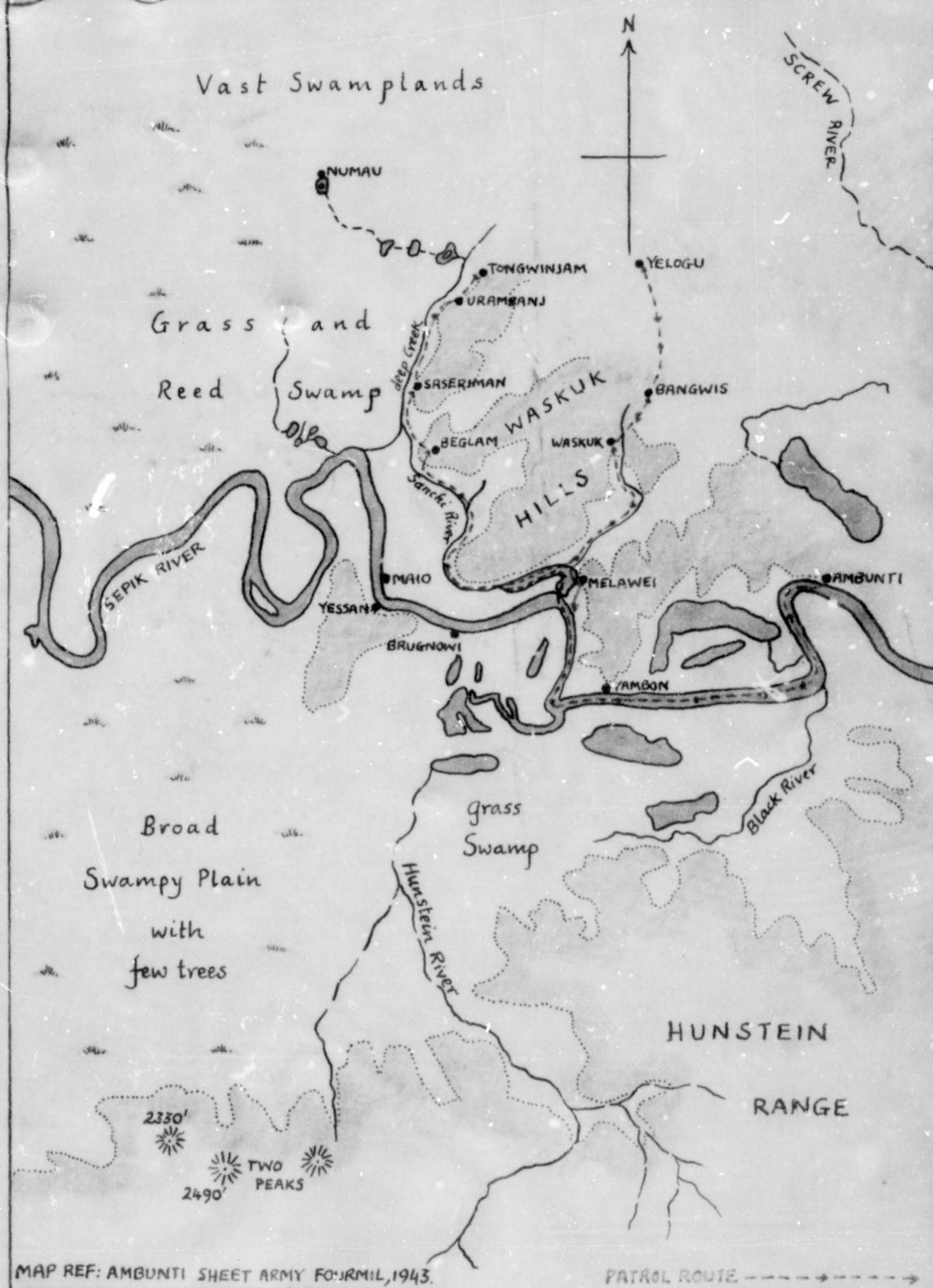
MAP REFERENCE:

Ambunti Sheet Army
Fourmil 1943.

SKETCHMAP TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT AMBUNTI No 11. 1961-1962.

P.J. WRIGHT P.O.
H.W. GILL C.P.O.

WASKUK HILLS



MAP REF: AMBUNTI SHEET ARMY FORMIL, 1943.

PATROL ROUTE - - - - -

McL. LSK

67-8-56

27th September, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

AMBUNTI PATROL REPORT No.11/1961-62

The above report is acknowledged. It is well written and the approach throughout has been very constructive. The sketch map drawn by Mr. Gill is a very creditable effort.

The active planting of coffee on an individual basis is apparently fairly rapid. A new Ordinance has been brought down in the Legislative Council to give a legal title to the individual in this sort of situation.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67-8-56



67-3-2

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

8th August, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
AMBUNTI.

PATROL REPORT NO. 11 - AMBUNTI

Receipt of the above report is acknowledged.

NATIVE AFFAIRS - I doubt if Ambunti has sufficient population to support an organised market, but it is purely a local matter.

I note that RAUMINJA was considered in your recent suggestions for Legco observers. Can you develop him further?

The income statistics are a welcome adjunct to the report, but I would like to see more financial detail. For example, the quantities of food sold to the Administration should be available for station records.

AGRICULTURE - The tone of the report is most heartening and Mr. Wright is to be congratulated on his efforts. He, no doubt, has had some satisfaction as he sees the work approaching fruition.

Where the people are interested in rice growing, they should be encouraged.

The whole report has been passed to the District Agricultural Officer for his comments which will be passed on in due course.

NATURAL RESOURCES - I suggest that a sample of this sand be forwarded Wewak for testing by Public Works Department.

Have the stones been collected.

GENERAL - A very well presented report by Mr. Wright - enhanced by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Gill's map.

Camping allowance claims are returned. They are unacceptable to Treasury in their present form. They should be certified as prescribed and returned.

J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER

→ c.c. The Director of Native Affairs, Konedobu
The District Commissioner, Wewak
The District Agricultural Officer, Wewak.

67-1-1

Sub District Office
AMBUNTI, SEPIK DISTRICT

29th June 1962

The District Officer
Sepik District
WETAK

P.R. 11 WASKUK HILLS - AMBUNTI

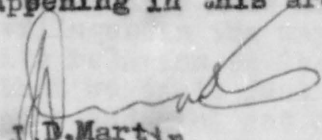
Herewith copy of a patrol report relating to Mr. Wright's recent visit to the WASKUK a.d.

It is pleasing to note the progress in this area. I would draw to your attention the fact that this progress is related to efforts made by Mr. Wright himself. He was instrumental in getting the coffee project started nearly twelve months ago and though advice of a technical nature has been supplied by the native A.F.W's any success is a D.N.A. sponsored success rather than from the Agricultural dept.

I would also like to commend the work of A.F.W. team leader LABAU, presently on leave, who has been a tower of strength in getting advice to the people at village level.

I fully agree with Mr. Wright that we need a visit from an Agricultural officer who will spend a couple of weeks on patrol in the area checking on the work so far. Mr. Wright mentions the problems involved with soil etc and like him I feel that we have gone as far as we can without getting some skilled advice to tell us whether we are doing the right thing or not. Perhaps you may be able to arrange for an officer to patrol this area.

I think Mr. Wright is to be commended on his report. It is concise and informative and really gives the picture on what is happening in this area.


J.D. Martin
Asst. District Officer

67-1-1

Sub District Office
AMBUNTI, SEPIK DISTRICT

9th June 1962

Mr. P.J. Wright
Patrol Officer
AMBUNTI

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Would you please commence a patrol of the WASKUK HILLS census division on the 11th June next.

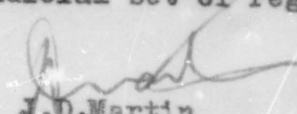
Your patrol should attend to routine matters, housing hygiene and sanitation etc and to what court work and or complaints brought before you.

The main object of the patrol however should be the furtherance of the coffee extension work we have already started in this area. You should give talks encouraging further activity and check on existing gardens. Make sure that you follow our previous ideas of appealing to those people who are really interested. Its far better we get a genuine response from some people than a half hearted response from a multitude. Those that have done good work should be encouraged.

Lucena seed is available and should be taken with you. It can be distributed to those who have cleared their gardens to the 500 tree mark and one of the P.W's can check on planting etc.

You could check on what has been done with seed nurseries. We received some coffee seed some time ago and I think LABAU the senior APW who is on leave, did start up some nurseries in the WASKUK area. Anyway check with the other APW's.

Take Mr. Gill, cadet with you and introduce him to the routine of patrolling. Particularly show him the pattern of what is required in villages in the way of health hygiene and sanitation etc and its relation to the various N.A.R's so that he understands that we don't just issue arbitrary orders but base them on a judicial set of regulations.


J.D. Martin
Asst. District Officer

INTRODUCTION

This patrol visited the WASKUK HILLS Census division, an area of approximately 192 square miles lying in a general north west to westerly direction from, and adjacent to AMBUNTI STATION. Topography consists of a series of low mountain ranges with the WASKUK exbow lagoon situated at the southern foot of these slopes.

This lagoon is a former bed of the SEPIK RIVER and is connected to it by a water channel near MELAWEI village. The lagoon is tidal to the Sepik. The SANCHI, a narrow, swift flowing river which has its source in the NUKU area flows into the western arm of the WASKUK lagoon, providing access to BEGLAM, SASERIMAN, URAMBANJ and TONGWINJAM villages. A smaller waterway, tidal to the lagoon leads north from the central section of the lagoon, providing access to WASKUK and BANGWIS villages.

Vegetation consists of rain forest cover on the mountain ranges with vast areas of sago swamp, some of which is impenetrable, located at the foot of the ranges and around the outer fringes of the lagoon and waterways.

WASKUK HILLS was last patrolled by myself eleven months ago and this patrol directly followed up development work started in 1961, as per patrol instructions. For a full picture, this report should be read in conjunction with my last report on the area (P/R 2 of 1961/62).

Mr. Gill, C.P.O., accompanied the patrol and was shown all aspects of routine patrolling, together with the type of developmental work we are carrying out in this area. The patrol was conducted in an unhurried manner, and the instructions followed carefully.

D I A R Y

Monday, 11th June 1962.

Departed AMBUNTI 11.15 in company with Mr. Gill, C.P.O. Arrived YAMBON 1310 hrs. Inquired about grass blocking WASKUK waterways - visited Misses Dodson and Walker, S.I.L. Departed YAMBON 1430 hrs. Arrived MELAWEI 16.30 hrs. Camped. Messages sent to various villages advising patrol movements.

Tuesday, 12th June 1962.

Departed MELAWEI 06.00 hrs. arrived BEGLAM 08.00 hrs. Met by Officials. Village lined and censused. Village inspected and previous orders checked on. In afternoon inspection of Coffee gardens with A.F.W. In evening general talk given on Government policy, economic development. Remained overnight.

Wednesday, 13th June 1962.

At BEGLAM in morning Mr. Gill to TONGWINJAM to check on village work clearing water channel. Self supervised cleaning of village - informal talks. A.F.W. organising clearing and enlarging of coffee gardens.

In afternoon patrol moved to SASERIMAN. Met by village officials and assembled people. Census revised. Remained overnight.

Thursday, 14th June 1962.

In morning village inspection and general cleanup. Informal talks with people. Inspection of coffee gardens with F.W. Father Toth of C.M. AMBUNTI arrived 12.00 hrs.

In afternoon to proposed C.M. lease area at SIAGALAM. Afternoon spent surveying Mission lease and conducting preliminary investigation. Returned SASERIMAN 16.45 hrs. Remained overnight.

Friday, 15th June 1962.

In morning Courts held and complaints heard. Departed 11.00 for TONGWINJAM arriving 12.30. Met by Officials. In afternoon informal talks with people and inspection of coffee gardens until 1800 hrs. Remained overnight.

Saturday, 16th June 1962.

At URAMBANJ. In morning village lined and censused. Village inspection in afternoon TONGWINJAM village lined and censused. General talk with the people.

Sunday, 17th June 1962.

Observed at TONGWINJAM.

Monday, 18th June 1962.

At TONGWINJAM. Inspected coffee gardens from mid-morning until mid-afternoon. Later heard complaints and held courts. Departed TONGWINJAM approx. 1700 hrs. and arrived MELAWEI approx 1900 hrs. Spent night at MELAWEI.

Tuesday, 19th June 1962.

Departed MELAWEI at daybreak, arrived WASKUK 0745 hrs. visited all WASKUK coffee gardens. In afternoon carried out inspection of village housing. Informal talks with people. Slept at WASKUK.

Wednesday, 20th June 1962.

During morning revised census. Heard complaints. Held courts. Talked with village men about future work, coffee business etc.

In afternoon visited and inspected BANGWIS coffee gardens. Returned to WASKUK - slept.

Thursday, 21st June 1962.

In morning heavy rain. Departed for BANGWIS 09.30 hrs. leaving Mr. Gill, sick, at WASKUK. Arrived 10.30 hrs. after walking in rain. Census revised village inspected. General talks. No complaints or courts. Returned to WASKUK in late afternoon. Slept.

Friday, 22nd June 1962.

At WASKUK, Mr. Gill recovered - patrol to YELOGU village, 3 hrs. walk. People lined and censused. Village inspection. General policy talk given and informal talks with people. In afternoon inspection of coffee gardens.

Saturday, 23rd June 1962.

To MELAWEI village $\frac{1}{2}$ hour by motor canoe from WASKUK. People lined up and censused. Village inspected and some work outlined. General talks with the people. In afternoon inspected coffee gardens and talked with people about this. In evening visited Mr. & Mrs. O. Kooyers of S.I.L. Remained overnight.

Sunday, 24th June 1962.

Departed MELAWEI 0900 hrs. Proceeded downriver to AMBUNTI, arriving 11.05 hrs. Patrol completed.

END OF DIARY

NATIVE AFFAIRS

As has been previously reported the people of the WASKUK HILLS are good pro-Administration types. This patrol was well received everywhere and several villages lined up and sang the National Anthem as a welcome to the patrol. The people, generally speaking, co-operated in every way.

Due to its proximity to the Station, good contact is maintained with this area. Every week AMBUNTI is visited by considerable numbers of WASKUKS for a variety of different reasons. We also receive regular reports from the Village Officials concerning village maintenance, coffee growing etc. In addition numerous field trips have been made to the area by Officers from this station during the last year. Therefore it was not surprising that few complaints were brought up to the patrol. These were mainly of a trivial nature only and most were settled out of Court. However 18 men were charged and convicted under Reg. 119 in the Court for Native Affairs.

The position regarding taxation was again reviewed this year and I attach a list of statistics which give a guide to the income of each village. The area is fast approaching the stage where taxation could be introduced, but in view of the efforts which have been made by the WASKUKS to better themselves, (which will be described under the Agriculture section) and in view of the limited steady sources of income, I recommend that this move be deferred for at least another year by which time I am confident the position will have improved.

I was approached by several villages regarding the possibility of establishing a regular market at AMBUNTI where produce could be brought in every week by the WASKUKS for sale to the Administration Station Personnel, both natives and Europeans, and other natives. Whether or not all the produce brought in could be disposed of remains to be seen, however I feel that this idea should be given a trial, because, if successful, it will result not only in more money coming into the area, but also in improved social intercourse between the WASKUKS and the SEPIKS. The WASKUKS tend to isolate themselves and do not travel as widely within the Sub-District as do the SEPIKS. The two groups are traditional enemies.

Politically, one man, Luluai KAUMINJA of TONGWINJAM is emerging as a group leader. This man has wide influence throughout the WASKUK HILLS and also in the neighbouring NUMAU-ABLITAK census divisions. Since my last patrol KAUMINJA has attended the BALNYIK Farmer Trainee school, been an AMBUNTI representative to the U.N. visiting Mission, and nominated as a possible Legco. Observer. He has been indirectly responsible for much of the progress made in the coffee industry in this area over the last year. He is keen to advance his people in every possible way, and his latest move has been to start learning correct crocodile hunting techniques with the intention of fostering this pursuit throughout WASKUK HILLS. I encouraged him and every village in this respect.

Ultimately I envisage the WASKUK HILLS as the centre of Local Government Council based on the UPPER SEPIK - YESSAN - WASKUK HILLS Census division, together

with some NUMAU ABLITAK villages. However this is looking into the future and the economic position will have to improve considerably before such a move could be considered.

In conclusion I feel that we have no real problems in this area. As will be shown later on in the Report, considerable progress has been made in the field of economic advancement over the past year. Under the circumstances I think the present position could be described as most satisfactory.

INCOME STATISTICS

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>SOURCES OF INCOME</u>
BANGWIS	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Returning contract labourers bring small amount of money back.2. Village gets one third share of £15 for airstrip maintainance every month.3. Sale of native foods and materials to Administration (sporadic activity).
BEGLAM	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Returning contract labourers bring small amount of money back.2. 2 men caught 3 crocodiles last year and received £15.3. Sale of native foods to Administration from time to time.
MELAWEI	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Returning contract labourers bring back a limited amount of cash.2. 5 men caught 8 crocodiles last year and received £61.5.- for them.3. Some native foods are sold to the Administration.4. Villages received one third share of £15. per month - airstrip maintainance.
SASERIMAN	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Returning contract labourers.2. Sale of native foods (small income only).3. 2 men caught 3 crocodiles last year and realised £17.10.-.
TONGWINJAM	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Returning contract labourers.2. Sale of native foods (small income only).3. 4 men caught 9 crocodiles last year received £16.
URAMBANJ	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Returning contract labourers (small income).2. Sale of native foods (small income)3. 2 men caught 3 crocodiles last year received £4.

INCOME STATISTICS (Cont.)

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>SOURCES OF INCOME</u>
WASKUK	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Returning contract labourers (small income. 2. Sale of native foods. 3. Village receives one third share of £15. per month - airstrip maintainance.
YELOGU	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Occassional contract labourers returning bring small amount of cash - no other income.

AGRICULTURE

(a) Subsistence

The WASKUKS follow their traditional pattern of shifting subsistence agriculture, combined with their hunting, fishing and food gathering to obtain their staple foods.

The staple diet is sago, eaten with fish as in all other Sepik River areas. The WASKUK HILLS contain large areas of sago swamp so this food is always plentiful. As in other areas, such as the BURUI KUNAI, a system of pre arranged market days has been established between the WASKUKS and neighbouring Sepik River villages when the traditional fish - sago exchange takes place - the WASKUKS exchanging surplus sago for fish caught by the Sepiks.

Quite large areas of elevated land occur in this census division and the people grow such tuber crops as yams, mani and taro as supplementary additions to their diet. The native diet is, of course, composed of a multitude of other different foods, some of which have been listed in P/R 2 of 1961/62.

(b) Economic

The history of economic agriculture in this census division has been outlined in P/R AMB. 2 of 1961/62, and I will not include it again in this report.

Two cash crops are being cultivated at present. These are (1) Sweet potato and (2) Coffee. Sweet potato has been grown by these people for some years now and the sale of this produce to the Administration represents the sole steady source of income to the area. I encouraged the people in this work as the quantity of produce marketed can be easily absorbed by AMBUNTI STATION at this stage.

One of the main objects of the patrol was to follow up work on the coffee industry originally started here in 1961 by myself after discussions with the A.D.C. As has been reported previously these people are most anxious to advance themselves and the first coffee

plantings took place some years ago, with little or no encouragement or advice from the Administration. Previous to my 1961 patrol we were aware that practically all villages had established communal coffee gardens, but the extent and condition of these gardens was unknown. We were also aware that these people were keenly interested in cash cropping and seemed determined to go ahead with coffee growing either with, or without, our help. It was obvious that some sort of guidance was needed and in the absence of D.A.S.F. it was decided that D.N.A. staff would make a survey of the position and organise any future work along economical lines, at the same time giving every advice and encouragement possible. This programme was carried out and it was found that some communal gardens had been ruined by neglect and incorrect cultivation techniques. A list of enthusiastic men was drawn up and they were told that each man wishing to start a coffee garden had to cultivate at least 1 acre (or 500 trees) on his own land. Subsequently, a team of A.F.W's were posted to AMBUNTI and they patrolled WASKUK from time to time, assisting the people laying out gardens, nurseries etc.

During this patrol I decided to personally revisit all gardens to ascertain exactly what progress had been made. I did this and have compiled a list of statistics with comments on each individual garden to give a clear picture of development in the area. From the statistics it will be seen that there are now approx. 60 acres of land under coffee cultivation and that each village has a nursery. The gardens and nurseries were all laid out by A.F.W's.

The response has been most pleasing and the amount of work done has far exceeded my expectations. Unlike other peoples in this Sub-District, the WASKUKS are prepared to tackle long-term crops such as coffee where a considerable amount of work is required with no immediate monetary return. Most of the gardens sighted by myself appeared to be doing well, however some appeared to be planted on poor soil and I would feel much happier if an Agricultural Officer could inspect at least some of these gardens. I am aware of the staff shortages and commitments in other Sub Districts that have precluded such a visit in the past, but feel that in view of the amount of work done by these enthusiastic people the Administration should make every possible effort to assist them as regards technical advice. I submit that our Department, at this stage, has made every effort to help these people within the scope of our knowledge, what is needed now is some technical advice.

I was approached by quite a few villages regarding the possibility of rice growing. Whilst the WASKUKS are prepared to undertake long-term projects, they would also like some means of earning money in the interim. If this crop is in any way commercially feasible it would be ideal for this area as rice has been grown here before, quite successfully. However I do not favour the re-introduction of this crop unless there will be a reasonable cash return. I understand that rice is being produced and marketed successfully in the MAPRIK area now, and if so D.A.S.F. BAINYIK may be able to absorb rice produced from WASKUK. Could the advice of the District Agricultural Officer be sought on this question please?

A few villages including TONGWINJAM are preparing land for coconut plantings and this was also encouraged throughout the patrol.

COFFEE GARDENS - WASKUK HILLS

BANGWIS VILLAGE

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Name of Land</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
YABMUNGWIA	AMAKALA	100 yds x 80 yds (403 holes) Lucena 3' high. Garden to be cleaned up.
MANGIKO	AMAKALA	1 acre. Lucena 4'-5' high. Good, clean garden.
WAGARAP	MARAGWIAP	Over one acre. (616 holes). Lucena patchy. Half of the garden to be abandoned and replanted elsewhere due to poor soil conditions.
WAUWUSIP	IBIKO	Over one acre (674 holes). Lucena 1'-2' high. Should be abandoned as soil is too poor.
AMBUNINGI	KAKIUM	Over four (4) acres (2065 holes) Shade Lucena 2'-5' high. Good soil, well kept garden.
WULASAGA	MAIMIN	Over one acre (910 holes). Lucena 4' high.
YOTAMA	MAIMIN	Over one acre (600 holes) Lucena 3'-4' high.

BANGWIS NURSERY

11 beds, 8½ of which are
planted with coffee seed.

BEGLAM VILLAGE

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Name of Land</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
WANGIAMBIT	MANPAL	Under one acre (60yds x 66 yds) 377 holes. Only partially planted with Lucena. This Lucena is 3' high. Remaining area to be planted up. Garden to be extended to one acre.
UMUNANJ	AMAWASI	One acre (500 holes). Lucena 1'-2' high. Well kept garden.
LUJUSUP	MALIPOM	In process of being cleared, preparatory to planting with Lucena. To be at least one acre.
BIPUR) WALIO)	UDUMO	Over one acre (88yds x 99yds, 510 holes). Lucena 3'-4' high. Garden to be enlarged to at least two acres.

BEGLAM NURSERY

Seven (7) beds planted with
seed in May 1962.

COFFEE GARDENS - WASKUK HILLS (Cont.)

MELAWEI VILLAGE

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Name of Land</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
BURIA	AUIMBEMBO	Under one acre (56yds x 62yds). As yet unplanted but owner to be provided with Lucena seed shortly. Garden to be enlarged to one acre.
GWIAF	BIANKAP	1 acre (500 holes). Lucena 3'-4' high.
MANGABAKO	SUANDA	1 acre (500 holes). Lucena 4' high.
APWIETA	KUSIPA	1 acre (500 holes). Lucena 4'-5' high.
SIKAP	NENBUKO	Under one acre (300 holes). Lucena 1' high. Garden to be enlarged to one acre.

MELAWEI COMMUNAL COFFEE GDN. Has been re-planted with Lucena which previously gave insufficient shade. Coffee is just beginning to bear.

MELAWEI NURSERY

9 beds built but more required. Coffee seeds planted only recently.

SASERIMAN VILLAGE

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Name of Land</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
ARIELAP } AKAU)	MAURITO	Over one acre (77yds x 75yds). Lucena 6' high, giving adequate shade for coffee seeds to be planted. Garden well tended. Garden to be enlarged to two acres.
TUGIRISAP	KUIRIBI	Under one acre (61yds x 23yds). Lucena 2'-3' high. Garden to be enlarged to one acre.
YASAMERI	YATIKU	Over one acre (70yds x 127yds). Shade 3' high Lucena.
WAMANJ	MINO	Over one acre (77yds x 105yds). Lucena 6"-3' high.
UNDAMERI	WUNAK	Under one acre (50yds x 50yds). Lucena 3' high. Garden to be enlarged to at least one acre.
PORBULIMAN	LAMAU RITO	In process of clearing at least one acre to plant a garden. Previous attempt was foiled by poor soil and abandoned.

SASERIMAN NURSERY

7 beds planted with coffee seed.

COFFEE GARDENS - WASKUK HILLS (Cont.)

TONGWINJAM VILLAGE

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Name of Land</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
KUPA-AP	NUGULIMBAI	One acre (500 holes). Lucena 2'-3' high. Well kept.
IRATUGNIA	WARAMUNUM) MANGISA)	One acre (500 holes). Consists partially of the old TONGWINJAM communal garden which has been replanted with Lucena. Lucena 3'-4' high. Half garden has coffee planted. Good garden.
WASAGUNDU	MUNYAU) LABUNGAIL)	53yds x 26yds. Lucena 3'-4' high, LABUNGAIL 107yds x 96yds, lucena 3'-4' high. Both good gardens.
WURUWURU	MASINO) RIRUWI)	One acre (500 holes). Lucena 4'-5' high. Good garden.
NIMBIRI	MASINO	Under one acre (63yds x 69yds). Lucena 2'-3' high. Garden well kept but to be enlarged to at least one acre.
KAUMINJA	GUMBIAT	One acre (500 holes) 4'-5' high Lucena. Excellent garden.
TAMUS	GUMBIAT	Under one acre (51yds x 78yds) Lucena 3'-4' high. Garden to be enlarged to at least one acre.
YANDUNGO	NUNGULIMBAI	One acre (500 holes). Lucena 4'-5' high.
DIRUWANGU	NUNGULIMBAI	Over one acre (59yds x 102yds). Lucena 6' high. Good garden.
TAKMERI	NIMBITUMBUNGU	Over one acre (517 holes). Lucena 6' high. Good garden.
SU ANU	MANGISAMU	Over one acre (59yds x 103yds), Lucena 6'-7' high.
WAGIMAE	MANGISAMU	Over one acre (60yds x 93yds). Lucena 3'-4' high.
YAMBUKAI	GILAGA	Over one acre (76yds x 85yds). Lucena 4'-5' high.
NAMBAKIAP	MESUM	Over one acre (105yds x 60yds). Lucena 3'-4' high.
JINUK	WALIAMO	Over one acre (127yds x 62yds). Lucena 3'-5' high.
KAUWI	PAKANDO	Under one acre (100yds x 46yds). Lucena 2'-3' high. Garden to be enlarged to at least one acre.
WANGIAMBEL	SARAMANGUMU	Under one acre (75yds x 34yds). Lucena 4'-5' high. Garden to be enlarged to one acre.

COFFEE GARDENS - WASKUK HILLS (Cont.)

TONGWINJAM VILLAGE (Cont.)

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Name of Land</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
URAMUGAI	AUKUT	Over one acre (99yds x 68yds). Lucena 1'-3' high.
TONGWINJAM NURSERIES		Two nurseries with total of 68 beds. Seeds not yet up.

URAMBANJ VILLAGE

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Name of Land</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
TAGAWUL	HENOKA	Under one acre (47yds x 72yds, 300 holes). Lucena very even and 8' in height. Garden to be doubled in size.
YAUTUK	HENOKA	Under one acre (38yds x 82yds, 400 holes). Good, even shade of Lucena growing 8' high. Owner has another patch of ground cleared preparatory to planting Lucena. When planted the two patches will amount to one acre.
YAUKEI	NAUAKTU	4 lines of coffee (about 40 trees) already growing - part of old communal garden - 15' high Lucena. Area about 33yds by 31yds. Owner will clear enough to complete 1 acre.
WARAMBU	ASESIK	Under one acre (82yds x 44 yds) Lucena 1'-2' high. 300 holes. Garden to be enlarged to 1 acre
URAMBANJ NURSERY		Twenty beds built in May 1962. More Morata to be put on roof of nursery.

WASKUK VILLAGE

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Name of land</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
IMBANGWA	AGALAKAMU	Under one acre (35yds x 82yds) Lucena 2'-3' high. Garden to be cleaned of undergrowth and enlarged to 1 acre.
TUARI	UGIMITUK	Over one acre (55yds x 142yds). Lucena 2'-3' high. Garden to be cleaned and enlarged to one acre.
KUMBEINGA) SERAKAU)	BONDUMAI	One acre (500 holes) Lucena 1'-2' high. Garden to be cleared of weeds and pawpaw trees.
KUMBUNGE	BLAITUKU	Under one acre (73yds x 73yds) Lucena 3'-4' high. Garden to be enlarged and cleaned.

COFFEE GARDENS - WASKUK HILLS (Cont.)

WASKUK VILLAGE (Cont.)

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Name of Land</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
GUNBIABAN	GAMBAGU	One acre (75yds x 72yds). Lucena 3'-4' high. Garden to be cleaned up.
MENDAMAN	BWIOK	Under one acre (78yds x 56yds). Lucena 3'-4' high. Garden to be extended to one acre.
PITA	BWIOK	Over one acre (55yds x 117yds, 610 holes). Lucena 1'-3' high. Very overgrown. To be cleaned.
MEIMBOR	PAKU	One acre (65yds x 75yds). Lucena 2'-3' high. Very overgrown. To be cleaned up.
MESMAGUT	MUPAP	Over one acre (66yds x 99yds). Very poor ground. Garden should be abandoned and re-planted elsewhere.
YAKUPANTI	KEMBE	Under one acre (73yds x 56yds). Lucena 5' high.
NOKUNOMO	KEMBE	Under one acre (65yds x 49yds). Lucena 3' high.
KURUM	BOKUL	Under one acre (60yds x 40yds). Lucena 2' high.
MARK	BOKUL	Under one acre (70yds x 42yds). Lucena 2' high.
WIKAUWI	-	Under one acre (70 yds x 60yds). Lucena 1' high.
WASKUK/BANGWIS COMMUNAL GARDEN		Coffee about 4 yrs. old. Lucena 15' high. Size 150yds x 91yds. Coffee trees 4'-5' and bearing.
WASKUK NURSERY		11 beds built. Coffee seeds coming up, appears a good and well constructed with sufficient shade.

YELOGU VILLAGE

<u>Owner</u>	<u>Name of Land</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
AI-AMBANINJ	GUMBISUGU	One acre (500 holes). Lucena 3'-4' high. Well kept garden.
WANUNGWA	KWEINWABI	Under one acre (54yds x 88yds) Lucena 3'-4' high. Good, well kept garden. To be enlarged to one acre.

ROADS & COMMUNICATIONS

As all the villages in this division have now moved from the ridges to the water's edge, the proposed AMBUNTI-TONGWINJAM road has now been completely abandoned. The area is well served by a system of waterways and during the wet season all villages, with the exception of the inland villages of BANGWIS and YELOGU, can be reached by workboat.

All water channels had been well cut and maintained and the Village Officials were instructed to see that this maintenance work is carried out regularly from now on.

VILLAGES & HOUSING

The housing pattern was described in my last report on this area.

The villages were all in very good condition and I would say that these are now the best maintained villages in the Sub District. Nevertheless each village was given a works programme for 1963 and a total of 18 men were convicted under Reg. 119 of the N.A.R's.

The following is a list of villages and hamlets inspected during the patrol:

VILLAGE	HAMLETS
BANGWIS	None
BEGLAM	"
MELAWEI	"
SASERIMAN	GJLIMTEP, MINO, DOM, WAKUNIMBITO, OLD SASERIMAN (now abandoned).
TONGWINJAM	APAN, YAUkam, KAMTIMBAU and WANPO.
URAMBANJ	SAMBUNTERI and KANDA-AGA (now abandoned).
WASKUK	BOPAKA, PAKU and PAPUNGA-ASAP.
YELOGU	None

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The Officials generally appeared to be doing a good job. The most outstanding man, as has been previously mentioned, is Iuluai KAUMINTA of TONGWINJAM, who has considerable influence throughout WASKUK and NUMAU-ABLATAK census divisions. Iuluai YANGAS of WASKUK also seems to be a good progressive type.

MEDICAL & HEALTH

I have no particular comments to make here. No P.H.D. representative accompanied the patrol, and no people were seen who required more than first aid. These were sent either to TONGWINJAM or MELAWEI AID POST, both of which were staffed by A.P.O's who seem quite efficient.

Any serious cases from this area are brought straight to AMBUNTI native hospital.

EDUCATION AND MISSION ACTIVITIES

WASKUK HILLS has been under S.D.A. and Catholic Mission influence for some years now and the Catholic Mission is currently applying for a Mission lease in the SASERIMAN village area.

Since my last patrol Mr. and Mrs. O. Kooyers of the Summer Institute of Linguistics have settled at MELAWEI village for the purpose of language study.

NATURAL RESOURCES

At URAMBANJ village there is a small sandy creek which could provide an alternative source of sand, so short in this Sub-District, for cement work on the station.

In this vicinity I also collected one pound of stones which seem to have a very high mica content for analysis in MORESBY. Mr. Babbington, Mining Assistant, suggested that a sample be sent in for analysis after sighting some of the stones collected during the patrol.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

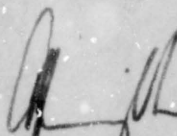
The natives of this area formerly made fighting shields by stretching pig skins on bamboo frames. Quite a few of these artifacts were seen during the patrol and if desired a couple of these could be purchased for the Territory Museum.

CONCLUSION

This patrol was of a normal routine type carried out in a good, stable, long-contacted census division of this Sub-District.

The main point of interest arising from the patrol was the marked progress that has been made in the past year on the WASKUK coffee project. There has been a jump from 5 acres of communal gardens in 1951, to almost 60 acres of gardens organised on an individual basis - the one man cultivating at least one acre of his own land. The people are very enthusiastic about the venture and it is pleasing to see that our efforts to develop this area

have been rewarded by some good solid work by the people themselves. Of course, as the statistics show, there is still room for improvement and expansion, but I am confident that this will take place in the near future. Again I urge that every effort be made to secure the services of an Agricultural Officer to follow up and advise on the work done by our Department.



P.J. WRIGHT
PATROL OFFICER

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P. & N.G.C. ACCOMPANYING
THE PATROL.

3075 Constable 1st Class WANABA

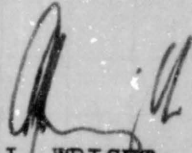
Good capable, widely experienced N.C.O.,
very loyal to the Service.

9453 Constable BUGUG

Conduct good, performed duties well.

9591 Constable KARAMON

Conduct good - no initiative.


P.J. WRIGHT
(Patrol Officer.)