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# **PATROL REPORTS**

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STATION: AMANAB

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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67.16.8

26th February, 1968

The District Commissioner,  
West Sepik District,  
VANIMO

AMANAB PATROL NO. 1 of 1967/68

Receipt of the Patrol Report by Mr. S. L. Dewar is acknowledged with thanks. This control, though conducted in July and August 1967, was not forwarded until December 1967.

2. Mr. Dewar has written an interesting report and has shown keen interest in village life. His study of land utilisation and agricultural methods reveals interest in the subject.

3. It is interesting to read of the rice and fish growing activities at Kwofinau activated by one man. It is hoped that he gains satisfactory return from his efforts.

4. Progress made in increasing the standard of education in the area will be watched with interest.

5. A satisfactory report of a patrol well carried out. It is pleasing to note that you are satisfied with Mr. Dewar's improved standard of reporting. He should continue to raise his standards and as you say, the use of a dictionary would be of assistance to him.

(T. W. ELLIS)  
Director.

67. 16. 8  
P/R.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



Telegrams.....  
Our Reference. 67-1-4 / 13  
If calling ask for  
Mr.....

Department of District Administration,

District Office,  
VANIMO,  
West Sepik District.

7th December, 1967.

The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KONEDOBUBU

AMANAB PATROL NO.1/67-68 AMANAB LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION

C.P.O. Mr. G. Dewar's report of the above patrol is forwarded herewith with comments by the ADC Amanab.

Mr. O'Donnell has commented very fully and competently on the report and there is little to add.

Village Water Supplies

It may be found that water wells are not feasible in the Amanab Area. This occurred in the Lumi Sub-District which has a similar soil structure. After spending a considerable amount of money on well boring equipment the Wapei Council found that the deep clay mudstone sub-soil made well boring impractical.

Education

The Chief of Division (Primary) of the Department of Education visited Amanab recently, and the matter of higher primary classes for schools in the Amanab Sub-District was discussed. He gave an assurance that Amanab children would be assured of education up to Std. VI.

Agriculture

The District Agricultural Officer reported that the rice sample forwarded was of good quality. Present DASF policy is against the extension of rice to new areas. Encouragement will be given for production of rice for subsistence purposes. Hand hullers are available for this purpose but the machines are not very satisfactory and the pestle and mortar system is recommended.

DDA officers know the requirements for fish ponds and they should encourage construction of ponds in the course of patrols.

Mr. Dewar's report is a vast improvement on his last one. He has conducted the patrol most conscientiously and submitted a very full report. But he should defer to the Dictionary.

  
A. W. Steven  
a/DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. ADC Amanab



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....  
Our Reference..... 67-1-6

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,  
Sub-District Office,  
AMANAB  
West Sepik District

5th. October 1967.

District Commissioner,  
West Sepik District  
VANIMO.

Patrol No. 1/67-68 Amanab Local Census Div. Amanab.

Please find enclosed Mr. Dewar's patrol report for the above census division. Claims for camping allowance and samples are also closed.

2. Mr. Dewar has carried out a very thorough patrol of the area and has submitted a very full report. The report has been partly marred by bad spelling and use of Pidgin and Native language words. It is a very much improved effort and has shown that the officer has spent a great deal of time over its preparation and typing.

3. I have the following comments.

4. Village water supplies. This is a project which the Amanab Council will attempt to tackle in the future. Before starting on these projects however we are awaiting for some results of these projects carried out by other Councils. The wells attempted by P.H.D. at Iaonda proved a failure in the same type of country and considerable delay was encountered awaiting for the well sinking team and the materials.

5. Village Hygiene and Sanitation. Although pit latrines are built in villages they are rarely used. The posting of a Health Education officer to Amanab with visual aid charts and film and a projector could be of great assistance in Health education in the area. A health education officer was posted here before but he was hampered by lack of equipment.

6. Roads and bridges The villages along the Amanab Maineri road have done a considerable amount of work on repairing and maintenance of the road. When the bush material bridges are replaced the road will again be trafficable to Maineri in dry weather and garden produce for the market will be able to be carried in to Amanab each week.

7. Health. Through the Council, there has been an improved attitude to bringing in people to Amanab hospital for treatment. All the women from this area bring in their children to the infant welfare clinics run each month, again principally due to the councillors efforts.

8. Courts. As a result of the twenty five people not presenting themselves for census ten males were imprisoned for two months at Amanab Corrective Institution.

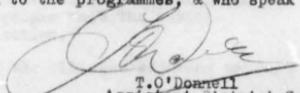
9. Education. The Amanab administration and Mission schools only teach twenty - two pupils from this census division at the present time. The present schools have almost their capacity in the present classes, made up with students from other census divisions. The highest standard taught is Standard 3. I should like to see the education department develop the Administration school at Amanab so pupils from this Sub-district could eventually be taken through to Standard 6, after which those capable of reaching this standard could go out to other centres for higher education, or possible training in a trade. At the present time there are 19 ~~many~~ students in standard 3, but it is not known yet whether these students will be taken into standard 4 next year or if standard 4 will be dropped and a preparatory class taken into the school. If the school at Amanab could be increased in classrooms and if teachers can be made available a great many more children should like to enroll.

10. Mr. Dewar has carried out a fairly full study re the land utilization and agricultural methods in the area. Some of this information is valuable in the implementation of a programme of trying to get the people to improve garden and grow food crops. Seeds are now to hand at Amanab and experimental plots have been started to ascertain the suitability of various seed to this area. When proven a few village garden plots ~~w~~ be begun in selected villages in an attempt to introduce new food crops and give them tuition in garden methods etc. Surplus food from these gardens can be sold to individuals & departments in the Council market. It is hoped that by giving these seeds & assistance in a few villages it will arouse some interest & desire for the same thing in surrounding villages. The agricultural assistant & his two field workers will assist in these projects by assisting in planting and supervision.

11. The agricultural activity in Kwofinau is interesting and a sample of the rice grown there is included for the inspection of the Agricultural officer. This is only a small plot but this is something that one interested man has done on his own. The fish ponds here is also a result of his interest. If we can provide the required interest and staff to assist these people I feel that we can make some progress in the fish pond farming throughout the area, now we have the breeding ponds at Amanab in order. If an officer could visit the villages in the area and mark out suitable sites and designs for a village pond system through the council I feel interest could be promoted and a worthwhile project started.

12. In both Maprik and Luml there is a local rice scheme being carried out, and locally produced rice is being produced for the area and the administration. What is required to carry out such a scheme is not known but this possibly be a means whereby these people could begin an economic crop in this area?

13. Political Education. It is felt that the only political education that these people take any interest in is when a patrol visits the village. Their comprehension is still very vague but through the political talks given in the council meetings we are having our best results. The wireless has a very limited range in this respect, due to lack of people who listen to the programmes, & who speak or understand pidgin.

  
T.O'Donnell  
Assistant District Commis

67-1-2.

36 31 32  
Sub-District Office,  
AMANAB  
West Sepik District.

15th. July 1967.

Mr. G. L. Dewar,  
Sub-District Office  
AMANAB.

Dear Mr. Dewar,

Patrol Instructions- Patrol No.1/67-68. - AMANAB

As discussed, please prepare to mount a patrol to the Amanab Local Census Division. Arrange to depart no later than the 19th. of July. While in the field you are required to carry out the following.

(1) Carry out a routine Census and administration patrol of all villages in the division. Refer to your book of standing patrol instructions on the carrying out of a census and the use of the Village population forms. Compile your report in the manner illustrated in the standing instructions.

(2) Collect the Tax for the Local Governmental Council as we discussed and refer to Volume 2 of the Standing Instructions if in doubt.

(3) Carry out a land utilisation survey of the villages in the area and report on the gardening and eating habits of the people. If possible find out if the villages have any set season for planting gardens, who decides when this time has come and if there is a garden leader, find out who he is and if there is any magico-religious ceremony attached to garden planting. A great deal of this information might be difficult to obtain as the people are often loath to discuss such matters. Also there may be no such customs in this area where the people are mainly foragers, but endeavour to find out as much as possible.

(4) Hear all complaints brought to the patrol and refer all those requiring court action to the station. Compile a record of these complaints for your report. List the names of all people who evade the census and advise the station so these people may be prosecuted.

(5) Discuss with the people the functions of the Local Government Council and their duties and obligations to their Councillors. Give the Councillors every support possible. Also give a general talk on the forthcoming elections for the House of Assembly. Later patrols will cover this more fully if propaganda patrols are to be carried out by our department in this regard.

(6) Take a hospital orderly with the patrol and check the health and sanitation situation in all villages in the area. Compile a list of people that the patrol sends into Amanab for hospitalisation.

(7) Advise the people of the villages adjacent to

(2)

the road that I shall visit these villages on Thursday morning to tell them of their work on road maintenance and mark the areas of road that each village are responsible for to maintain.

(8) You will be accompanied by two members of the Police force to assist you on the patrol. Select an M.C.O. and a constable of your own choosing, preferably ones familiar with the area.

(10) You will be accompanied by Mr. J. Stewart of Civil Affairs who will be carrying out his own survey of the area.

(11) Read previous Patrol reports of the area to obtain information on the area and its people.

(12) Above all take your time on this patrol and spend a night at least in all villages with a rest house.

I wish you a pleasant patrol.



T.O'Donnell  
Assistant District Commissioner.

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PATROL DIARY

19/7/67

Departed AMANAB 1120 hrs with twenty carriers for NAINERI. Bypassed IFIGERI at 1128 hrs, IBAGUM at 1150 hrs, AHERI at 1210 hrs, WAINERI at 1240 hrs and the turn off for SERAMINAG at 1250 hrs. Arrived Yup River bridge 1305 hrs -bridge inspected re. condition. Arrived NAINERI 1410 hrs.

Camp set up in House Kiap - carriers paid.

Inspection of houses and pit latrines in the village.

Discussion with Councillors and ex-Luluai regards local

20/7/67

matters. Demonstration carried out by Mr J. Stewart re. the use of Kunai grass for roofing - people seemed impressed though dubious.

Dined with Mr. G. Graham and family -S.I.L.- further discussion re local matters. Later discussed native customs and beliefs with Councillor and young men in connection with the death of SIAU/MAUL.

SLEPT NAINERI.

20/7/67

Census and Tax for NAINERI carried out- good attendance. Tax and Census started at 1010 hrs and completed at 1230 hrs. One Tax exemption ticket issued due to poor health. Every man paid Tax including those absent working on Plantations outside of the District.

Mr. T. O'Donnell A.D.C arrived to allocated work on the AMANAB - NAINERI road on a contract basis.

23/7/67

Afternoon spent erecting pit latrines using Kunai grass and bamboo. Further discussions with Locals re. Customs and gardens.

SLEPT NAINERI.

24/7/67

Camp broken and Carriers assembled for departure to KAIRANERI NO.1. Departed KAIRANERI 0840 hrs - track in good condition - arrived KAIRANERI NO.1 at 0925 hrs.

PATROL DIARY.

27/7/67

Cargo made ready, Rest Houses tidied and Patrol departed NAINERI at 0900 hrs for KWOFINAU arriving 0950 hrs.

Camp set up and Carriers paid. Inspection of all houses in the village. Pit latrines, gardens and animals inspected. General discussion with the people re. the purpose of the Patrol.

Mr. J. Stewart carried out a survey and constructed a Swing and See Saw in the village for the children.

Returned to the Rest House and brought book work up to date.

SLEPT KWOFINAU

28/7/67

Census and Tax carried out and talks given re. the purpose of Tax and Census. Medical inspection of the people - four adult males and one male child referred AMANAB Hospital for further treatment.

Inspection of locally grown Rice - samples taken. Fish ponds of WAPTO/MAPIO, village Councillor, inspected and discussions re. their progress and feeding. Village Cemetery visited.

Departed KWOFINAU at 1400 hrs arrived KAIBANERI at 1600 hrs - gardens inspected enroute.

Camp set up at KAIBANERI - Carriers paid.

Inspection of houses and pit latrines. Discussion with local people re. customs and beliefs.

SLEPT KAIBANERI.

29/7/67

Book work brought up to date while waiting arrival of family absent in bush.

Census and Tax carried out at 1615 hrs - propaganda re. Council Tax, Census and forthcoming House of Assembly elections. Discussions re. gardening techniques.

SLEPT KAIBANERI.

24/7/67

Camp broken and Carriers assembled for departure to PETAINERI NO.1. Departed KAIBANERI 0840 hrs - track in good condition - arrived PETAINERI NO.1 at 0925 hrs.

PATROL DIARY.

24/7/67

Carriers paid - camp set up. Census and Tax for PETAINERI NO.1 and PETAINERI NO.2 completed - houses and pit latrines inspected, houses in good order - pit latrines only semi-completed due to rock bottom.

Medical inspection by Hospital Orderly, Tobi Maus, revealed three cases of Yaws which were referred AMANAB for further treatment. Propaganda re. Child welfare and role of Hospital at AMANAB.

Discussion with Councillor and village elders re. their gardening system - very little learnt.

SLEPT PETAINERI NO.1.

25/7/67

Departed PETAINERI No1 for IAFAR NO.1 via PETAINERI NO.2 at 0930 hrs arriving PETAINERI NO.2 at 1020 hrs. Houses and village inspected. Departed PETAINERI NO 2 at 1045 hrs arriving IAFAR NO.1 at 1140 hrs.

Camp set up and Carriers paid. Census and Tax carried out for IAFAR NO.1, NO.2, NO.3. Many absentees from IAFAR No.3. Houses inspected, majority in poor condition. Village has stockpiled building materials for reconstruction.

Twelve pit latrines in village though only two of any use. Reconstruction got under way. Discussion with villagers re. local matters and customs. No complaints heard.

SLEPT IAFAR NO.1.

26/7/67

Camp broken and departed for EINOKNERI via IAFAR NO.2 at 0910 hrs. Arrived IAFAR NO.2 at 0940 hrs - village and pit latrines inspected - only one observed to be of use. Villagers organized and construction got under way. Discussion with villagers re. local matters and customs. No complaints heard. Housing found to be in poor condition - many deserted and left to rot. These were ordered to be pulled down.

Arrived EINOKNERI 1040 hrs - camp set up and carriers paid. EINOKNERI and MUWAINERI had gathered for Census and Tax.

21/8

PATROL DIARY

26/7/67

Tax and Census completed that afternoon and Medical inspection carried out by Hospital Orderly. Discussion with Locals re. customs and beliefs. Council propaganda, talks on forthcoming House of Assembly Elections.

SLEPT EINOKNERI.

27/7/67

Houses inspected in the village and on the whole found to be satisfactory - style typical of the area. Pit latrines inspected and found to be in good order. Gardens inspected as well as local water supply- adequate.

SLEPT EINOKNERI.

28/7/67

Patrol departed 0920 hrs for WOGINERI arriving at 1020 hrs. Camp set up and carriers paid.

BIPAN, WAMARU and WOGINERI all present for Census and Tax. Census and Tax completed by 1430 hrs.

Advised by Councillor of a group of people at WAMARU who haven't been Censored or listed in the Tax Register. Councillor attempted to have them accompany him to WOGINERI for Census and Tax but all refused and threats were made on the Councillors life.

Medical inspection carried out by Hospital Orderly. Heavy rain falling during the afternoon and well into the night.

SLEPT WOGINERI.

29/7/67

Village inspected found to be tidy and of reasonable standard. Pit latrines inspected and five found to be in good order. Village has commenced construction on another three pit latrines.

Corporal Pelika arrived 1400 hrs ex-WAMARU accompanied by twenty-five persons to be recorded in the Census Register. Twenty-five new names recorded for Census and nine entered in the Tax Register. Group dispatched to AMANAB for court action.

SLEPT WOGINERI

PATROL DIARY.

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30/7/67  
2/8/67

Patrol observed day at WOGINERI. Constable Jima, Hospital Orderly -Tobi Maus-and the Author departed WOGINERI at 1000 hrs for WAMARU. Arrived WAMARU at 1100 hrs. Village inspected. Pit latrines in good order. Rest Houses in need of extensive maintenance.

One aged male, estimated age seventy years, located at WAMARU -name not recorded on Census sheets. No information could be obtained from him re. village origin as senile with age.

Returned WOGINERI at 1600 hrs- encountered parents of deceased male child, age three years, name UKAI/ ASUAR who died enroute to AMANAB Hospital. Parents returning to WAMARU with the body for burial.

31/7/67

SLEPT WOGINERI.

Camp broken and cargo made ready for departure to AMANAB. Patrol delayed due to shortage of Carriers.

Departed WOGINERI for AMANAB via IBAGUM and IFIGERI at 1000 hrs. Arrived IBAGUM at 1310 hrs. Spoke to people re. Census and Council Tax. Arrived AMANAB at 1410 hrs. Carriers paid- general cargo stored.

SLEPT AMANAB.

1/8/67

Council tax money banked and reorganized cargo for final leg of the Patrol.

Departed AMANAB 1220 hrs arriving IBAGUM

1300 hrs. Camp set up in C.M.L. church after maintenance had been carried out. Carriers paid.

Census and Tax carried out and completed by 1300 hrs. Mr J. Stewart returned AMANAB to sleep. Discussions with Locals re. customs and beliefs.

SLEPT IBAGUM.

2/8/67

Inspection of houses - talks given on House of Assembly Elections. Council propaganda. Further discussions re customs and beliefs. Cargo made ready for arrival of Mr. J. Stewart and eventual departure.

Mr. J. Stewart arrived 1400 hrs-Patrol departed IBAGUM at 1410 hrs for AHERI arriving 1435 hrs.

11/4

PATROL DIARY.

2/8/67

Camp set up in C.M.M.L. Church- Carriers paid. Census and Tax carried out for the village - Medical inspection conducted by Hospital Orderly.

Inspection of all houses and pit latrines.

Two pit latrines in good order - five in state of disrepair.

SLEPT AHERI.

3/8/67

8 Heavy rain falling. Talks given on Political education, purpose of Census and Council Tax. Further talks re. customs and beliefs. People advised as to station requirements for contract Blind and Morata making. Little interest displayed. No word received re. accommodation of the people in connection with gardens.

SLEPT AHERI.

4/8/67

Departed AHERI at 0900 hrs arrived WAINERI at 0955 hrs. Houses and pit latrines inspected. Instructions given re. the maintenance of houses and pit latrines.

Camp set up and carriers paid. Area marked for construction of new pit latrines. Talks given on Census and Tax. Political propoganda re. forthcoming House of Assembly Elections. Local gardens inspected-typical of the area. People advised that a Rest House is to be constructed for future Patrols. Discussions re. local customs.

SLEPT WAINERI.

5/8/67

Census and Tax completed and Patrol made ready for departure. Departed WAINERI at 1015 hrs arriving SERAMINAG at 1040 hrs. Camp set up in C.M.M.L. church. Carriers paid and people notified that Census and Tax would be conducted at 1300 hrs.

Census and Tax completed - Medical inspection. Talks given on forthcoming House of Assembly Elections, Council Tax and Census. Housing and pit latrines inspected. Instructions given re, construction and maintenance.

SLEPT SERAMINAG.

6/8/67

Departed SERAMINAG at 0915 hrs arriving IFRAMANAG at 1015 hrs. Camp set up in House Kiap. Carriers paid.

PATROL DIARY.

PATROL DIARY.

- 1 6/8/67 Census and Tax completed - talks given re. Council Tax, Census and House of Assembly Elections, constructed. Pat. Mr. J. Stewart departed for AMANAB to await the arrival of Major De Cure. Houses inspected - all found to be in reasonable condition. Pit latrines adequate for village requirements. Local gardens inspected and crops noted.
- 11 7/8/67 SLEPT IFRAMINAG. A general survey re. the diet of the people carried out. Discussions concerning the beliefs and customs of the people in connection with gardens. Book work brought up to date. Fresh food purchased for Patrols consumption. SLEPT IFRAMINAG. Departed IFRAMINAG at 0900 hrs arriving ARUMP at 0955 hrs. Camp set up - Carriers paid - Houses and pit latrines inspected. Instructions given for a boy house to be built. Census and Tax completed - Medical inspection. Talks given - Political propaganda. SLEPT ARUMP. Departed ARUMP at 1015 hrs for IVIEG arriving at 1040 hrs. Camp set up - carriers paid. Inspection of village conducted - two houses modeled on European style - a pleasant change. Discussion with locals re. customs and beliefs. SLEPT IVIEG. Census, Tax and Medical inspection completed. Carriers from KANAI
- 12/8/67 SLEPT IVIEG. Census, Tax and medical inspection carried out. Political propaganda. Patrol departed IVIEG at 1015 hrs arriving MASINERI at 1145 hrs. Inspection of houses, pit latrines and near by gardens. Houses found to be in poor condition - native material stock piled for reconstruction. People advised to install windows and to build well up off the ground minus the "Pungal" enclosure under the house. Census and tax completed. Talks given re. forthcoming House of Assembly Elections.

27 73

PATROL DIARY.

10/8/67

Medical inspection carried out. House Kiap completed - House Police and pit latrine yet to be constructed. Patrol departed MASINERI at 1345 hrs arriving NAI NO. 2 1500 hrs.

Camp set up - House Kiap and House Police in good order. Carriers paid. Visited Mouri village. Returned NAI NO. 2 and inspected village.

SLEPT NAI NO.2

11/8/67

Census, Tax and Medical inspection completed. Political propaganda and talks given on purpose of Census and Council Tax.

Patrol departed NAI NO.2 at 1150 hrs arriving OWENIAK at 1330 hrs. Rest Houses not yet completed. Camp set up - carriers paid. Afternoon spent completing Rest House and pit latrine. Instruction re. the building of a House Police for future Patrols given.

SLEPT OWENIAK.

12/8/67

Heavy rain falling. Inspection of Houses and discussion with Locals re. customs etc. Political talks given - discussions concerning foodstuffs and gardens. Patrol attempted to locate the origin of each village in the AMANAB LOCAL - all claim to have migrated from WAMARU at different stages.

SLEPT OWENIAK

13/8/67

Census, Tax and Medical inspection completed. Carriers from NAMBAINERI arrived to carry cargo to WOFNERI.

Departed OWENIAK at 1050 hrs arriving WOFNERI at 1200 hrs. Track found to be slippery. A possible site observed for sand and gravel quarry to supply Station needs. Road on a gradual slope and in places a great deal of side cutting needed.

Houses at WOFNERI inspected - majority found to be in good order. Census, Tax and Medical inspection completed.

SLEPT WOFNERI.

26  
76  
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PATROL DIARY.

14/8/67

Camp broken and cargo sorted-majority to be returned to AMANAB and essentials only to be used for remainder of Patrol.

Departed WOFNERI at 1015 hrs for YUMORO NO.1 arriving at 1145 hrs. Census, Tax and Medical inspection completed. People advised that the Patrol would be returning on the 16 th August to locate possible sand and stone quarries.

Departed YUMORO NO.1 at 1215 hrs arriving NAMBAINERI at 1340 hrs. Tax, Census and Medical inspection completed-people advised that the Patrol would be returning to spend one night at NAMBAINERI.

Departed NAMBAINERI at 1515 hrs arriving AKRAMINAG at 1645 hrs. Camp set up- Carriers paid. Houses and pit latrines inspected. Gardens in village area mainly KAU-KAU. Discussion with locals re. local matters and gardening technique.

Slept AKRAMINAG.

15/8/67

Census ,Tax and Medical inspection carried completed- Political propaganda. Cargo made ready for departure to NAMBAINERI. Departed AKRAMINAG at 1110 hrs arriving NAMBAINERI at 1305 hrs. Camp set up- Carriers paid.

Mr.J.Stewart departed for AMANAB at 1400 hrs. Houses inspected- Political propaganda. Hospital Orderly departed for AMANAB at 1530 hrs. Pit Latrines inspected. Discussion with local people.

Slept NAMBAINERI.

16/8/67

Cargo assembled and Patrol departed for YUMORO NO.1 at 1010 hrs arriving at 1140 hrs. Carriers paid - camp set up. Houses, pit latrines and gardens inspected. Political propaganda and talks with people.

For possible sand and stone supply the people refer the Patrol to the YAS creek a tributary of the MYHUL creek.

Slept YUMORO NO.1

17/8/67

Departed early morning to locate possible

75  
75

PATROL DIARY.

17/8/67 sites and survey a possible road to AMANAB.

The MYHUL water course surveyed and possible sites marked. Access roads to AMANAB would require a great deal of side cutting and grading. Range followed in an effort to locate an alternate route. Found to be impracticable.

Returned YUMORO NO.1 and discussed a possible alternative source of supply with the people. Patrol referred to a small stream south-east of WOFNERI.

SLEPT YUMORO NO.1

18/8/67

Cargo sent in advance to WOFNERI- the Author accompanied by Police and Locals investigated the possible stone supply. Abundance of stone and a limited supply of sand located. Road survey carried out and a possible access route marked to WOFNERI village.

Patrol continued on to AMANAB arriving at 1400 hrs. Carriers paid and Police Stood down.

END OF PATROL.

3

INTRODUCTION.

The Patrol was mounted primarily for the revision of Census and collection of Council Tax, conforming with the Departmental Standing Instructions and Patrol Instructions -Patrol No. 1/67-68 as stipulated by Mr.T.O'Donnell, Assistant District Commissioner, AMANAB.

Census revision was routine with the exception of WAMARU village where twenty-five persons who had been omitted in previous Census takings were located and included in the 1967-68 Census. Those eligible to pay tax were recorded in the Council Tax Register. This group was later forwarded to AMANAB for necessary court action.

Council Tax was conducted by Mr. J.Stewart, Special Branch Officer accompanying the Patrol. A total of thirty-seven Tax exemption tickets were issued mainly to the aged and infirmed. A good attendance was evident in all villages, and this can be attributed to its being held in conjunction with Census and the fact that the people were that defaulters would be prosecuted.

A survey was conducted re. Land utilization, eating habits of the people, gardening techniques and magico-religious customs and beliefs connected with gardening. Very little was uncovered in connection with magico-religious beliefs associated with gardening and such things as "garden leaders" are non-existent.

Only one complaint was heard by the Patrol and this was in connection with the twenty-five persons from WAMARU village who defaulted at the time of the Census. These were referred to AMANAB for court action.

The Patrol entered into discussions with the people in all villages in an effort to give them a working knowledge of Local Government Councils, the purpose of the forth coming House of Assembly elections, the necessity for Council tax and Census. The people have a vague idea of the reasoning behind it all and this should develop as they come in contact with further Council work.

A Hospital Orderly, TOBI MAUS, accompanied the Patrol and conducted medical examinations, sanitation and health survey. A list of names of those referred to AMANAB hospital for further treatment has been compiled and included with this report.

The villages adjacent to the AMANAB-NAINERI road were advised of the pending visit of Mr.T.O'Donnell, Assistant District Commissioner, to allocated work on road maintenance on a contract basis.

A list has been compiled re. the condition of the rest houses in the Amanab Local Census Division and included as an appendix to this Patrol report.

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INTRODUCTION (Cont'd)

A suitable site for the locating of the AMANAB stone crusher was sought after by the Patrol and two possible sites were located though distance from the station and the rugged terrain needed to be traversed could prove them to be economically unsound.

VILLAGES.

Standard and type of housing:

Two basic styles of housing are dominant in the Amanab Local Census Division. These styles will vary only slightly from house to house depending on the initiative of the occupant and what contact he's had with people of another cultural and social strata.

The most prominent of the two styles is the "Moreta" and "Pungal" building constructed on stilts six to eight feet off the ground with no enclosure between the floor and ground. Due to the absence of the enclosure the tenant is afforded some semblance of ventilation, as windows are non-existent and the "Pungal", branches of Sago palm, used in the construction of the walls, fit flush into their natural contours ventilation is restricted mainly to the spacing of the floor boards.

The second type is principally of the same design as the latter except for the addition of a "Pungal" enclosure below the living quarters. This enclosure was originally constructed to prevent "Sangoma" being practised on them while they slept. Today, it's principal use is as a Pig pen and any ventilation from this source is saturated with the odour of Pig faeces. This type of house is unhealthy as waste matter tends to accumulate under the living quarters and due to it being enclosed the occupant tends to ignore this area when cleaning around the house.

Both styles vary in size though the average is thirty feet by twenty feet of which half is used as a verandah while the remaining half is enclosed and used as living quarters. All houses have from four to six clay fire places slung in Cunda nets in the floor. These are used mainly for warmth as most cooking is done outside on the verandah where an additional two to four fire places are generally located.

The native material houses suffer from the elements and with in two to three years have deteriorated to such an extent they are unserviceable. Often the "Moreta" roofing is changed at least once while the house is still serviceable depending on how heavily it is initially applied. If only thinly applied it's life span is very short.

The standard of housing in most cases was poor though this is due mainly to age and the rapid deterioration of bush material. Iafar No. 1 and Macineri, both of very low standard, are stock piling timber to construct new houses to replace the old houses. The people were advised that enclosures under the house were to be omitted and that windows that could be locked if the occupant so desired were to be installed. These windows are based on similar lines as the native style door which can be locked by turning a

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VILLAGES?

Standard and type of housing. (Cont'd)

stick which is attached to the door by Cunda and fits tightly on either side of the door jamb when locked.

The instillation of windows will improve the lighting and ventilation in the houses during the day and at night still afford the tenant protection from his superstition by being locked. The removal of the Pig enclosure will eradicate a health problem.

Advantages of site:

All villages are situated on high ground usually a ridge or mountain spur. Due to the steep slopes the village is well drained and relatively free of mosquitos. Being situated on high ground it gives the people some relief from the humid heat of the tropical jungle.

Disadvantages of site:

Watering facilities are often poor due to the village being situated on high ground. AHERI, WOGINERI, SERAMINAG, and KWOFINAU obtain their water from holes dug in the ground rather than travel any distance to obtain it from creeks.

Cleanliness - hygiene and sanitation:

The village area in all cases were clean though hygiene and sanitation in most cases were at a low standard. Personal hygiene does not exist and it is the Author's opinion that it will many years before the people grasp the importance of it in connection with personal health.

Sanitation at PETAINERI NO.2 and KAIBAINERI is non-existent and orders have been given for them to be constructed immediately on ground marked out by the Patrol. It is obvious that the people disregard the toilet facilities as in all villages pit latrines were found overgrown with no tracks leading to them as would be the case with constant use.

Refer Appendix A for number and condition of Pit Latrines.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The Councillors constitute a body of relatively young men faced with the difficult task of assuming authority in village life previously held by men far senior in years and cloaked in tradition and magico-religious beliefs.

The task, though not an easy one, is met in most cases as a challenge exercising a certain amount of diplomacy and a good deal of energy.

The twelve Councillors in the Amanab Local Census Division influence a total of thirty-one villages.

Refer Appendix B for list of villages, Councillors and comments on each.

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REST HOUSES.

Being a native material construction the Rest House is in need of constant maintenance. The majority of the native's life is spent away from the village in the bush attending his garden or washing Sago. The village is deserted except for the occasional few passing through. Thus the village houses are neglected and the Rest Houses being no exception, and being lived in only occasionally, receives attention only when word is received that a Patrol is due to visit.

Each Rest House would be used no more than ten nights a year and rarely by three officers at the one time. It is the Authors recommendation, based on the garden life of the native, the maintenance involved, and the amount of use the Rest House receives, that the size of the "Haus Klap" should be restricted to one sufficient to accommodate two officers adequately.

Most villages have conformed to this though reasonable large Rest Houses are still found at NAI NO.2, KWOPINAU, PETAINERI NO.1 and IAFAR NO.1.

Refer Appendix E for list of Rest Houses and their condition.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Only one vehicular road, AMANAB to NAINERI, exists in the Amanab local and extends for a distance of twelve miles. This road will eventually link AMANAB with KAMBERATORO a distance of approximately twenty-two miles.

Maintenance is carried out by the villages adjacent to the road on a contract basis. IFIGERI, IBAGUM, WAINERI and NAINERI villages are each responsible for a certain section of the road. Mr. T.O'Donnell A.D.C. AMANAB allocated work for this quarter on the 20/7/67 to the above mentioned villages.

As the road is un surfaced its use is restricted mainly to the dry season. Erosion has taken place on the station side of the YUP river bridge and is threatening to undercut the bridge approach. At this stage it is not serious though eventually it will need attention.

There are three bridges located on the AMANAB - NAINERI road, the YUP river bridge is constructed of sawn timber, the remaining two of bush materials. The bush material bridges are unserviceable while the YUP river bridge is in good condition.

All foot tracks in the Amanab Local are in good condition with the grass cut well back off the path. The Patrol made good walking times and was not at any time hindered by poor walking conditions.

As all villages are situated in close proximity to each other the clearing of the tracks does not present a formidable task.

Schools in the Amanab Local are situated at AMANAB and are run by both Government and the Christian Missions of many faiths. The U.N. has moved teachers the

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## HEALTH

Medical examinations were carried out in all villages by a Hospital Orderly and a total of one hundred and ninety-four people were given treatment. The complaints were of a minor nature, mainly cuts and infections.

The Hospital Orderly- TOBI/ MAUS -is a local man and able to speak the dialect of the Amanab Local. This was a great asset as he was able to reassure the patient and give instructions clearly.

One death was encountered at WAMARU of a male child UKAI/ ASUAR aged three years who died while being carried to Amanab for treatment. The body was returned to WAMARU for burial. Cause of death unknown.

A total of twenty-seven persons were referred to AMANAB for medical treatment the main complaints being Tropical Ulcers and Yaws.

There are no Administration Aid Posts in the AMANAB Local Census Division as all villages are in close proximity to the Amanab Hospital.

Refer Appendix C for list of all people referred to AMANAB for further treatment.

## CARRIERS

Carriers are plentiful in the Amanab Local provided that the villages have had adequate notice of the Patrols requirements. As the villages are closely settled any shortage in one village can easily be made up by men from neighbouring villages. All villages were found willing to carry and many wished to remain with the Patrol as a permanent carrier line.

As all walking times did not exceed three hours the carriers were not forced to over night away from their villages.

Refer Appendix D for list of Carrier times.

## COURTS

Twenty-five defaulters from WAMARU village were referred to AMANAB for court action. These people had never been included in any previous Census and had threatened the Councillor with "Sangoma" if he reported the matter to the Administration.

Constable JIMA accompanied the Councillor to WAMARU village and advised them that they were required for Census and Tax. On their arrival at WOKINERI their names were entered in the Census Register and those eligible to pay Tax were recorded in the Tax Register.

No other complaints were brought before the Author.

## EDUCATION

Schools in the Amanab Local are situated at AMANAB and are run by both Government and the Christian Missions of Many Lands. The C.M.M.L. school teaches the

EDUCATION. (Cont'd)

pupil to a standard two level and the Government school to a standard three level. Mr. T O'Donnell, A.D.C., AMANAB is attempting to have the schools teach to a higher standard in an effort to give the children the opportunity of seeking a trade or a profession on completion of their schooling. At the present time their standard is insufficient for them to seek responsible employment.

The enrolment at the Government school is as follows. Standard 1 there are twenty-three pupils, Standard 2 seventeen and Standard 3 there are nineteen. The Technical School which conducts a one year course has twenty boys enrolled. The Primary school has one European and two indigenous teachers and the Technical school has one European and one indigenous instructor.

The Mission school conducts classes for Prep, Standard 1 and Standard 2. One qualified European teacher and mission staff supervise these classes.

CEMETRIES.

The people who dwell in close proximity to the sandstone mountains make use of the caves and holes found scattered through out in which to bury their dead. This is still practised to-day to a large extent.

KWAFINAU has a cemetery located in the village though only three graves were apparent. These three deaths occurred only in the last year. WOFNERI has a well established cemetery though these people have always buried their dead though usually in the deceased's garden.

The garden at Kwafinau is not irrigated and its success due to the poor growing material employed and the lack of attention the garden receives after planting though the yield is sufficient to supplement the mountainous diet of the natives.

The natives are basically a farmers and their diet as not the gardeners crop is allowed to collapse as the people can subsist adequately on their staple diets.

GARDENING TECHNIQUES.

Firstly the timber is cleared from the garden area. This is accomplished by felling the timber and when it has dried sufficiently setting fire to the branches burning off in its own bed. The timber is not burnt in situ. Initial care must be collected and red soil is collected. The large trees are left where they fall and the garden is planted amongst them.

After the burning off is complete the garden is ready for planting. This is accomplished by digging a hole and vegetable matter in to holes and with the soil. Often as hot as vegetable matter is placed in the hole. The seed or plant. This planting method is watered once out the Amanab local. The plants are well spaced, about 10 feet apart, as the main crops Taro and Banana take a long time out of the soil. The garden is now left to mature. Further attention afforded in the form of weeding. This leaves the crop to compete with the weeds. It is only a matter of a short time before the garden is ready.

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AGRICULTURE

LAND UTILIZATION

Land utilization in the Amanab Local per working head per year averages between three to five acres. Each man may work up to three gardens in a year, these being planted at intervals which enables the gardener to maintain a constant supply of foodstuffs throughout the year. To do this the natives neglect their gardens on the completion of planting. The garden remains unattended until such time as it is ready to harvest. During this growing period the native is busy clearing bush preparing to plant another garden, thus a garden cycle is established.

The gardening cycle would collapse if the native spent time attending the garden during the growing period. Assuming the native attended the garden during the growing period and thus neglecting to prepare ground for the planting of the second garden he would be faced with a food shortage during the growing period of his second garden, as it takes two to three months to clear ground for a garden. During the time he is working the second garden he is consuming the produce of his first garden thus leaving him short of food during the growing period of the second garden.

The native is utilizing the land in such a way that he is assured of a constant food supply rather than concentrate on quality and high yields. The gardening technique employed is not conducive to high yields or quality and such vegetables which require added attention i.e. European vegetables, are not successful.

Land in the Amanab Local is not utilized to its maximum due to the poor gardening methods employed and the lack of attention the garden receives after planting though the yield is sufficient to supplement the monotonous diet of Sago.

The natives are basically a foragers and often as not the gardening cycle is allowed to collapse as the people can subsist adequately on their staple diet.

GARDENING TECHNIQUES.

Firstly the timber is cleared from the proposed site. This is accomplished by felling the timber and when it has dried sufficiently setting fire to the debris. Burning off is in its self a tedious task as debris not burnt in the initial fire must be collected and fed into individual fires. The larger trees are left where they fall and the garden is planted amongst them.

After the burning off is completed the garden is ready for planting. This is accomplished by placing both seed and vegetative matter in to holes made with sharpened sticks. Often as not no vegetative matter is placed in the hole with the seed or plant. This planting method is quite common through out the Amanab Local. The plants are well spaced, five to six feet apart, as the main crops Taro and Banana take a good deal out of the soil. The garden is now left to mature with little or no further attention afforded it during the growing period. This leaves the crop to compete with the grass and weeds and it is only a matter of a short time before the garden is overgrown.

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## CUSTOMS AND BELIEFS CONNECTED WITH GARDENING.

The planting of "Dunkit" in conjunction with foodstuffs is the only custom observed by the Local people. It is firmly believed that unless "Dunkit" is planted in the garden all resultant foodstuffs would be of very poor quality if they grew at all.

"Dunkit" a tall willow plant with multicoloured long narrow leaves has no further significant role in the natives life except for decoration at an occasional "sing-sing".

The "sing-sing" for Sago has been abandoned due to the influence of the missions though in the KWONTARI Census Division it is still being practiced. Stories vary as to the time of year this "sing-sing" is held though the commonest is that when the Sago palm flowers it is time for the "sing-sing".

At this "sing-sing" the people who are suffering from sores caused by the Sago palm are gathered and at some stage during the "sing-sing" their sores are treated. This is done by chewing the waste matter left behind after the Sago has been washed and spitting it on the sore.

### EATING HABITS OF THE PEOPLE.

The basic diet of the people is "SacSac", Sago, "Kumi Mason" and "Tulip" the latter two being leaf matter. Banana and Taro play only a minor role in comparison to the prementioned foodstuffs. The people are basically foragers and obtain a good deal of their foodstuffs from the bush. Meat is derived mainly from wild game as domestic pigs are virtually non-existent.

#### Pig Division.

A wild pig is divide up and distributed in the following manner.

Hind Legs: These go to the brother-in-law of the man who shot the pig.

Stomach, tongue, lip and tail: These go to the wife of the man who shot the pig.

Head: Claimed by the man on whose ground the pig was shot.

Forelegs and ribs: These are divided up amongst the men in the village.

The man who shoots the pig is not allowed by custom to eat the pig. The belief is that if the man who shot the pig eats the meat his "Masalai" will leave him and he will become a poor hunter. This custom does not apply to domestic pigs.

Domestic pigs are scarce in the area and in some villages are non-existent as their value is off set by the destruction they cause to the gardens. The people rarely fence their gardens and a good deal of destruction is done by the pigs.

#### Main Foodstuffs:

Garden Crops: Banana, Sweet potato, Pit Pit, Yam, Sugar cane, Papaw, Taro, and Mami. Some corn is grown in various areas though only in small quantities. All other European vegetables are virtually non-existent.

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Main Foodstuffs (Cont'd)

Foodstuffs Obtained from the Bush: Sago, Bamboo shoots, "Kumu Mason" resembles a fig leaf, "Tulip" a small waxy leaf similar to a citrus leaf, Bread fruit, and the fruit of the Toun and Kalip trees. The basic diet of the people is made up of the Sago and "Kumu Mason" leaf.

Eating Utensils:

A sprinkling of plates, spoons and cups are found through out the area though most of the natives prefer to use banana leaves for plates and hands in favour of spoons. This is understandable as the major part of their food consists of solids which are easily held in the hand.

"Limboom" containers are used in favour of saucepans as most foodstuffs are cooked on the open fire with the exception of Sago which in some cases are cooked in the "limboom" container by placing preheated stones in the "limboom" to boil the water.

The shin bone of a Cassowary is sharpened to give a flat surface on one end and serves as a spoon.

GARDEN LEADERS.

Garden leaders do not exist in the Amanab local and the planting time, crops planted and quantity is decided by the individual. Had garden leaders existed the improving of gardening methods could have been directed through them to the people. As there are no garden leaders the work of educating the people along these lines is ten fold.

The man on whose ground the village is situated has a limited control over the people while they are on his ground. This control does not extend off his own land and would give him no right to interfere with the locals while they are working gardens on their own ground. If community gardens were situated on village ground he then would have influence over the people.

COMMUNITY GARDENS.

Community gardening does exist though to a limited extent. This generally involves the working of a garden by a family and relatives. The garden is better cared for then is the case where only one man works the garden. The fencing of community gardens is common where as with the individuals garden it is a rare case.

A good example of community gardening exists at KWOFINAU where the men folk of MUFAL/MINO family have cleared and planted a large area of ground. This garden is well cared for and has been fenced against pigs. The people involved in this community garden are MUFAL/MINO, AIKI/NEI, AN/NEI, ANTONK/NEI, and ROT'YO/ APIMEO. This garden is situated on the KWOFINAU - KABAINERI track and only a short distance from the former,

IMPROVED AREAS.

KWAFINAU: Has had success with dry rice which came away and formed a heavy head. The yield was quite high for an initial attempt. Samples have been taken of the rice and are being forwarded with the report. Councillor WAPTO has stored the seed for replanting on a larger scale at a later date. Ground is being prepared for the rice and should be ready for planting by mid-October.

IMPROVED AREAS. (Cont'd)

KWAFINAU (Cont'd)

The rice project is a personal venture by Councillor WAPTO and his brother-in-law and have received no assistance from the village people. It is expected that with the success of the Councillor's rice project this year the people will take an interest and eventually introduce rice into their diet.

A number of villages in the Amanab Local have attempted to grow rice and though to plant is healthy enough they have never come to a head. Such villages as WOFNERI NAINERI, IBAGUM and AHERI have been faced with this problem. NAINERI is preparing ground for a second trial under the supervision of the KWAFINAU councillor. Rice has been successfully grown at the Agricultural station at AMANAB by Mr. F. Arnt, Agricultural Officer, and it is felt that rice can be grown if cultivated properly.

Fish have been introduced at KWAFINAU though their progress has been disappointing to date. The ponds are situated on the southern side of the village and are fed by an underground stream. The ponds are approximately six feet square with a depth of water varying from two to four feet depending on the seasons. In the dry season the depth falls below two feet and the fish live virtually in a puddle.

One pond was found to be stocked with an estimated sixty fish of varying size-one to six inches in length. The Councillor has been advised that the other ponds would have to be brought into use as the current pond is overstocked and has not enough depth. It was agreed that the people would deepen the ponds and make them larger as at the present time they are far too small and overstocked.

The fish ponds are stocked with Gouramy and are fed twice daily by the councillor and his brother-in-law. The fish are fed on ants nests which are plentiful in the area.

Pig pens are being constructed by the people in an effort to safe guard their gardens. Should this venture fail the people are contemplating getting rid of the pigs altogether as the damage they do to the gardens is extensive.

AKRAMINAG: Has gone in exclusively for sweet-potato and are having good results. This has been brought about by the AMANAB police schooling individual gardeners on how to grow sweet potato and thus forming a source of supply to satisfy the police requirement. At this time only sufficient is grown to satisfy the locals need and the police who founded the venture.

The soil is of an iron stone variety with a thin layer of humas. The humas is raked into hillocks and the sweet potato runner is planted on the hillock. The original method employed by the people was to plant the runner in a hole dug in the clay sub-soil. Humas was placed in the hole with the runner and afforded a limited amount of rich soil for the plant to survive.

In all villages the gardening is done by the old method, with the exception of KWAFINAU and AKRAMINAG. Though the results are not good they grow enough to satisfy their needs.

GENERAL.

A market place has been constructed on the station in an effort to give the local people a source of income by selling foodstuffs. At the present time there is only a trickle of business being done though this should improve once the people become aware of it's potential as a source of income.

Garden projects have been commenced on the station as trials for various vegetables and will lead to the eventual distribution of seeds that are successful in this area to the local people. It is the Authors opinion that unless the village people are educated in gardening methods suitable for european vegetables mere distribution of seeds will prove a failure as has been the case in the past.

Constant patrolling by the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries will be required to ensure that the methods are observed and give assistance where required. Only in this way can the native be assured of a moderate income through market gardening.

MAGICO-RELIGIOUS BELIEFS.

"Sangoma".

The people of the Amanab Local practise a type of "Sangoma" in which no change from human form to that of another species or animal takes place. This form is common in the Amanab Sub-District with the exception of the Amanab Local where the human form does not change and the killing is done by a group rather than by an individual.

An experienced man in the art of "Sangoma" will select a group of young men and proceed to school them in this art. During the schooling period rules are set out for the pupils to follow. All foodstuffs must be eaten cold and Betelnut and "Aran" are prohibited due to their colour being that of blood. Should a mans wife be pregnant or menstruating at the time the "Sangoma" is to take place he is unable to take part in the ritual. The reasoning behind this is that if there is to be repercussions from this act, as there nearly always is, the man would be hindered by his wife should he have to run away or hide.

A particular plant called a "Kawawal" plays a major part in the proceedings. A spear and a small sliver of bone from the shin of a pig is plunged into this plant numerous times. The victim is then shot with the spear and killed and his body stabbed repeatedly with the bone needle. The body is then left where it has fallen until such times as the "Sangoma" takes effect. The victim then rises from the ground none the wiser that a "Sangoma" has been worked on him. He will proceed to live a normal life until the "Sangoma" eventually takes effect and causes him to pass away.

Detections

If the village people suspect that "Sangoma" has been used they rub the body of the victim with the leaf of the wild banana. This causes the marks left by the spear and the bone needle to be come evident if "Sangoma" has been worked.

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MAGICO-RELIGIOUS BELIEFS (Cont'd)

Detection: (Cont'd)

Once it has become evident that "Sangoma" has been worked the hair of the victim is cut off and a part of it is placed in a fire. The direction the smoke is blown is noted and also what village lies in that direction. The smoke is followed by the natives until they reach a village where another fire is lit and more hair placed in the fire. Again the smoke is noted and which house the smoke lingers around. Thus the guilty party is located. A "Sangoma" may be worked in retaliation or they may murder him when the opportunity arises with out bothering to carry out the ritual.

Another method of detection used in the Amanab Local is the watching for a light at night to show them the house of the men who committed the "Sangoma". The light is believed to be the spirit of the deceased.

"Mesali"

Most sicknesses are attributed to a spirit having entered the body of native and caused the person to feel ill. The spirit or "Mesali" may be induced to leave the native's body depending on how serious the "Mesali's" grievance is.

A "sing-sing" is got under way and during the dance the sick person is placed in the middle of the circle and water is poured over him in an effort to wash the evil spirit out of his body. Should the person recover then it is assumed that the "Mesali" has been appeased.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The area is typical of that surrounding the station with it undulating heavily timbered razor backs. The only road in the Amanab Local follows such a razor back as far as NAINERI and though suitable millable timber is plentiful access to it other than by the NAINERI road is practically impossible. Such timber as "Toun", "Kwila" and "Pikus" are in abundance through out the area.

One plant was found in the area that was of interest to the patrol and samples were collected. This plant was also discovered in the IMONDA area and credited with the same effect on a female after she has eaten the plant. The men administer this plant to the women by mixing it with their food or substituting it for tobacco. This is credited with arousing the women sexually and seduction follows as a matter of course. Many men claim to have won their wife by this means and swear by it authenticity.

POLITICAL EDUCATION.

The people were found to have a vague idea as to the House of Assembly and this is due mainly to the work of the Councils in the area. The wireless plays a major part in the political education of the people though indirectly. As most people in the area are not capable of speaking pidgeon they can at least hear and understand a limited amount of it. The younger men in the village are capable of grasping the meaning of political talks on the air though whether their interest is such that they bother to listen to the topic and later feel inclined to explain it to the people is doubtful.

POLITICAL EDUCATION. (Cont'd)

APPENDIX

Talks were given in each village on the forthcoming House of Assembly elections. These talks were kept on general lines in an effort to give the people a broad though shallow understanding of the aims and machinery of the House of Assembly.

The people are conscious of the role of the House of Assembly though only a limited amount of interest was displayed and this mainly by the younger generation who could speak pidgin. That there is a group, though only a minority, that is interested or rather show some knowledge of the political situation gives the election patrols a basis on which to start. The people have some knowledge of polling through their experience with Council elections and this will prove a big asset.

EXPLANATION

CENSUS.

The general attendance of the people at the census was good with few absentees, and these being mainly the aged and very young. At WAMARU an additional twenty-five names were recorded. These people have been evading census for the past few years and had threatened the Councillor when he attempted to have them attend. This group was referred to AMANAB for court action.

The total population of the Amanab Local Census Division is 2,979 people of which 141 males are absent from the district working on plantations. <sup>Four</sup> ~~Five~~ children attend the Government school at AMANAB and ~~twenty-two~~ <sup>twenty</sup> attend the C.M.M.L. mission school at AMANAB.

The birth rate far exceeds the death rate and gives a natural increase of ~~2.7%~~ <sup>2.7%</sup>. The birth rate is 5.6% ~~6.1%~~ where as the death rate is ~~2.9%~~ <sup>2.9%</sup>.

KNOPIKAU	6	5
KABAINERI	-	-
PETAINGI NO.1	1	5
PETAINGI NO.2	-	-
IAPAR NO.1	2	10
IAPAR NO.2	1	3
KINGENSI	10	2
WOGIREPI	7	1
WAMARU	3	3
WIPAN	2	-
WAINAG	1	1
WURI	-	-
WIPORI	2	1

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APPENDIX A

PIT LATRINES- NUMBER AND CONDITION

given for Pit Latrines  
 unserviceable to be rebuilt and in cases where  
 it has not been built  
 and repairs given for their construction.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Serviceable</u>	<u>Unserviceable</u>
IBAGUM	3	-
AHERI	2	5
WAINERI	2	2
SERAMINAG	2	1
IFRAMINAG	7	2
AURUMP	6	2
MASINERI	1	-
IVIEG	6	1
NAI NO.2	9	9
OWENIAK	2	-
WOFNERI	4	-
AKRAMINAG	5	-
YUMORO NO.1	9	2
NAMBAINERI	15	2
WAINERI	5	4
KWOFINAU	6	5
KABAINERI	-	-
PETAINERI NO1	1	5
PETAINERI NO.2	-	-
IAFAR NO.1	2	10
IAFAR NO.2	1	3
EINOKNERI	10	2
WOGINERI	7	1
WAMARU	3	3
BIPAN	2	-
BAHANAG	1	1
MOURI	-	-
IFIGERI	2	1

APPENDIX A (Cont'd)

Instructions were given for Pit Latrines that were unserviceable to be rebuilt and in cases where villages did not have toilet facilities ground was marked and orders given for their construction.

APPENDIX B.

COUNCILLORS-VILLAGES AND COMMENTS

Councillor ANGWAI - ARUMP, IVIEG and IFRAMINAG villages:

President of the Amanab Local Government Council, a progressive thinker with a following of the majority of his people. His villages were found to be in good order.

Councillor MAIWE - YUMORO NO.1, WOPNERI, OWENIAK

Vice-President of the Amanab Local Government Council, a young man of considerable character and is firmly entrenched in the leading role of village life. His services proved invaluable to the Patrol in gathering information re. local customs and beliefs.

Councillor BUMEIU - IBAGUM, AHERI, IFIGERI.

Has a good deal of influence over the people though tends to neglect his work.

Councillor BENI - NAI NO.2, MOURI, MASINERI.

A young man who has the respect of the people, though at this stage is still unsure of his duties. The Patrol found him to be courteous and eager to carry out his duty.

Councillor HI - EINOKNERI, MUWAINERI:

A diligent worker who has influence over the people. His village found to be one of the best in the area.

Councillor KANIMBO - AKRAMINAG, YUMORO NO.2, NAMBAINERI:

Appears to have very little influence over the people and seems to lack interest in his work. His village was found to be in good order. As he was ill at the time of the Patrol visit this could account for the poor impression made by him on the Patrol.

Councillor LAPA - PETAINERI NO.1, PETAINERI NO2, KATBAINERI

Has very little influence and neglects his duties. Village found to be untidy and unsanitary.

Councillor MOWIO - WAINERI, SERAMINAG, BAPANAG:

An average worker- not very forceful though seems to get the work done. His position is accepted by the people.

Councillor MUANGWI - NAINERI

A young man who has yet to gain the respect of the people. An average worker.

APPENDIX B

COUNCILLORS- VILLAGES AND COMMENTS (Cont'd)

Councillor WAURUMO - WAMARU , BIPAN , WOKINERI:

Interested in his work though has still to gain the following of all the people. His villages found to be in good order.

Councillor WAPTO - KWAFINAU

A progressive thinker and worker who has achieved a great deal with his projects. Has an organized village. Village found to be clean and tidy.

Councillor WAGIP - IAFAR NO.1 , NO.2 , NO.3

A young man with little authority. His villages found to be in poor condition.

APPENDIX C.PATIENTS SENT TO AMANAB HOSPITAL FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SEX &amp; AGE</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>COMPLAINT</u>
GEGE/WI	F-9/12	IFRAMINAG	SWELLING OF BACK
MAI/MEHAI	M-16	BIPAN	TROPICAL ULCER
NAU/FIO	M-40	SERAMINAG	T.U. RIGHT ANKLE
WAUSE/UBAM	F-10	IVISG	SCABIES
WAPA/UPAMA	F-25	IFRAMINAG	T.U. LEFT FOOT
WAWAI/PIMBU	M-30	PETAINERI	T.U. RIGHT LEG
ANKAPAI/WABAI	M-20	PETAINERI	T.U. RIGHT LEG
NUAI/ANAMAI	F-40	SERAMINAG	PLANTAR RIGHT SOLE
AMBASI/NAU	F-8	SERAMINAG	YAWS
RAFA/AGOI	M-12	WOGINERI	INFECTED CUT RIGHT LEG
WIAU/BAUNO	M-8	WOGINERI	YAWS
MARI/FIN	F-2	WAMARU	T.U. RIGHT LEG
AMBAC/WASA	M-30	SERAMINAG	HAEMORRHOIDS
MATIAS/MANAE	M-6	BIPAN	YAWS
WANGAI/SIMAI	F-2	WAMARU	YAWS
AWIAGU/FIN	F-19	WAMARU	T.U. BOTH LEGS
AHUIAS/DUMAI	M-2	WAMARU	ABSCESS
APO/SABEA	F-3	WAMARU	YAWS
MIAI/MANAI	F-5	BIPAN	YAWS
MARIA/MAHAI	F-8	BIPAN	YAWS
SAU/SAIPA	F-2	PETAINERI	YAWS
MAWI/SAWI	F-3	KWOFINAU	ABSCESS
AMBAWI/ARUAM	M-12	KWOFINAU	INFECTED FINGER
IVANA/YANG	M-3	NAINERI	MALARIA
UPAK/SRI	M-35	PETAINERI	SCABIES
MENAU/WAPU	F-9	WAINERI	MALNUTRITION
AIMA/SETIAI	F-6	MOURI	ANAEMIA

A total of twenty- seven persons were treated at the Amanab hospital.

CARRIES TIMES

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>TIME</u>
AMANAB	NAINERI	2 hrs 50 mins
WAINERI	KWAFINAU	50 mins
KWAFINAU	KAIBAINERI	2 hrs
K <sup>1</sup> IBAINERI	PETAINERI	45 mins
PE <sup>1</sup> AINERI	IAFAR NO. 1	2 hrs 10 mins
IAFAR NO. 1	EINOKNERI	1 hr 30 mins
EINGANERI	WOGINERI	1 hr
WOGINERI	AMANAB	4 hrs 10 mins
AMANAB	IBAGUM	40 mins
IBAGUM	AHERI	25 mins
AHERI	WAINERI	55 mins
WAINERI	SERAMINAG	25 mins
SERAMINAG	IFRAMINAG	1 hr
IFRAMINAG	ARUMP	55 mins
ARUMP	IVIBG	25 mins
IVIBG	MASINERI	1 hr 30 mins
MASINERI	NAI NO. 2	1 hr 15 mins
NAI NO. 2	OWENIAK	1 hr 40 mins
OWENIAK	WOPNERI	1 hr 10 mins
WOPNERI	YUMORO NO. 1	2 hrs
YUMORO NO. 1	HAMBAINERI	1 hr <sup>N</sup> 25 mins
NAMBAINERI	AKRAMINAG	1 hr 30 mins
AKRAMINAG	NAMBAINERI	1 hr 30 mins
NAMBAINERI	YUMORO NO. 1	1 hr 25 mins
YUMORO NO. 1	AMANAT	2 hrs 15 mins

APPENDIX E

LOCATION OF REST HOUSES AND CONDITION OF EACH.

AHERI

Village has been instructed to construct Rest Houses for future patrols. These should be completed by early September.

AURUMP

Has constructed the Patrol Officers quarters but has yet to build accommodation for the Police. Existing Rest House is small though adequate and in good condition.

BIPAN

Construction is under way at the new village site. These should be completed by late September.

EINOKNERI

Rest Houses in good order- situated on hill over looking the village.

IAPAR NO.1

Rest Houses in fair condition though slightly on the large size. Constructed on European lines with a verandah and windows.

PETAJNERI NO.1

Rest Houses in good order- Patrol Officer's quarters constructed on European lines with verandah.

IFRAMINAG

Accommodation for Police found to be cramped though Officers quarters adequate. Rest Houses in good condition.

KARAINERI

Patrol Officer's quarters in fair order though deteriorating rapidly. Police accommodation in good order.

KWAFINAU

Rest Houses in good order. Both houses constructed on European lines. Patrol Officers quarters is too spacious.

MASINERI

Patrol Officers quarters is completed and construction of Police accommodation is being got under way. Existing Rest House in good order.

APPENDIX E (Cont'd)

NAI NO. 2

Rest Houses in good order- situated close to a good water supply. Patrol Officers quarters of European design.

NAINENI.

Both in poor condition and will need replacing in the near future. Repairs were carried out by the Patrol before occupying the Rest Houses.

NAMBAINERI

Rest Houses in good condition. Maintenance had been carried out before the Patrols arrival.

OWENIAK

Patrol Officers quarters completed by the Patrol -building based on native style. Police accommodation yet to be constructed.

IVIEG

Rest Houses only constructed recently and are in good condition.

WAINERI

Instructions given for Rest Houses to be constructed by mid- September.

WAMARU

Rest Houses in poor condition and extensive maintenance required to roofing.

WOFNERI

Recently constructed and are in good order. Both houses are only small as WOFNERI is only twenty minutes walk from the station.

WOGINERI

Patrol Officer's quarters are in good order though the Police accommodation found in a state of disrepair.

YUMORO NO.1

Patrol Officers quarters recently constructed and Police barracks yet to be erected.

AKRAMINAG

Patrol Officers quarters is an old building though still serviceable. Police accommodation is still under construction.

MEMBERS OF R.P.N.G.C.

Corporal PELIKA - Reg. No. 9146.

Has a sound knowledge of the local area and the people. He is experienced in Patrol work and at all times his conduct was good.

Constable JIMA - Reg. No. 9292.

Has experience in Patrol work, his knowledge of the area is fair and his conduct good.

  
.....  
( G.L. Dewar C.P.O.)  
AMANAB.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WEST SEPIK Report No. 3-67/68

Patrol Conducted by G.L. DEWAR C.P.O.

Area Patrolled NAI - FARINGI CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO.

Natives ONE AID POST ORDERLY  
TWO MEMBERS R.P.N.G.C.  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANT

Duration—From 3 10 / 1967 to 20 10 / 1967

Number of Days SEVENTEEN DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4 / 1967

Medical 11 / 1965

Map Reference BORDER SPECIAL 1:100,000

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION AND COUNCIL TAX.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

5 11 / 19 68

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-16-17

Dept. of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua.

2nd April, 19 68

District Commissioner,  
West Sepik District,  
VAHIO

PATROL NO. AMANAB 3 OF 1367/68

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of ~~Memorandum~~  
~~of Patrol~~/Patrol Report covering patrol by S. H. Dewar  
to Nai-Faringi..... Census Divisions.

A very good report well presented.

*T. W. Ellis*  
(T. W. ELLIS)  
Director *ps*

\* Delete as necessary.

67.16.17  
(19)

67-1-4/35



District Office,  
VANIMO,  
West Sepik District.

6th January, 1968

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
AMANAB

AMANAB PATROL NO. 3 67/68

Please congratulate Mr. G. Dewar on a successful patrol.

I agree with your comments on illiteracy and primitiveness of the people, and I feel that we shall be heading for trouble if we push them too quickly.

Do not attempt any investigations on land matters until we have finalized the election. This is going to be a major task.

A good report.

*J. E. Wakeford*

J. E. Wakeford  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
Konedobu

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67-1-4

Sub-District Office,  
AMANAB  
West Sepik District  
28th. December 1967.

District Commissioner  
West Sepik District  
VANIMO.

Amanab Patrol No. 3/1967-68  
Nai-Faringi Census Division.

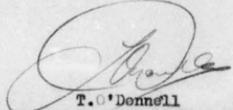
Herewith please find copies of Mr. Dewar's patrol report of his patrol to the Nai Faringi Census Division. The objects of the patrol were success fully carried out and the patrol was well managed. This is Mr. Dewars best effort to date at a report and his work observations and spelling have greatly improved.

2. I have the following broad comments.

3.T The Amanab council is still in its infancy and due to the illiteracy and primitiveness of its members and the people progress will be slow. These councillors are at least making an effort, and some results in the villages are now showing. Councillors from this area mentioned in the last meeting of the Council that the people in their area are having difficulty in raising their tax money. There is only work for a limited few at Amanab and the small council market operating once a week here is at least a five hour walk from most villages in this division. It is hoped that the tax rate of 50cents will not have to be reduced for this area.

4. The land investigation for the proposed airstrip between Biaka and Amini will be carried out at a date after the Green River Council and the House of Assembly elections have been completed. No staff is available prior to this time.

A well carried out patrol and well reported.



T. O'Connell  
Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL DIARY

3-10-67. Labour role called and work allocated. Police inspected. Radio weather report to Wewak. Reim. No. 4 completed. Monthly returns, Mr. Clancey District Commissioner and Mr. Webb departed for Green River accompanied by Mr. T.O'Donnell A.D.C. Mr. T.O'Donnell returned at 1345 hrs. Patrol departed at 1030hrs for BIBRIARI to await my arrival. Hand over of Treasury to Mr. T.O'Donnell.

SLEPT AMANAB.

4-10-67. Labour lined and work allocated. Police inspected. Radio to Wewak. Wind sock shifted from in front of the old office and re-erected near the servcability marker. Ground cleared and markers set up.

Departed for BIBRIARI accompanied by Bogan Ahi (Local Government Assistant) and Constable Taragin. Departed at 1430 hrs and arrived at 1730 hrs. Carriers paid.

SLEPT BIBRIARI.

5-10-67. Village inspected and village water supply survey conducted. Pipe line connecting the S.I.L. residence may be tapped to give a good water supply to the Aid Post. Though the Aid Post is on higher ground than the village the water is still able to run at the Aid Post height. A total length of 1,100 feet of pipe would be required to connect the Aid Post with the S.I.L. pipe line.

Aid Post inspected and found to be in a poor state due to the roof being put on in a careless manner. S.I.L. personnell absent at a conference at Mt. n.gen.

Census and Council Tax carried out in afternoon. Political propaganda talks carried out by Bogan Ahi and myself. Arrival of Council messenger with Amanab Local Census sheets to be corrected for onward posting to District Office.

SLEPT BIBRIARI.

6-10-67. Morning spent correcting census sheets for the Amanab Local Patrol. Patrol departed for WAMU after inspecting Aid Post after heavy rain. A total of sixty-five holes counted. A.D.C. Amanab advised of the situation and asked if material could be sent to BIBRIARI to enable the Patrol to carry out repairs on its return. Departed BIBRIARI at 1400 hrs and arrived WAMU at 1500 hrs.

Camp set up and carriers paid. Discussions with Councillor and Local people. Interest seems to lie in Pig raising for sale at the Amanab market.

SLEPT WAMU.

7-10-67. Village and garden inspected. New village site inspected. Census and Council Tax conducted. House of Assembly propaganda talks given. Medical inspection by Aid Post Orderly from BIBRIARI who is accompanying the Patrol.

SLEPT WAMU.

8-10-67. Departed WAMU at 0900 hrs for NAI NO.1 arriving at 1010 hrs. Village inspected, camp set up and carriers paid.

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PATROL DIARY (Cont'd).

8-10-67. (cont'd) Census and Council Tax carried out. Propaganda re. House of Assembly Elections conducted. Medical inspection by A.P.O..

SLEPT NAI NO.1.

9-10-67. Cargo assembled and Patrol departed for BARIBARI at 1000 hrs arriving at 1420 hrs. Camp set up and carriers paid. Village inspected as well as pit latrines and houses. Census and Council Tax conducted at 1600 hrs. Medical inspection and propaganda talks also conducted.

SLEPT BARIBARI.

10-10-67. Cargo assembled and Patrol departed at 0900 hrs for BIAKA arriving at 1210 hrs. Camp set up and carriers paid. Village inspected as well as pit latrines, houses and village livestock.

Census, Council Tax, Medical inspection and propaganda talks conducted at 1600 hrs. Discussion with Councillor and local people re. the mission airstrip and the fishing rights of the Dio river.

SLEPT BIAKA.

11-10-67. Departed BIAKA for KONIBASI with ten carriers at 0800 hrs arriving at 0920 hrs. Village found to be in a poor state and the people resentful of the Councillor. Census, Council Tax, medical inspection and propaganda talks given at the conclusion of the prementioned. Village, housing, pit latrines and village livestock inspected.

Departed at 1400 hrs for BIAKA arriving at 1525 hrs. Discussions with the local people. Small child brought to the Patrol for medical treatment. Bitten by a dog. Child treated and referred AMANAB for further treatment.

SLEPT BIAKA.

12-10-67. Departed BIAKA for AMINI at 0830 hrs arriving at 1120 hrs. Road found to be in good order. Gathered the local people and organized discussions re. the BIAKA airstrip and the fishing rights of the Dio river. Both matters settled to the satisfaction of both parties.

SLEPT AMINI.

13-10-67. Heavy rain falling and patrols departure delayed for a day. Inspected the Councillors Trade store and village. Book work brought up to date. Councillor conducted a village meeting at 2000 hrs and the Patrol was most impressed with the strong following the Councillor has.

SLEPT AMINI.

14-10-67. Departed AMINI at 0830 hrs for MEREWI arriving at 1020 hrs. Census, Council Tax, medical inspection and propaganda talks given, on completion of the prementioned. Village inspected and sanitation survey carried out. Enquired as to the whereabouts of YABOI and found that he'd returned to work on a plantation. Departed MEREWI at 1310 hrs for AKRANI arriving at 1405 hrs. Track found to be in good condition. Camp set up and carriers paid. Village and livestock inspected.

SLEPT AKRANI.

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PATROL DIARY (Cont'd)

15-10-67. Census and Tax and medical examination carried out. Political propaganda. Complaint heard re. the poisoning of AKRANI sago trees by the UNUPAI people.

Departed at 1000 hrs for UNUPAI arriving at 1110 hrs. Camp set up. Carriers paid. People found to be at garden but arrived before census was conducted. One male and his wife failed to attend. Refused to attend. Committee sent to locate him.

SLEPT UNUPAI.

16-10-67. Departed UNUPAI at 0930 hrs for AMANDAN arriving at 1150 hrs. Camp set up and village inspected. Spoke to the local people. Census and tax carried out- medical inspection. Talks on the house of Assembly given.

SLEPT AMANDAN

17-10-67. Departed AMANDAN at 1010 hrs for KWOROMAN at 1245 hrs arrived. Road in fair order. Village inspected and carriers paid. Village situated on a razor bank. Village very clean. People seem anxious to please. Foodstuffs plentiful.

Census and Tax conducted at 1600 hrs. Medical inspection - health found to be good. Discussions with local people re. the House of Assembly elections in 1968.

SLEPT KWOROMAN

18-10-67. Departed for PURUMAN at 0830 hrs arriving at 1000hrs. Census and Tax carried out. Medical inspection by Aid post Orderly. Health seemed fair. Village inspected and found to be clean and tidy. Foodstuffs plentiful. Talks given on the House of Assembly and the general role of the Councils. No complaints heard.

Patrol departed for SENAGI at 1500 hrs arriving at 1625 hrs. Camp set up and carriers paid. Village inspected-poor site - people wish to move off the hill and closer to BIBRIARI.

SLEPT SENAGI.

19-10-67. Census and Tax carried out -medical inspection and pit latrines inspected. Talks given on Councils and House of Assembly. Patrol departed for BIBRIARI at 1100 hrs arriving at 1230 hrs. Road in good order. No material at BIBRIARI as was expected Aid Post inspected. Book work brought up to date.

SLEPT BIBRIARI.

20-10-67. Patrol departed for AMANAB at 0930 hrs arriving at 1230 hrs. Patrol stood down and Patrol equipment returned to the store. Carriers paid.

END OF PATROL.

INTRODUCTION.

The Patrol was mounted primarily for the revision of Census and Tax collection conforming with the Departmental Standing Instructions and Patrol Instructions-Patrol No. 3/67-68 as stipulated by Mr. T. O'Donnell, Assistant District Commissioner, AMANAB.

Census revision was routine and only one person was referred to AMANAB for court action. Attendance was good in all villages as adequate warning of the Patrols purpose was given.

Council Tax was conducted by Mr. Bogan Ahi (Local Government Assistant) and a total of twenty-four Tax exemption tickets were issued. Those absent on plantations had made arrangements for their tax to be payed in their own village. A good attendance was evident in all villages and this can be attributed to its being held in conjunction with Census.

Discussions were carried out with the Local people in an effort to give them a working knowledge of Councils and the purpose of the forth coming House of Assembly elections. As was expected the people have a vague idea but they seem keen to learn.

Complaints were heard at UNUPAI and AKRANI re. the poisoning of the AKRANI Sago. Threats had been made by one POWIE / TAMAR of UNUPAI against his ex-wife now living at AKRANI. These cases were referred to AMANAB for further court action.

Investigations were carried out re. the B propose BIAKA airstrip. It was discovered that both AMINI and BIAKA have rights to the airstrip site. This investigation was carried out in conjunction with the BIAKA-AMINI fishing rights investigation. Both disputes were settled by the Patrol.

Food supplies in the NAI FARINGI Census Division were in most cases plentiful though the lack of European type vegetables was evident in all villages. The people were advised that seeds could be obtained from the station when suitable gardens had been constructed by the people.

The possibility of connecting the BIBRIARI Aidpost to the S.I.L. water supply was investigated and found to be favourable, the Aidpost being situated on a lower level than the source of water supply. The Aidpost was found to be in a poor state due to the roofing iron being applied poorly. The local people were organized in to working groups and work was g- under way on the Aidpost Orderlies House.

A Aidpost Orderly AMBIO stationed at BIRIARI accompanied the patrol and carried out medical examinations. The health of the people was found to be good with the exception of KONIBASI.

The where abouts of YABOI of MEREWE village was investigated and it was found that he had returned to work on a plantation in the Mabaal area.

VILLAGES.

Standard and type of housing.

The style of housing in the NAI-FARINGI Census Division is typical of the Amansab Sub-district and any variation is only slight and this depending on the initiative of the individual. All houses are of bush material mainly constructed of sago leaves and branches. The walls are enclosed by sago palm, black palm is used for the flooring and the sago leaf is woven into sheets for the roofing.

As the material used in their construction suggests these houses are of low standard and deteriorate rapidly. The basic design of the houses are such that it allows very little light and ventilation, to enter. The instillation of windows would improve this situation and in some cases windows were observed by the patrol but they were inadequate and served more as a peephole than as a window. The people were advised that the instillation of windows in all future buildings was to be observed and that if their fears were such that open windows at night could not be tolerated a design of a window similar to the natives door could be installed. This type of window can be locked by the occupant from the inside if so desired.

Advantages of site:

The majority of the villages are situated on high ground usually a ridge or mountain spur. Due to the steep slopes the villages are well drained and relatively free of mosquitos. The altitude affords the people some relief from the humid heat of the tropical jungle.

Disadvantages of site:

Watering facilities are often poor and to the village being situated on high ground. BIBRIARI is able to obtain a good supply of water from the mountain stream which has been tapped by the S.I.L. stationed at BIBRIARI. In most cases it necessitates a long walk to obtain water for the village.

Cleanliness- hygiene and sanitation:

The villages in most cases were clean and had been well prepared for the patrols arrival. KONIBASI was found to be in a poor condition and many of the houses required maintenance. Pit latrines are being put to use in the NAI FARINGI Census Division, which is an encouraging sign in connection with personal hygiene.

Refer Appendix A for list of <sup>6/4</sup>servicable Pit latrines.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

The Councillors on the whole were found to be inexperienced and lacking in forcefulness. The AMINI Councillor was found to be an exception to the general run in so much as he had the following of the people and was endeavouring to lift the standard of living of the village. He has introduced a trade store into the village way of life with the profits being turned back in to the development of the village. He holds frequent talks with the village people concerning the Council work and aims.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS: (Cont'd)

BIAKA has a promising Councillor who should with more experience play a leading role in village affairs. At the moment he is unsure of his duties and obligations but of those he is conversant with he does extremely well.

The KONIBASI Councillor has no idea of the role he is to play in the village life. He is hindered a good deal by his youth and inexperience and lacks the drive necessary for the part he has to play.

Refer Appendix B for list of all Councillors and comments.

REST HOUSES:

The Rest Houses were found to be in good order in all the villages. Being constructed of bush material they tend to deteriorate rapidly. All rest Houses were of adequate size for two officers to be accommodated adequately. The village people were advised to refrain from constructing elaborate rest house as they are seldom used. The large rest houses require too much maintenance for the use they receive.

Refer Appendix B C for list of Rest Houses.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

No vehicular road exists in the NAI FARINGI Census Division and the foot tracks though passing over rugged terrain are in good condition. The AMINI - MERWE track was found to be in a poor condition but this was due to the fact that the road is seldom used.

Bridges are non-existent in the area as no large river exists. Those of a smaller nature are fast flowing and rise and fall rapidly.

HEALTH:

An Aid Post Orderly accompanied the patrol and carried out a medical inspection in each village. The Aid Post Orderly AMBIO WINSIAHLE is station at BIBRIARI and on this patrol treated a total of 94 people. A total of fifty injections were given. Twenty people were referred to the Hospital at AMANAB and a list has been compiled of their names.

Only one Aid Post is situated in the area this being at BIBRIARI. Only recently constructed by the Council at a central point in the NAI FARINGI Census Division it is proving to be a great asset to the people. A survey was carried out concerning the possibility of connecting the Aid Post with the S.I.L. water line. The survey was successful and it only remains for the pipe to be obtained and connected to the S.I.L. line.

Refer Appendix D for a list of all patients referred to AMANAB for treatment.

CARRIERS:

The people were willing to carry though at NAI No.1 and BARIBARI carriers were scarce due to the small population and it was necessary to obtain carriers from WAMU.

11

CARRIERS (Cont'd)

As all walking times are under four hours the carriers were not forced to overnight away from their villages. The only case where the carriers overnights was at BARIBARI where the village population was such that sufficient carriers could not be obtained from the village and had to be obtained from NAI No. 1.

EDUCATION:

Schooling facilities for the NAI FARINGI Censu Division are situated at AMANAB and conducted by the Government and the Christian Missions of Many Lands.

The C.M.M.L. school conducts classes to a standard 2 level where as the Government school to a standard three level. The enrolment at the Government school is as follows: Standard 1 -twenty-three, Standard 2 -seventeen, Standard 3 - nineteen. The Technical School which conducts a one year course has twenty boys enrolled. The Primaty school has one European and indigenous teachers and the Technical school has one European and one indigenous instructor.

The mission school conducts classes for Prep, Standard I and Standard 2. One qualified European teacher and mission staff supervise these classes.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY:

The area is typical of that surrounding the station with its undulating heavily timbered tropical jungle. The villages bordering on the Sepik plain i.e. BIAKA and AMINI have access to relatively fertile ground on the Sepik plain.

Such timber as "Toun ", "Kwila"and "Pikus" are in abundance through out the area. Due to the rugged terrain this timber is inaccessible for milling purposes.

POLITICAL EDUCATION:

The people have not been closely connected with the Councils for any great length of time and due to their remote location have little knowledge of Council work. The main task of educating these people political wise is left to the Councillors. The radio plays a big part in this undertaking but first the peoples imagination has to be captured and this can only be done by educating them first in order that they can understand the propaganda that is broadcasted.

The Councillors have only a vague idea of the Councils role and the task of educating the people is a difficult one for them. The AMINI Councillor is an exception to this rule as he has had a good deal of out side experience in the NUKU area. It was found by the Patrol that his knowledge is sound in all respects and that he is making an effort to see that the people understand the function of the Councils.

The Patrol entered into discussions in all villages in an attempt to give the people a broad working knowledge of Councils and the House of Assembly. As most of the people could understand piggin they should now have a fair or rather a working knowledge of Council functions.

POLITICAL EDUCATION:

The people were advised of the forthcoming House of Assembly elections in February and that the patrolling would follow the same route as the 1964 elections.

FOOD SITUATION:

The area though not a fertile one does not suffer from a food shortage. Most villages were found to have an abundance of garden produce. The villages of BIAKA, AMINI, BIBRIARI, KOMIBASI, KWOROMAN, SENAGI and AKRANI were able to supply the Patrol with an abundance of foodstuffs.

AMANDEN had sufficient foodstuffs for their needs but little surplus for sale to the Patrol. MEREWE was faced with the same problem though on a lesser scale. European foodstuffs were not plentiful even though seed had been distributed by both Mr Arndt, Agricultural Officer and Mr T.O'Donnell on previous Patrols.

The main variety distributed by the above named Officers to the natives were Sword bean, Velvet bean, Corn, Cowpea and Rice. Corn was obtained at AMINI also Squash and Cucumber. No other village had European foodstuffs for sale though most had planted Chinese cabbage, Tomatoes and to a lesser extent some onions. All were in the primary stage of growth.

The native foodstuff consists of the usual list of Taro, Yam, Banana, Papaw, Bread fruit, Pit Pit, Sago, Tulp, and bamboo shoots. Sweet potato was not evident in the NAI FARINGI Census Division.

The people were advised that there was seed at AMANAB for distribution for use in small individual garden plots. The people were as to what was required for successful planting of these seeds. In previous cases where seed had been distributed to the people they had proven unsuccessful due mainly to the planting techniques employed.

The people were informed of the facilities for marketing their foodstuffs at AMANAB. The market was constructed by the locals on a voluntary basis and serves as a focal point for the station with regards foodstuffs.

COURTS.

While at AKRANI the Patrol was approached by WOMI/USAMI with a complaint that UNUPAI people had poisoned his Sago trees. The poisoned Sago was observed and the patrol was informed by the locals that the sago powder when cooked in hot water did not form a thick paste but remained a liquid. This was attributed to its being poisoned. The people concerned accompanied the patrol to UNUPAI where further investigations were carried out.

The investigation at UNUPAI revealed that one man POWIE/NANOU had been over heard making threats against his ex-wife who had married into AKRANI village to BUSA/UMAI. Witnesses were brought forward to confirm this and POWIE confessed to having threatened to kill his ex-wife.

COURTS (Cont'd) (Cont'd)

When questioned re. the poisoning of the Sago trees the people denied all knowledge of it and the investigation was closed until confirmation could be obtained that the Sago was poisoned. POWIE and witnesses were referred to AMANAB for court action by the Assistant District Commissioner.

One absentee from census from UNAPAI village SAMANA/WIMO refused to appear before the Patrol and evaded all attempts by the patrol to apprehend him. SAMANA was later apprehended by Police sent from Amanab to UNUPAI and brought before the court.

No other court action was take by the patrol.

COMPLAINTS.

The fishing rights dispute between BIAKA and AMINI over the DIO river was investigated by the patrol and was settled between themselves.

AMINI had previously settled on the upper reaches of the DIO river and BIAKA on the lower. BIAKA moved from the river in to the hill country to the north and AMINI moved down to the BIAKA's old site. The river was divided up by the two villages between themselves.

Due to the two villages having inter-married ie. the BIAKA women marrying AMINI men and vice versa, the rights to the river have also been inter-changed to a certain extent. The BIAKA women married into AMINI continued to fish in the BIAKA waters. The dispute was brought to a head when a crocodile was shot in the BIAKA water by the AMINI people.

The two parties were brought together at AMINI and told to straighten the matter out between themselves first and if this was not possible then the patrol would do it for them.

The decision that was reached by the people was that they'd keep their old water rights and that those that had inter-married they'd have to obtain permission from the village involved if they wished to fish in their ex-villages water.

The crocodile that had been shot by AMINI in BIAKA water had been skinned and the skin sold at Green River Patrol Post. It was decided that the two villages would half the money obtained.

BIAKA - AMINI AIRSTRIP:

Work had been commenced on the Christian Missions of Many Lands airstrip and had been abandoned after a major part of the clearing had been completed. The area has been allowed to revert back to bush. The site is in an ideal position being situated on the Sepik plain at the foot hill of BIAKA.

The site it self is owned by the BIAKA and AMINI people. Both groups are in agreement that the C.M.M.L. mission should buy the land. Previously the people had worked on a non-

(8)

BIAKA-AMINI AIRSTRIP: (Cont'd)

payment basis. The feeling now is that the mission should buy the land and pay for any labour that is done on the airstrip.

The land belongs to YARNABI/PHEWIAU of AMINI and ANGAMI/MARI of BIAKA village, both wish to sell the land to the mission at a price yet to be decided.

AUAMINE/YAMAPIN ABSENT MERWE:

Councillor Upwame reported that one man was absent from the village and that he'd refused to live in the village. This rumour was followed up and AUAMINE/YAMAPIN was interviewed. He had been living away from the village in a garden house and had not bothered to build a house in the village. He was instructed to construct a house in the village for use when it was necessary for him to bring his family to the village for census or any other occasion when it was required for the people to have a common meeting place.

WHEREABOUTS YABOI OF MERWE VILLAGE:

At the request of the Department of Labour re. file 53-2-3, Amanab, the patrol enquired as to the whereabouts of YABOI of Merwe village. Yaboi is being sought after for a medical examination in relation to his accident on ASALINGI Plantation for Workers Compensation.

It was found that Yaboi after his accident returned home for a few months before returning to work on a plantation in the Kerevat area.

The Regional Labour Officer has been notified of this.

BIBRIARI AID POST:

A survey was conducted to see if it was possible to link the Aid Post with the S.I.L. water supply. The S.I.L. water is obtained from a spring in the mountains and piped to BIBRIARI village. Heights were taken at the Aid Post and at the Source of water supply to ensure that the Aid Post could be gravity fed with water. The Aid Post was found to be a good deal lower than the spring in the mountains.

The length of pipe needed to link the the Aid Post was measured and the length was found to be one thousand feet. The Polythene pipe required is half inch or five eights of an inch to give adequate pressure and not exhaust the reservoir at the spring.

Mr Litteral was absent at the time the patrol was at BIBRIARI and was not due back until early December.

The Aid Post was found to be in a bad state due to the roofing iron having lifted. A total of sixty-eight holes were counted. This was brought about by the iron having been removed and replaced with out care being given to the nailing. Word was sent back to the station requesting solder and iron for repairs. Apart from the iron having lifted the Aid Post was in good condition.

The Aid Post Orderly is living in the Aid Post due to their being no accommodation for him in the village. The people were instructed to help the Aid Post Orderly construct a house in close proximity to the Aid Post. Work was got under way by the Patrol.

(7)

COUNCIL TAX.

Council Tax was conducted by Mr. Bogan Ahi, Local Government Assistant, in conjunction with Census revision conducted by the Author. A total of twenty-four Tax exemption tickets were issued. Four hundred and ten persons paid tax. Total tax collected in the NAI-FARINGI Census Division being Two hundred and five dollars.

All persons paid tax willingly and talks were given in all villages on the functions of Councils and the purpose of tax and its eventual expenditure by the Council. Due to the Council Tax being held in conjunction with Census the attendance was very good.

CENSUS.

Census was conducted by the Author in conjunction with Council Tax and Routine Administration. The birth rate per 100 for the NAI-FARINGI Census Division is 4.4 and a death rate of 1.8 per hundred thus giving a natural increase of 2.6. Total population is one thousand three hundred and forty-three with eighty person being absent outside the district.

Only one case of Census evasion was found this being SAMANA/WIMO OF UNUPAI village. (refer section on Courts).

APPENDIX "A".UNSERVICABLE PIT LATRINES.

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>NUMBER.</u>
KWARAMAN	Seven
KONIBASI	Three
AKRANI	Two
BARIBARI	Two
NAI NO. I	Nil
SENAGI	One
FISI	One
PURUMAN	Two
WAMU	Three

Order have been given for replacements to be constructed immediately. Sites have been marked for the new pit latrines.

APPENDIX "E".

REST HOUSES AND CONDITION.

NAI NO.I. Rest Houses old though in good condition.

BIBRIARI. Rest Houses are in good order but require maintenance to roofing.

BARIBARI. Police accommodation has no fronting which seems common in this area. Both Rest Houses in good order.

BLAKA. Rest Houses built well up off the ground. Both in good order and spacious.

KONEBASI. Rest Houses in poor order and will need extensive maintenance in the near future.

AMINI. Rest Houses in good condition. Patrol Officers accommodation designed along European lines. Police house built well up off the ground.

MEREWE. Rest Houses in good order and only recently constructed.

AKRANI. Rest Houses in good condition.

UNUPAI. Newly constructed and of a good design.

AMANDEN. Old buildings though in good condition. Police accommodation has no front wall.

KWOROMAN. Rest Houses of a good design. Both in fair condition, situated in the middle of the village.

PURUMAN. Rest Houses in fair condition. Situated on the edge of the village.

SEWAGI? Rest Houses in poor condition due to age. Village plans to move closer to BIBRIARI and will construct a new Rest House on new site.

On the whole the Rest Houses are in good order and no major repairs were carried out by the Patrol before moving in to them.

(4)

APPENDIX "B".

COUNCILLORS AND COMMENTS.

BIBRIARI & SENAGI. Councillor Yawip. Very co-operative and efficient. Relieves a lot of help and guidance from the S.I.L. stationed at BIBRIARI.

WAMU. Councillor Mekwan. Eager to please and has a fair hold on the people. Lacks experience which is only to be expected in this area.

NAI NO. I & BARI BARI. Councillor Iania. Young and inexperienced though keen to carry out his duties.

BIAKA. Councillor Sari. Shows the most potential of them all. Has the following of his people. Is lacking only in experience.

KONEBASI. Councillor Biasuwei. Only a young man with no hold over the people. Village in a bad state due to the fact that the people refuse to work. Lacks experience.

MERWE & AKRANI. Councillor Upwame. Seems to be doing a good job and has the people's respect. A young man and lacks experience.

AMANDAM & UNUPAI. Councillor Inapie. A capable man who has the following of the people. Found to be very co-operative.

KWORAMUN. Councillor Yikwara. His work in the village is exceptionally good. Has the respect of the people. Lacks experience.

PURUMUN & FISI. Councillor Wangavei. Not outstanding in any way. Carries out his duties and has a fair hold over the people. He will improve with experience.

AMINI. Councillor Pikermai. A councillor of the Green River Local Government Council. By far the most experienced of all the Councillors encountered by the Patrol. Holds talks in the village at least once a week and has a large attendance. Has had eleven years experience with Councils in the Lumi area.

APPENDIX "D".PATIENTS SENT TO AMANAB FOR TREATMENT.

<u>NAME.</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>SICKNESS</u>
ABE/DUAPIN	F	2	BIBRIARI	ANAEMIA
WOBLENI/BOBORU	M	12	BIAKA	LACERATIONS
MABU/KAPE	M	6/12	PURUMAN	SCABIES
YELEE/NEWI	F	2/5	KONABASI	INFECTED CORD.
POSE/KIPA	M	18	KONABASI	CORNEAL OPACITY
BARENA/APEA	M	8	KONABASI	SCABIES
KORE/BOUTE	M	10	KONABASI	T.U. (R) LEG
IMO/SABBI	F	14	KONABASI	P.U.O.
KAKO/PIDAWI	M	2	KONABASI	SCABIES
IKAU/IANBOU	F	18	NAI NO2I	FRACTURED PELVIS
MANAGO/YAWOI	F	30	NAI NO.I	CATARACT
IFRANAI/YAWOI	F	37	NAI NO.I	SCABIES.

MEMBERS OF R.P.N.G.C.

Constable JARNUMA + Reg.No. 7707. Experienced in Patrol work and is of forceful character. Has a sound knowledge of the area and the people. A good worker. Conduct good.

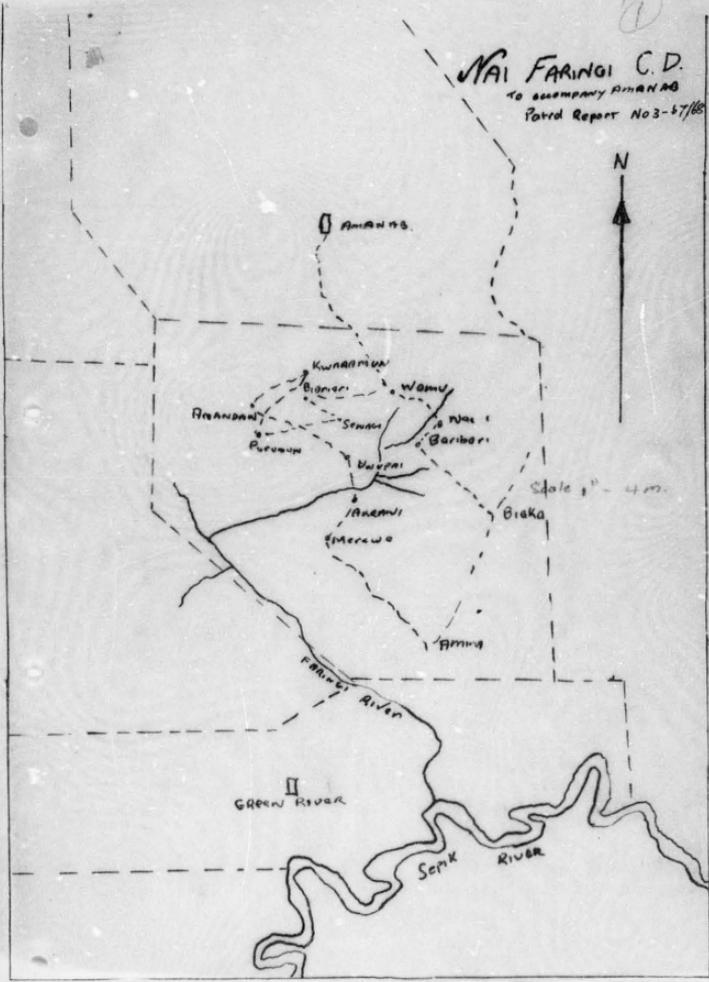
Constable TARAGUM- Reg.No. 7922. Experienced in patrol work and has had previous experience in this area. Not of forceful character but does his work well. Conduct good.

  
.....  
(G.L. Dewar C.P.O.)  
AMANAB.

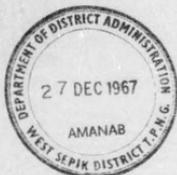
①

# NAI FAINGI C.D.

to accompany AMANAG  
Patrol Report No 3-57/68



Coordinates  
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

## PATROL REPORT

District of... WEST SEPIK ..... Report No. 4/68/68 .....

Patrol Conducted by... PETER MEKEA (T.A.O) .....

Area Patrolled... EAST & WEST KWOMTARI .....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... G. HENKE (CPO) .....

Natives... 2 APENGC .....

Duration—From 28/10/1967 to 17/11/1967 .....

Number of Days... 20 DAYS 19 DAYS CAMPING .....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? 1 A.P.O .....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services... /...../1967 .....

Medical ... /...../1967 .....

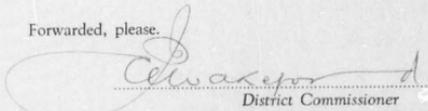
Map Reference... ATARE FORAL .....

Objects of Patrol... CENSUS REVISION, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSE RECONSTRUCTION  
INFORM THE PEOPLE OF MINING CO, GENERAL ADMIN. ROUTINE

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

5/11/68

  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WEST SEPIK Report No. AMANAB PATROL NO. 4/67-68

Patrol Conducted by PETER MEKEA A.P.O.

Area Patrolled EAST & WEST KWOTIARI CENSUS DIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans GIENN M HENKE C.P.O.

Natives TWO MEMBERS R.P.N.G.C. ONE AIDPOST ORDERLY

Duration—From 28 / 10 / 1967 to 17 / 11 / 1967

Number of Days 21 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 15 / 5 / 1967

Medical ..... / 9 / 1967

Map Reference AMANAB SUB-DISTRICT 4 MILE TO INCH

Objects of Patrol REVISION OF CENSUS AND ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

5, 11, 1968

*[Signature]*  
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 ....

67-16-15

8th March, 1968

The District Commissioner,  
West Sepik District,  
VANIMO.

AMANAB PATROL 4 - 67/68

Receipt of the reports submitted by P. Mekea and G. Henke is acknowledged with thanks.

2. The anthropological remarks regarding initiation at Utai were most interesting. Care should be taken to refrain from interference with customs relating to local beliefs and social organization and to demonstrate clearly that traditional art forms are appreciated and not scorned by the Administration. Unsanitary conditions in 'House Tambaran' life might be eradicated by tactfully and privately suggesting to the actual ceremonial leader the required reforms and explaining the reasons for them.

3. The lack of understanding between the Missions and the people obviously stems from over optimism of the people on the material benefits to be obtained from Missions and airstrips. Probably Missionaries do not scotch this optimism in the early stages for fear of discouraging work on airstrips construction. If the Missions neither pay for work done nor achieve some real material gains for the people from the airstrips, they can expect to face criticism from many of the people for a long time. This should be pointed out to them.

4. It is hoped that missionaries are not branding non Christians as sorcerers in order to induce them to conform. It would be immoral and possibly libellous if missionaries imputed that deaths of people were caused by non Christian individuals.

5. Both officers seem to have carried out a useful patrol and learned a lot from it.

(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director

67-16-15

21

67-1-4/36



District Office,  
VANIMO,  
West Sepik District.

6th January, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
AMANAB

AMANAB PATROL REPORT NO. 4

Please thank both Mr. Mekea and Mr. Henke for their reports. They made interesting reading.

If you are of the opinion that a full Local Government survey is needed, then go right ahead.

I agree, let the appointments wait a while.

I was rather surprised that Sowa finds his country did not take on as Raga Kapi was the "star" and I thought he would have been remembered.

Any assistance you want on the proposed adult education will be given.

Would you give both officers some assistance in setting out the "Diary" portion of the report.

Mr. Mekea's especially is far too full.

Would you in future have a copy of the Patrol Instructions attached please.

*J. E. Wakeford*  
J. E. Wakeford  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
Konedobu

20/23

67-1-7

Sub-District Office,  
AMANAB  
West Sepik District

28th. December 1967.

District Commissioner  
West Sepik District  
VANIMO.

Amanab Patrol No. 4/67-68  
East & West Kwomtari Census Division.

Please find enclosed Mr. Mekea's report of his recent patrol to the East and West Kwomtari Census Divisions. Copies of his patrol instructions are also enclosed. Mr. Glen Henke accompanied Mr. Mekea and has submitted his report as a practice exercise in reporting. It is his first effort and he is to be commended. Some reference to the dictionary by both officers would not go astray. Mr. Mekea's report is below its usual standard in its presentation but his observations and reporting are good.

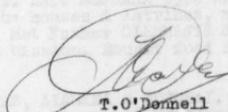
2. The census figures presented with this report were not readable and have been returned to Mr. Mekea to make legible copies and re-submit.
3. It is felt that early in the new financial year a full Local Government survey of the East & West Kwomtari Census Divisions and the Bembi Census division should be carried out at one time by the one patrol with the idea of bringing the people of these areas into either the Amanab or the Walsea Council. I feel that both census divisions should be dealt with by the one patrol as there are some villages at present administered by Amanab that may wish to travel to Imonda for Council meetings rather than Amanab as a matter of distance dictates. This one patrol could find out where these fringe villages desire to join with. A nominal tax only could be paid by these villages and travelling allowances would have to be paid to members from these areas. The people of these areas have more go in them than the Imonda & Amanab locals and if they joined a council more interest and debate might be brought about.
4. With this idea in mind I do not feel inclined to recommend the appointment of new village officials at this stage.
5. Mr. Mekea's point of the misunderstanding between the people, of the mission, & thinking the mission to be a business company coming into the area to provide work and money is I feel a point well made and one with which I agree.

This belief is mainly the reason that people in these areas go ahead and build airstrips without pay in the belief that when the mission arrives the work will be there and they will be able to earn a money income. All too often this is not the case and the people feel cheated and only at this stage do they complain that they received no pay for their work. I feel that it should be part of our duty as native affairs officers to advise landowners such as these people of the intentions of all prospective leasees of their land so that they can be clearly in the picture before hand and then make a decision. If they wish to sell then all is fair and again it should be officers of this department's duty to see that these people are adequately paid for any work they do.

6. Political education in this area is moving as fast as can be expected. The pamphlets "Sowai finds his country" and the papers on the various parts of the Government and its work are all far too advanced for these people where the percentage who can read pidgin is far fewer than 10% of the population. These pieces of education material are excellent for use by officers on patrol as reference matters but it is still through the word of mouth of the field officer that these people receive their political education. Adult education courses run by councils and at District Headquarters could be a great assistance in this in the future. It is hoped that this can be arranged at Amanab and at other stations.

7. Licences for shotguns in this area will be given out at least 1 per village for providing meat and preventing garden damage. The problem for the people is to raise the money to purchase the gun.

8. After the House of Assembly elections are completed the council here intends running a series of adult education courses on the station here on council work, health, education and most important gardening methods. These will be continued in an attempt to improve these conditions of village life. The people from outside the council area will be asked to attend.



T.O'Donnell  
Assistant District Commissioner.

DIARY AMANAB PATROL No. 4 67/68.

28-10-67.

Left AMANAB 0845 hrs. Arrived WCFNERI 0930 hrs. Lunched in NAI 2. 1300 hrs. Departed 1415 hrs. Arrived BAPI river 1800 hrs. Camped over-night due to flooded condition.

29-10-67.

Left BAPI river 0900 hrs. Arrived KWOMTARI 1000 hrs. Majority of the people working on road. Discussed problems with the Luluais & Tultul's. Inspected Air-strip. Slept KWOMTARI.

~~30-10-67.~~

30-10-67.  
Revised census. Sent Const. KAMAI to TERA village to bring the Tultul & witnesses who threatened the KWOMTARI Aid Post Orderly. Held preliminary hearing when they arrived 1830 hrs. Slept KWOMTARI.

31-10-67.

Sent Tultul & witnesses to AMANAB with letter of explanation. Left KWOMTARI 0900 hrs. Arrived BAIBERI 1230 hrs. Revised census. Discussed problems. Treated sick & sent 7 people to AMANAB hospital. Slept BAIBERI.

1-11-67.

Inspected houses & latrines of BAIBERI & left 0945 hrs. Arrived YENABI 1245 hrs. Revised census. Discussed problems. Treated sick & sent 10 people to AMANAB. Were informed of their desire to shift village site. Slept YENABI.

2-11-67.

Inspected village houses & latrines. Left YENABI 0845 hrs. Arrived YAU'URI 1245 hrs. Bought food for the police. Revised census. Discussed problems. Treated sick. Nobody sent to AMANAB. Slept YAU'URI.

3-11-67.

Inspected YAU'URI houses & latrines. Left 0845 hrs. Arrived GURIASO & MARAGIN 1000 hrs. Postponed census revision due to some people away hunting pigs. Heavy rain falling. Slept GURIASO & MARAGIN.

4-11-67.

Revised census. Inspected houses & latrines. Treated sick. Sent 6 people to AMANAB. Inspected Air-strip. Discussed problems. Left GURIASO & MARAGIN 1145 hrs. Arrived MUFUARA 1545 hrs. Slept MUFUARA.

5-11-67.

Sunday-- OBSERVED.

6-11-67.

Revised census. 2 evaders. Discussed problems. Treated sick. Sent 2 people to AMANAB. Slept MUFUARA.

7-11-67.

Inspected houses & latrines. Left MUFUARA 0900 hrs. Arrived EKAS 1030 hrs. Inspected the houses & latrines, moved on to UTAI; arrived 1130 hrs. Met Father CLEMENTS & Miss BETTY BOUCHARD of the Passionist Mission. Bought food for the police. Slept UTAI.

8-11-67.

Revised census of UTAI, EKAS, AIAMINA & WURUBAI. 3 evaders. Caught 2 evaders from MUFUARA. Discussed problems & informed people of the coming C.R.A. mineral investigations. Advised YAUSA-HAIKA'S next of kin of his death. Slept UTAI.

9-11-67.

Inspected Air-strip. Investigated reports from the mission of 2 deaths caused by sorcery. Inspected villages, houses, & latrines. Slept UTAI.

10-11-67.

Left UTAI 0830 hrs. Arrived FINIMOI 1230 hrs. the track was in extremely bad condition. Revised census. Discussed problems. TREATED sick " people sent to AMANAB. Very well received by the people. Slept FINIMOI.

11-11-67.

Left FINIMOI 0830 hrs. Arrived ITOMI & PIEMI 1430 hrs. Heavy rain falling postponed census revision. Slept ITOMI.

12-11-67.

Sunday OBSERVED.

13-11-67.

78 1/2

DIARY. AMANAB PATROL No.4 67/68.

13-11-67.  
Revised census. Discussed problems. Treated sick. Nobody sent to AMANAB. Wrote Tultul of ITOMI a letter of recognition as he & 5 others want to work at AMANAB & IMONDA. Inspected ITOMI village. Slept ITOMI.

14-11-67.  
Inspected PIEMI village. Left 0915 hrs. Arrived BAIBAI & YEBTIBI 1215 hrs. Bought food for police & prisoners. Met 3 Didimen from IMONDA on their way to ITOMI. Slept BAIBAI

15-11-67.  
Revised census. 2 evaders. Discussed problems. Treated sick. 10 people sent to AMANAB. Inspected villages, YENABI about 1 hrs walk away, at new site. Inquired as to the ~~TULTUL~~/ Tultul's hernia & sent him to AMANAB. Slept BAIBAI.

16-11-67.  
Left BAIBAI 0900 hrs. Arrived AKRAMANAG 1320 hrs. Met Village Councillor & decided to stay over-night. Worked out census forms. Slept AKRAMANAG.

17-11-67.  
Left AKRAMANAG ~~0900~~ hrs. Arrived AMANAB 1200 hrs. PAID carriers. Stood down Patrol. Slept AMANAB.

END OF PATROL.

INTRODUCTION.

This patrol AMANAB/ EAST & WEST KWOTARI CENSUS DIVISIONS, No 4 67/68. was mounted for the purpose primarily of revising the census of all villages of the area, & to take with us the Aid-Post Orderly from KWOTARI 'MAU' to do a complete medical check on all the people due to the previous patrol No. 9 66/67. mentioning an out-break of yaws, although a medical patrol had been through previously September 16th. We were also instructed to observe & report on mission activity, the condition & size of the 3 air-strips at KWOTARI, UTAI & GURIASO? To inform the people of UTAI EKAS AIAMINA & WURUBAI of the coming House of assembly elections & of the coming C.R.A. mineral investigation. To ask if the people would like to join the AMANAB Local Government Council.

We were ordered to take 2-3 weeks & make a leisurely patrol, thus conditions were obvious, i.e. Housing & Rest-houses condition, Track condition, food situation, general health of the people, attitude to House of Assembly Elections, & attitude to AMANAB Local Government Council.

The previous patrol report No. 9 66/67. reported that Luluai's of various villages had been threatened this was investigated but no evidence was found as to it's truth. We instructed the Luluai's to tell the next patrol or nearest patrol post immediately if they were threatened.

Good attendance was experienced in all villages & the corrections made were valid & census-book is now correct & up to date. A new census-book is needed for 1968.

Agricultural development has been neglected in the area & many of the villages still has very little in the way of gardens. However there has been quite a lot of improve ment since the last patrol.

Various varieties of European vegetables i.e. Maize Tomatoes, Onions?, Cabbages, Beans & Pumpkins had been introduced earlier, though the people had neglected to put aside seed for re-planting.

We distributed seed of Maize, Onions, Tomatoes, Beans, Cabbages & Pumpkins to the villages & instructed them to save the first crop for seed alone & not to eat any till the second crop.

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VILLAGES.

Villages in this area are of superior type, built 2-3 feet off the ground on stilts, a vast improvement over the old ground level dwellings. ITOMI is the only village with ground level type houses. In a few villages such as UTAI?, BAIBAI, YENABI, & MANGO, new rooves needed & instructed to be changed.

In all villages there are latrines & they all seem to be used & not just for the patrolling officer to check up on. Although there were some bad ones, generally the standard was ~~with~~ quite good although large majority of them did not have lids; so we instructed them to put these on & the reason for them.

The villages sites are generally ideal & BAIBAI YENABI MUFUARA UTAI EKAS ALAMINA WURURAI FINIMOI ITOMI PIEHI BAIBERI & YEBIBI, are all situated on a river. KWONTARI & MANGO are about a half an hours walk away from the BAPI river. GURIASO & MARAGIN are a long way away from a good water supply.

FINIMOI & YEBIBI & BAIBERI have recently shifted & have excellent housing conditions. BAIBAI & YENABI informed us of their wish to shift their village sites,

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Generally the standard of Lulai's & Tultul's of the villages is fairly high, with the Tultul of ITOMI & Lulai of UTAI being exceptionally good; loyal & holding quite a strong influence over their people. Notable exceptions however are Lulai of YENABI & of MUFUARA who seem to be pretty useless.

AGRICULTURE.

As mentioned in appendix 3 the construction of fish ponds would be beneficial although the people did not express the desire to us, but they did to the previous patrol. A D.A.S.F. patrol to advise the people re. the construction of fish ponds might ~~be~~ be successful & would therefore add a very important food into the people's diet & would also help prevent the occurrence of Exaltalmic Goitre.

All villages had ~~enough~~ enough food for their own consumption in their gardens & GURIASO BAIBERI & KWONTARI had enough food to transport to AMANAB market. The gardens had the usual Paw-paws, Sago, coconuts Bananas Pit-pit, sugar & pineapples. Quite a few villages had European foods ie. Pumpkin, Kan-kau, Onions, Tomatoes, Maize & Beans. ITOMI BAIBAI & KWONTARI in particular. Wild pigs cause destruction in the gardens of most villages and the villagers expressed the desire to purchase a shot-gun, and we instructed them on how to go about it.

LIVESTOCK

Dogs, pigs and fowls are the only domesticated animals in this area. These are allowed to roam freely around the village contributing to the general sickness and disease in the village. Fowls were observed at GURAIISO UTAI and ITOMI.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

As instructed we informed the villages of the coming House of Assembly Elections, and this was met with varying degrees of interest and understanding. BAIBERI KWONTARI UTAI BAIIRAI and GURAIISO were interested and knew something about them, from the previous 1964 elections. The other villages did not know much about them, they had simply heard of them and were indifferent.

We also asked what they thought about joining the AMANAB Local Government Council as instructed; once again the same villages were interested as were interested in the House of Assembly Elections, the rest did not care. However, not one village ~~could~~ could join even though several expressed the desire to do so. Their reason was simply that they could not afford the 50 cents Tax per annum per man and had no way of earning it, except by transporting food produce to AMANAB market which even so, does not bring in enough money and is not constant enough. Perhaps if this coming C.R.A. mineral investigation warrants C.R.A. moving in, then the people would have a form of employment and they could join the AMANAB Local Government Council. So it seems that they can not be able to join for sometime, unless they can pay the equivalent of 50 cents in foodstuffs or something.

HEALTH.

There is an aid-post at KWONTARI and a Mission Nurse Miss BETTY BOUCHARD at UTAI which is the total amount of medical services in the area or census division. The health of the people is summarised in appendix 2 and 3, with a total of 37 people sent to AMANAB hospital as a result of this patrol.

EDUCATION.

The only type of education in the census division is the Catechist type run by the 2 Missions. The ~~Roman~~ <sup>CHRISTIAN</sup> catholic mission of many lands, and the Roman Catholic Mission (passionist). Although there are some children come in to AMANAB Government school with Mr. B. Steadman as the headmaster, from various villages in the census division.

There is an operating school at YENABI teaching 22 children run by the ~~Roman Catholic~~ Mission of Many Lands, and a local teacher is teaching it. A school is run by the Roman Catholic Mission (Passionist), and taught by Miss BETTY BOUCHARD. Some 37 children from the surrounding villages ie. UTAI EKAS ALAMINA and WURUBAI are taught here. A school built by the same Mission at ITOMI with a native teacher has been non-operational for 2 months now, and the people want the teacher back and the school operating again.

EDUCATION. (cont.)

The people agreed to give the teacher a house and food and every co-operation if he did come back. We therefore wrote a letter to the Passionist Mission informing them of the people's suggestion.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

The only means of transport in the whole census division is by foot along bush tracks. Due to the fact that most of KWONTARI'S census division is a low-lying flood plain cut by numerous fast-flowing rivers and creeks. The tracks become extremely difficult to traverse in wet conditions, although most tracks were fairly well cleared some of them were quite difficult due to secondary growth eg. Sago patches. In dry conditions the tracks are conducive to fast walking times, for a table of walking times see Appendix 1.

Flash floods are prevalent in the region and at all times a major concern to the patrol as there are a lot of rivers to be forded. We experienced 2 flash floods and had to camp over-night on the first night 28/10/67. on the ~~Kapi~~ KAPI river.

Bridges are non-existent for one exception between MUFUARA and EKAS, although it is not a major river. However I cannot foresee the likelihood of bridges being built as the rivers flood and change course so often and the nature of the walking does not warrant bridges. Boats or rafts built on the river-banks could be an improvement but it probably would be safer to wait until the flooded river had subsided before crossing.

The worst tracks were between YAU'URI to GURIASO, UTAI to FINIMOI and FINIMOI to ITOMI.

AIRFIELDS.

As instructed we observed the 3 air-strips at KWONTARI GURIASO and UTAI. All these are Mission air-strips and are maintained by the local people. The KWONTARI and GURIASO air-strips are run by the Christian Mission of Many Lands, while the air-strip at UTAI is run by the Roman Catholic Passionist Mission.

The KWONTARI air-strip is fairly short but has potential for almost unlimited length; it is ~~at~~ in an ideal position re. approach and fly-off area. It is at the moment under long grass due to not being used for quite some time. In my ~~own~~ opinion a potential category C strip.

The GURIASO air-strip is in better condition than that of the KWONTARI air-strip re. surface. It is fairly short but also has potential for unlimited length, and is in an ideal position re. approach and fly-off area. It is in need of 2 wind-socks as the only one is badly torn. It has not been used for some time.

The UTAI air-strip was found to be in excellent condition, well grassed with good approach and fly-off area although it is fairly short. It is maintained by the Passionist Mission that owns a lawnmower. It also needs 2 wind-socks as the only one is badly torn. It is in use regularly.

LABOUR.

It seems that a lot of young men were absent working on plantations or the like in RABAUL and KAVIENG, mainly from GURILASO however there doesnot seem to be so many now. Thus the gardens and tracks and houses were in reasonably good condition. Most of the men go to IMONDA or AMANAB now where they work for shorter periods of time and are not so far away from their villages, however the number of men is restricted by the limited amount of work available at these patrol posts.

GEOGRAPHY & TOPOGRAPHY.

The entire East and West KWOMTARI Census Division is one of low lying flood plain cut by fast flowing rivers, (see map). The rivers encountered by the patrol which were of consequence are the RAPI, YASI, SUKARA, FINI SENU, GEDIK and SEINUI rivers. All are fast flowing and rise and fall in a matter of hours during the rainy season.

The vegetation observed by the patrol, was on the whole secondary growth smattered in close proximity to the villages with primary growth predominating. Such timbers as TOUR, KWILA, and PIKUS grow in abundance through the area, but in my ~~own~~ opinion are too scattered to be an economical venture like Milling.

REVISION OF CENSUS.

Generally the attendance of the people was very good. For a list of evaders see appendix 5. The patrol was successful with regards the correcting of the census book, and served a good purpose in view of routine administration.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

As this patrol was a leisurely one, we had time to delve fairly deeply into this subject; however there were not many problems brought forward by the native people, and the patrol had only the problems of the previous reports to investigate.

The report of the Luluai's being threatened is dealt with in my Introduction to this report. Several of the villages including UTAI, AIAMINA and WURUBAI; GURAISSO and MARAGIN; and BAIBAI; expressed the wish to purchase Shot-guns. We informed them how to go about it.

The boundary between KWOMTARI and BAIBERI was under dispute but had been agreed upon by the villagers themselves as we arrived. In most villages, destruction of native gardens by wild pigs was common to all villages. We suggested stronger fences and eradication. The problem of transporting produce to the AMANAB market was also common. We referred them to the nearest air-strip and asked the Mission to help them.

We investigated the reports of the 2 deaths thought to be caused by scroery. One witness was SPKI son of the Luluai of UTAI, and the other was AKE husband of one of the victims.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. (cont.)

1. NENE aged approx. 35 years, wife of AKE from MUFUARA went to HILA to see her brother who had returned from KAVIENG on Monday, she fell sick on Tuesday and returned to EKAS on Saturday. She died on Sunday on the way to UTAI Mission for treatment. Buried at EKAS. Her symptoms WERE cold and shivering. She had the same sickness 2 weeks previously and was thought to be cured. In my opinion it sounds as though it was PNEUMONIA.

2. KOMA aged approx. 25-30 years, husband of WAIMA from YANIMI fell sick on a Friday and the following Sunday. His symptoms were short of wind and incessant coughing. He also had the same sickness 2 years previously, and cured it with cough-mixture. In my opinion it sounds as though it was WHOOPING-COUGH.

Apparently SEKAI asked Father CLEMENTS to write a letter re. shot-gun licenses to take with him to AMANAB. But Father CLEMENTS wrote about the 2 deaths instead and he mentioned sorcery because the natives could not explain the cause of the sickness's. I and both witness's are convinced that there was no foul-play or sorcery involved.

MISSIONS.

As discussed previously there are 2 missions in the East and West KWONTARI Census Division. These are the CHRISTIAN MISSION OF MANY LANDS, and the ROMAN CATHOLIC PASSIONIST MISSION at UTAI. Each work separately and do not exhibit any jealousy or bitterness toward each other. Each tick to their own area and are only interested in converting, (and helping) the native people toward their own respective faith.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

In UTAI a TAMBARAN SING-SING was held on the 5/11/67. for the occasion of a number of young men RETURNING from the HOUSE TAMBARAN. From what I can understand from talking with some natives, this "house" serves as a type of initiation place, where groups of young men up to 20 or 30 or more live for six months; completely cut-off from the rest of the village.

They must abstain from fraternising with women and liquid of any kind (including water) for this period of time. They must not wash, and the remains of their food are left on the floor. They do not work, and they stay inside for the whole six months, except if they run out of food and then they must not be seen by the villagers (especially the women) although the villagers leave food outside the door.

A man who does not go through this initiation ceremony cannot get married in his village (UTAI) and has little hope of getting married elsewhere as I noticed a shortage of women especially unmarried. And when a young man turns of age, he must wait until there are sufficient numbers of men to warrant another ceremony, and this can be quite a long time; eg. the men turning of age now could wait up to 2 years and I noticed 2 men approx 30 years amongst them.

All of the men that came out of this HOUSE TAMBARAN had many small sores on their arms and legs

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AMANAB PATROL No. 4 67/68.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL. (cont.)

and were treated at the Mission by the nurse Miss BETTY § BOUCHARD. It seems a great waste of labour potential to me.

We visited the HOUSE TAMBARAN and it is surrounded by a fence made from old rooves of houses and cannot be seen through. The house itself is slightly larger than the usual native house, and the 2 door-ways are closed off by loose hanging grass, rather like the fly-screens in European houses. It is raised approx. 3 feet up off the ground and the inner roof or ceiling, is completely blackened from the 2 fire-places that are built into the floor; all around the ceiling and walls are wild-fowl's bones and eggs, and bundles of their feathers.

Pigs' skulls are lined on the top, in the middle, of the ceiling with grass hanging out of their jaws, and the spear that killed them stuck in the back of the pig-skull.

Around the walls are various spears and leg-bones of pigs, and also some curious decorations, consisting of a piece of wood or bone tied by 'kunda' onto a raft; apparently just for show.

The floor is an absolute mess and is littered with dead leaves and grass and backbones of pigs; it is extremely dirty and stinks extremely badly, little wonder that the men come out infested with sores.

Although this is probably well known and common to the west sepik I had not come across it or anything like it in my three month Anthropology course at ~~K~~ A.S.O.P.A.

*Glenn Henke*

GLENN M HENKE. (C.P.O.)

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CARRIER NUMBERS & TIMES.

<u>DISTANCE TRAVELED.</u>	<u>No. of Carriers</u>	<u>No. of hrs.</u>
AMANAB = KWONTARI.	16	9
KWONTARI - BAIBERI.	16	3
BAIBERI - YENABI.	17	3
YENABI - YAU'URI.	15	3
YAU'URI - GURIASO & MARAGIN.	13	2
GURIASO & MARAGIN - MUFUARA.	13	4
MUFUARA - UTAI, EKAS, AIAMINA & WURUBAI.	13	2
UTAI etc - FINIMOI.	11	4
FINIMOI - ITOMI & PIEMI.	11	5
ITOMI & PIEMI - BAIBAI & YEETIBI.	11	3
BAIBAI & YEETIBI - AKRAMANAG.	11	4
AKRAMANAG - AMANAB.	13	4

We found no great trouble in obtaining carriers through-out the whole patrol. We paid them the usual 10 cents per hr.

## PEOPLE SENT TO AMANAB HOSPITAL.

		TYPE OF SIGURUNG		VILLAGE	
<u>BAIBERI</u>		KAYAR.		WAIBREM	
2		KEKYAWIN		SAMEI	
		GAYU		DIYE	
		WAMI			
<u>YENABI.</u>		SIKENEI		SADI	
40		KURUKA		YAU	
		MANI		WANI	
		NAKU		RIBANU	
		ASI		RASU	
<u>GURIASO</u> & <u>MARAGIN</u>		WAITUM		MAILE	
5		KAILKESU		INAWI	
		RARKIVAIL		KUNO	
<u>MUFUARA.</u>		KAYASIN			
2		SIGANA			
<u>FINIMOI.</u>		VYOU			
2		AWIVI			
<u>BAIBAI</u> & <u>YEBTIBI</u>		AVAI		KETIBI	
40		IMAI		VINAS	
		BCNU		ABIL	
		KASI		YEBYEB	
		KARUM		UNI	

A total of 37 people, mainly inflicted with YAWS CUSCUS  
TROPICAL ULCERS. All 37 arrived at AMANAB hospital as instructed.

TYPES OF SICKNESS.				
ELEPHANTITIS	GOITRE	YAWS	GRILLE	VILLAGE.
0	3	5	10	BAIBERI.
1	0	0	12	YENABI.
2	2	0	27	YAU'URI.
1	0	4	66	GURIASO & MARAGIN.
0	0	2	9	MUFUARA.
20	5	0	32	UTAI & AIMINA EKAS & WURBAI.
2	1	2	6	FINIMOL.
2	0	0	10	ITOMI & PIEMI.
2	1	8	11	BAIBAI & YEBTIBI.
30	12	21	183	TOTAL.

The most prevalent disease is GRILLE by far. The GOITRE mentioned is known as EXALTHALMIC GOITRE and is apparently caused by lack of IODINE in their diet. This IODINE can be obtained by eating fish. When questioned if they catch any fish the people reply negatively as the only fish existing are the small mud-skipper in the fast flowing rivers. Perhaps a future patrol could suggest to the natives to dig dams & breed fish supplied by the fish hatcheries at AMANAB.

REPORT ON THE MEMBERS OF R.P.N.G.C.

Constable JIMBANOU 10407 8th year.

An average worker, inclined to leave the work to others. However his knowledge of the area is invaluable.

Constable KAMAI 9917 9th year.

Very energetic and hard working, forceful in his dealings with the natives. A good cheerful man to have on patrol.

Glenn M. Henke

(Glenn M. Henke.)  
C.P.O.

CENSUS EVADERS.

A total of 5 people evaded the census, marring a very excellent turn up shown by all villages. Of these 5 2 have already been apprehended & are waiting court action to be taken. Generally the reception from the natives was very good, however MUFUARA & YAUURI villages showed a complete lack of interest, an attitude of indifference & in some individuals a open resentment was exhibited. The 5 census evaders were ;-- --

MUFUARA.SAGI - IRE.  
WIAMM - ORAN.

APPREHENDED.

UAI.FOFO - FEAO.  
KORO - FEAO.ATAMINA.

MAVINI - POU.

YEETIBI.WOGO.  
NEBURO.



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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA :

PATROL No 4.67/68 AMANAB:

DIARY

28/10/67 SATURDAY:

After arranging the carriers the patrol departed Amanab at 0900 hours via Wofneri, Owanuk, Mai No 2, and Mauri. The road in general was in good condition. The old Mauri village site had been deserted and the people had moved further down a mile from the Horden River. The patrol arrived at the Horden River at 1600 hours. We tried to cross the river, but without success. At 1800 hours the idea of crossing the river was given up and the patrol camped at the bank of the river for the night.

29/10/67 SUNDAY:

In the morning the river had gone down three feet making it possible for us to cross without any difficulties. We crossed the river and proceeded to Kwomtari. Met the village officials and conversed with them. In the course of conversation the people said that the people from Kwomtari were away working on the road between Kwomtari and Baiberi. They said that the people from Kwomtari and Mango were expecting us to come the other way through Akraminak. The patrol came to stand still waiting for the people to return. Slept Kwomtari over night.

30/10/67 MONDAY:

The police man ~~rest for~~ Tera accompanied by a A.P.O. to get Tultul who had threatened the A.P.O. at 0700 hours. Census was revised at Kwomtari and Mango. Attendance was very good. No complaints were heard. The ones that were brought were only minor and were settled on the spot. Brief talk was given on the various jobs done by Local Government Council. When they asked of their opinion on Local Government Council they replied that they are interested in Local Government Council but they cannot see the way to make money to pay their taxes when they do get one. On discussing the House of Assembly it was evident that they don't know much about it. What is more they only vaguely remember the last election patrol. The police arrived with the Tultul from Tera with his witnesses. The case was referred to the Amanab station.

1/11/67 TUESDAY :

Departed Kwomtari at 0900 hours arriving Baiberi 1200 hrs. The road was in much better condition than reported by the previous officers, be it didn't rain for few days, most of it had been newly cut. Met the village officials and inform them of the purpose of the patrol. Census was revised after luncheon. A.P.O. medically examined the people. Two cases of scabies and two cases of yaws were encountered in this village. They were sent to Amanab hospital for treatment. No complaints were heard. Talk on Local Government was and they were asked of their on it they gave the same reasons as the previous villages. On House of Assembly they very slender knowledge. Slept Baiberi overnight.

2/11/67 WEDNESDAY :

Departed Baiberi for Yanabi at 0900 hours arriving Yanabi 1200 hrs. Road had been newly cut in most of the way and was in good condition. Met village official on the arrival and told them of the purpose of the patrol.

3441767 WEDNESDAY (Contd)

Census revised after lunch. Attendance good. People were medically examined as the census was in progress. Quite a large numbers of the people in this village have sore eyes. As there was no medicine for this sickness carried on patrol the people were sent to Amanab under escort of Luluai. On discussion of Local Government Council they said that they are interested in Council's works, but was sets them back is that they cannot see the way to get money to pay their tax. On discussing the House of Assembly it seemed that they know very little about it, and vaguely remember the election patrol in 1964. ~~xxx~~ Slept Yanabi for the night.

2/11/67 THURSDAY :

Departed Yanabi at 0900 hours arriving Yau'uri 1200 hours. The road was newly cut in the close vicinity of the village, but futher out had been neglected. Met Village official and briefed them on the purpose of the patrol. Census was revised in the afternoon. The attendance was pleasing. Medical examination was carried out by the A.P.O. School had been established in this village by CMML Mission, under the supervision of a catholicist who had done his training in Amanab. The children from the village and some from Yan'bi are attending this school. Discussed Local Government with the village people. They gave the same opinion as the other previous villages. House of Assembly discussion ended up as the other villages. No complaints were heard in this village.

Slept Yau'uri.

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3/11/67 FRIDAY:

Left Yau'uri after the inspection of the village for Guraiso. The village was clean and tidy. Latrines in general were good except like previous villages they have no lids. Luluai was instructed to see that the lids are made on every latrine. Yau'uri's portion of the road had been neglected to be over grown. Guraiso's part had been newly cut but walking is done mainly over the swamp and slippery logs. Village official were met and inform them of the purpose of the patrol. All the people were present. Slept Guraiso for the night.

4/11/67 SATURDAY:

Census compiled in the morning. Attendance was good. People from maragin had assembled at Guraiso for census. People from both villages were medically examined. Eight cases of Yaws were seen here. They were all sent to Amanab for Hospitalisation. Villages were inspected, and were found to be in good condition. Only two new houses are to be built at Guraiso. School that was established by CMML Mission had been closed down. The people don't know why the school had been closed. After the inspection of the village the patrol departed for Mufuara. The road from Guraiso to Mufuara had been newly cut and it seem to be the best piece of road that the patrol had seen so far. Met the village official from Mufuara and told them of the purpose of the patrol. As it was get late census was not revised. People from Mufuara asked the patrol's permission to go to Utal for House Tanbarang sing sing. They were told to go and to return late Sunday afternoon and the census be revised early Monday morning. Slept Mufuara overnight.

5/11/67 SUNDAY:

Sunday the patrol rested whole day.

Again slept Mufuara for the night.

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MONDAY 6/11/67:

The people from Mufuara arrived from sing sing at Utai. Although most people were still missing the census was compiled with the aid of Luluai and Tultul. Those who avoided census were sent to Amanab ~~for~~ for courts judgement. Local Government Council and House of Assembly was discussed with the village people. Their reaction was no different from the previous villages. The village was inspected and was found to be clean and tidy. As it was too late to start for Utai the patrol Mufuara again.

TUESDAY 7/11/67:

Departed Mufuara for Utai at 0900 hours. After walking for two hours the patrol arrived Utai at 1100 hours. Met the village officials. After lunch conversed with the Missionary at Utai, with the aim of finding out if by chance he had any idea of who were concerned with the deaths that were said to be caused by Sanguana. The result of conversation was very little, but he gave us the names of of the people who might be of help to us.

The Rkas village was inspected on the way through, and found to be in good condition. Slept Utai for the night.

WEDNESDAY 8/11/67:

Census revised at Utai. Attendance was good. Wurabei, Alamina and Rkas had assembled at Utai for the census. People were medically examined by a Aid Post Orderly. Discussed Local Government Council with villages censused. There was no differentiation in opinion than the previous villages visited. No complaint was heard.

As pointed out by Fr. Clement that Ake and Sakai might know something about the caused of deaths that had occurred in the area, they were taken aside to discuss the matter. When they were questioned they say that they don't know what had caused the deaths. From the evidence they gave it looks like that one of the deaths was due to Pneumonia and the other was caused by whooping cough. Slept Utai again.

THURSDAY 9/11/67:

At 0900 hours went up to Alamina while Glenn was inspecting Utai village. On inspecting the village found to be in good condition. Most of the buildings were temporary as they had move to a new site. Work on permanent buildings is in progress. As there was only one latrine a Luluai was instructed to build three more, giving the village the total of four toilets.

It was on visit to this village that tultul approached the patrol with the idea of starting a patrol post at Utai. The reasons he gave for wanting to start a patrol post at Utai are; By starting a patrol post at Utai it would provide labour for the people. Secondly by establishing a patrol post at Utai it would make it easier to start a Local Government Council. Thirdly by start a patrol post at Utai it would bring services closer to the people. Although nothing was ~~promised~~ promised to him he was told that the matter would be brought to A.D.C. at Amanab, who will advised them of what he thinks of their idea. Slept Utai.

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FRIDAY 10/11/67:

Departed Utai at 0830 hours arriving Finamoi 1230 hours. The road from Utai to Finamoi was in shocking condition. The people neither attempt to remove the logs nor to cut the grass on the road. Met village officials at our arrival. Census was compiled after lunch Attendance was good. Discussed Local Government Council and House of Assembly with the people. They showed slender knowledge in both. Slept Finamoi overnight.

SATURDAY 11/12/67:

Inspected the village. The village had shifted from the old site and at present there are only temporary buildings. The rest house had been completed and the work on Police Barrack is on its way.

After the inspection of the village the patrol left for Itomi at 0930 hours. The river were in flood due to the overnight's rain and the road was in horrible condition. This deterred the quick progress of the patrol. The had been neglected to be overgrown with numerous slippery logs fallen in various parts across the road. In most of the way the patrol had to swim through knee deep swamp and finally reached Itomi at 1700 hours. Met the village officials. Slept Itomi.

SUNDAY 12/11/67:

Sunday observed at Itomi. At night a tultul came to the rest house and requested a letter be given to him, which will enable him to with five other to seek employment. The letter was address to whom it might concern. Slept Itomi.

MONDAY 13/11/67:

Most people were still away from Piemi Luluai inclusively. This delayed the early start of census revision. Excluding those who were absent the attendance was good. Those who were absent were punished to carry the cargo without pay to the next village. After census Local Government discussion was held, followed by talk on House of Assembly. They showed slender knowledge in both cases. Slept Itomi after inspecting the village.

TUESDAY 14/11/67:

Departed Itomi for Baibai at 0330 hours arriving 1300. Inspected Piemi village on the way through. The village was found to be in good condition. Luluai was instructed to build two new toilet to replace the other two nearly falling apart. Met Baibai and Yebdibi village officials at our arrival. Slept Baibai.

WEDNESDAY 15/11/67:

Census was compiled at Baibai. Yebdibis had assembled at Baibai for census. Attendance both villages was good. Discussed Local Government Council and House of Assembly with the people. Baibais had suggested to shift their village to a location between the Horden River and the present site. No complaints heard.

While Glenn was inspecting Baibai village I went up to Yebdibi. The village site had been shifted further up an hour's walk from the old site. The buildings are only temporary. Slept Baibai.

THURSDAY 16/11/67:

Departed from Baibai for Akramonak at 0930 hours arriving at 1200 hours. Roads in most parts was fair. The village appeared clean and tidy. Met councillor from Akramonak and Akramonak overnight.

FRIDAY 17/11/67:

Departed Akramonak

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FRIDAY 17/11/67 :

Departed Akramnak for station at 0930 hours arriving  
1200 hours. The road was fair. Climbed two cliffs before arriving  
Amanab station, and also passed through few villages of Amanab Local.  
The people from these villages were not seen by the patrol.  
Slept Amanab station.

The end of the patrol

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AMMANAB

In the interval since we left Amanab station  
the village people of Amanab were seen before the patrol  
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### INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was mounted to the East and West Kwomtari Census Division according to the patrol instruction given by A.D.C. at Ameneb Sub District. Refer to the patrol instruction for the aims of the patrol.

East and West Kwomtari covered mostly the part of great Sepik plain, with few hills towards the Amanab station. It is covered by a dense tropical forest mostly of secondary growth, with patches of grassland. It is in this grassland that the two Mission operating in the area had established the air strips. The wide stretches of swamp is covered by pitpit and sago palms which are the staple food for the people. The Census Division is drained by fast flowing rivers. The major ones are Horhen River (BAPI) SEKARA, SENU, WURO and GEDIK. They start up in the Bewani flowing due south finally emptying their ~~xxxx~~ content into the mighty Sepik River. During wet season these rivers become great problem to the patrolling parties. It is believe that in one occasion a officer had lost few of the patrol stuff in one of these rivers. The excess of the rivers when in flood runs over plain causing the road to be swampy and slipperly.

As it was report by privious offers, the changing of courses by this rivers is still a problem to the people in the area because most of the villages are situated on the banks of the rivers. The remnants of the old buildings can still be seen standing, where the village had been shifted, to a new site. Such village were encountered in Yebibi, Finemol, Itomi and Baiberi, and it looks as if they have to shift there villages for quiet a long yet.

### RECEPTION:

As the patrol progressed words were sent ahead which left the village people in good preparation before the actual arrival of the patrolling party. In each village the reception of the patrol was a healthy one. Although there was ~~it~~ little confusion as the people were informed that the patrol would be advancing in the direction of Akraminac finally ending in Kwomtari, there was no disappointment among the people in changing of the patrol route. But this changing of patrol route had caught some villages unprepared. This applied to only ~~xxxx~~ Kwomtari, where people were out working on the road ~~xxxx~~ at the time when the patrol arrived. The patrol came to one day stand still waiting for the people to return home. This had happened to Kwomtari only and other villages were notified from there on.

Census was revised in every village, and in general the attendance was pleasing although it was not always hundred percent. The Administration is suppose to be taking some root among these people, but as it is there are still some people who are avoiding census revision patrols conducted after the intial census. Where this was encountered a Luluai was instructed to bring such people to the station as soon as they arrived to the village ~~where~~ they belong to. As the writer had said, there are very few of these people in the Census Division, but the ~~attitude~~ will not ceased unless they are punished for it. Then they will understand that the patrols are not mounted because there is no work to be done on the station.

2.  
5

HEALTH:

As the census was in progressed medical examination was made to every person that was present during the census. Generally health was good. There are a rough number of yaws cases encountered in Baiberi, Ynabi, Gursiso and Mufuara, of which all were children of five to seven years of age. It seems strange that when there is sickness among children the parents or relatives do not make any attempt in bringing them to the Aid Post or station hospital, but when there is adult in the same position, the people are quick in bringing them to the hospital. From this the ~~the~~ thinks that the adult persons do not have much respect for their children.

VILLAGES OFFICIALS:

All the village officials were present at ~~last~~ ~~will~~ ~~ing~~ ~~at~~ their various villages as the census was revised. All seem to be healthy and are doing their duties well judging from the general standard of the people. Luwai Siab-Weri of Gursiso is getting very old. At the present state of health he is not capable of carrying out his duties efficiently and what is more he was using walking stick to support himself at the time of patrol's visit. It would be much better if he is replaced by some other young man. Kwontari village is now without Luwai, as the former Luwai Nesbai-Waibe had passed ~~away~~ away, and replacement ~~has~~ <sup>not</sup> been appointed as yet.

VILLAGES:

Villages through out the whole census division were in general very cleane and tidy, but it is very hard to say whether they are always cleane like at the time of the patrol. The author says this because the people seem to be semi-nomadic who spent most of their time in the bush making sago. It is only when they make enough supply that they return home. As it was reported by the privious officers, the villages are shifting every time the rivers changes its course. The remain of the old villages can still be seen in the places like Finamoi, Itomi, and Yebdibi. ~~The~~ The shifting of the villages will still occur ~~most~~ <sup>most</sup> of the time as they are situated on the river banks.

Houses in divisions are built on stilt posts with the exception of houses in Baibai and Yebdibi where they are built on ground floor like the ones seen in Wofneri and the near by villages. Houses are walled with barks of the trees and sago pads. Although most of the houses are well built, ventilation is very poor.

There are rest houses in the villages where the distance between them is great. Villages like Utai, Ekas, and Alamina were they are close together they have one assemble point and this is where the rest house is. Yebdibi and Baibaix assembled at Baibai. The rest house at Yebdibi is under construction as the old one was swept away by the river. Few villages had brought to the patrols NOTICE that they had decided to shift their village to a new site. Baiberi had decided to shift their futher down east a mile or two from the old village site. The reason they gave for shifting their village is that when the river is in flood they always find it difficult to find cleane water, also there are number of other villages futher up the same river, emptying their rubbish in the river making it harder for Baiberis to obtain cleane water. The new site is said to have good supply of cleane water from the near by stream.

Baibai's had decided to shift theirs to a new site between Norden river and the present site. They gave no good reason for shifting their village. They were told to consider the matter carefully before shifting the village.

2

MISSIONS:

There are two Missions operating in the area. They are Christian Missions of Many Land (CMML) and Passionist (R.C.) Mission. CMML had formerly established its stations at Kwomtari and Gurak with airstrips at each station. At the time of the patrol's visit only the station at Kwomtari was operating under the supervision of a local catechist. The one at ~~Kwomtari~~ Guraiso had been closed, except the strip is still in use by the Mission on occasional visits to the people. The locals have not the slightest idea why the station had been closed.

Passionist Mission has its establishment at Utai with permit school and the Aid Post. ~~xxx~~ A qualified nurse is in charge of this Aid Post. The children who show ability in school are transferred to Vanimo for further ~~xxxxxx~~ studies.

There seem to be no friction among the people of the area, of these two different Mission, but it is doubtful whether the leaders of the Missions feel the same as the members. ~~The locals~~<sup>THEY</sup> THINKS the reason why the locals of different religions are getting along so well is because they have strong ties between them in the course of inter marriage.

Although the Mission are extending their influence gradually among the people there is still misunderstanding between the people and the Missions. The locals regard Missions as business companies, who came to start a business where the people can work and make money. Nevertheless the missions do employ some labourers to do odd jobs around the station, but the people want much larger business where many people can be employed. They don't seem to realise that the Missions are there to do the Mission work and they are not companies.

On the other hand the Mission regard the people as wild and primitives. Although this is not directly done, but it can be seen ~~xxxxxx~~ coming out in various ways. In some things that happen around the village the Missions regard them as being caused by sorcery. This lack of understanding the natives was clearly demonstrated in few deaths that had occurred in Utai area. ~~It was not the people of the village that had~~<sup>had</sup> ~~xxxxxx~~ that the death was caused by Sanguma. It was the Missionary at Utai.

On questioning the people whether they had seen the person making Sanguma, they said that they don't know. When the person who had brought the matter up to Amanab was questioned, it came out that that he had asked The Missionary at Utai to write a letter to A.D.C. Amanab concerning the ~~xxxx~~ employees shot gun license, so that he can hold the mission shot gun and shoot anything that mission wanted. Instead the Missionary wrote a letter concerning deaths caused by Sanguma. Without ~~xxx~~ knowing what is written in the letter the person brought the letter to the station.

On further questioning it was found that the death was caused by pneumonia, one of them anyway. The other was caused by whooping cough, and they apparently died on the way to Utai Aid Post. This small incident clearly show the lack of understanding between the two parties.

#### SCHOOLS:

The only schools in the area are Mission schools based on catholic type. Passinist Mission has Permit school at Utai. The students who show ability for further studies are sent to Vanimo, from this school.

The school that was started by CMML Mission at Guraiso had been closed another one had been established at Yau'uri. Children from this village and some from Yanabi are attending the school. The one at Kwomtari is still operating.

The school Established at Itomi By Passinist Mission has also been closed. The village people are very much disappointed by the closing of the school. They approached the patrol with the idea that Administration should asked the Mission to send a teacher to continue the work. They were told that it was not a Administration's concern to send the teacher up as the school is a Mission school. A letter was written to Mission at Utai at their request to send a teacher up or even a catechist. Whether this will be done is entirely up to the Mission Concern.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL:

Local Government Council discussion was held in each village after the census was revised. They showed slender knowledge of the various functions of the Local Government Council. Even though they lack comprehension and did not ask any question they are all interested in Local Government Council, but what sets them back is the fact that they cannot see a way they can make money to pay their tax if they do get the Council.

It was suggested to them to make some arrangement with their various Missions to help them. One suggestion which seems quite good was to make an arrangement where the Mission plane can back load stuff to Amenab market with only one person, who can be trusted, to make sell the stuff at the market. The idea was brought to the Missionary at Utai and he seems to be in favour of it. The Mission at Kwomtari had the same idea, said the people. This is the only way to help the people in the area at present.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Brief discussion was held in each ~~vii~~ village concerning the House of Assembly. The discussions were mainly about the what work House of Assembly does in the territory and 1968 election. The discussion seems to surprised them like they never heard of it. They showed slender knowledge of the matter and greatly lack comprehension, and what is more they vaguely remember 1964 election. It is possible all future patrols to the area should ~~endeavour~~ endeavour to ~~explain~~ explain the House of Assembly and Local Government Council.

#### COMPLAINTS:

Not a single complaint was heard in the whole census division. The only minor case was heard at ~~Kwomtari~~ Kwomtari concerning the people from Baiberi crossing over to Kwomtari land during the hunting of wild games. The village people from both villages were instructed to go together and clearly mark the boundaries so there would be no misunderstanding of where the boundaries are. They were satisfied with the idea.

Following up C. Dewar's report about Lulusis being threatened the Lulusis seem to know nothing about the matter. In practically all the villages the village officials were asked if they were being threatened by the people, but the answer was that they were not been threatened.

#### AIR STRIPS :

There are three air strips in the area. CMML Mission has two, one at Kwomtari and the other at Guraiso. Both strips are quite good, but they can be much better if the grass is cut regularly. The strip at Guraiso is too short and there is a large stretch of grassland through which the strip can be extended both ways.

Passionist Mission has one at Utai. This strip is in use regularly by the Mission planes and on special occasions by Aerial Tours. Carriboo had landed on the ones.

Whether it is the policy of the private air strips the writer has no idea, but all the strips have only one Wind Sock each. The one at Guraiso had been torn to pieces and is badly in need of replacement.

#### AGRICULTURE:

Most people in the area have small gardens, sago being the staple food, with following crops either grown and collected, as supplementary; bananas, taros, breadfruit, yams, pawpaws, marits, sugar cane, lulp, abika and pitpit. In some villages pumpkins, beans and sweet corns are doing well. Latter crops were introduced by D.A.S.F. and the natives took pride in bringing them to the patrol. Moresseed was distributed through out the census division. Lulusai were instructed to plant the seeds first and later they can give the other village people.

There is a lot of wild game in the area and fair supply of meat and fish is eaten. This includes pigs, wild fowls, wallabies, cassowaries, bandicoots, turtles, lizards, opossums, gours, pigeons, various kinds of small birds, sago and wood grubs. Meat and fish is smoked over the fire which makes it durable for weeks.

Most villages have groves of coconut palms, which are used locally as supplementary food. Such a long distance to Amanab deturs the surplus being brought to the market. The villages around Utai bring the surplus to the Mission at Utai.

#### COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY :

Commerce and industry are unknown to the area, and it will be like this for quite a long time yet. This is due to the distance from the station, composition of other difficulties they are facing, such as poor soil, distance from the sea ports and the freight cost to Amanab from the main towns.

The coldest store in the area that serves their requirements is at Utai operate by Passionist Mission, but sometimes make trips to Amanab station if required.

Although they mentioned crocodiles in the main river, they reckoned that they have no technical knowledge of killing them. It is possible that this will soon be overcome when they learn from the people operating in the area. The people shooting crocodiles in the area are from down the Sepik river mainly Angoram, and Ambunti.

The only possible chance of starting an industry lies in the forestry. There are large numbers of both hard and soft wood scattered through out the area, which can be felled for timber. Again if this is done the next problem would be the transportation of the timber to the places it can be used.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES:

The roads in the area are fair. Many of them lie in the swampy flatland and through the sago swamps. Logs are cut to make road ways over the swamps. During the wet weather the ~~slippery~~ roads become ~~xxx~~ slippery to walk on and sometimes the logs are washed away leaving the roads bare swamp. Some attempt has been made on ~~xxx~~ clearing of the roads for distance of two or three miles from the villages but beyond ~~xxxx~~ that it is left to be overgrown.

Bridges are unknown to the area. The only bridges that are in existence are nothing more than a tree being felled across the stream, but this is only done to the places where rivers are very small. The major river have no bridge in wet weather they are of great ~~x~~ great problem to the patrolling party. It is quite clear that bridging this rivers will be a great problem in the future as the rivers are changing their course frequently.

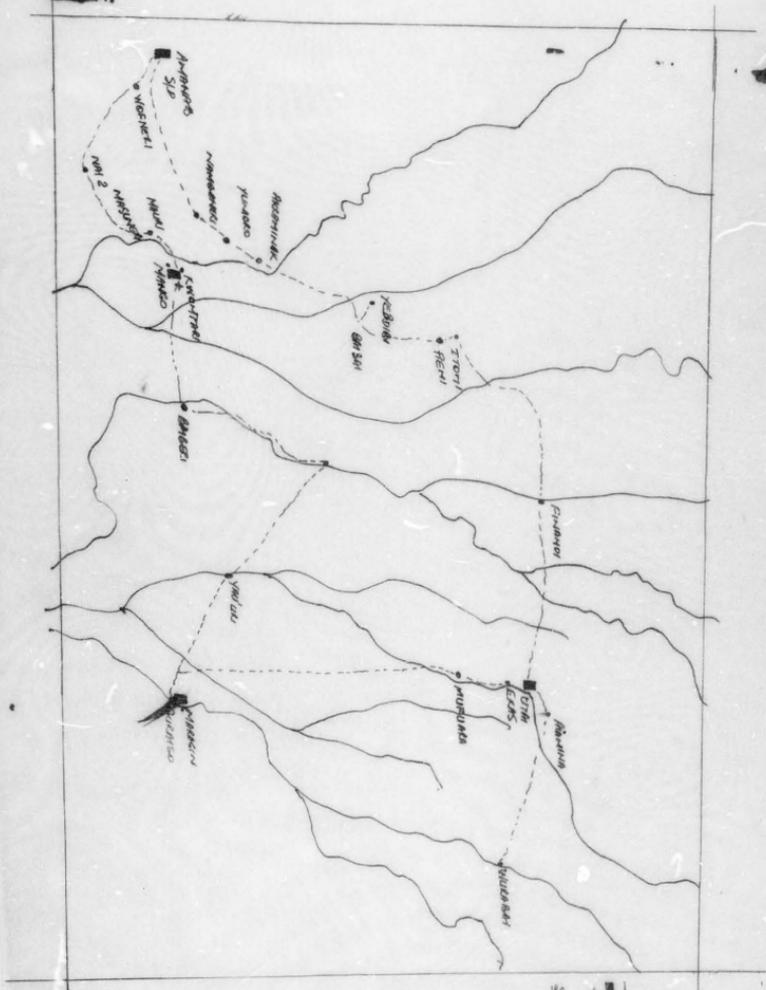
#### GENERAL:

Officials from Guraiso and Maragin had approached the patrol about shot guns. They stated that as there are large number of wild pigs in the area doing damage to their gardens, the shot gun would be a means of driving them away. Also it would provide meat for them and the surplus can be smoked and sent to Amanab market if it is arranged with the Missions. The people were that as their ~~xxx~~ village population is not big, there is no possibility for them to shot gun for each village. They seem to be satisfied with one shot gun for both villages. They were advised to bring the money to Amanab station when they had collected enough.

At Utai a Tultul from Aiamina approached the patrol with the idea of starting a patrol post at utai. ~~Asx~~ the writer thought the idea was not bad, he was advised that the matter would be brought to A.D.C. at Amanab, but that does not mean that a Patrol Post will be established at Utai. The reasons he gave for wanting to start a Patrol Post at Utai are; He said that by starting a Patrol Post at Utai it would provide labour for the people and bring the services close at hand. Secondly by starting a Patrol Post at Utai it would make it much easier to establish a Local Government Council in the area. Although the idea seems wild and would cost a lot of money, the author thinks it is not a bad one, and it must have taken the Tultul a lot of courage to stand among the people to tell this to the patrol.

The people from Ekas, Aiamina, Utai, and Wurabai were informed at the Mining Company coming to look for minerals around Bewani mountains. They were told that the company made go through ~~xxxx~~ their land or garden while looking for the minerals, but they won't do any damage to their property. If they do find something it would mean work for them, and get money. They were in favour of company coming through and looking for mineral because it would mean money to them.

The patrol had visited all the villages except Wurabai who had assembled at Utai for ~~xx~~ census. It had successfully accomplished its aims. A pleasing attitude was found towards the Local Government Council in all the villages even though their only one set back was the lack of money.



LEGEND  
 --- Airroad Route  
 - - - - - At STP  
 + Mission Center  
 Solid line = Highway  
 Wavy line = River

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

District of WEST SERIK Report No. 6/67-68

Patrol Conducted by C. H. HENKE C.P.O.

Area Patrolled DERA CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives TWO

Duration—From 22./3./1968 to 25./3./1968

Number of Days FOUR

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 23/7/1967

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

Map Reference AIDAPE FORNILL & BORDER SPECIAL SHEET No. 2.

Objects of Patrol INSPECTION OF BODY AT MANAHIRA VILLAGE & INQUIRY INTO  
THE CAUSE OF DEATH.

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please

23 / 4 / 1968

*Chaseford*  
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-16-41

Dept. of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua.

27th May, 1968.

District Commissioner,  
West Sepik District,  
WANIMO.

PATROL NO. AMAHAB 6-67/68

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Memorandum  
of Patrol/Patrol Report covering patrol by G. H. HENKE  
to DIERA ..... Census Division.

Mr. Henke has submitted a clear report of his  
visit to the area.

It is hoped that the ten deaths from a bowel  
infection in November, 1967 were brought to the attention  
of the health authorities before this patrol in March, 1968.  
If not, there may be a need for better health surveillance  
of this border area.

*T.W. Ellis*  
(T.W. ELLIS)  
Director *AB*

\* Delete as necessary.

67.16.41  
13

67-1-4



District Office,  
YANIMO,  
West Sepik District.

26th April, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-District Office,  
AMANAB

PATROL NO. 6-67/68 AMANAB

Please thank Mr. Henke for his report. As it was his first solo patrol I feel that he did rather well.

I have advised the Director of Lands on the Kamberatoro position. He has asked the Director of Education if they will require the site, if not it will be pur up as a Rural Police Post.

I am rather concerned that in view of Mr. Henke's description of the body that you saw fit to deem an inquest unnecessary and I feel that the Secretary for Law may disagree with you.

As the Medical Assistant was with the patrol, I take it that the measles outbreak is in hand. As soon as you can get a report in to me on the situation, as this disease can wreak havoc amongst these people. See if you can find out the number effected.

*J. E. Wakeford*  
J. E. Wakeford  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. The Director,  
Department of District Administration,  
KORORORU

67-1-5.

Sub-District Office,  
AMANAB  
West Sepik District

9th. April 1968.

District Commissioner,  
West Sepik District  
YANIMO.

Patrol No. 6/67-68 Amanab

Please find enclosed Mr. Henke's patrol report of his recent visit to the Mamambra area to investigate the circumstances of a reported death in the village. There had been a report that a young child had been shot with an arrow.

This was Mr. Henke's first solo patrol and although the patrol was of brief duration and for a specific purpose, he has made every effort to carry out as full a patrol as possible in the given time. He has done a good job, and has shown good observation. I have the following general comments.

Roads and Bridges.

The necessary maintenance has now been carried out on this road and it is now able to be used by the tractor to its end past Haineri when the weather is dry.

Airfields.

Work on the Kamberatoro airstrip has come virtually to a halt in the past couple of weeks. There remains a large amount of levelling to be done before the strip could be opened for use. All the timber clearing etc. has been done. It is thought that the mission might have to give some incentive pay to get the local people to continue working on it. The Mission has been assisted by loaning tools and wheelbarrows etc. to them as such an airstrip would be advantageous to the administrat in that area.

(1)

Missions and Health.

The Passionist Mission has applied for land for the Mission airstrip at Kamberatoro and this application is being processed. If the lease is granted the Mission will move from its present location where it is occupying the old Administration school site at Kamberatoro proper, and move its set up to the airstrip site some 30 minutes walk from Kamberatoro. They have a ~~mixx~~ sister based there and she is now carrying out infant welfare clinics for the villages of the Dera Census division. This saves the people from this area a couple of days walk to attend the monthly Amanab clinics. A hospital orderly has permission to staff the aid post at Kamberatoro - and from here he patrols the Dera area. This Census division has now good health services. The deaths reported recently were from a gastric outbreak which swept through this division and the Iuri area killing quite a number of people. This semetory is only a new one and it is good to see that the officer has advised them to bury their dead at another site away from the village and their water source. These people still persist in binding the bodies of their dead in bark and hanging them up in their houses at times.

Police Investigation.

A warrant to take up the body interred was issued to Mr. Henke and he carried out a thorough investigation into the death of the child and has fully reported and described his investigations. The fact that the killing took place so close to the village makes me ~~xx~~ very doubtful that the killing was carried out by an enemy from AKERINDA (a village in West Irian), but the reported history of enmity between the two villages makes the story possible. The child was shot with a bamboo pig spear which possibly indicates that the child could have been mistakenly shot as a pig in the pitpit where the undergrowth was fairly dense. Mr. Henke has taken every precaution in warning the people against any pay back action against the AKERINDA people and advised them of the Administrations position and attitude to the killing. It is not necessary for police to be posted in the area. On the basis of Mr. Henke's investigation and the circumstances of the child's death I issued a certificate that I considered an inquest was unnecessary.



T.O'Donnell  
Assistant District Commissioner.

(C)

AMANAB PATROL No. 6/67-68.

PREAMBLE.

: AMANAB

• AMANAB SUB DISTRICT

: WEST SEPIK DISTRICT.

Patrol Number : AMANAB No. 6/67-68.

Patrol conducted by : G. M. HENKE, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled : Part DERA Census Division & AMANAB Local

Patrol Accompanied by : Mr. N. PAPONUREA. (Medical Assistant)

: 1 member R.P.N.G.C.

: 1 Interpreter.

Duration of Patrol : Four Days. (22/3/68 to 25/3/68)

Last patrol into Area : D.D.A. 23/7/67.

Objects of Patrol : Inspection of Body at MAMAMBRA village  
and inquiry into the cause of death.

Map References. : AITAPE FORMIL.

: BORDER SPECIAL SHEET No. 2.

DIARY.

FRIDAY 22/3/68 Left AMANAB by tractor 1430 hrs. Arrived AHERI 1500 hrs. Arrived YUP river 1545 hrs. Started walking and arrived NAINERI 1630 hrs. Walked through to KWAFINAU and arrived 1730 hrs. Slept KWAFINAU.

SATURDAY 23/3/68 Left KWAFINAU 0800 hrs. Arrived KAMBERATORO road via bush track 0830 hrs. Arrived KAMBERATORO 1030 hrs. Gave Catholic Mission some Medical supplies and mail. Employed Interpreter. Left KAMBERATORO 1230 hrs. Arrived NINDEBAI 1430 hrs. then MAMAMERA 1500 hrs. Exhumed body and inspected it's wounds 1600 hrs. Slept MAMAMERA.

SUNDAY 24/3/68 Conducted Inquiry 0800 hrs. Inspected village houses and Latrines as per instructions in the Village Book. Left MAMAMERA 1030 hrs. Arrived NINLEBAI 1100 hrs. Walked down the river DIO and arrived KAMBERATORO 1330 hrs. Dined with Father RAPHAEL. Slept KAMBERATORO.

MONDAY 25/3/68 Left KAMBERATORO 0745 hrs. Arrived NAINERI 1045 hrs. Rested and talked to Councillor who expressed peoples wish to move to another site. Left NAINERI 1130 hrs. Arrived YUP river 1215 hrs. Arrived AHERI 1345 hrs. Arrived AMANAB 1530 hrs. Stood down Patrol.

END OF PATROL.

*Henke*  
.....

G. M. HENKE. C.P.O.

INTRODUCTION.

This Patrol was mounted primarily to go to MAMAMERA Village due to reports and some evidence brought into AMANAB that a young girl was killed by an Arrow at MAMAMERA village.

The object of the patrol was to determine the true cause of death by inspection of the wounds on the body, and also to conduct an Inquiry as to the circumstances and persons or persons responsible for the death.

Although the Patrol was limited to a Four day duration general Administration regarding the state of roads and bridges in the area ~~patrolled~~ patrolled; Village housing, condition and number of Latrines in MAMAMERA was also carried out.

While at KAMBERATORO I talked to Father RAPHAEL of the Catholic Mission on the subjects of the new air-strip which is being constructed at the moment, and the proposed Clinic for mothers and their babies which is to be managed by the two sisters of the Mission.

Although most of the Village Councillors were at AMANAB attending the Council meeting, I was able to hear any complaints from the people themselves. However there were very few complaints, those being mainly from MAMAMERA village.

At the same time the patrol was also intended to inspect the state of the roads and bridges in the area patrolled. It was found that the roads were in a state of disrepair and that the bridges were in a state of disrepair. It was also found that the latrines were in a state of disrepair. However when the air-strip is completed it is expected that there will be a great deal of traffic to and from the village.

It is expected that this will result in a greater influx of traffic to and from the village and that there will be a corresponding increase in the number of complaints from the people themselves. It is therefore expected that there will be a great deal of traffic to and from the village.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The road from KAMBERATORO to MAMAMERA is in a state of disrepair and it is necessary to repair it. The bridge over the river is also in a state of disrepair and it is necessary to repair it. It was found that the roads were in a state of disrepair and that the bridges were in a state of disrepair. It was also found that the latrines were in a state of disrepair. However when the air-strip is completed it is expected that there will be a great deal of traffic to and from the village.

From the road view on either side of the road is in good condition except for the remains of the side of either side of KAMBERATORO village. These are only minor and I will be glad to repair them.

7

GEOGRAPHY and TOPOGRAPHY.

The topography of the area is characterised by rugged hills, limestone out-crops and the land is cut by many small streams and water-courses. The DIO river is quite fast with several small water-falls.

The country becomes more rugged with steeper slopes as one gets nearer to MAMAMBERA and the Border Mountains. However the soil is not eroded as one would expect with these steep slopes and is in fact far richer for growing food than at KAMBERATORO, as is shown by the superior quality of the food that is grown at MAMAMBERA and surrounding villages.

The natural vegetation of the area is the Mid-mountain type forest. Including KWILA, TAUN and CEDAR timbers but not in concentrated stands as is necessary for any economic cutting.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

The main foods that are grown and eaten in this area are Sweet-potatoes, Taro, Sugar-cane, Bananas, Paw-paw, coconuts and Sago.

At the present time any crops that are grown have to be carried to AMANAB if they want to be marketed and this means that MAMAMBERA and surrounding villages have to walk for a good day, which stops any interested people who would like to sell some of their produce from doing so. However when the air-strip at KAMBERATORO IS completed then a Three hour walk is all that is necessary.

In my opinion this will promote a greater interest in cash-cropping, and this will lead on to a more ready acceptance of new types of crops when they are introduced.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The road from AMANAB to NAINERI is large enough for the station Tractor to drive on it. However between AMANAB and AHERI there were Two trees across the road, and in between AHERI and the YUP river there were Three trees across the road. The last Two were to large for the patrol to shift. A great deal of erosion is evident on the AMANAB side of the YUP river which is now being repaired. This shows a lack of interest of the people of the villages close to AMANAB in maintaining the road.

From the YUP river to NAINERI the road is in good condition except for Two cave-ins of the side on either side of NAINERI village. These are only minor and I told the Councillor to repair them.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. (cont).

The road from NAINERI to KAMBERATORO is in fair condition although it was very wet due to rain falling constantly all that morning when we were patrolling along it. I told the Village Councillor of KAMBERATORO to clear the road of roots and undergrowth that made progress slower.

The road from KAMBERATORO to MAMAMERA is in excellent condition for about an hours walking then it meets the DIO (or FARINGI) River, and this river is the road for the majority of the distance to NINDEBAI and MAMAMERA.

The only bridges in the area are the YUP River Bridge which is in excellent condition due to the roof that was built over it; and the various small foot-bridges made of logs laid across the water-courses cutting the road between NAINERI and KAMBERATORO, which are all in fair condition.

AIR-FIELDS.

Except for the Category C air-strip at AMANAB there is only one other and this is under construction at the moment at KAMBERATORO by the Catholic Mission. It will be Category D.

On speaking to Father RAPHAEL I learned that work has now stopped because there are no natives willing at the moment. Ten of them are now at AMANAB Corrective Institution, and the rest of them have gone back to their respective villages. The Four wheelbarrows that were sent from AMANAB by the Assistant District Commissioner have arrived and there are plenty of shovels and spades on the site.

At MAMAMERA I told the people who want a shotgun desperately due to the damage being wrecked on their gardens by wild pigs, that a quick way of earning the money to purchase the shotgun would be to work at the KAMBERATORO air-strip. I also pointed out the benefits that an air-strip held for them.

MISSIONS.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC PASSIONIST MISSION at KAMBERATORO is staffed by Father RAPHAEL (Priest in charge) and two women Miss KATHERINE FEATHERSTONE and Miss BARBARA CULKIN. The two women are teaching at the school and teach standards 1,3 and 4. Miss KATHERINE FEATHERSTONE is a registered teacher.

These two women will also look after the CLINIC which they informed me has been given permission to go ahead and in fact it will start in APRIL.

HEALTH.

The general state of health of the people in the villages that our patrol passed through seemed fairly good, although the people of MAMAMERA looked more healthy than the rest.

The nurses at KAMBERATORO informed me that there is an out-break of Measles which they fear could become worse.

The Cemetry at MAMAMERA now consisting of Seven graves is situated about Five yards to the back of the houses and about Ten yards away from the banks of the DIO or FARINGI river. On inquiry I learned that the graves belong to six of the Eight people who died of a bowl infection like DYSENTRY in November last year. In my opinion the Cemetry is too close to the village and was in fact polluting their water source, so I advised them to start a new cemetry further away from the village up the hill well away from the river, telling them that this was a great danger to their health and well-being.

I also told them to build Ten new Latrines to replace Fourteen old ones which are in an extremely poor and dirty condition. (See VILLAGES). I also explained to them that broken and dirty Latrines were the root of a lot of sickness.

VILLAGES.

Of the villages NAINERI, KWAFINAU, KAMBERATORO, NIMBERATORO, NINDEBAI and MAMAMERA that were seen by the patrol KWAFINAU was by far the cleanest and most orderly, although the houses were built directly onto the ground. AT KWAFINAU there is an excellent Fowl Pen and in fact it is the best that I have seen in the villages in the AMANAB Sub District.

KAMBERATORO and NAINERI are fairly clean and orderly with houses built off the ground on stilts as is usual in this area.

At NINDEBAI there were Two new houses being constructed, the whole village which is quite small is situated at the top of a ridge and is surrounded by afence.

MAMAMERA is fairly clean with Four new houses under construction. However on reading the village-book I learned that the previous Officer who had visited MAMAMERA in October 1967, had issued orders for them to build new houses, repair existing rooves and to construct Ten new Latrines; on checking up I found that One more house was to be built when the owner returned from KAMBERATORO hospital, one house which seemed to be progressing far too slowly was to be finished before the next patrol. I gave orders accordingly and noted them in the Village-book.

Of the Ten new Latrines that were to be built they assured me that they had built Four, however on inspection I found Fourteen old latrines that were in a filthy condition with no covers and very shallow holes, so I told them to take them down and build new ones with covers and deeper holes and that the next officer would check up on their work.

RECEPTION OF PATROL.

All villages showed a friendly attitude toward the patrol and readily supplied food, water and fire-wood. There was no evidence of suspicion on the part of the MAMAMBRA people when we started to exhume the body, although some of them were frightened at the beginning. When told to build new latrines (and the reason for it) they all agreed that it was the best thing and that they would build them promptly, however it remains to be seen as to whether they do or not.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Mr. N. PAPONUREA the Medical Assistant at AMANAB and myself started to exhume the body at MAMAMBRA at 1600 hrs. on the 23rd of MARCH.

The body was buried in a square hole about 3 feet deep and was covered up with sacking and then Limbon tied with Kunda and strung up so it was not touching the sides or bottom of the grave. It's arms were crossed across the chest and the knees were bent and the legs were drawn up, rather like the Foejus position.

Apparently the people used to bury their dead in this fashion, with a strip of Kunda tied around the knees and leading through the top of the grave to the roof of the small hut or covering that they build over the grave. This is to allow people to touch the Kunda and they believe that if a person shakes when he touches the kunda then he is the person who worked Sanguma or magic that killed the dead person underneath.

The grave was then covered with a layer of sticks and on top of this a layer of Pungal, which was then covered with stones and soil.

The body was that of a Female about 10 to 12 years of age. It's wounds were (1) A large hole of entry about 4 inches under the armpit on the left hand side of the body, going diagonally across the trunk of the body and coming out in a smaller hole about 5 inches above the hip bone on the right hand side of the body. This wound could have been caused by the Arrow (bamboo) that was brought into AMANAB and said to be the weapon used to kill the girl.

(2) A cut to the depth of the bone about 1 1/2 inches long on the left hand side, back part of the head. This was not a serious wound and the skull was intact.

(3) A large bruise of about 9 square inches in area on the lower left hand side of the Small of the back.

(4) A small but very dark bruise about 1 inch in diameter on the left buttock.

However the wound that killed her was definitely the Arrow wound running diagonally across the chest.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. (cont.)

On inquiry I could not ascertain as to how the child could have received the two bruises, and the cut on the back of the head; the only explanation that I can forward is that the child fell down when struck by the Arrow and inflicted the wounds, or perhaps the bruises resulted from the way in which she was buried as the Limbon covering was tied around the body with Kunda very tightly.

The next day 24th March I questioned the people. The deceased's name was YIMINE-HAPINADINDA and she had two Uncles NALA-MUI and WANABU-YANUICK, and a step-mother named MANANFIE-TIABE.

It seems that the deceased was with two other younger children aged about 3 to 4 years and they were pulling Pit-pit to eat from the bush about 30 yards away from the village on the far side of the river, in very dense undergrowth. When the deceased was shot, from a position of about 40 feet away, the two children ran away and did not see who fired the Arrow or in fact see the arrow hit the deceased but only heard her cry out.

The deceased then pulled the arrow out of herself (which seems pretty hard to believe) and walked to her step-mother's house still holding some Pit-pit in her hand. Her step-mother laid her down on a bed in the house and the girl died about an hour later.

The arrow was then picked from the place that the deceased was shot and carried into ANANAB via KAMBERATORO by a man named IKRUKOPU-TIHOME.

On inquiry I found that nobody from MAMAMERA village was hunting with a Bow and Arrow nearby, and in fact most of the Men and Women were in their houses at the time. When the two younger children came running back and told ~~me~~ of what had happened 4 men set off and found tracks leading away from the village and over the International Border of WEST IRIAN and NEW GUINEA towards a village named AKERINDA. The people of MAMAMERA are of the opinion that the murderer is from AKERINDA and that it was a 'pay-back' killing because the girl's father killed a man from AKERINDA some time ago and in fact was killed in doing so.

The people of MAMAMERA are understandably upset and angry over this killing and wanted to ~~pay~~ return the favour however I emphasized that if there was any revenge taken then the offenders would be caught and punished; so they asked me if I was going to catch and punish the murderer from AKERINDA to which I had to answer that the Administration could not go across the border but the murderer would probably be caught and punished by the Government of West Irian.

They seemed fairly happy with this and said that they would not take revenge for this killing but if another killing occurred then they would take revenge; once again I emphasized that they would be punished if they did so, and I suggested that if another killing did occur that they could catch the man and bring him into ANANAB.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. (cont.)

I also told them that I did not think that any more killings would occur from AKERINDA as the people of that village had now taken their revenge and had no more reason to kill anymore provided that the people from MAMAMBRA did not start anymore ill feeling or trouble by attacking the people of AKREINDA

This satisfied them and I ~~was~~ was assured that they would not continue with 'pay-back' killings or walk over the border, and I am fairly confident that they will keep to their word, however if another killing occurs by the people of AKERINDA then I am not so sure that the MAMAMBRA'S would keep to their word.

In my opinion two police should be sent to ~~XXXX~~ MAMAMBRA to stay for a while for Three reasons..

- (1) To stop any more AKERINDA'S killing people in the bush
- (2) To stop any MAMAMBRA'S from taking revenge if another killing does occur.
- (3) To show the MAMAMBRA'S that the Administration does want to help them, which I think is more valid than the previous 2 reasons.

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APPENDIX. (1).

Report on Constable 1/C JIMA Reg. No. 1204.

I find Constable JIMA to be hard working, cheerful and a very experienced patrol policeman.

*G. Henke*  
.....

G. HENKE. C.P.O.

APPENDIX. (2).

The names of the natives who died from a bowi infection in MAMAMERA in October 1967.

AKAPA    male adult.	BAPMUNADA    male adult.
YOWIAP    male adult.	TAFIBONAPINDA    male adult.
HAFIADABINDA    male adult.	PIANGKAFE    male adult.
SOPIA    woman adult.	KARL    male juvenile.
YUSEP    male adult.	APIYA    male adult.

APPENDIX. (3).

Carrier times.

<u>DISTANCE TRAVELLED.</u>	<u>NO. OF CARRIERS.</u>	<u>TIME TAKEN.</u>
NAINERI to KWAFINAU	FOUR.	1 Hour.
KWAFINAU to KAMBERATORO	"	3 "
KAMBERATORO to MAMAMERA	"	3 "
KAMBERATORO to NAINERI	"	3 "
NAINERI to AMANAB	"	3 "

I found no trouble in obtaining carriers throughout the entire patrol and I paid them the usual 10¢ per hour.

