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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: AMBOINA

VOLUME No: 1

ACCESSION No: 496.

1962 - 1963

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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EAST
PATROL REPORTS, SEPIK DISTRICT 1962/63

AMBOIN

<u>Report No.</u>	<u>Conducted by:</u>	<u>Area Patrolled.</u>
Amboin 1-62/63	H.Redmond	Korosameri River
" 2-62/63	H.Redmond	Headwaters Arafundi River
" 3-62/63	H.Redmond	Headwaters Wogupmeri River
" 4-62/63	H.Redmond	Karawari Census Division
" 5-62/63	H.Redmond	Yipris - Lower Karawari
" 8-62/63	H.Redmond	Karawari headwaters to Maramuni River to Arafundi Headwaters

JML:LRK

67-8-11

11th October, 1962.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WERAK.

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT No. 1/1962-63

Mr. Redmond does not state just how keen the NUMERI people are to migrate further from their original ancestral grounds on the SAPIK, or if they are willing to re-settle on the recommended alienated land at KAPANDANGWA. It has been my experience that re-settlement schemes throughout the Territory need a great deal of forethought and investigation; most have been unsuccessful or abortive.

I hope the KOBOSOMERI River people can be persuaded to continue their logging operation. They will certainly be better off without the expensive services of middle man, Mr. Durham.

A most enterprising people.

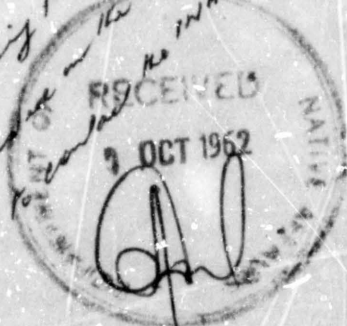
I will be interested in the results of the attempt to contact the HANUS during October.

Is the Officer sure that MARIMAN owns all the land upon which it is proposed to resettle the MARIMANI?

(S. Ho [Signature])
D/DEPUTY

*about Koro-sami?
 our people can be persuaded
 continue the logg^g operations. by
 will certainly be better off without the
 government services of modern war. Mr. Durlow
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67. 8. 11.



67-3-15

District Office,
 Sepik District,
WEWAK.

25th September, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
ANGURAI.

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NO. 1/62-63

The report submitted by Mr. Redmond is very well compiled and gives a very good picture of the area patrolled. I agree fully with your comments regarding economic development and will be anxious to hear the results of his patrol in the Karawari area.

I feel the people should be encouraged to keep supplying logs to the Catholic Mission Sawmill at Marienberg.

Please investigate the Inaru people on the projected patrol in November.

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

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

*Mr Redmond does not state just how
 many the KUMERI people are to migrate further
 from their original ancestral grounds onto Serik
 or if they are willing to settle on the remaining
 abandoned land at Kapan DONGGWA. It has been
 expensive for KUMERI people, through the
 deal of fuel, transport & investigation, and a great
 many successful & abundant.*

67-1-2/750

Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM,
Sepik District,

5th September, 1962,

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
Sepik District,
W E W A K.....T.N.G.

AMBOIN PATROL No.1 OF 1962-63:

Attached hereto in duplicate please find patrol report submitted by Mr. H. Redmond, Patrol Officer.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

The Agriculture Officer, Angoram, will be conducting a patrol of the Karawari area in approximately 10 days time.

Due to distance inland and type of soil etc we cannot expect a coconut bearing potential as in the coastal regions. However, no harm can be done in pressing copra development throughout the area.

Lowland coffee should be successful, and if in the opinion of the Agriculture Officer, something can be done, then an all out drive will be made to foster coffee planting combined with copra.

As a matter of interest people from this area have lodged **£31** at this Office for purchase of coconut seedlings.

Alienation of suitable land for re-settlement should lessen land problems for the Mumeri people. Now that the Kuvemas people are willing to sell, steps will be taken for an investigation to be carried out.

I see no reason why the Korosameri river people cannot still continue with logging. Mr. Durham was employed by the Catholic Mission, Marienberg, for supply of logs. His position was actually that of a "middleman". The natives sold to him and he in turn sold to the Mission at quite a profit. This type of policy is frowned upon by the Administration, but unfortunately there was nothing we could do about it at the time. The Mission hold Native Timber Authorities for the area, and they will be advised accordingly of the availability of logs.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE:

The record of Public Health patrols (no patrols since August, 1956) speaks for itself. A full medical patrol is proposed towards the end of this month.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

MAS of MINDIMBIT village is the acknowledged leader of S.D.A. dominated villages in all forms of economic development. He is also a Director of the Angoram Co-operative Society, and his efforts to get the people to foster economic ventures such as copra, skias, and timber is providing dividends in some places.

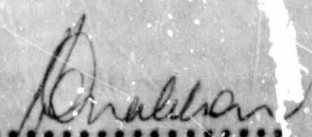
NATIVE AFFAIRS CONTUNE:

MAS will be sent for to explain the wearing of red singlets by his alleged "Lieutenants".

The only way to contact the INARU would be for a patrol to spend at least a week in their area. A patrol is scheduled during November for this purpose. Approximately 3 months ago a few INARUS' visited Amboin and were employed on the Station. Unfortunately they returned to their area after not too long a stay at Amboin.

If the YAMBİYAMBI people wish to move under Amboin, it is recommended approval be given them to be so administered. Their access is far shorter and easier to the Korosameri than by way of Chambri lakes.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.


.....
(P.R.F. Donaldson)
Assistant District Officer.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File : 67-1-2

AMBOIN Patrol Post,
ANGORAM Sub-District,
SEPIK District, T.N.G.

15th August, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN Patrol No. 1 - 1962/63

Officer Conducting ; H.J.Redmond , Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled ; KOROSAMERI River

Personnell Accompanying ; R.P.N.G.S. - 3
A.P.O. - 1

Duration of Patrol ; 28.7.62 to 4.8.62 - 8 days

Objects of Patrol ; 1. Familiarisation
2. Investigate re-settlement prospects
3. Routine administration

Last Patrols to the Area ; D.N.A. - January , 1962
P.H.D. - August , 1956
D.A.S.F. - Nil

Map Reference ; ANGORAM Fourmil Army Strat Series

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Introduction

This is a Report of a brief Patrol which visited the KOROSMERI River region within the KARAWARI Census District. Three Villages - MUMERI, MUGUMUTE, WATKATAUI plus YAMBI YAMBI which lies just within the AMBUNTI Sub-District, were visited. It was also hoped to contact the INARU people (AMBOIN Report No. 1 - 61/62). This however proved not possible as the INARUS had already left their camp at OINAMATA and returned to their original Village which is reported to be some four or five days walk away, near the headwaters of the WEIMAT River, AMBUNTI Sub-District. Total population contacted during this Patrol was 302.

Whilst at YAMBI YAMBI I rendezvoused with Patrol Officer WRIGHT from AMBUNTI. Claims by the YAMBI YAMBIS to certain sections of land on the KOROSMERI were discussed and straightened out. The possible transfer of the YAMBI YAMBI Village to the ANGORAM area was also discussed.

Initial enquiries into the possibilities of re - settlement on certain sections of unused raised land in the area, were instituted.

Diary

Saturday, 28.7.62 - 1100 departed AMBOIN Patrol Post. Canoeed down KABLWRI River and then up the KOROSMERI. Arrived MUMERI 1630. Set up camp. Talks with people. Luluai of KAMINDIMBIT in with letter from A.D.O. Camped.

Sunday, 29.7.62 - 0835 departed for YAMBI YAMBI Village in AMBUNTI S/D. Canoeed up KOROSMERI. 1200 entered WEIMAT River. 1245 arrived at YAMBI YAMBI work camp. Proceeded on foot to main Village which over-looks CHAMBRI Lakes. Arrived 1445. Set up camp. Bearer in from Mr. P.O. WRIGHT who is collecting tax in nearby Villages. Camped.

Monday, 30.7.62 - 1030 Mr. WRIGHT arrived. Discussed question of land on KOROSMERI. Many Village Officials present. YAMBI YAMBIS ask to be controlled from AMBOIN. Camped.

Tuesday, 31.7.62 - 0800 departed YAMBI YAMBI and returned to KOROSMERI. Picked up canoe. 0945 departed for MUGUMUTE. Arrived 1155. Small isolated hamlet of some thirty people. Lined people and conducted medical examination. Discussions. Camped.

Wednesday, 1.8.62 - 0810 departed for WATAKATAUI. 1015 arrived work camp MESKA. 1030 turned up WEISAS River. 1235 arrived main Village. Place situated on razor-back ridge about 1000' asl. Pleasant Village with superb view of main ranges. Medical examination and talks with villagers. Gathered information re INARU and GADIO nomads. Informed that INARUS have left area. Camped.

Thursday, 2.8.62 - 0800 departed downriver on return trip. MESKA inspected en-route. Outboard motor semi u/s. 1340 arrived back at MUGUMUTE and camped for the night.

Friday, 3.8.62. - 0900 departed for MUMERI. En-route landed and inspected area which appears suitable for re-settlement. Various KABRIMAN and SEPIK Village Officials present. Arrived MUMERI 1515. Camped.

Saturday, 4.8.62. - 0900 departed for AMBOIN. Arrived 1530. Patrol stood down.

Native Affairs.

At all times the Patrol was well received. The people are a simple and unaffected lot and are very pro - Administration.

The WATAKATAUIS and MUGUMUTES are ex mount - ain people. They are rather timid and shy but are beginning to show signs of an increasing awareness, particularly in the economic field.

MUGUMUTE is a depressing little hamlet of about thirty people. There is a distinct shortage of young women there and consequently most of the young men do not have wives. These people marry only within the village and therefore it may be seen that these young men do not have much to look forward to.

Whilst the Patrol was at MUGUMUTE, one of the few young women in the place complained that she had recently been forced to become the second wife of one of the old men. Upon investigation this was found to be true and the people were advised that in their own interests this sort of thing must stop. I have since heard that this marriage has been broken and the young woman engaged to another, much younger man.

WATAKATAUI presents another picture. They are a more numerous, more energetic crowd and appear to have a bright future. They have large areas of relatively high, unused land. The terrain here is very similar to that found in the foothill areas of the TORRICELLI Mountains, the main difference being no population here.

The only complaints raised by the people here was that five families persist in remaining at the old WATAKATAUI village which is about two days further walk into the mountains. The five men have since reported to me at AMBOIN and have stated that they now intend to settle down in the main village.

The MUMERI people are comparative newcomers to the KOROSOMERI area. They are an offshoot from the Sepik village of KAMINDIMBIT and consequently they have strong affiliations with the MIDDLE SEPIK villages. They are adherents of the Sepik leader MAS, and the Village Officials wear red singlets, signifying that they are MAS's lieutenants.

This affinity with the Sepik people places the MUMERIS in an awkward position. They consider themselves to be "Sepiks" and yet are part of an administrative area in which most of the people are antipathetic to the Sepiks. At present relations between MUMERI and the other KARAWARI/KABRIMAN/KOROSOMERI villages are good. Since the opening of the Patrol Post the people of this area seem to have become more confident and independent. The MUMERIS realise this and are now treading very circumspectly.

Whilst at MUMERI two messengers were sent by canoe to contact the INARU and to tell them to expect the Patrol within the week. These messengers recontacted the Patrol at WATAKATAUI and informed me that the INARU had decamped a couple of weeks earlier. Apparently one of the leaders of the group had died. His body had been placed on a high platform and left to decompose. Following decomposition the bones had been taken by the people to the old INARU Village to be placed in the Men's House there. Another attempt to contact these people will be made during the annual tax/census patrol in October.

Native Affairs - Continued. Prior to the Patrol, the Luluai of the Ambunti Village, YAMBI YAMBI, had complained to me and also to the Assistant District Officer, AMBUNTI, that natives of the KABRIMAN Village of KUVENMAS, had been trespassing on certain sections of land near the KOROSMERI River, to which he laid claim. In order to get to the bottom of this dispute, the Patrol in company with the KUVENMAS people went to YAMBI YAMBI and joined up with Mr. Patrol Officer WRIGHT from AMBUNTI who was collecting tax in the CHAMBRI LAKES area.

The Luluai of Yambi Yambi based his claim to ownership of the land on the fact that MARIMAN of KUVENMAS had vacated the area during the War. He admitted however that by local custom MARIMAN is still the owner, qualifying this with the statement - "yes MARIMAN owns the land but I am looking after it". The Luluai finally and with good grace relinquished all claims to the area. The land, KAPANDANGWA, is now undisputedly owned by MARIMAN, the present Luluai of KUVENMAS.

The YAMBI YAMBI people also requested that in future they be administered from AMBOIN. In order to participate in timber logging they are in the process of changing their village site to a place on the WEIMAT River, near its confluence with the KOROSMERI. Such a site would definitely place this village within the ANGORAM Sub-District. All of their economic interests are now orientated towards ANGORAM and I recommend that in future they be looked after from AMBOIN. I believe that Mr. Wright has also made a similar recommendation. I was quite impressed with the YAMBI YAMBI. They are a clean, hard working crowd and they could be a good example to some of the less progressive places in this area.

Economic Development.

Apart from the activities of the MUMERI people there is little economic activity in the area.

In accordance with Sub-District policy, the people have been encouraged to plant coconuts and all three Villages have now prepared areas of up to five acres in readiness for planting. The people were congratulated on this but were told that this should be considered only as a start. The people face certain problems. Not much can be expected from MUGUMOTE, they have the land but not the population. On the other hand the MUMERIS have the people but haven't got the land. The WATAKATAUIS have the land and the people but beyond a certain degree, lack the interest. Re-settlement can help MUMERI but not to the degree that they desire - there are huge areas of unused land on the KOROSMARI, but apart from a line of low hills, most of it is subject to continuous inundation.

MUMERI is an energetic place - by far the most go-ahead in this Census Division. They obtain most of their income from the sale of crocodile skins and from this they have three Outboard Motors and two Trade Stores. One interesting point is that they have been hunting crocodiles in the YELLOW RIVER area, way above AMBUNTI.

With the death of Mr. DURHAM, timber getting has ceased completely.

The area at the back of WATAKATAUI appears to be suitable for coffee growing. An inspection by a D.S.A.F. Officer here could well have good results.

Re-settlement. The following observations are made on the possibilities of obtaining suitable land for re-settlement purposes in the KOROSMERI area.

1. There are extensive areas of unused land in this region. However, the greater proportion of it would be unsuitable for most agricultural purposes as it is subject to regular flooding.

2. The only area that appears to be suitable is that comprising a line of low hills. These hills run in a general west/east direction, at a right angle to the general course of the KOROSMERI River. The name of the land is KAPANDANGWA and it is situated about thirty miles above MUMERI, near the confluence of the WEIMAT and KOROSMERI Rivers.

3. The area suitable for alienation would be in the vicinity of one thousand acres. This estimate is open to correction. The dense vegetation of the area makes it difficult to ascertain the extent of the hills. An aerial survey would be of assistance in this regard.

4. The area is at present not being utilised.

5. The land is undisputedly owned by MARIMAN, the Lulusi of KUVENMAS in the KABRIMAN region.

6. MARIMAN is permanently domiciled at KUVENMAS where he has extensive lands. He is aware of the Administration's aim to help people who do not have land and accordingly he is willing to dispose of the land KAPANDANGWA. He has already invited the people of SANGRIMAN, MUMERI and KAMINDIMBIT to plant economic crops on the land. All of these people have been told that they will not be allowed to plant permanent crops on this land as they do not hold title to it. However if the land be alienated then they will be given every opportunity to lease sections of it for agricultural purposes. This principle was accepted by all.

7. The land consists of low, but sharply rising hills. Average height appears to be about five hundred feet. The hills are heavily wooded and would appear to be suitable for the cultivation of coconuts and lowland coffee.

Health and Hygiene.

The health situation in this area is good. All of the people were medically examined and only a few required treatment. These were mainly cases of Tropical Ulcers and Scabies. It was unfortunate that I could not contact the INARUS as I have heard that they are simply rotten with Tropical Ulcers, Yaws etc.

The people were told to take their sick to the Mission Aid Post at TIMBUNKE. They are loath to do this for two reasons - the long distance involved and the fact that they haven't any outboard motors, and also a traditional fear of the TIMBUNKE people who were apparently renowned sorcerers. I think that with the regular patrolling the people are now receiving this timidity will naturally decrease.

Aid Post Orderly, APUSI, accompanied the Patrol. He worked satisfactorily.

Rivers and Waterways.

The Patrol travelled on three rivers, the KOROSOMERI and the two tributaries, the WEIMAT and the WEISAS. The WEIMAT and the WEISAS are navigable only to powered canoe. During the wet season the KOROSOMERI can be navigated by Work Boat to NUGUMUTE and to OJAMATA by outboard canoe. The river is full of snags and I would think that during the dry season it would be best not to travel on it at all by Work Boat. The lack of population on this river makes the task of keeping it free from snags an almost impossible one.

Education.

There are no schools in this area and apart from two boys from WATAKATAUI who are attending the Mission school at CHAMBRI, the people are totally uneducated by formal education. As mentioned in earlier reports it is intended to have a second teacher posted to AMBOIN next year and if this eventuates it is intended to have one pupil from NUMERI, NUGUMUTE, and WATAKATAUI attending the Primary school here.

Village Officials.

The Village Officials of the area are of a reasonably good standard. They are doing an effective job and were assured of my support at all times.

Missions.

The only Mission body operating in the area is the Roman Catholic S.V.D. Mission. There is no actual station here but Fr. HUBER from TIMBUNKE visits the area every month or so. The Priest from CHAMBRI also pays occasional visits to this area.

The NUMERI natives are extremely materialistic and business activities seem to be all the religion that they desire. They are nominally Catholic but the impression that I gained was that they did not have a very high opinion of the Mission. On the other hand the WATAKATAUIS are far less sophisticated and they are rabidly pro - Mission. They have recently built the best Church in the Census Division.

Agriculture.

The people have a large and varied supply of native foodstuffs. Sago is the massive staple. Other main foods include smoked fish, sago grube, various native greens and what meats they get from hunting. The MUMERI people plant gardens of Yams, Mamia and Taros, but these people are not agriculturalists, they are river people and most of their time is spent on the water.

Livestock.

The usual screwy dogs, fowls, and ducks are to be found in all villages. The MUGUMUTES and WATAKATAUIS have plenty of pigs.

Conclusion.

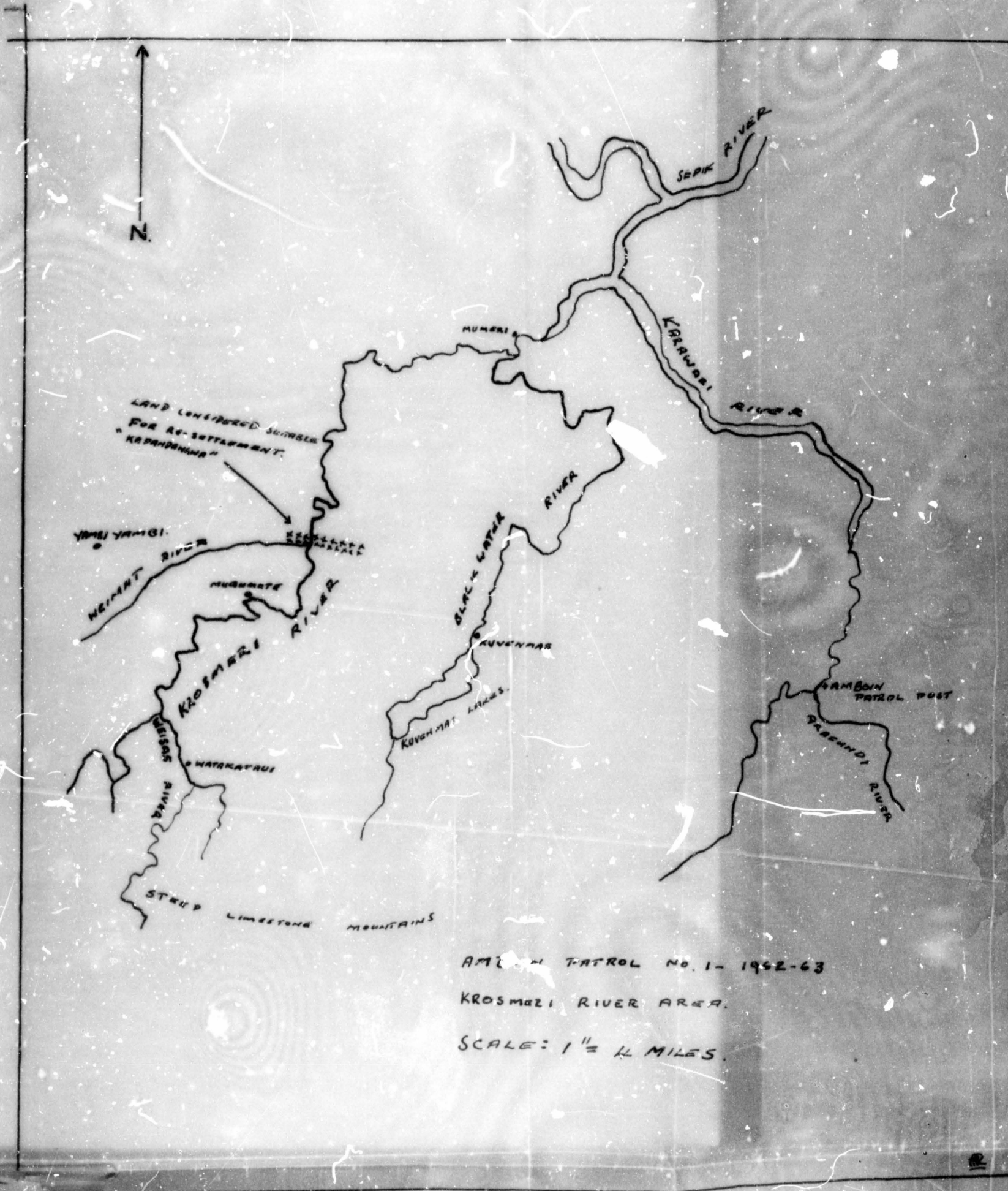
The area is quiet and stable. With increased contact it can be expected to progress considerably in the next few years.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.

For your information and onforwarding.

H. J. Redmond

H. J. Redmond
Patrol Officer



AMERICAN PATROL NO. 1 - 1962-63
KROSMESI RIVER AREA.
SCALE: 1" = 4 MILES.

67-8-14

18th February, 1963.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 1962/63
AMBOIN:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

The patrol was well conducted and has been
particularly well recorded. The descriptions at
page 6 are most interesting and a valuable contribu-
tion to our knowledge of the area.

Rumours such as those received from YIMAS
are not uncommon and usually unfounded.

A very informative Patrol Report.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

TERRITORY of PAPUA and NEW GUINEA

Administration
Press Statement
No. 114

Port Moresby,
November 20, 1962.

PATROL ALONG UPPER REACHES OF THE ARAFUNDI RIVER
IN THE SEPIK DISTRICT:

(Statement by the Acting Director of Native Affairs, Mr. W. R. DISHON).

Four small groups of semi-nomadic people living in mountainous country south of the Amboin Patrol Post in the Sepik District have been visited recently by a Native Affairs Patrol led by Patrol Officer H. J. Redmond.

Amboin is on the Karawari River, a tributary of the Upper Sepik, and about seventy miles south of Wewak in a direct line.

The patrol contacted a total of 114 people in four clan groups living at the headwaters of the Arafundi River some thirty miles upstream from Amboin.

It was the second postwar patrol into the area but the people had had some earlier contact with Europeans in the period immediately after the war when a few prospectors made an unsuccessful search for gold in the Arafundi region. Mr. Redmond reports that obviously excellent relations had existed between the gold prospectors and the Arafundi people. Throughout the patrol the people were very friendly, and readily offered food in exchange for trade goods. The women and children as well as the men came forward to meet the patrol, with no signs of shyness, fear or hostility. The men told the patrol that inter-group fighting had ceased completely and they followed the laws of the government. Mr. Redmond comments that they were surprisingly well-informed as to the Administration and its aims, this apparently being the result of periodic contacts with people near Amboin. Also information about the Administration had reached them through the Maramuni people to the south who are visited by patrols from the Wabag area.

None of the Arafundis live in permanent villages, but spend most of their lives in small temporary garden hamlets, using their main settlements only as central meeting places. They appear to be very individualistic, and even family groups are usually to be found scattered within one or two days walk of each other.

Their houses are rectangular dwellings about 20' x 25', built on a raised floor, with a roof of thatch and bark walls. The men's houses are completely lined with colourful bark paintings which the occupants said represented "expressions of the spirit world."

There appear to be two main language groups in the area, and one of the languages has a similarity to that of the Maramuni and Wabag people. Police constables from the Mt. Hagen and Chimbu areas could make themselves understood when talking with one of the clan groups.

All the people appear to have plenty of steel axes, knives and similar tools, and they say they have not used stone implements for many years. Steel goes into the area along a regular native trade route from the Sepik villages, knives, axes and other European goods being traded for tobacco, betel nut and carved bows and arrows.

In general the health of the people is good, there being only a few cases of tropical ulcers and yaws. They were offered treatment by the Medical Orderly with the patrol, and the first volunteers were young men who had worked at Amboin. After they were treated most of the others followed their example.

The Arafundi country consists of high mountains and ridges, with almost perpendicular cliffs of limestone which are completely white as though faced with cement. From these cliffs numerous small waterfalls cascade three to four thousand feet into the Arafundi River. There are very few tracks into the area from the Amboin region, and at times the patrol had to cut its way through dense rain forest. Other sections of the route crossed leech-infested swamps, and when river crossings were necessary the patrol had to locate places where log spans could be laid from boulder to boulder.

The men's usual attire consists of two or three cane hoops fastened around the waist from which is suspended a frontal kilt of plaited fibre. Grass is worn at the back, as is done by the Highland people. Personal decoration includes ropes of small cowrie shell and other marine shell worn around the shoulders and waist, and the highly valued gold-lip shell from the neck. Circular cassowary quills are suspended from piercings in the ear lobes and nose.

In physique the Arafundi people resemble the Highland population, being short and stocky with deep chests and powerful leg muscles.

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67-3-15

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

31st October, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIM PATROL REPORT NO. 2-62/63

Receipt of the above patrol report by Mr. H. Redmond, Patrol Officer, is acknowledged. Mr. Redmond has conducted a good patrol in difficult terrain and under difficult conditions. His report is well submitted and all in all he has done a very good piece of work.

I agree that a follow up patrol should be left until the next dry season. If contact is made with Wabag it may be possible for patrols from both areas to meet this time and arrange the boundary of the Sepik District and the Western Highlands District.

R. A. Webb
(R. A. WEBB)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

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

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File : 67-1

AMBOIN Patrol Post,
ANGORAM Sub-District,
SEPIK District, T.N.G.

24th September, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN Patrol No.2 of 1962/63

Officer Conducting	;	H.J.Redmond , Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled	;	Headwaters - ABAFUNDI River.
Personnell Accompanying	;	R.P.N.G.C. - 8. A.P.O. - 1. Permanent Carriers - 55.
Duration of Patrol	;	1.9.62 to 12.9.62 - 12 days.
Objects of Patrol	;	1. Initial contact. 2. Establish friendly relations. 3. Establish extent of population.
Last Patrol to area	;	WABAG Patrol No. 4 of 1961/62.
Map Referance	;	FOURMIL of AMBUNTI - Lands Dept. Fourmil Series.

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Introduction.

This is a report of a Patrol which entered the mountain area lying to the south of the AMBOIN Patrol Post and which penetrated to the source of the ARAFUNDI River.

This was, as far as I know, the second Administration Patrol to enter this area, the first being WABAG Patrol No. 4 of 1961/62 which was mounted earlier in the year.

The route taken by the subject Patrol is, I believe, approximately that taken by Messrs. SCHROEDER, MACGREGOR, and FRIER during their wartime escape from ANGORAM to Mt. HAGEN in 1943. During the immediate post war years a few Europeans prospected, unsuccessfully, for gold. Therefore since about 1948/49, the region has remained uncontacted.

The terrain of the region is rough and onerous. It consists of high mountains and ridges which seem to run in a north/south direction. These mountains are not particularly high - they are in the region of between three and six thousand feet, but they are highly concentrated, steep, and very heavily wooded. A notable feature of the area is the number of high, sheer bluffs. These form an awe inspiring spectacle - the sides of mountains and ridges, apparently perpendicular and completely white as though faced with cement, over which numerous small water falls cascade three or four thousand feet into the ARAFUNDI River. No great heights were climbed by the Patrol. All settlements are situated midway up the mountains, within easy access to good garden land.

The ARAFUNDI River itself is a study in contrasts. Near its confluence with the KARAWARI River it is a sluggish, mud bottomed, snag ridden waterway, easily navigable to canoes and small launches. Above the settlement of IMBOIN, it is a nasty, swollen, boulder strewn little stream, often impassable to man. Throughout its upper reaches, the ARAFUNDI flows parallel to the ridges, thus forming a marked, but narrow, strike valley.

Diary.Saturday, 1.9.62.

1100 hours departed AMBOIN Patrol Post per powered canoe for YIMAS, arrived 1230 hours. Set up camp. Numerous officials interviewed. Organised carriers from the villages of YIMAS, AMANMERE, WABLAMAS, YAMANDIM, AUWIM and AGARAT. Informed by natives of ANGARAT that AMANGAU people preparing to resist the Patrol. Camped.

Sunday, 2.9.62.

0730 hours departed for settlement of IMBOIN. ARAFUNDI in flood and no difficulty experienced by the four out-board canoes which are transporting personnel and equipment. Arrived IMBOIN 1215 hours. Set up camp. Gathered information re route to mountains. Recruited interpreters. Again told that AMANGAU people intend to fight Patrol. Camped.

Monday, 3.9.62.

0730 hours departed from IMBOIN. River in raging flood. Weather overcast and drizzling. Crossed river by pull canoe. Start to cut across country. 0930 arrive at ARAFUNDI again. Ford flooded. Large tree cut to fall across river. Lines fastened to both banks etc. Patrol cuts across country more.

over /

Diary - Continued.

1115 hours party cuts ARAFUNDI, fording it in similar fashion. Patrol now travelling through thick forest. Track very indistinct and Patrol has virtually to cut way through dense rain forest. Ground swampy and leeches prevalent. 1200 hours ARAFUNDI crossed. Now travelling roughly southwards, parallel to impressive system of bluffs. Pass through KABRIMERI Gorge, 2-3000 ft., with many waterfalls falling to rock pools. Many overhanging ledges of stone in evidence - caves etc. 1400 hours cross ARAFUNDI again. Dangerous current running. Patrol now walking parallel to the river. 1630 hours reach normal ford which is impassable. Cut way further up river bank to a section of boulders and stones which form small series of rapids. Forced to try here. Carriers in difficulties owing to size and slipperiness of stones. Police work well here. Finally, after an hour and a half, all cargo across. Immediately picked up fresh footprints of natives believed to belong to the ARAMBRO group. These followed to small sago work camp known as KALAK. Place deserted. Tents erected. Guard set. Camped.

Tuesday, 4.9.62.

0600 hours departed for ARAMBRO. Headed in W.S.W. direction. Going difficult owing to lack of clear track and cold weather. Ascended for one hour and then followed ridge in general S.W. direction. Several small creeks crossed. 0930 hours heard sound of garamuts thought to be coming from ARAMBRO. Waited for straggling carriers and then proceeded along ridge. Very thick bush. 1100 hours ridge starts to ascend, and after a short, difficult climb arrived at ARAMBRO, 1130 hours. This place comprises three houses plus men's house. Alt. 1500'. Camp set up. Half an hour later natives start to come in quite freely and without fear. Eight adults and six children. Main settlement of AMUNGAU, now said to be deserted, can be seen on adjoining ridge. ARAMBRO natives very friendly and say that the AMUNGAUS are not hostile to the Patrol. Talks with the people and gifts distributed. Guard set. Camped.

Wednesday, 5.9.62.

0730 hours departed for AMUNGAU. Descended to base of mountain and followed its contour to point below settlement. Passed through abandoned gardens and small sago stands. Met here by headmen and a few young men who had previously worked at AMBOIN. Friendly reception and much grinning, hand shaking etc. 1000 hours ascended sharply to settlement. Alt. 1400 ft. Arrived at 1110 hours. Small ghost town like place overgrown with kunai. This the furthest point reached by P.O. HOCK during his patrol from WABAG. Camp set up. Women begin to come in. all very friendly and without fear. People say that reports alleging hostility to the Patrol all lies. Talks with them and trade items distributed. Apparent population of forty five in this settlement. Guard set. Camped.

Thursday, 6.9.62.

0730 hours broke camp. Descended mountain to altitude of 800 ft., and then followed contour of ridge in an easterly direction. Crossed several small streams strewn with huge boulders. Reached point overlooking ARAFUNDI river. This running in S.W. direction and bounded on each side by ranges of ridges which are about 4000 ft high. These are long lines of sheer

over /

Diary - Continued.

bluffs with cement like facing. Numerous small water falls running down them. Now followed ridge running parallel to left bank of the river. Passes through several abandoned gardens and trees from which a certain type of decorative oil being tapped. 1020 met group of AMUNGAU natives who had been staying in the bush. Very friendly and cheerful people. 1240 hours descended ridge to the river. This now a stream about thirty feet wide through which water passes at great speed. Is strewn with high boulders. Completely impassable by foot. Proceeded to bridge it by constructing bridges between boulder and boulder. 1400 hours all carriers across safely. Patrol then proceeds to climb to top of ridge and travel in a southerly direction. Difficult going. Several small land slides crossed and waterfalls climbed. 1730 hours arrived at small settlement of ANDAMBUT. Three houses. Population of 16 adults, 10 children. Alt. 1850'. Carriers tired and complaining of twisted knees etc. Set up camp in driving rain. Guard set. Camped.

Friday, 7.9.62.

Remained at ANDAMBUT. All personnel rested and clothes washed. Talked with the people and distributed gifts. People friendly and co-operative. Heavy afternoon showers. Guard set. Camped.

Saturday, 8.9.62.

0755 hours departed for PUNDUGUM. Proceeded in southerly direction. Ascended and descended several times. 1005 hours arrived at top of ridge overlooking the source of the ARAFUNDI (a waterfall). PUNDUGUM on next ridge. Guide sang out to villagers across the valley and told them to cut the track. Patrol descended perpendicular like track to the ARAFUNDI alt. 1150 ft. (source). Crossed river and ascended perpendicular track. Arrived PUNDUGUM 1145 hours. Pleasant, clean place with good view. Alt. 2350 ft. People again very friendly and they had prepared tent poles etc. Women not shy and they bring in bananas taro and yams which are purchased for salt. Talks with the people and gifts distributed. Population - 14 adults, 15 children. Guard set. Camped.

Sunday, 9.9.62.

0730 hours broke camp and retraced steps to ANDAMBUT. Uneventful walk. Arrived 1150 hours. Camp set up. Further talks with the people. Guard set. Camped.

Monday, 10.9.62.

0730 hours broke camp and retraced steps to sago working camp, KALAK (2nd camp). 0915 hours arrived at ARAFUNDI. Bridge constructed on 6.9.62 now washed away. Rebuilt. Proceeded in westerly direction and then N.E. Descended long slope to valley floor. Followed river to KALAK. Arrived 1540 hours. Met by people of AMUNGAU who had prepared sago for the Patrol's consumption. Camp set up. Guard set. Camped.

Tuesday, 11.9.62.

0800 hours broke camp and proceeded on return journey to IMBOIN. Followed approximately same track as on first journey. Good ~~walk~~ walking conditions now and the river not in flood. Arrived IMBOIN 1320 hours. Set up camp. During the afternoon various porters arrive to transport Patrol back to the Patrol Post. Camped.

Wednesday, 12.9.62.

0830 hours canoed down ARAFUNDI per motor canoe. Stopped en route at villages of YAMANDIM, WABLAMAS, and YIMAS where carriers disembarked. Arrived AMBOIN 1245 hours. Patrol stood down.

Native Affairs.

The most pleasing feature of the patrol was the attitude of the people towards it. They were, at all times, completely friendly and without fear or hostility. This also applied to the women. They were never backward in bringing in small quantities of food and in receiving gifts.

The people have had some contact with the outside world. Most of them said that the first white men seen were the gold miners, and relics of the prospecting years, in several large iron cooking pots, were seen. Relations between the gold miners and the locals were apparently good, although I have been told that the natives were found to be great thieves. Recently they have been visited from WABAG and also a couple of young men from AMUNGAU have worked and visited AMBOIN.

During the early stages of the patrol, reports were received from the YIMAS and ANGARUT people stating that the AMUNGAUS were preparing to fight the PATROL. It seemed that after attending the Aid Post at AMBOIN, one of the head men of AMUNGAU had returned to his settlement and subsequently died. It was said that the people had blamed the Government for his death and therefore did not want anything more to do with it. These reports were not taken very seriously as I had met some of the AMUNGAU men after the death of the man, and there was no animosity exhibited by them then. Nevertheless, due precautions were taken at all times, guards being set etc. The AMUNGAU people were finally contacted without incident, and they immediately claimed that the stories being circulated about them were all lies. It soon became obvious, by the unexceptionable behaviour of the people, that the reports were untrue, or at least exaggerated. True, a man who had visited AMBOIN had died after returning to his settlement, but his kinsmen, when questioned, did not appear to be particularly concerned. It maybe that the YIMAS and ANGARUT natives who were responsible for the rumours, and who were now being used as carriers, thought that they might be held to have killed the man through sorcery and might therefore now be open to reprisals by the AMUNGAUS. I am sure that this did not happen and that the man died through natural causes. The AMUNGAUS weren't worried and almost immediately the various groups intermingled, joking, exchanging tobacco etc.

The people seem decidedly unwarlike. They say that inter - group fighting has ceased completely and that they follow the laws of the Government. Indeed, the Government as an entity, and also its dictates, is surprisingly well known to the people. This seems to be the result of periodical contact with the YIMAS people who are well known in this area, their trips to AMBOIN and on one occasion to ANGORAM, and from word trickling through from WABAG via the MARAMUNI people who are apparently doing road work near WABAG.

Physically, they appear to be typical Highlanders. They are short and stocky, with powerful chests and legs. Usual attire consists of two or three cane hoops fastened around the waist from which is suspended a frontal loin-cloth of plaited fibre. The buttocks are covered by lengths of grass or flowers which are also suspended from the cane hoops. Some of the men possess lap-laps which were proudly exhibited to all and sundry. A few men even appeared wearing shoulder to ankle dresses.

Native Affairs - Continued.

The people are freely decorated. Most of them wore ropes of giri-giri and assorted sea shells around the shoulders and waist with the prestigious gold lip hanging from the neck. Circular cassowary quills pierce and hang from the nose and ear lobes.

When the Patrol arrived at the settlement of ANDAMBUT it was noticed that a number of young lads who were aged between twelve and fifteen years, were undergoing a period of initiation. The initiates were very colourfully turned out. Their skins had been painted with certain vegetable oils until shining with a bright red colour. Upon their faces was painted blue, star shaped markings, and their hair had been rubbed with oil so that it hung nearly shoulder length in curled ringlets. The upper sections of their bodies were almost wholly covered with ropes of giri-giri, gold lip shell etc.

During the period of initiation, which appears to last for six months or more, the initiates and their sponsors completely divorce themselves from the company of women. Even their food is gathered and cooked by men. The initiates and sponsors sleep in the men's house where the secrets of bamboo flutes and spirit world are explained to the boys. It is not known ~~whether~~ whether the initiates undergo ordeal by pain. It is possible that they do as it was noticed that some, but not all of the mature men, had cicatrice markings over their shoulders and backs.

The people are not permanent village dwellers. They spend most of their lives in small, temporary, garden hamlets, and only use the main settlements as central meeting places. It was not attempted to gather information regarding kinship groupings but the elementary family seems to be the basic territorial unit. The people seem to be very individualistic, and family groups are usually to be found scattered within one or two days walk of each other. The cessation of fighting will tend to promote this dispersion, however, with increasing control, they will probably become more community conscious. Certainly not much can be done for them while they follow their present nomadic way of life.

There appears to be two language groups in the area. The natives of the ATAMBRO, AMUNGAU, and ANDAMBUT settlements have a common language with the AUWIM, ANGARUT, and WABLAMAS people of the lower ARAFUNDI region, and also with the IMAMERI, MARINYAA, and other villages of the upper YUAT. The PUNDUGUM natives seem to have a common language with the MARAMONI and WABAG peoples. It was interesting to note that Constable PIANGA, who is a HAGEN policeman, could talk, not without difficulty, with the PUNDUGUMS. Constable KWIPA, who is a CHIMBU, could also make himself understood.

There are no Pidgin speakers in the area.

The people seemed to have plenty of steel axes, knives etc. They say that they have not used stone implements for many years. Most of the steel implements seem to have come by way of YIMAS. There is now a regular trade route from this village to the mountain areas. Knives, axes etc are traded for tobacco, betel nut and for well carved bows and arrows.

Food Supplies.

The people are subsistence gardeners who practise a system of shifting agriculture. They live in scattered homesteads and depend on sweet potatoes, yams and taro for their staple foods. They seem to be always moving. A family group will establish a garden plot and settle beside it. When that garden is worked out they will move to another region, establish new gardens, and settle down anew.

Small sago stands are to be found on the valley floors, but this food appears to be a minor subsidiary to the staple diet. Hunting and food-gathering seem to be comparatively unimportant in the economy. The area seems to be bereft of game and the people obtain their protein requirements from domestic pigs. Pigs and a few hunting dogs are the only domestic animals to be seen.

Health and Hygiene.

The people seem to enjoy good health. A few cases of tropical ulcer and yaws were seen and medical attention was offered to the afflicted. Treatment was not pressed upon the people but if they wanted it, they got it. Some of the young men who had worked at AMBOIN came forward to get their "shoots", and most of the others soon followed suit.

Housing.

Housing was not unusual. A typical house is a raised floor, square type dwelling, about 20' x 15'. It has a morota roof and bark walls, with a two foot square doorway placed half-way up the wall. The mens' houses are similar structures. Inside however, they are lined completely with colourful bark paintings. The markings on these paintings are supposed to represent the expressions of the spirit world. A set of these bark paintings might perhaps be an acquisition to the Museum.

General.

All Patrols to this area have to carry their own food supplies. The locals only grow enough food for themselves and game is practically non-existent. Strong police escorts will continue to be needed in order to prevent any pilfering and to help carriers over difficult stretches. Carriers should only be drawn from the ex-mountain villages such as AUWIM, ANGARUT and from the upper KARAWARI villages. This Patrol had a majority of carriers from YIMAS. These men are river people and have had little experience carrying, and consequently they were practically useless.

Census.

Head counts were taken at all main settlements. The following figures were obtained.

- ARAMBRO - 8 adults, 6 children
- AMUNGAU - 35 adults, 10 children
- ANDAMBUT - 16 adults, 10 children
- PUNDUGUM - 14 adults, 15 children

Total population contacted - 114.

Conclusion.

An interesting Patrol during which good relations between all parties were effected.

H. J. Redmond
H. J. Redmond
Patrol Officer

AMBOIN Patrol No. 2 of 1962/63

Report on Members of R.P.N.G.C.

Reg. No. 3656 Constable 1/C YAMBO :

Outstanding patrol N.C.O. Very experienced. Completely reliable in all aspects of handling primitive natives etc.

Reg. No. 6954 Constable AIMA'HUI :

Experienced and steady type. Has winning way with primitives. However, he seems to have spent too much time on the Sepik and I consider that he is not physically fit for mountain work.

Reg. No. 6934 Constable JEGERUGU :

Steady and reliable type. Quiet personality.

Reg. No. 7334 Constable MATONG :

Steady and reliable type. Very conscientious.

Reg. No. 7494 Constable MATUM :

Outstanding young member. Has intelligence, good appearance and is full of energy. Very confident. Definite N.C.O. material on this performance.

Reg. No. 10275 Constable KWIPA :

A young member with plenty of ability. Tends to sulk after being reprimanded. Occasionally irresponsible.

Reg. No. 9113 Constable PIANGA :

A short, wiry highlander. Thrives on bush work. Is afraid of water and is useless during river crossings etc. Pleasant personality.

Reg. No. 9409 Constable UNTUNAN :

A young member from the MARKHAM Valley. Is intelligent and conscientious. Efficient. Pleasant personality. With further experience will develop into a valuable constable.

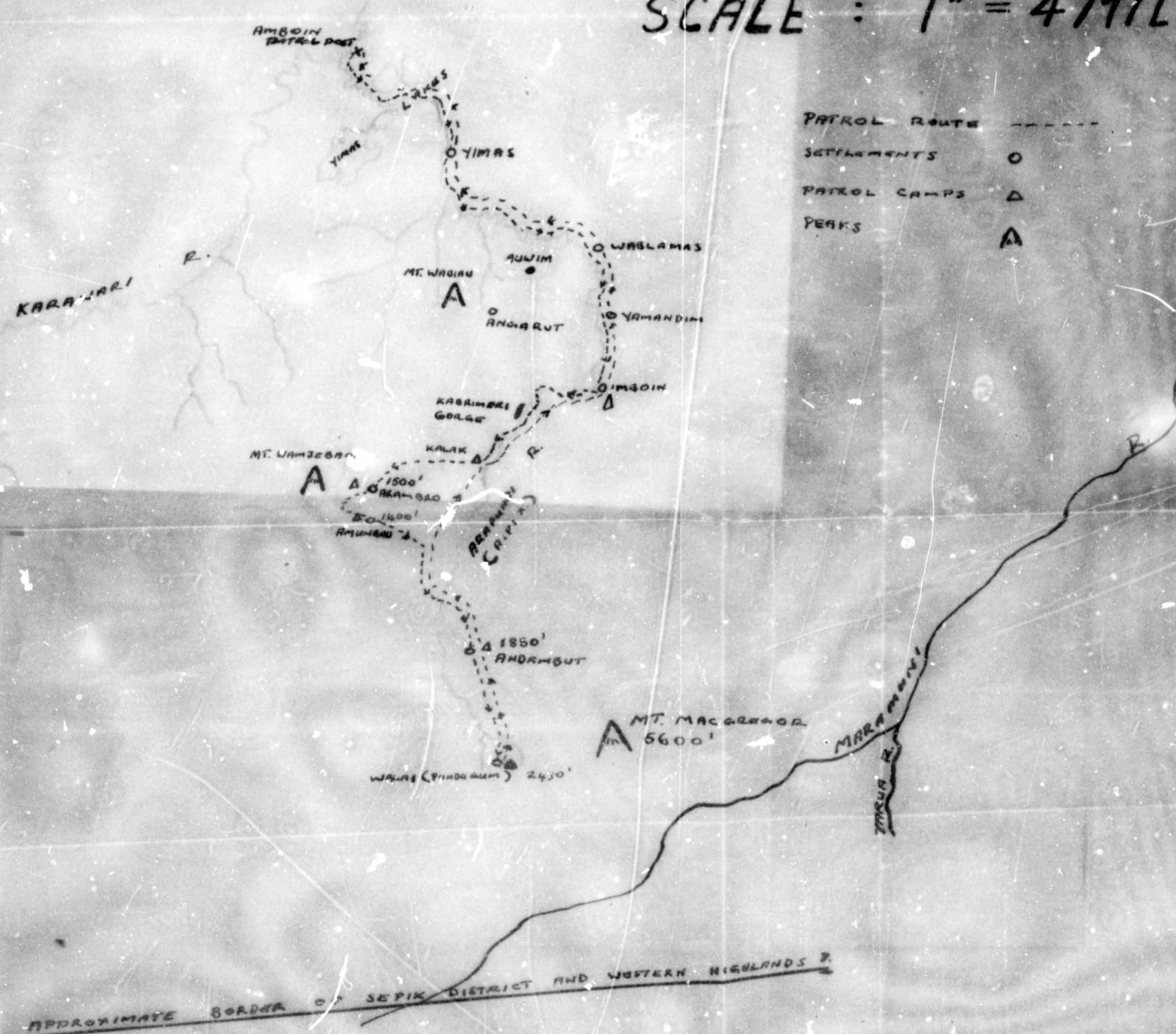
H. J. Redmond

H. J. Redmond
Patrol Officer

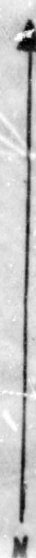
24th September, 1962.



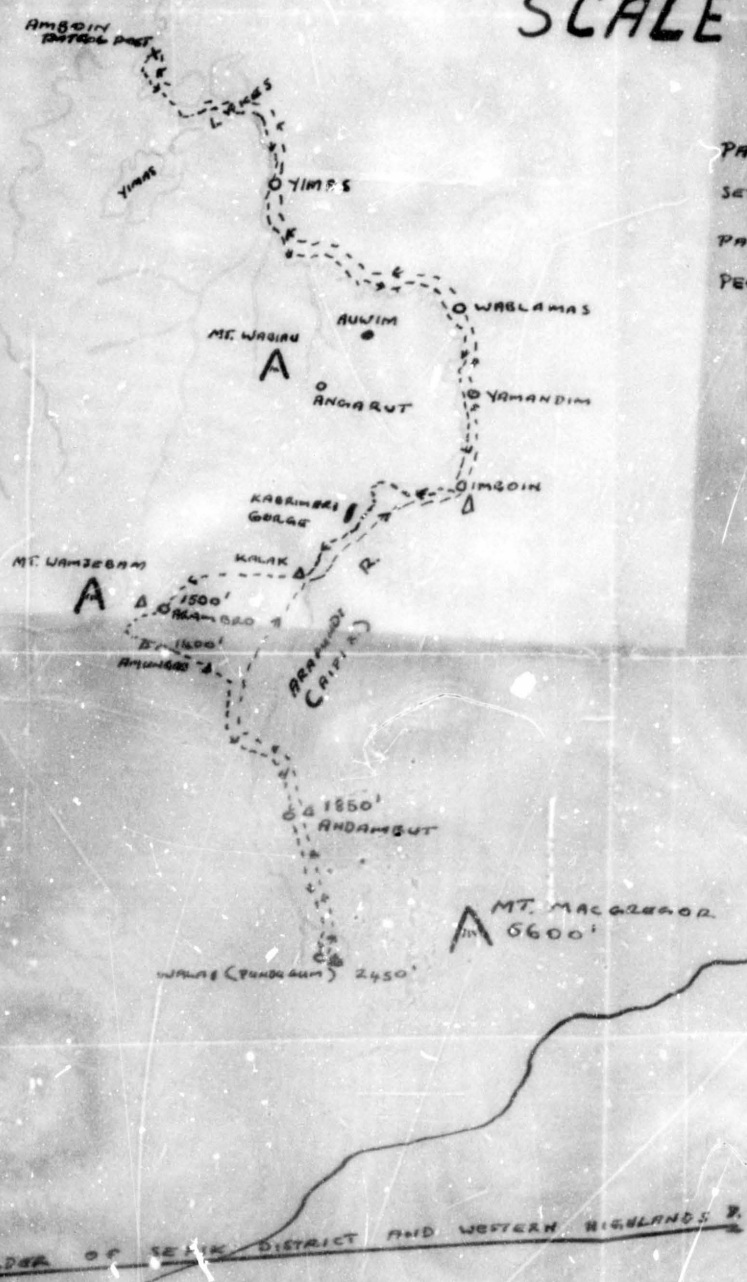
AMBOIN PATROL - 2
 HEADWATERS - AREA
 SCALE : 1" = 4 MILES



PIK R.



AMBOIN PATROL - 2-1962/63
 HEADWATERS - ARAFUNDI RIVER
 SCALE : 1" = 4 MILES



- PATROL ROUTE -----
- SETTLEMENTS ○
- PATROL CAMPS △
- PEAKS A

HR

67-8-23

Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu.


13th December, 1962.

The District Officer,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3 - 62-63 - AMBOIN

Receipt of the above mentioned Patrol Report is acknowledged with thanks. Mr. Redmond has done a very creditable job in establishing good relations with the Gadios people.

The next Patrol to the area should penetrate deeper until contact is made with those people who have been visited from the Western Highlands. As suggested by the Assistant District Officer, Angoram, it may be desirable to approach the Nisuns people from the Korosaneri River and perhaps visit the Gadios during the same Patrol with a view to bringing these two suspicious groups together. The Patrol should not be hurried.


(W.R. Dishon),
Acting Director.

67-8-23 ✓



67-3-15

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

29th November, 1962

The Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN PATROL NO. 3 - 1962-63

Receipt of the abovenamed patrol report submitted by Mr. H. Redmond, Patrol Officer, is acknowledged.

Mr. Redmond has made an excellent effort in his contact with the Gadios people and the initial contact with the Wisum people.

I agree with your remarks that the Gadios area could well do with the patrol staying for a longer period of time, however, I feel that a follow up patrol in the near future will have the necessary effect in the area.

A good and interesting patrol report after a very good patrol.

R. A. Webb
(R. A. WEBB)

ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

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

67-1-2/846

Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM,
Sepik District,

8th November, 1962.

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
Sepik District,
VEWA K.....T.N.G.

AMBOIN PATROL No. 3 OF 1962-1963:

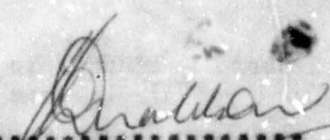
Attached hereto in duplicate, please find report of a patrol conducted by Mr. H.Redmond, Patrol Officer.

Although I do think Mr. Redmond could have spent a little more time amongst the GADIOS, the patrol did achieve it's purpose. A follow up patrol should take place early in the new year, for the purpose of cementing this initial contact, and to make an effort to contact the WISUM people. I am firmly of the opinion it would be better to approach the NISUMS from the KOROSAMERI River, as I think it will be quite some time before we can hope for a guide from the GADIO people. However now that initial contact has been made with the GADIO it is to be hoped something more can be learnt from them as to possible routes etc.

An effort is to be made to have a party of GADIO and SOGOPORS visit ANGORAM.

Mr. Redmond has produced an interesting patrol.

Claim for allowance is attached.


.....
(P.R.Y. Donaldson)
Assistant District Officer.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File : 67-1

AMBOIN Patrol Post,
ANGORAM Sub-District,
SEPIK District, T.N.G.

25th October, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN Patrol No. 3 of 1962/63

Officer Conducting	;	H.J.Redmond , Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled	;	Headwaters - WOGUPMERI River.
Personell Accompanying	;	R.P.N.G.C. - 7. A.P.O. - 1. Permanent Carriers - 50.
Duration of Patrol	;	14/10/62 to 21/10/62 - 8 days.
Object of Patrol	;	To Contact GADIO People.
Last Patrol to Area	;	Nil.
Map Referance	;	FOURMIL of AMBUNTI - Lands Dept., fourmil series.

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Introduction.

This is a report of a patrol which journeyed to the upper regions of the WOGUPMERI river and which contacted, for the first time, the GADIOS people.

This was the first Administration patrol to the area and as far as I can gather, the first visit ever by a European.

The GADIOS are an almost legendary people in this Census Division. They have a great reputation as fighters which has apparently emanated from past raids upon the INAFU people. Despite all the legends no one except the SUMARIUP people had ever seen the GADIOS and it was soon found that the stories of their great numbers and belligerency have been greatly exaggerated over the years.

The GADIOS live on the northern slopes of the BURGERS mountains. It is a forbidding looking region comprising high, cloud covered, densely wooded, mountains. The GADIOS are true mountain people but their nomadic wanderings have brought them to a current area which is only two thousand feet above sea level.

Diary.

Sunday, 14/10/62.

0845 hours departed AMBOIN Patrol Post. Four powered canoes in party. Canoeed up KARAWARI and then WOGUPMERI rivers. Rivers low and going slow. Stopped at various villages and picked up carriers. Heavy rain during afternoon. Arrived DANYIG 1625 hours. Camped.

Monday, 15/10/62.

0750 hours continued up WOGUPMERI river. 0955 hours arrived at SUMARIUP. Other canoes have motor trouble and most of the patrol cargo does not arrive until early afternoon. Set up camp. Recruited more carriers and interpreters. Gathered information re route to GADIOS. Camped.

Tuesday, 16/10/62.

0745 hours departed ^{from} SUMARIUP. Cargo loaded into canoes and these pulled and poled up WOGUPMERI river. River slightly flooded and brisk current running. 1215 canoes unable proceed further. Left canoes and proceeded on foot, following river bed. River surprisingly wide, rock bottomed. 1400 hours patrol travelling through heavy bush on good track, parallel to the river. Heard natives singing out just ahead. Found to be group of GADIOS on trading expedition to SUMARIUP. They just as surprised as we, they run into bush parallel to track. Much gesticulating and shouting. Carriers panick slightly and some begin to flee. Police calm them. Self and interpreter go forward and speak with GADIOS. One of them had previously visited AMBOIN. He gets very excited. Much hand shaking, back slapping etc. Everyone calm now and back to normal. GADIOS join patrol which proceeds parallel to river. Left main river and turned up small creek for about $\frac{1}{4}$ hour. Reached small garden clearing 1435 hours. Pitched camp. Talked with GADIOS. Guard set. Camped.

Diary - Continued.Wednesday, 17/10/62.

Very heavy rain during night and morning until 10 AM. River in high flood and is impassable. Unable to move on so remained at camp. Talked with GADIOS and took photos. The leader of the group, MANDOWI, had arrived during the night. He came forward during the morning and stated his pleasure at meeting the Government. Also stated that his people wish to settle down in a permanent settlement. GADIOS short of food as they expected to be at SUMARIUP at this time. Rice and meat issued to them. Salt also issued and this received in almost hysterical fashion. Guard set. Camped.

Thursday, 18/10/62.

No rain during night and river down. Broke camp 0700 hours. Crossed small creek and headed in S.W. direction. Cut across bush for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour and then linked up with MONDUPAS creek which runs into the WOGUPMERE. Followed this creek for about one hour and then started to ascend mountain. Thick bush and necessary to cut track. GADIOS guiding patrol and helping carriers. About 1100 hours heard cries in nearby bush. GADIOS answer and about eight women come out of hiding. Very shy and a little frightened. Menfolk calm them and they join patrol. 1240 hours reach GADIO camp of KUNDAGOP. Comprises one house. Established camp and talked with the people. Guard set. Camped.

Friday, 19/10/62.

Remained at KUNDAGOP. Talked with the people and distributed gifts. Guard set. Camped.

Saturday, 20/10/62.

0600 hours departed on return journey to SUMARIUP. Going easier this time as travelling downhill. Arrived SUMARIUP 1440 hours. Camped.

Sunday, 21/11/62.

0800 hours departed for AMBOIN per powered canoe. Arrived 1350 hours. Patrol stood down.

END of DIARY

Native Affairs.

The patrol was well received and I believe that the GADIOS have had a satisfactory first contact with the outside world.

Initially, they were shy and frightened. Later, after they had realised that the patrol had nothing but good intentions towards them, their fear gave way to puzzlement and interest, and then to a care-free and happy spirit of co-operation. They reacted typically to the trappings of the modern world. They viewed a demonstration of rifle fire with awe. A portable radio transfixed them with utter astonishment. They are a cheerful and vigorous group, always ready to laugh. As they gained in confidence they readily assisted the patrol - clearing camp sites, carrying cargo etc.

The GADIOS have an astounding appearance. They are fine physical specimens and rather more impressive than the average KARAWARI native. They are fairly tall, lean types. Average height would be about 5'8". Their bodies are heavily muscled and without fat. Their heads are curiously semitic in structure. Typical dress consists of a number of cane hoops fastened around the waist from which are suspended strips of grass and flowers. Their hair is matted and plaited and hangs nearly shoulder length. Most of the men were heavily bearded. On their heads they wear beret/skull cap like headware. These caps are made of beaten bark and are held in place by long needles of cassowary bone. On top of these caps are pinned large tree leaves. These leaves (Breadfruit) are dried by the sun and then used as cigarette paper. Foot long cassowary quills pierce the nose and circular bones hang from the ears. Long, thin, curving bones from the tail feathers of the Bird of Paradise also hang from the nostrils. Ropes of girigiri are stretched from ear to ear, across the forehead. Ropes of girigiri and tambu are fastened around the neck and waists. Gold lip shell was not seen. A few men had steel axes and knives but these items were not as common as they were amongst the ARAFUNDI people. All of the men carried beautifully carved and decorated bows and arrows. Some of the carriers tried to purchase a set of arrows but the owners refused to part with them.

It will be seen from the above description that the GADIOS form an impressive sight. Indeed, their whole appearance was one of primitiveness and fierceness.

During discussions with the GADIO it was made clear that the Administration would not tolerate fighting. The people said that they accepted this but I think that as they are a volatile group anything can be expected from them, particularly if they are provoked. At present they are at loggerheads with an uncontacted group known as the NISUM who are reported to live near the headwaters of the KORASAMERI river.

It was ascertained that approximately eighteen months ago a NISUM raiding party murdered a GADIO woman who was sleeping in a garden house. The killing was "paid-back" the next day when the woman's son speared a member of the raiding party as they were returning to their own area. There has been no contact between the two groups since this time, both apparently staying rigidly within their own areas. The GADIOS hate and fear the NISUMS and refused to guide the patrol into the NISUM area. The GADIOS were told that I would be seeing the NISUMS in the near future and that both groups would be compelled to stop feuding.

Native Affairs - Continued.

The people were questioned closely about past raids on the INARU group. They denied all knowledge of these natives and said that the NISUMS were probably the one who had conducted the raids. This is probably true as it seems that the GADIOS never enter the KOROSAMERI area which is the preserve of the NISUMS and the INARU. It maybe of course that the GADIOS feared punishment and therefore sought to put the blame on their traditional enemies. In any case I think that the INARU need not fear the GADIOS any more. They all expressed desires for a peaceful and settled life in the future. The NISUMS are another case. They will be visited early in the new year and made to behave themselves.

The people mentioned the existence of another group of natives - the WANUNGA, who live many days walk into the mountains. These also are traditional enemies of the GADIOS who refused to guide the patrol to them. It is probable that therea number of uncontacted groups living well into the BURGERS mountains, probably within the Western Highland District. Without guides it would be most difficult to contact these peoples. An aerial survey would be of assistance in this regard.

For the last few years the GADIOS have had regular contact with the SOGOPOR people who are now living at SUMARIUP. Consequently, the GADIOS have made regular trading visits to SUMARIUP, trading tobacco for knives, axes etc. There are no Pidgin speakers amongst the GADIOS and a few men from SOGOPOR are the only outsiders who can speak their language. Only one of the GADIOS has been to AMBOIN. He is a young lad who was brought down by the SUMARIUPS a few months ago. He only stayed a couple of weeks and then was sent home due to his homesickness. The people were encouraged to visit AMBOIN, to find work and to learn Pidgin. They agreed to this but appeared to do so only for the sake of convenience. I gained the impression that they would rather be left alone.

Food Supplies.

The GADIOS are subsistence agriculturalists who practice a system of shifting gardening. They seem to be a closely-knit group and their gardens appear to be prepared and tended on a communal basis. There seems to be much less individualism in such matters than is the case amongst the AMUNGAU people who live in a comparable area at the head of the AEFUNDI River.

Sweet potatoes and yams are the staple foods. Very small sago stands were seen and this food appears to be a very minor subsidiary to the staple diet. The people are nomadic in their habits. The group establishes an area of gardens. When that area is worked out they will move to another region, establish new gardens, and settle down anew. Food supplies seem to be more than adequate for the needs of the people. They plant more than they need and are well known for the hospitality they accord visiting natives.

Hunting activities seem to be important in the economy. The men always carry bows and arrows and are followed by packs of unusually mangy hunting dogs. The tracks of wild pig and cassowary were often seen by the patrol.

Health and Hygiene.

The people seem to enjoy good health. A few cases of tropical ulcer and yaws were seen and medical attention was offered to the afflicted. They were also encouraged to attend the Aid Post at AMBOIN. It is thought however that it will be many years before these people attain any degree of health consciousness. They are very shy and are only able to converse with a few men from the SOGOPOR group who are a primitive lot themselves.

Housing.

Only one house was seen. This was a newly built dwelling, about 20' x 15'. It had a dirt floor and moroca walls and roof. The house was divided into two compartments. The women slept in one and the men in the other. It should be noted that the GADIOS spend most of their time in garden houses and that KUNDAGOP is only a recently established central meeting place.

Census.

A head count was taken of the GADIO people. The following figures were obtained.

GADIO - 16 men, 10 women, 10 children. Total population contacted - 36. The people claimed that there were no others to be counted, but interpretation was difficult and there are probably a few other families yet to be seen.

Conclusion.

An interesting patrol during which the long elusive GADIO were at last contacted. It is hoped that they will attend the Christmas celebrations at AMBOIN this year. In any case a follow up patrol will be mounted early in the new year.

W. J. Redmond
Patrol Officer

AMBOIN Patrol No. 3 of 1962/63

Report on members of R.P.N.G.C.

Reg. No. 3656 Constable 1/C YAMBO :

Outstanding N.C.O. Is a credit to the force.

Reg. No. 7334 Constable MATONG :

An experienced, competent and reliable member.

Reg. No. 7404 Constable MATUM :

Very good young constable. Full of energy and personality. Wholehearted worker.

Reg. No. 10275 Constable KWIPA :

A young member with good intelligence and physique. Tends to work spasmodically.

Reg. No. 9113 Constable PTANGA :

Good bashern, willing worker, pleasant personality.

Reg. No. 9409 Constable UNTUNJN :

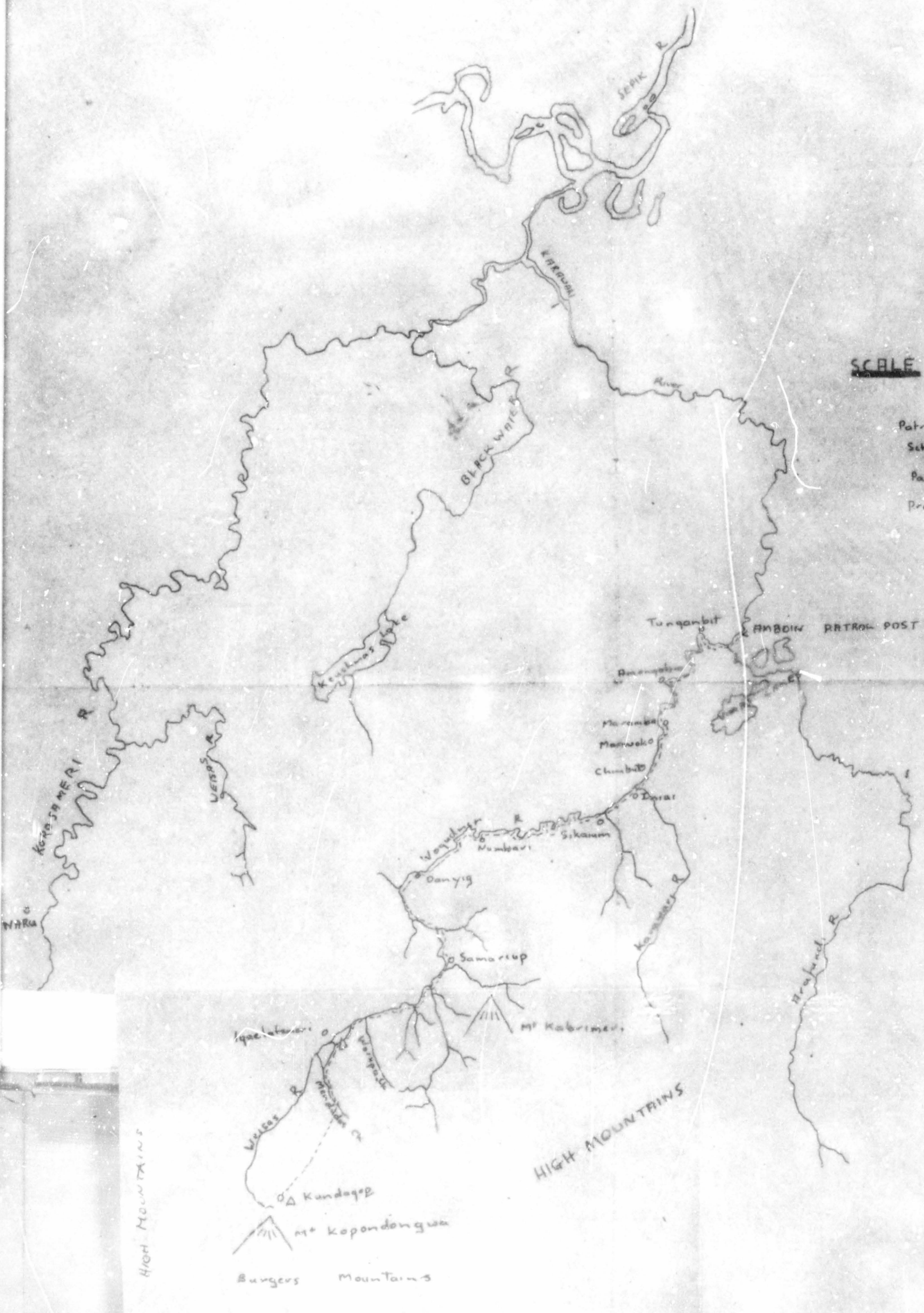
A young member of quality. Is intelligent and takes his work seriously.

H.J. Redmond

H.J. Redmond
Patrol Officer

25th October, 1962.

AMBOIN PATROL



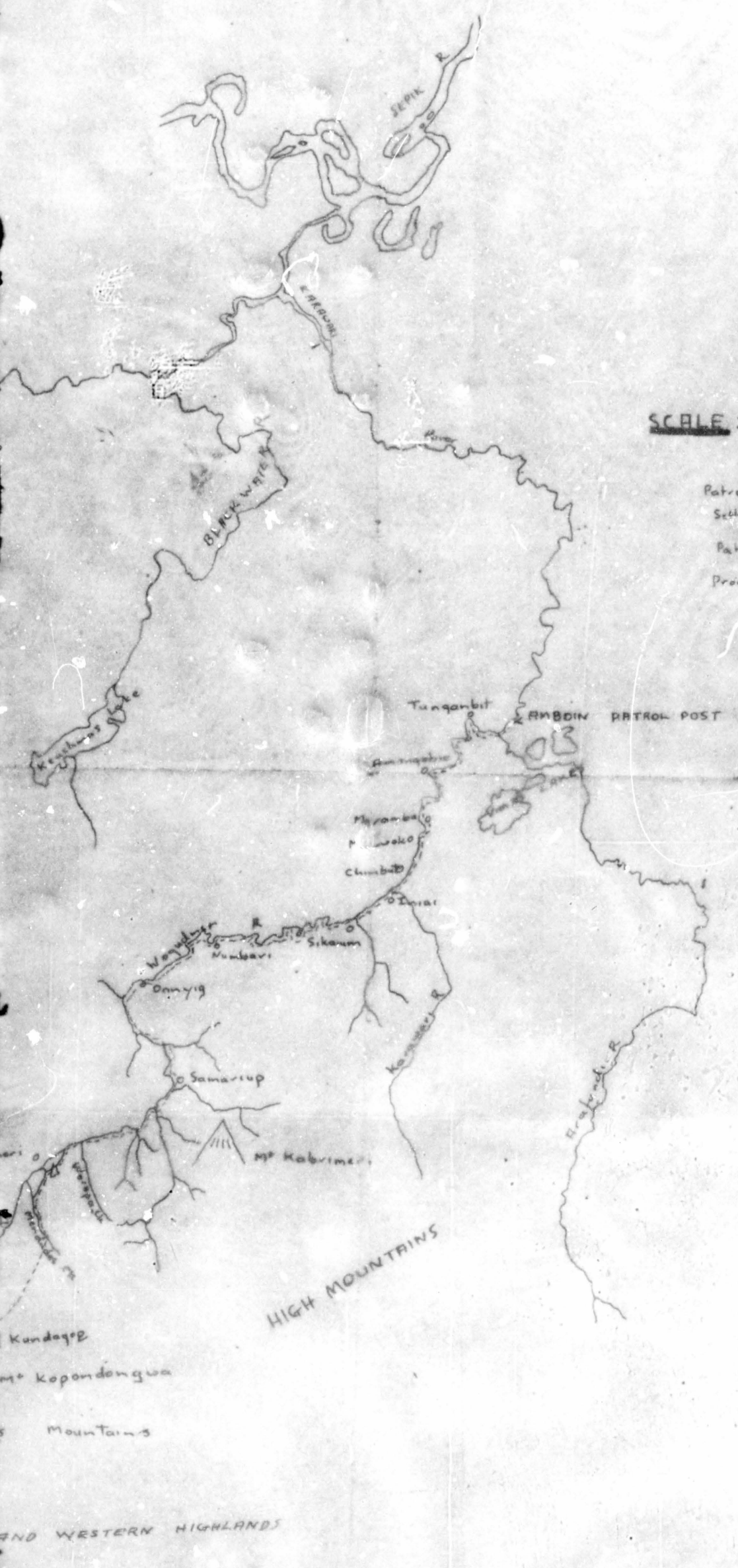
SCALE :

Patrol
Settle
Patrol
Prom

APPROXIMATE BORDER OF SEPIK AND WESTERN HIGHLANDS

AMBOIN PATROL N° 3-1962-63

GADIO AREA



SCALE: 1" = 4 MILES

- Patrol Route - - - - -
- Settlements ○
- Patrol Camps △
- Prominent Peaks ▲

67-8-37

4th March, 1963.


District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4/62-63 - AMBOIN.

Receipt of the above-mentioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. I am pleased that the Korosameri people are commencing to cut timber again. It is pleasing to note that the people are being encouraged to diversify their economy by planting coconuts with a view to establishing a copra industry.

3. An informative patrol report.


(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67.8.37 ✓



67-3-15

District Office,
SEPIK District,
WEWAK.

30th January, 1963.

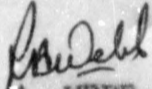
The Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM

AMECIN PATROL 4/62-63

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the abovementioned report submitted by Mr. H. Redmond, Patrol Officer, following his patrol of the Karawari Census Division.

Your comments adequately cover the report, which is of a routine nature. Mr. Redmond seems to be doing a good job, and if he can continue his patrolling, the area will surely benefit.

Your remarks re changes in the Village Directory have been noted, and are endorsed.


R. A. WEBB
Acting District Officer

→ C.C. THE DIRECTOR,
NATIVE AFFAIRS,
KONEBORU.

67-1-1/915

Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM,
Sepik District,

7th January, 1963.

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
Sepik District,
W E W A K.....T.N.G.

AMBOIN PATROL No.4/1962-63:

Enclosed hereto in duplicate please find report of a patrol submitted by the Officer-in-Charge, Amboin Patrol Post, Mr. H.J.Redmond Patrol Officer.

This is a well prepared report and gives a good picture of conditions within his area.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

As far as I know there is no intention by Taway Sawmill to cease operations in this area. The Karawari has been and still will be their main source of supply for wax logs.

The interest being shown to diversify their economy is gratifying, and they certainly will be encouraged to plant coconuts.

HEALTH:

A recent Public Health Department patrol was made to the Blackwater River area only. Once again staff shortages precluded a visit to such areas as the Korosameri and Karawari Rivers. I have requested the Medical Officer, Angoram, to endeavour to arrange a full medical patrol of the Karawari, when staff becomes available.

EDUCATION:

There is a definite need for a second teacher at Amboin this year. The District Education Officer has been requested accordingly.

TAXATION:

I fully agree with Mr. Redmond's actions in granting tax exemptions to YIMAS, KUNDIMAN and IMANMERI. Their help in establishing Amboin as a Patrol Post was most beneficial to all.

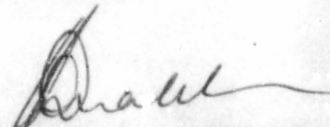
CENSUS:

Please note changes in Village Directory bought about by Amalgamation of Angarut, MARUWOK, ABRAMAI, and KASAT with AUWIN, WARAWA, MANJAMAI and MEIKEROBI respectively.

Also to Village Directory must be added the village of IMBOIN, MARIYAM, and INARO.

MARIYAM village is at present shown under Yuat Census Division. They have now completely migrated to the Karawari.

Claim for camping allowance is enclosed.


.....
(P.R.Y. Donaldson)
Assistant District Officer.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File : 67-1

AMBOIN Patrol Post,
ANGORAM Sub-District,
SEPIK District, T.N.G.

18th December, 1962.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN Patrol No. 4 of 1962/63

Officer Conducting ; H.J.Redmond , Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled ; KARAWARI Census Division.

Personell Accompanying ; R.P.N.G.C. - 2
A.P.O. - 1
D.A.S.F. - 2

Duration of Patrol ; 6/11/62 to 6/12/62 - 31 days.

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

Last Patrols to Area ; D.N.A. - May , 1962.
D.A.S.F. - October , 1962.
P.H.D. - November , 1962.

Map Referance ; Angoram Fourmil Army Strat Series.

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Introduction

This is the report of the annual tax/census patrol of the KARAWARI Census Division. This division has an area of approximately 344 square miles and a recorded population of 4952.

The area has a varied topography. It has sprawling areas of tropical rain forest, extensive regions of picturesque lakes, and is bordered to the south by high, unexplored mountains. Two main waterways, the KARAWARI and KOROSAMERI rivers, drain the area and run into the SEPIK.

The division has not had a uniform history of contact. For example, most of the KABRIMAN villages were contacted and controlled during the 1930's. On the other hand, villages situated on the upper sections of the KARAWARI and ARAFUNDI rivers were only de-restricted during 1960.

The AMBOIN post was established in August of 1961 and has resulted in really close contact with the population. Since this date, most villages have been visited at least three times and the native people have not been loath to visit their station.

Diary

Tuesday, 6/11/62.

0900 hours departed Amboin for MUMERI. Canceled down the KARAWARI and then turned up the KOROSAMERI. Arrived Mumeri 1540. Established camp. Inspected village and conducted tax/census. General talks with the people. Slept.

Wednesday, 7/11/62.

0800 hours proceeded up the Korosameri to BUGUMUTE. Arrived 1420. Village inspection and tax/census. Inspected coconut plantings. Slept.

Thursday, 8/11/62.

0800 hours continued upriver to camp known as OINAMTA. INARU are reported to be encamped here. Long haul, and arrived 1720 hours. Depressing place consisting of a few rudely built lean-tos. Revised the census and talked with the people. Slept.

Friday, 9/11/62.

0800 hours proceeded downriver and then turned up the WEISAS river to village of WATAKATAUI. Pleasant place situated on ridge about 400' high. Splendid view of BURGERS mountains. Village inspection and tax/census. Talks with the people. Slept.

Saturday, 10/11/62.

0800 hours proceeded back downriver and then turned up the BLACKWATER river. Wearisome trip and finally arrived SANGRIMAN 2030 hours. Set up camp. Slept.

Sunday, 11/11/62.

0800 hours inspected village and conducted tax/census. Complaints heard. 1130 departed for nearby village of YESIMBIT., arrived 1205 hours. Set up camp. Village inspection and talks with the people. Slept.

Monday, 12/11/62.

0800 conducted tax/census and heard a few complaints. 1020 hours proceeded to KABRIMAN. Arrived 1050 hours. Set up camp. Inspected village. Talked with people and then conducted tax/census. Slept night.

Diary - ContinuedTuesday, 13/11/62

0800 hours departed for TUNGAMBIT. Arrived 0845 hours. Set up camp. Village inspection and tax/census. Talks with the people. Slept.

Wednesday, 14/11/62.

0800 hours departed for KRAIMBIT, arrived 0915 hours. Set up camp. Village inspection and tax/census. Talks with the people. Complaints heard. Slept.

Thursday, 15/11/62.

0800 hours departed for KANINGARA. Arrived 0840 hours. Set up camp. Village inspection and tax/census. Talks with the people. Slept.

Friday, 16/11/62.

0900 walked to adjoining village of YAMONDINDEI. Revised census and collected tax. Met Dr. STOCKLIN, Medical Officer from Angoram. Slept night at KANINGARA.

Saturday, 17/11/62.

0800 hours proceeded to KUVENMAS, arrived 0905 hours. Tax/census and inspection. Talks on cash cropping etc. Slept.

Sunday, 18/11/62.

0600 hours canoed onto KUVENMAS lakes and proceeded to ANGANAMEI. Village inspection and tax/census. 1200 hours proceeded to MARIAMEI. Revised census and collected tax. 1720 hours returned to KUVENMAS. Slept.

Monday, 19/11/62.

0600 proceeded to TARAKAI. Arrived 0740. Village inspection and tax/collection. Complaints heard. 1220 on to SEVENBUK. Arrived 1400 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. Slept.

Tuesday, 20/11/62.

0500 hours walked from Sevenbuk to AMONGABI village, situated on the banks of the KARAWARI. Unpleasant walking mainly through sago swamp. Arrived 1505 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. Slept.

Wednesday, 21/11/62.

0700 canoed down the KARAWARI to Amboin. There checked progress of various building projects. 1030 canoed up ARAFUNDI river to village of YIMAS. Arrived 1150. Tax/census and inspection. Talks. Slept.

Thursday, 22/11/62.

0700 proceeded to small hamlet of WABLAMAS. Arrived 0750. Inspection and census revision. 1140 on to YAMANDIM, arrived 1305. Inspection and census revision. Talks. Slept.

Friday, 23/11/62.

0800 hours proceeded downriver to AUWIM. Arrived 1030 hours. Village inspection and census revision. Talks with the people. Slept.

Saturday, 24/11/62.

0800 proceeded downriver and turned up the KARAWARI. Arrived MEINGEWDA 0925 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. 1200 on to MARAMBA, arrived 1315. Village inspection and tax/census. Talks with the people. Slept.

Sunday, 25/11/62.

0700 hours continued up the Karawari. 0745 hours arrived at the small settlement of CHIMBUT. Inspected village and collected tax/, census revision. Complaints heard. 1030 continued on upriver to INIAI, a central meeting place for a group of semi-nomads. Place virtually deserted and after conducting a census of sorts the patrol proceeded to village of SIKAIUM. Camp established and village inspection carried out. Slept.

Monday, 26/11/62.

0700 hours conducted tax/census of Sikaum. 0830 hours departed for BARAPIGIN. Arrived 0920 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. Complaints heard. Slept.

Tuesday, 27/11/62.

0600 hours departed for TANGORIMAS (TANGENMAS). Arrived 0630. Small isolated hamlet, many absentees. Inspection and tax/census carried out. 0745 hours proceeded on to DAINIG, arrived 1025. Inspection and census revision. 1330 hours on to SUMARIUP, arrived 1450 hours. Village inspection and discussions. Slept.

Wednesday, 28/11/62.

0700 hours revised census. 0900 departed downriver to KONMEI. Arrived 1300 hours. Village inspection and tax-census, complaints heard. Slept.

Thursday, 29/11/62.

0800 hours departed for AMBONWARI. Arrived 0910 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. Talks on economic development. Slept.

Friday, 30/11/62.

0800 hours departed for MARINYAM. Arrived 1220 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. Talks. Slept.

Saturday, 1/12/62.

~~0800~~ 0800 hours departed for IMANMERI. Arrived 1120 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. Talks. Slept.

Sunday, 2/12/62.

0900 hours departed for MANJAMEI. Arrived 1120 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. Talks. Slept.

Monday, 3/12/62.

0700 hours proceeded to KUNGRIAMBUM, arrived 1015 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. Complaints heard. 1300 proceeded to adjoining place of KAINWARIA. Set up camp. Village inspection and tax/census. Slept.

Tuesday, 4/12/62.

0700 hours on to MELPEROBI. Village inspection and tax/census. Complaints heard. 1020 proceeded to MAGANDANEI per paddle canoe. Arrived 1600 hours. Set up camp and inspected village. Slept.

Wednesday, 5/12/62.

0800 hours revised census and collected tax. Many complaints brought forward. 1100 hours departed back to MANJAMEI. Arrived 1720 hours. Slept.

Thursday, 6/12/62.

0800 hours departed for KUNDIMAN. Arrived 0905 hours. Village inspection and tax/census. Talks with the people. 1420 hours departed for Amboin. Arrived 1430. Patrol stood down.

END of DIARY

Native Affairs.

At all times the patrol was well received, and in the main, quite uneventful.

The area has no great problems. The people are a relatively wealthy lot. From the sale of timber or crocodile skins, they have an assured income, which is more than can be said for many other groups in the Sepik. They have plenty of arable land for cash cropping, and the many waterways of the area obviate transportation problems. Apart from minor squabbles, there is no friction in the area, and the people are reasonably content with their lot. They are very pro-Administration, and it was usual upon arrival at each village to be greeted by a choir of children singing the National Anthem.

The lifting of restrictions on the purchase of firearms and liquor, has had a great effect on the people. Although the rank and file aren't particularly keen to drink for the sake of drink itself, they feel that they have been elevated from an inferior status, and are now on a par with the European. Ludicrous as it may sound, the lifting of the liquor restrictions has placed the stocks of the Administration at an unparalleled high, at least within this area. A common expression heard during the patrol was - "nau taim bilong ol gutpela lo". It was pleasing to hear however, the expressions of many of the leaders, of their intentions to exercise their prerogatives with discretion and sense. I do not think that the new laws will have much effect on the social lives of the people here. They are distant from the centres where drink is obtainable. They are also a hard headed lot and far from free with their cash.

The INARO people, who were mentioned in P/R no. 1 of 1962/63, were contacted during this patrol. Only about forty of them were seen, the remainder are still living nomadic lives about three days walk into the AMBUNTI Sub-District. The INARO are encamped at a place known as OINAMTA, on the upper reaches of the KOROSAMERI. This is a depressing place, and consists of a few crudely built lean-to's. The people themselves are poor physical specimens and many of them are afflicted with Yaws and Tropical Ulcers. The INARO will never settle down while they are living under their present conditions. During the new year, I intend to post an experienced Constable to live with the INARO for a couple of weeks. His job will be to mark out a good village site, to erect good houses, plant food trees etc.

One of the most noticeable features in the Arafundi area, is the dominance of the YIMAS people. According to legend, they were the original inhabitants of the whole area, and it was on their initiative that the other villages were brought down from the mountains, given grants of land, and made to live peacefully. Consequently, the Yimas people consider themselves to be the aristocrats of the region. They certainly are a wealthy and energetic group. They own extensive tracts of forest land, lakes and lagoons, and innumerable stands of sago. They are engaged in many economic pursuits, notably timber rafting and the sale of crocodile skins. They are very influential, and I have noticed a tendency for the other villages to subordinate themselves by referring to their places as No. 2 Yimas, No. 3 Yimas etc. On the whole, I have no objection to this dominance. What the Yimas people do, the other places invariably copy. At the moment the Yimas's are setting good examples of industry and initiative. If the other places copy them blindly, it can only be to their advantage.

Economic Development.

Commercial economic activity is largely undeveloped but is noticeably gaining in momentum. Listed below are the approximate cash returns of the main economic pursuits for 1962.

1. Sale of crocodile skins	£8000
2. Sale of timber	£4500
3. Sale of fresh foods	£ 500
4. Sale of curios	£ 100

Most of the skins are sold to the European traders at ANGORAM. The decision of the ANGORAM NATIVE SOCIETY to purchase skins has not had much effect on selling trends in this area. It was thought that with the continual disputes over prices, most natives would sell their skins to the Society. However, it seems that force of habit, and the admiration felt by many for Mr. YOUNG in particular, has offset any price advantage offered by the Society.

In any case, the sale of skins is the most important source of income in this division, and it will probably remain so for the next few years. There have been some reports that the crocodiles are being hunted out and I feel that the people should not rely on this activity for a regular source of income after the next three or four years. At present, the great majority of skins are obtained from the KIBRIMAN area.

Timber getting activities are mainly confined to the KARAWARI and ARAFUNDI villages. The timbers in most demand are the medium hardwoods, such as TAUN and GARAMUT. The processes involved in cutting the logs and transporting them to the Sepik sawmills have been described in numerous previous reports, and shall not be repeated here.

During the year, there seems to have been a lessening of activity in this sphere, both by the native sellers and by the European sawmillers. Without doubt, the work entailed in establishing the Patrol Post has diverted much of the people's energies which would normally be expended in timber getting. This is only a passing phase and I have been assured that as there is no more work to be done on the station, the people will be returning to their timber getting activities. I am also pleased to report that the KOROSAMERI people are beginning to get timber again, and at the time of writing, are preparing timber to sell to Mr. MADSEN at Angoram.

The TAWAY sawmill concern is showing some signs of declining interest in the KARAWARI area. For example, Mr. SMITH, who previously was stationed more or less permanently in the area, pays only occasional visits now. Also, their tractor which was employed in helping the people to drag logs to the river banks, has recently been withdrawn from the area. At present, the Karawari economy is orientated almost entirely to timber and any disruption to this pattern would be harmful.

In anticipation of the possible decline of the timber and crocodile skin industry, the people are being encouraged to diversify their economy by planting coconuts, thus forming the basis of a copra industry. Throughout the year, constant propaganda has been disseminated in order to get the people planting, and at the time of writing, the great majority of villages

Economic Development - Continued.

have cleared, or are clearing, tracts of bush for the planting of coconuts. Four villages, MUMERI, KUVENMAS, AMBONWARI and MUGUMUTE, have begun planting and have planted over a thousand nuts between them. Many other places are awaiting seed-nuts, and these will be available from the Amboin nursery early in the new year.

The areas being cleared are not large, and in the main, average between two to five acres. Most of the work is being done on a communal basis with the blocks being divided up into family units. In the main, the response to the copra campaign has been reasonable, but it will be quite a job to keep the people clearing and planting, after their initial enthusiasm dies down. Recently, the people experienced their first patrol by a D.A.S.F. officer, and it is to be hoped that such patrols become a regular phenomenon.

The area seems to have good prospects. There is plenty of arable land, the people are good types, and are keen to progress.

Rivers and Waterways.

There are three main waterways in the area - the KUVENMAS river, the MUMERI river and the AMBONWARI river. All three rivers are in good condition, logs and stumps being particularly prevalent. During the new year, it is intended to undertake a maintenance programme whereby all of the waterways will be cleared of submerged trees and stumps.

Most villages are accessible by portage and the main rivers to Wabunan and Trobriand.

Schools.

The only school in the area is the primary school at the Trobriand Post. At present, there are thirty-one pupils enrolled here, most of them coming from the KUVENMAS village. It is expected that a second school will be opened at MUMERI in the new year, and if all of the AMBONWARI villages will be able to send at least one pupil each to school.

The area is becoming very attractive to visitors, and many villages have received the passing of a large number of visitors.

Village Officials.

As yet, no official village heads have been appointed. However, there are a number of influential men in each village who are being consulted on all matters of importance.

Health.

The health situation in the area is fair. All of the people were medically examined. Those requiring treatment suffered mainly from Tropical Ulcers, Infected Scabies, and Yaws.

The health of the people of the more isolated headwaters villages was not good and many cases of advanced Yaws were seen. These particular people are semi-nomadic in their habits and spend most of their time in the bush, participating in hunting and gathering activities. They have no health consciousness whatsoever, and have never been visited by a P.H.D. patrol. They are most reluctant to bring their sick into the station Aid Post and usually ignore patrols by the Aid Post Orderly. During this patrol a number of men were prosecuted for failing to secure medical treatment for their children.

Many requests were received by the patrol for the posting of a second Medical Orderly to the Amboin Aid Post. The need for such a posting was graphically illustrated during the present Orderly's absence from the post with the writer, on this patrol. During this period, two children and one man were brought into the Aid Post. They were apparently suffering from malaria. Apart from the Orderly's wife, there was no one present to treat them, and after a couple of days all three died.

Rivers and Waterways. There are three main waterways in the area - the KARAWARI river, the KOROSAMERI river and the BLACKWATER river. All three rivers are not in good condition, logs and snags being particularly prevalent. During the new year, it is intended to institute a maintenance programme whereby all the waterways will be cleared of submerged trees and snags.

Most villages are accessible to powered canoes, and the main rivers to Workboats and Trawlers.

Education.

The only school in the area is the Primary "T" School at the Patrol Post. At present, there are thirty one pupils enrolled here, most of them coming from the Karawari villages, and only a few from the Kabrیمان. It is expected that a second teacher will be posted to Amboin in the new year, and if so, all of the Kabrیمان villages will be able to send at least one pupil each to school.

The area is becoming very education conscious, and many village spokesmen requested the posting of a European teacher to Amboin.

Village Officials.

I am very pleased with the standard of the village officials of this Census Division. Although there are no dominating personalities amongst them, most are mature, well spoken types who enjoy real authority within their communities. Listed below are the four Luluais who are most influential in the area.

AWA of KUNDIMAN	YENGUS of IMANMERI
KUMPIRA of KABRIMAN	YAMBI of KAWINGARA

Missions.

The Roman Catholic S.V.D. Order is virtually the only mission organisation working in the area. The SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST Mission has control over one village - MASANDANAI.

The Catholics have no actual station here, but they intend to establish one near Amboin, next year. They also have a base camp at KANINGARA, in the KABRIMAN section. Based at TIMBUNKE, the Catholics have been operating in this area since the pre-war years, but even so, their influence is not deep. At best, the people appear to be only nominal Christians. I think that over the years, the Mission has taken this area for granted, regarding it almost as a Catholic preserve. The emergence of the S.D.A.'s as a vigorous, and encroaching, Mission, has shaken the Catholics out of their complacency. Consequently, Catholic activity in this area is noticeably increasing in tempo, and this can only be beneficial to the division.

Agriculture.

The people have a large and varied supply of foodstuffs. Sago is the massive staple. Other main foods include smoked fish, sago grubs, various native greens, and what meats they get from hunting. Many villages now have shotguns and hunting expeditions are playing an increasingly important role in the economy.

The people are not agriculturalists, but many are beginning to cultivate small plots of sweet potatoes and yams.

Livestock.

The usual scrawny dogs, fowls and ducks are to be found in all villages. Pigs however are rare, and appear to have been killed off a couple of years back, apparently in the interests of village cleanliness.

Taxation.

No difficulties were experienced in the collection of tax. The villagers of YIMAS, KUNDIMAN, and IMANMERI, who, during the last year, have worked almost full time on the Patrol Post, were granted exemptions. They realise that they will be expected to pay next year. The villagers of BUGUMUTE and WATAKATAUI, who have little or no income, were also granted full exemptions.

Total amount collected was £286. This represents a decrease of £86 on last years figures.

Taxation statistics are attached.

Census.

The enumerated population of the Census Division is 4952. Head counts taken during earlier exploratory patrols totalled 150. Estimated population yet to be contacted is 100. Total population of the division would therefore be in the vicinity of 5200 persons.

During this patrol, there were a number of absentees from the census, particularly from the headwaters villages. These have since been apprehended and prosecuted.

At their own requests, a number of villages have amalgamated, thus forming larger, more viable and economic communities. Thus the villages of ANGARUT, MARUWOK, ABRAMAI, and KASAT are now extinct. They have been combined with the villages of

Census - Continued.

AUWIM, MARAMBA, MANJAMAI, and MEIKEROBI respectively.

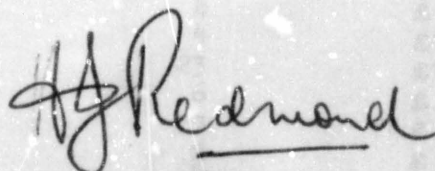
The enumerated population of the division is 4952. This figure represents an actual increase of 321 on last years' figure of 4631, which however, did not include the villages of IMBOIN, MARINYAM, and INARO.

The division had a natural increase in population of approximately 2.1 percent.

Owing to lowwater, it was not possible to visit the village of IMBOIN. The ~~xxx~~ figures of the initial census conducted in April, have therefore been included in the annual census statistics.

Conclusion.

The area is stable and is beginning to move forward. Further patrols by D.A.S.F. officers are needed. Also, a comprehensive and unhurried patrol to all villages, by P.H.D., is required.



H.J. Redmond
Patrol Officer

TAXATION DETAILS

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>NO. TAXED</u>	<u>NO. EXEMPT</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
AMBONWARI	47	12	£23 10 0
AMONGABI	25	15	£12 10 0
ANGANAMEI	17	6	£ 8 10 0
BARAPIGIN	17	5	£ 8 10 0
BUGUMUTE	0	11	£-----
CHIMBUT	8	5	£ 4 0 0
IMANMERI	0	64	£-----
KABRIMAN	31	10	£15 10 0
KAIWARIA	25	12	£12 10 0
KANINGARA	23	15	£11 10 0
KONMEI	15	5	£ 7 10 0
KRAIMBIT	38	14	£19 0 0
KUNDIMAN	0	21	£-----
KUNGRIAMBON	14	7	£ 7 0 0
KUVENMAS	39	15	£19 10 0
MANJAMEI	12	7	£ 6 0 0
MARAMBA	7	10	£ 3 10 0
MARIAMEI	19	8	£ 9 10 0
MASANDANEI	30	8	£15 0 0
MEIKEROBI	17	14	£ 8 10 0
MEINGENDWA	12	6	£ 6 0 0
MUMERI	26	4	£13 0 0
SANGRIMAN	33	23	£16 10 0
SEVENEJK	8	6	£ 4 0 0
TANGORIMAS (TANGENMAS)	2	17	£ 1 0 0
TARAKAI	12	8	£ 6 0 0
TUNGAMBIT	33	14	£16 10 0
WATAKATAUI	0	36	£-----
YAMONDINDEI	21	7	£10 10 0
YENITBAM(SIKAIUM)	4	5	£ 2 0 0
YESIMBIT	18	2	£ 9 0 0
YIMAS	0	37	£-----
MARINWAM	19	2	£ 9 10 0
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>572</u>	<u>428</u>	<u>£ 286- 0- 0</u>

Total amount collected - £286.

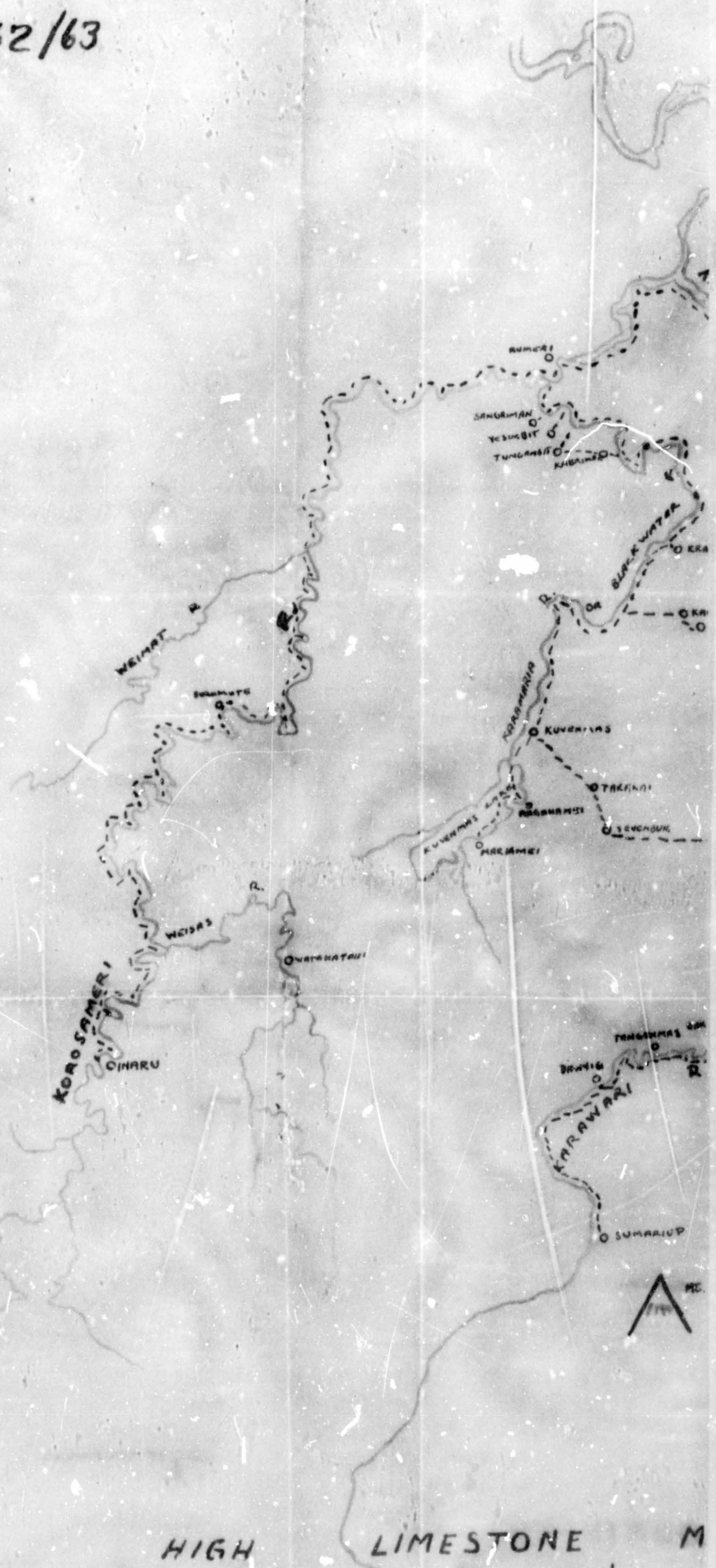
Percentage taxed - 57%.

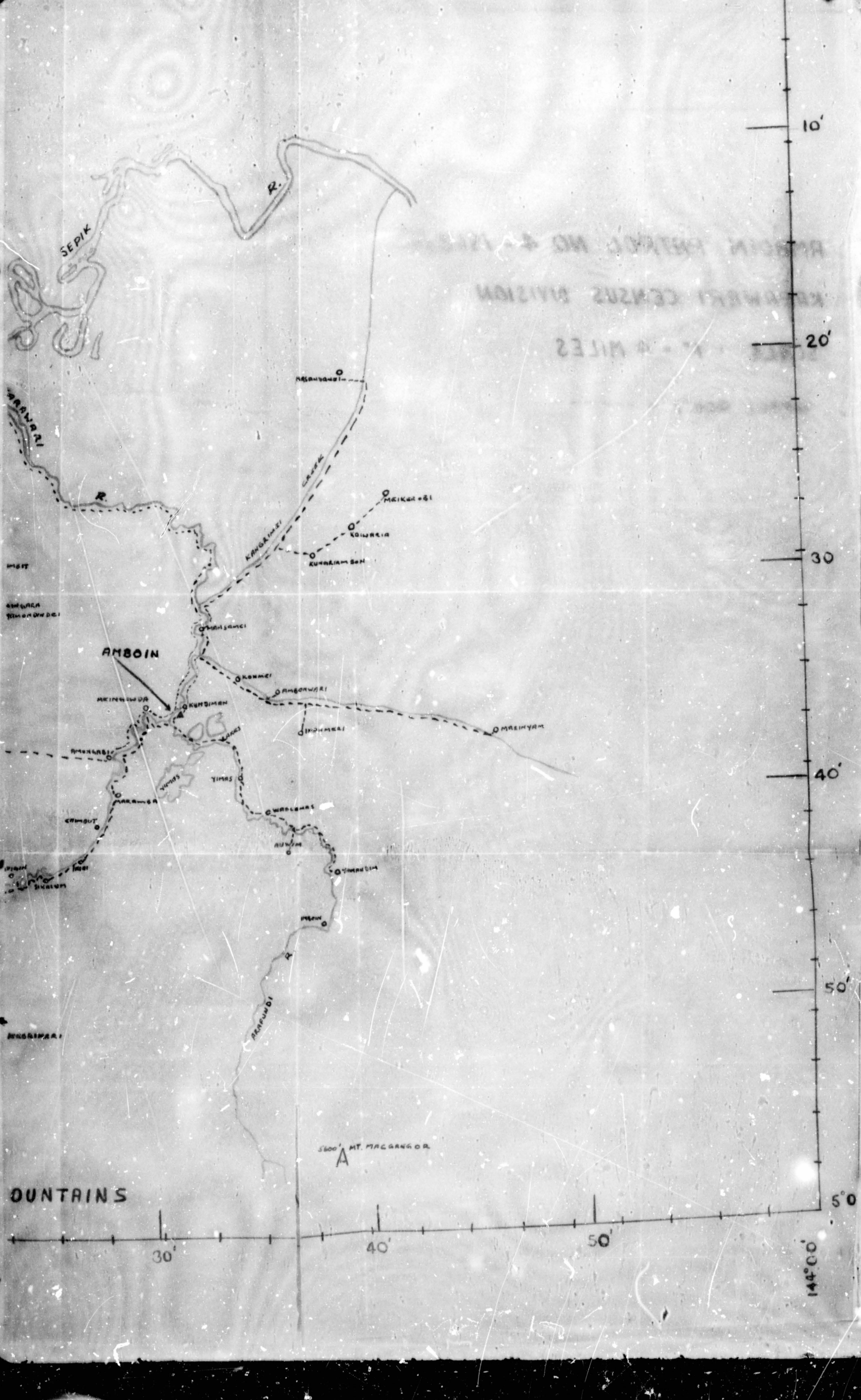
AMBOIN PATROL NO. 4 - 1962/63

KARAWARI CENSUS DIVISION

SCALE : 1" = 4 MILES

PATROL ROUTE - - - - -





67-8-46

67-1-2/1047

Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM,
Sepik District,

2nd May, 1963.

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
South Sepik District,
W E W A K.....T.N.G.

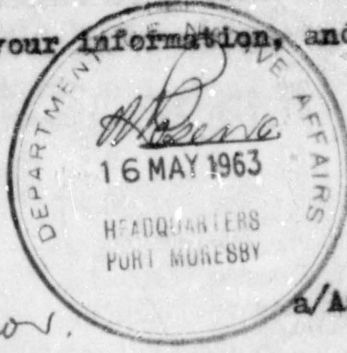
AMBOIN PATROL REPORT No.5 OF 1962-63:

Your minute 67-3-15 of 9th April, 1963, refers.

Mr. Patrol Officer Redmond advises that there
has been no epidemic in the NANSAMAI area.

The coconuts are being planted by individuals
on communally clan-owned land.

For your information, and that of the Director,
please.



R.A. Calcutt
.....
(R.A. Calcutt)
Assistant District Officer

*The Director,
D. N. A.,
KONE DOBU.*

*your 67-8-46 of 28/3/63 refers -
for your information please.
G. J. [Signature]
S. Sepik
12/5/63*

INGWAK: 67-3-15

Vertical text on the left margin, possibly a checklist or list of names, including words like 'MAMONDA', 'MAMONDA', 'MAMONDA', etc.

67-8-46

28th March, 1963.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5/1962-63 - AMBOIM

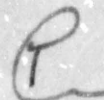
Receipt of the above-mentioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

It is gratifying to note that the area is friction
free and that the people are very pro-Administration.
It is seldom that the amalgamation of villages takes
place without some kind of upset.

Is there any evidence of an epidemic having been
present in the MANSAMAI area?

On this land are the coconut palms being planted?

Don't try and press the people too hard to keep
the waterways clear at this stage.



(J.K. McCarthy)
Director.

67-8-46 ✓



67-3-15

District Office,
Sepik District,
NEW GUINEA

14th March, 1963.

~~Assistant District Officer,~~
~~AMBON.~~

AMBOIN PATROL REPORT NO. 5 of 62/63

Receipt of the abovenamed Patrol Report is
acknowledged.

A good and interesting report by Mr. Redmond and
I agree with you that it is encouraging to note the interest
being taken by the people in furthering their coconut
planting. Otherwise, a routine report.

McWell

(R. A. WEBB)
Acting District Officer

~~c.c. The Director of Native Affairs,
The District Commissioner, Newak.~~

67-1-2/986

Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM,
Sepik District,

11th March, 1963.

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
Sepik District,
WEWA K.....T.N.G.

AMBOIN PATROL No.5 OF 1962/63:

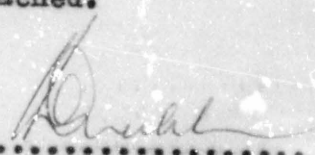
Enclosed in duplicate please find Amboin Patrol report No.5 of 1962/63, submitted by Mr. H. Redmond, Patrol Officer.

It is certainly encouraging to note the interest being taken by these people to further coconut planting.

I do not recommend widening the KANGRIMEI canal. This canal can be used by pull canoes quite successfully during the flood season.

A good report.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.


.....
(P.R.Y. Donaldson)
Assistant District Officer.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea

File : 67-1

Patrol Post,
AMBOIN,
Sepik District.....T.N.G..

17th February, 1963.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN Patrol No. 5 of 1962/63

Officer Conducting ; H.J.Redmond , Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled ; YIPRIS - Lower KARAWARI.

Personell Accompanying ; R.P.N.G.C. - 1

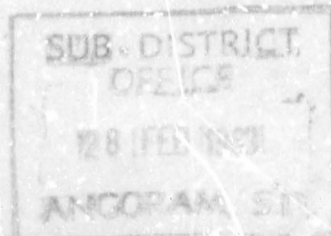
Duration of Patrol ; 23/1/63 to 28/1/63 - 6 days

Objects of Patrol ; 1. Native Administration.
2. Encourage Economic Development.

Last Patrols to Area ; D.N.A. - December , 1962.
DASF - October , 1962.
PHD - September, 1956.

Map Reference ; ANGORAM Fourmil Army Strat Series.

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Introduction.

This is a report of a patrol which visited four villages MANSAMEI, KAIWARIA, MEIKEROBI and KUNGRIAMBUN. These villages which have a combined population of 440, are situated in grassland to the north of the AMBOIN post, and slightly inland from the right bank of the KARAWARI river. The people here are river folk and their main waterway is the KANGRIMEI canal which runs into the SEPIK at a point a few miles below TAMBANUM.

This group of villages is locally known as YIPRIS.

This was my second patrol to this region, the first occurring during the tax/census patrol in December of last year. The object of the subject patrol was to make an unhurried visit to the area, to become more familiar with the people and to encourage the planting of coconuts.

Diary.

Wednesday, 23/1/63.

1130 hours departed AMBOIN for MANSAMEI. Canoeed down the KARAWARI and reached Mansamei 1235 hours. Talks with people on various subjects - Proposed new village site, resignation of officials of extinct village of ABRAMEI, and economic development. Slept night.

Thursday, 24/1/63.

0800 hours canoeed to mouth of KANGRIMEI canal, a few minutes below Mansamei. Lowwater and canal impassable to canoes. Patrol party follows bank of canal inland. Met by flotilla of canoes from KUNGRIAMBUN. Arrived KUNGRIAMBUN 1040 hours. Village inspection and talks on economic development. Complaints settled. Inspected coconut plantings. Slept.

Friday, 25/1/63.

0800 hours canoeed to nearby village of KAIWARIA. Arrived 0920 hours. Village inspection and talks on economic development. Inspected coconut plantings. Complaints heard. Slept night.

Saturday, 26/1/63.

0800 hours walked to adjoining village of MEIKEROBI, arrived 0820 hours. New rest house built for patrol. Inspected village and talked with people. Checked coconut plantation. Slept night.

Sunday, 27/1/63.

0900 returned to KUNGRIAMBUN. Addressed assembled people of all villages. Slept night.

Monday, 28/1/63.

0800 hour returned to Mansamei on the KARAWARI. Picked up motor canoe and returned to AMBOIN. Arrived 1215 hours.

END of DIARY

Native Affairs.

At all times the patrol was well received and without incident. Apart from minor squabbles, the area is free of disputes and friction. The people are a placid and co-operative lot and very pro-Administration. As the villages are situated inland from the Karawari, the people seem to be less affected by outside influences than other villages in the division. They are a conservative lot and keep to themselves. They are not regular visitors to Amboin. There are no outstanding personalities in the area, and the people seem to be under the effective control of their village officials. Although most of the men have been away to work, village life here is peaceful and goes on as in the past.

As mentioned in report no. 4 of 1962/63, two villages, ABRAMAI and KASAT, are now extinct and have been amalgamated with the villages of MANSAMAI and MEIKEROBI respectively. These amalgamations are proving successful, and the members of the various communities are mixing well together and living in amity.

The MANSAMAI people intend to establish a new village at a site a few hundred yards below the present village position. The main reason for this change is that the villagers consider the present site to be unhealthy. During the past year, three young children have died here, and the people are beginning to panic slightly. Every death in this division is attributed either to sorcery or to the malevolence of spirits. By moving to another site, the people think that their luck will change to the better.

Economic Development.

The people earn income from the following sources :-

- (1) Timber Getting (highwater times only).
- (2) Sale of canoes and sago to Sepik villages.
- (3) Occasional sale of fresh foods to the Administration.

As can be seen from the above, the people are not a wealthy group. However, their future prospects are bright, and I am pleased to report that they have responded well to the coconut campaign, and the villages of KUNGRIAMBUN, KAIWARIA and MEIKEROBI have each planted 500 coconut palms for future cash cropping. This figure represents approximately fifteen palms to each family unit, and I am sure that with further constant grading, this figure can be increased annually. In any case, it can be said that, within a few years, and barring unforeseen disasters, these people will have a constant and reliable income.

Health.

Although the people have not had a P.H.D. patrol for many years, their general health appears to be good, and in fact it was not necessary to give any treatment throughout the entire patrol. Although mosquitos are not prevalent, malaria seems to be the main scourge of the area.

The people are clean skinned, broad shouldered types and in general are handsome physical specimens. The villages swarm with vigorous children, and the little girls in their miniature grass skirts present a particularly attractive sight.

Village Officials.

As is the case throughout this Census District, the village officials here are reliable and steady types. They aren't brilliant, but at least are genuinely authoritative and pro-administration.

I consider EIPAK, Luluai of MANSAMEI, to be the most able official of the group.

Rivers and Waterways.

The KANGRIMEI canal is the principal waterway of the area.

This canal is always full of snags and logs, and only during periods of extreme highwater is it possible to traverse it by outboard motor. Now none of the villages have motors and, understandably, the people do not bother to keep the canal free of obstacles.

If the canal was cleared and widened, the trip from AMBOIN to ANGORAM would be shortened by about five hours, and by about eight hours from ANGORAM to AMBOIN. There is no doubt however, that the task of transforming the canal into a major waterway would be a difficult one. It is very narrow and is bordered on both sides for many miles by thick jungle. Also, the population in the immediate area is small and kept fairly busy with its normal village tasks, plus timber getting and the planting of coconuts. There is also the risk of diverting the KARAWARI river into this canal, thereby transforming the lower reaches of the river into a lake.

The people are not interested in doing any work on this canal, and to clear it thoroughly and efficiently, a paid work gang would have to be employed and kept under close supervision. I can't imagine any funds being provided for such a project.

Agriculture.

The people have a large and varied supply of food-stuffs. Sago is the staple. Other main foods include smoked fish, sago grubs, various native greens, and what meats they can get from hunting.

The people are not agriculturalists, but many are beginning to cultivate small plots of sweet potatoes and yams.

Livestock.

The usual scrawny dogs, fowls and ducks are to be found in all villages. MEIKEROBI is the only village where pigs are to be found.

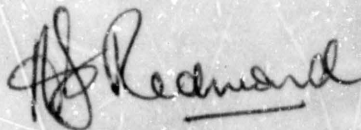
Education.

The only school in the area is the Primary "T" School at the Patrol Post. Each village except MEIKEROBI has one pupil at the school.

The area is becoming very education conscious, and many village spokesmen requested the posting of a European teacher to Amboin.

Conclusion.

An attractive area which is beginning to move forward. The people are attractive and pleasant types and never cause any trouble. They are eager for economic development and are willing to do their share of hard work.



H.J. Redmond
Patrol Officer

AMBOIN PATROL No. 5 OF 1963
YIPRIS - KARAWARI RIVER
SCALE 1" = 4 MILES

PATROL ROUTE

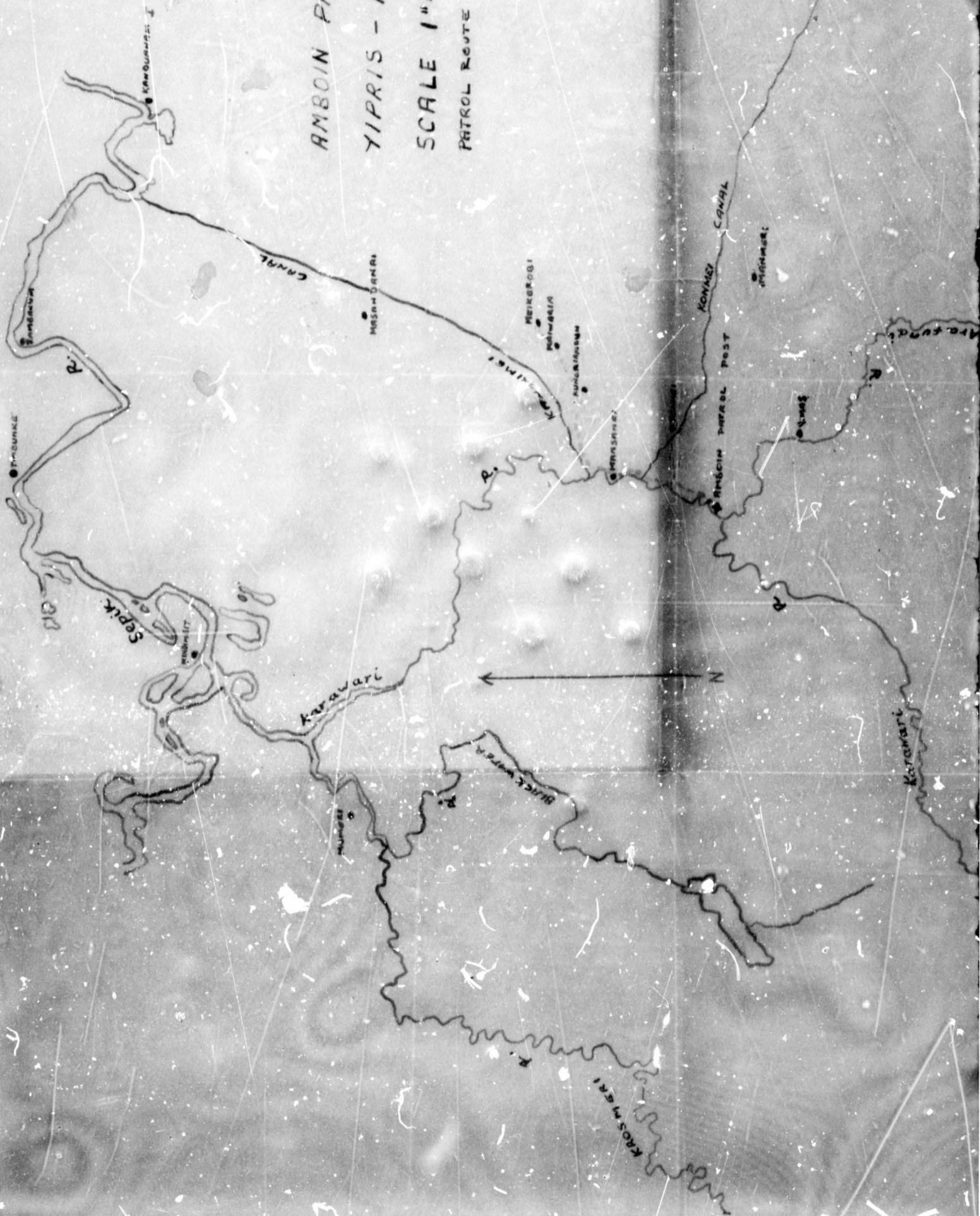


AMBOIN PATROL No. 5 OF 1962-63

YIPRIS - KARAWARI RIVER

SCALE 1" = 4 MILES

PATROL ROUTE



TGA'OR.

67-8-69.

July 29th, 1963.

The District Officer,
South Sepik District,
WEWAK

PATROL REPORT No. 8 - 62/63 - AMBOIN

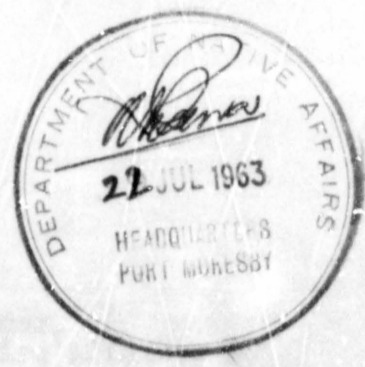
Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. I agree it is a good idea to establish central rest houses in the Arafundi area. They will act as focal points for the nomads. The present friendship between the Gadios and the Towi should be fostered.

3. Mr. Redmond is doing very good work in this area. Has a copy of the report been sent to the Western Highlands District? If not, will you please provide them with a copy?


(J. K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR

67.8.69



67-3-15

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

18th July, 1963

The Assistant District Officer,
ANGORAM.

PATROL REPORT AMBOIN NO. 8 of 1962-63- MR. F. J. REDMOND

This is another in the series of good patrols that Mr. Redmond has conducted from Amboin Patrol Post. The report makes interesting reading and contains much valuable information.

Good patrolling is worth taking the pains necessary to present it to best advantage in patrol reports; these include correction of spelling and typing errors and neat drawing of maps.

In view of their previous statement to Mr. Redmond (p.5 P.R.Amboin No. 3 of 1962-63) that they would not guide him to the TOWI or WANUNGA people because they were their traditional enemies, the GADIOS certainly would have been disconcerted at being found trading with the TOWI on this patrol - that there is this friendly link between the two groups should prove useful in the future.

The query raised by Mr. Redmond on page 8 with regard to the Towi people, "what future prospects do they have?" though rightly raised, does not need to concern us unduly for the time being. They are small in numbers and scattered and provided we can maintain their present apparently peaceful reactions with each other, they can safely be left to their traditional ways for some time to come.

Mr. Redmond's proposal for the establishment of central rest houses, etc., in the ARAFUNDI area is a good one, provided the building and maintenance of them does not place too great a burden on so nomadic a people. I also support the introduction of European vegetables, but you should discuss with the Agricultural Officer any proposal to introduce such cash crops as coffee to these areas.

The third copy of the report will be forwarded to the District Officer, Mount Hagen.

G. Linsley

(G. LINSLEY)

DISTRICT OFFICER - SOUTH SEPIK

→ c.c. The Director, Department of Native Affairs, Konedobu.

The map is being retraced and will be forwarded later.

67-1-2/1140

Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM,
Sepik District,

25th June, 1963.

The District Officer,
Department of Native Affairs,
South Sepik District,
W E W A K.....T.N.G.

AMBOIN PATROL No.8 OF 1962-63:

Please find herewith two copies of the above report together with claim for camping allowance.

This is a good report which further confirms my belief that Mr. Redmond is an efficient, energetic Officer, who is content, not merely to observe and report, but attempts to look ahead for solutions to such problems as economic development and land use.

The native situation appears quiet. I will ask Mr. Redmond to make another copy of the report for the Assistant District Officer, Wabag, for information. Their future, as Mr. Redmond says, is not promising, but timber may provide a good income. In this regard, I would have appreciated more information on the stands of red cedar mentioned on page 2, paragraph 6. Diary entry for 20th May re Luluai's hat calls for explanation.

The description of a possible P.I.R patrol route from Angoram to Wabag is of interest and should be passed on to the P.I.R.

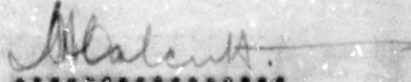
A few spelling and typing errors occur, notably "fourty", but not enough to mar an otherwise good report.

Please advise the Director to include the villages of Towi, Pandugum, Aviem and Arambro in the Village Directory.

I support Mr. Redmond's idea of a rest house complex, with demonstration plots of coffee and vegetables, but I would hesitate to use the term "government stations".

The map is not one of Mr. Redmond's best and his use of coloured ink is unfortunate.

For your information, please.


.....
(R.A. Calcutt)
Assistant District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1

Patrol Post,
AMBOIN,
Sepik District, T.N.G.

4th June, 1963.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub-District Office,
ANGORAM.

AMBOIN PATROL NO. 8 OF 1962/63

Officer Conducting	:	H.J.Redmond, Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled	:	KARAWARI headwaters to MARAMUNI River to ARAFUNDI headwaters
Duration of Patrol	:	28/4/63 to 23/4/63 - 26 days.
Personnel Accompanying	:	R.P.N.J.C. - 7 Carriers - 70
Objects of Patrol	:	1. Exploration 2. Initial Census
Last Patrols to area	:	WABAG Patrol No. 4 of 1961/62 AMBOIN Patrol No. 2 of 1962/63
Map Reference	:	FOURNIL of AMBUWITI - Lands Dept., fournil series.

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Introduction.

This is a report of a patrol which travelled to the headwaters of the KARAWARI River, then crossed over the divide and into the MARAMUNI Valley, and returned by way of the ARAFUNDI River.

Apart from conducting initial censuses of four small clan groups, an important object of the patrol was to gather general information on the area - population density, terrain conditions, and possible routes to the Highlands from the SEPIK area.

Until the last three years, little has been known about the mountain region to the south of the AMBOIN post. During the war, small parties walked to the Highlands via the Arafundi River, and during the immediate post-war years, a few goldminers prospected, unsuccessfully, here and in the Maramuni area. There is no written record of these visits, and to all extents and purposes the area has been unexplored.

This applies particularly to the upper regions of the Karawari River. This area has never before been visited, and although the river is a large and major one, it is not shown on any maps. Previous officers have erroneously referred to the WOGUPNERI River as the KARAWARI.

The MARAMUNI area is settled and controlled. Opportunity was taken here to return ten men who had visited and worked at Amboin during the preceding three months.

Throughout the patrol, onerous walking conditions were experienced, particularly in the upper Karawari region. This section is mountainous and rugged and consists of many sharp, cloud covered peaks which run in a general north-south direction. These mountains whose mean height is around the four thousand feet mark form a vast watershed, and are divided by deep gorges through which streams race at a great pace. Many spectacular waterfalls were seen. Although the patrol was blessed throughout by good weather, ground conditions were always dank and often swampy. The area patrolled was covered by very heavy rain forest. Small stands of sage were seen up to three thousand feet. At the higher altitudes, stands of Pandanus, both wild and cultivated, were frequently noted. Stands of RED CEDAR were also seen.

The area at the headwaters of the ARAFUNDI river is less inhospitable than that at the KARAWARI section. The terrain is not as rugged and tends more to long, relatively low ridges, rather than a mass of individual peaks. Also, there is slightly more population here and thus pads are more distinct.

Diary.

Sunday, 28/4/63

0920 hours departed Amboin and canoed up the KARAWARI River. Party consists of self, seven police, and fifty carriers drawn from lower Karawari villages. Transported by five powered canoes. 1515 hours arrive at small settlement of INHAI. Set up camp. More carriers from upstream arrive. Preparations for early departure tomorrow. Slept night.

Monday, 29/4/63

0655 hours continue on up the Karawari. Heavy rain overnight and river in slight flood. River bears S.E., at right angles to the Wogupneri. 0750 hours arrive at mouth of NUPA creek which branches from the main river in a southerly direction.

Diary - Continued.

Strong tide running as creek narrows to about twenty five yards in width. Has winding course through low hills. Dense jungle on each bank. 1220 hours shaft broken - towed by second canoe. General direction of creek now south-west. 1420 hours bend of creek blocked by great uprooted tree. Cut section away but canoe too long to navigate bend. Decide to camp here as old INIAI settlement is nearby. Camp established on site of abandoned garden on river bank. Several INIAS arrive. These very shy and backward. No pidgin. Talks with these people. Urged them to join new settlement at the Wogupneri. Altitude 450'. Slept night.

Tuesday, 30/4/63.

0650 hours broke camp. Followed WONGOPI creek for 1 1/2 hours heading in southerly direction. Left creek and commenced to ascend series of ridges heading in south-west direction. Ridges running in north/south direction. Crossed from ridge to ridge after crossing several precipitous gullies and waterfalls. One super fall over 400 yards long - 50 feet wide, expanse of stone with drop of 1 in 2. Hand over foot climbing. Several swiftly running streams crossed. As this first day of walking decide to make camp at 1130 hours. Camp established at top of ridge, altitude 1600'. Slept night.

Wednesday, 1/5/63.

0635 hours broke camp. Proceeded south-west. Ascended and descended adjoining ridges. Ravines and waterfalls climbed. Necessary to cut way through bush. 0920 start to ascend Mt. OKOWARI. Climbed to 3850', just below summit. 1220 start to descend perpendicular track. At 1500' start to follow ridge contour in westerly direction. 1540 hours reach small garden clearing. Camp established. Bulk of carriers arrive 1800 hours in distressed condition - river people unused to carrying. Treat ment given for cuts and sprains. Altitude 1500'. Slept night.

Thursday, 2/5/63.

0640 hours broke camp. Continued in south-west direction. Ground dank and swampy, many small creeks crossed. 0735 hours arrived at the KARAWARI, altitude 1220'. Forty yards wide, banks about fifteen feet above water level. Littered with huge boulders and in flood. Temporary suspension bridge erected. All carriers across by 1200 hours. Proceed in south-east direction. Going again difficult, slow and laborious work cutting way through bush. 1540 hours surprise man in sago clearing. He flees. 1550 hours reach small clearing with two garden houses. Small group of natives present including women and children. Also group of GADIOS on tobacco trading expedition. Pitched camp and settled down to make friends with the people. Slept night. Altitude 1550'.

Friday, 3/5/63.

All day spent talking with these people who are members of the TOWI group. Presents distributed in exchange for small quantities of taro, pumpkin and cabbage. People very friendly though shy and suspicious initially. They circulate freely throughout the camp. Portable radio fascinates them. PM lined people and conducted initial census. Appointed Ialuai. Seventy odd names recorded but only about forty men, women and children seen. Slept night.

Saturday, 4/5/63.

0640 hours broke camp. Travelled in southerly direction through heavy bush which is waterlogged. 0940 arrived at the ONONA river. This swiftly flowing stream originates

Diary - Continued.

in the BURGERS Mountains to the south, has a generally northern flow and runs into the Karawari. Patrol follows course of river in S.S.W. bearing. 1050 hours crossed river. Difficult ford on river running about twelve knots over series of rapids. Now passing through region of heavy sage swamp. 1115 hours arrive at Towi camp of KOMAGUTI, altitude 1950'. This section is at bottom of strike valley and is covered with few inches of water. Camp established. Many Towi natives arrive during the afternoon and good quantities of taro, bananas and sage purchased from them. Further talks with the people. Slept night.

Sunday, 5/5/63.

0630 hours broke camp and proceeded in south west direction, following course of the Onona River. This develops into unpleasant trip as tributary creeks are crossed every half hour or so. Constant ascending and descending over slippery boulders and logs. No track, necessary cut way through bush. 1340 hours reach garden camp of the BIAEA (Maramuni) people. Small area of sage surrounded by large taro gardens. Altitude 2975'. Established camp and slept night.

Monday, 6/5/63.

Monday 0640 hours broke camp and continued to follow the course of the Onona River. River is narrowing perceptibly, and rate of fall increasing. Running at rate of knots over large granite boulders. Now climbing rapidly. Cold, misty day. 1220 hours climbed steeply over huge mound of boulders - good view back down ravine. 1340 hours fog and mist descends almost to ground level so decide to camp. Camp established at edge of river. Altitude 5100'. Slept night.

Tuesday, 7/5/63.

0645 hours broke camp. Followed river for about twenty minutes and then reached base of Mt. YEMBURU. Started to ascend steep track, perpendicular in places. Hard going again, carriers in difficulties. 1200 hours reached summit, 8550'. Rested briefly then started descent. At the 8000' mark began to follow ridge in south-east direction. Going fairly easy. 1425 reached clearing with garden house. Altitude 7400'. Good quantities of Pandanus for carriers to erect shelters. Camp established - ASIABU. Slept night.

Wednesday, 8/5/63.

0800 hours broke camp and proceeded in south-east direction, following ridge. Slow progress only as self suffering from poisoned leg. Going rough as several gullies climbed. Heavily timbered bush, very cold. 1020 hours met man from the BIAKA settlement. As guides patrol. 1440 hours reached garden house - YANDI. Several men and women from Biaka present. 1650 hours Aid Post orderly from Biaka arrives. Injured leg dressed and penicillin injections given. Very good reception from people who are cheerful types. Colourfully turned out "Wigmen". Small quantities of food purchased. Slept night.

Thursday, 9/5/63.

0700 hours broke camp for trip to Biaka rest house. Carried by Biaka people as leg now inflamed and swollen. Good track but very hilly. Bumpy trip. Arrived Biaka 115 hours, carriers a few hours later. Many local natives present. Maramuni Valley bounded by steep slopes with homesteads and gardens scattered here and there. Good quantities of food purchased. Talks with the people. Good reception again. Slept night. Altitude 6400'.

Diary - Continued.Friday, 10/5/63.

All personnel rested. Medical treatment from A.P.O.. Further talks with the people. No pidgin speakers. Catholic Catechist and A.P.O. used as interpreters. Slept night.

Saturday, 11/5/63.

0700 hours departed for POGARE rest house. Travelled in easterly direction. Ascended and descended several ridges on very good track. Passed through several homesteads. Whole hillsides covered in gardens, mainly sweet potatoes, corn, sugar. 1220 hours arrived at POGARE, altitude 5900'. Large crowd present. Set up camp. Purchased food. Talks. Slept night.

Sunday, 12/5/63.

0700 hours proceeded in easterly direction on good track. Several stiff climbs. Passed through several homesteads. Many pigs seen. Gardens, neatly fenced everywhere. 1440 hours arrived at NELIAKU rest house, altitude 4900'. Set up camp. Purchased food. Slept night.

Monday, 13/5/63.

0645 broke camp. Proceeded in southerly direction for half hour on good track. 0740 hours left track and began to follow pad in north-east direction. Now hard going as pad a quagmire and many gullies to be climbed. Now heading east, passing through isolated homesteads. 1410 hours arrived at small settlement of ILIA. Set up camp and purchased food. Quite a few natives present. Altitude 5200'. Slept night.

Tuesday, 14/5/63.

0630 hours broke camp and proceeded in north east direction. Bad conditions and necessary to cut way through bush. Uneventful hard going. 1220 hours descended to MARAMUNI river. This about thirty feet wide and running at a great rate. Strewn with boulders. Suspension bridge erected. All carrairs across by 1450 hours. Proceeded inland for short distance and erected camp near small stand of sagg and bamboo. Altitude 2200'. Slept night.

Wednesday, 15/5/63.

0645 hours broke camp and followed Maramuni for half an hour. Patrol now swings north. Appalling conditions now experienced as many perpendicular ridges climbed. Damp bush and necessary to cut way through. Leeches and clumps of stinging nettles cause discomfit. Ascended to 3600'. 1350 hours descend to WEIT River which runs in an easterly direction to its confluence with the Maramuni. Crossed river and arrived at small clearing with garden houses. Maramuni gardens of taro nearby. Altitude 2300'. Set up camp. During afternoon a few natives from the PUNDUGUM group arrive. These people on hunting expedition, very friendly. Slept night.

Thursday, 16/5/63.

0635 hours broke camp and proceeded in northerly direction. Comparatively easy going. Followed IMLI creek, a tributary of the WEIT, for about 40 minutes and then ascended steeply for about an hour. Now follow ridge, altitude 3400'. Good track and good progress made. 1140 hours descend to 1950' and then start climbing over series of gullies. 1310 climb to top of ridge and follow its contour, northwards, to the small settlement of PUNDUGUM. Arrived 1340 hours. Set up camp. A few natives present. Word sent for all people to gather for initial census on morrow. Talks. Altitude 2350'. Slept night.

Diary - ContinuedFriday, 17/5/63.

Initial census for this group conducted. Seventy three names recorded but only fifty odd natives seen. General address to the people. Luluai appointed. Informal talks. Trade goods exchanged for small quantities of vegetables. Slept night.

Saturday, 18/5/63.

0640 hours broke camp. Descended steeply to the ARAFUNDI River. Crossed this and then climbed steep ridge, followed this in northerly direction. Good track and fairly level going. 1220 hours arrived at the small settlement of AVIEMI. Only a few people present. Word sent for all to gather tomorrow. Camp established. Altitude 1650'. Made friends with the people present. Slept night.

Sunday, 19/5/63.

Initial census for the AVIEMI group conducted. Only fifteen names recorded, appear to be a declining group. Luluai appointed. Address to people and then informal talks. Slept night.

Monday, 20/5/63.

0630 hours broke camp. Proceeded along gently sloping ridge for an hour and then descended steeply to the ARAFUNDI River. River low and no difficulty in crossing. Proceeded in westerly direction and then north-east. Followed ridge which runs parallel to the general course of the river. 1120 hours arrived at the TITIGUM camp of the ARAMBRO group. Luluai of ARAMBRO and Tultul of YIMAS present. Luluai given hat by upper YUAF natives some years previous. Set up camp. Word sent for all native to gather for census tomorrow. Talks. Altitude 1700'. Slept night.

Tuesday, 21/5/63.

Initial census for the ARAMBRO group conducted. 108 names recorded but only seventy odd natives actually lined. General address and then informal talks. Food purchased. People friendly and without fear. Slept night.

Wednesday, 22/5/63.

0700 hours broke camp. Proceeded in northerly direction and began to descend ridge, heading for the river. 0825 hours arrived at the Arafundi again. Followed course of river. River very low, forded several times without difficulty. 1010 hours left river banks and cut inland. Now cutting through heavy sage swamp. 1215 hours arrived at the settlement of IMBOIN. Rest house here. Afternoon motor canoes arrive to take patrol back to the station. Slept night at IMBOIN.

Thursday, 23/5/63.

0630 hours departed downriver on return journey to AMBOIN. River very low and unable to use motors. Necessary to push and pole canoes over rapids and snags. Laborious trip. Arrived Amboin 1250 hours. Patrol stood down.

END of DIARY

Native Affairs.

At all times the patrol was well received. Natives contacted proved to be friendly and without fear. This applied to the women who were never backward in bringing in small quantities of food and in receiving gifts.

The ARAFUNDI groups were first contacted, briefly, in 1961 by a patrol from WABAG, and then by myself last year. The TOWI people were also contacted from Wabag. This was my first visit to them.

The TOWIS are a small, semi-nomadic clan group who range in the northern slopes of the BURGERS Mountains, and to the south of the KARAWARI River. As is the case with the ARAFUNDI groups, the TOWIS are not permanent village dwellers. The characteristic form of settlement is the homestead type, a cluster of one to three houses situated near small sage stands and within easy access to good garden land. The elementary family appears to be the basic territorial unit. The people seem to be very individualistic, and family groups are to be found dispersed within one or two days walk of each other.

The TOWIS are not belligerent people and seem to have good relations with their neighbours - the INIAS to the north, the GADIOS to the west, and the MARAMUNIS to the south. Inter-group warfare appears to have ceased about ten years ago.

The INIAI people appear to be related to the Towis. They originally came from the same region, speak the same language, and inter-marry with them. They often visit the Towis on trading expeditions or to participate in initiation ceremonies.

I was surprised to discover that the GADIO group (Amboin Report no. 3 of 1962/63) are also well known to the Towis, who are in fact the group referred to by the Gadios as the WANUNGA. The Towis refer to the Gadios as the AUWI. The Gadios were actually engaged in a tobacco trading expedition to the Towis when the patrol arrived at the Towi camp. The Gadio party, numbering six men and three women, took one look at the patrol and immediately fled into the bush. They were later persuaded to return and they then contentedly participated with the others in receiving gifts of salt etc..

About forty Towi people in all were seen. They were initially shy and uncertain. The patrol spent three days with them, and as they realised that it had nothing but good intentions towards them, they became progressively less restrained and intense.

Physically, the Towis are similar to the Arafundi people. They are short and stocky, with powerful legs and chests. Usual attire consists of a number of cane hoops around the waist from which is suspended a frontal kilt of plaited fibre. The women, stocky, bovine creatures, wear a brief, crudely made grass-skirt. A few men own lap-laps. Most of the people wore ropes of giri-giri, tambu, and various sea-shells around the shoulders and waist with the prestigious Gold Lip hanging from the neck.

The people seem to have plenty of steel axes and knives. Most of these seem to have come by way of INIAI, their main contact with the outside world.

Native Affairs - Continued.

The TOMI people exist in probably the most isolated and inaccessible areas of the Angoram Sub-District, and the query must be raised: what future prospects do they have? The answer would appear to be nil, so long as they remain hidden in their mountain fastness, and follow their semi-nomadic way of life. They cannot expect to be affected overly by European influences, as the only contact they will get will be from periodic Government patrol. The people show no desire to get out into the outside world.

There is plenty of land in the region, the altitude of which suggests suitability for coffee culture, but communications to it, are, and probably always will be, non-existent. The area could have some prospects in timber. Individual logs could possibly be floated down the ONONA and KARAWARI rivers, caught at the WOGUPMERI junction, made up into rafts, and then drifted down to the SEPIK sawmills.

Another answer would appear to be for them to migrate to the WOGUPMERI River and combine with their INIAI friends. Such a movement would necessitate them becoming 'river people', and would involve radical changes in their socio-cultural make-up. There would be difficulties, but such transitions have already been successfully made in the Karawari division - notably by the INARU group.

The MARAMUNI settlements are all inside the WESTERN HIGHLANDS DISTRICT, however Maramuni hunting parties range widely, and large, well cared for gardens of taro and sweet potatoes were seen at the WABISAN and WEIT camps, which are well within the SEPIK DISTRICT.

The Maramunis gave the patrol an enthusiastic reception. The arrival of a 'Sepik Kiap' created a lot of interest, and the patrol was continually escorted by large and enthusiastic crowds. These are a colorful people who brought forward quantities of food for the Patrols' use.

The ARAFUNDI groups have been visited by three patrols in as many years, and are noticeably gaining in confidence. It was pleasing to note their expressions of friendship when they recognised myself and a few of the police and carriers. They are however, very backward and appear to have a marginal existence. They have little or no concept of the outside world, as the rivers to the north and the mountains to the south are natural barriers which have confined them rigidly to their traditional areas of activity. There are no pidgin speakers here, and not one man has been away to work.

There seems to be no friction in the area, and all groups stated that they are on good terms with the others. It was noted however, that the menfolk carried their black palm bows on most occasions. The PUNDUGUMS are traditional enemies of the ARAMBROS and also of some MARAMUNI groups. The PUNDUGUMS stated that they have yet to 'pay-back' an old killing to one of the Maramuni groups. General injunctions against fighting were given to all of the groups.

Native Affairs - Continued.

From now on, the Arafundi groups can expect to receive fairly intensive contact. The main hindrances to their development are, their dispersed mode of existence, the relative inaccessibility of the area, and their ignorance of pidgin.

It is obvious that not much can be done for the people while they follow their present semi-nomadic way of life. I intend therefore, to establish a number of 'government stations' near the main settlements. These would consist of a rest house, police barracks and carriers quarters. Trial plots of coffee and European vegetables could also be started here. It is thought that the creation of such camps would act as rallying points for the people and provide future permanent village sites.

Access to the area is largely limited to the dry season as during the wet the Arafundi is usually impassable, except by bridging - an often dangerous task. Tracks are no more than primitive pads but are capable of improvement. The main pads follow the ridge contours, and with the exception of the section near the Maramuni River, walking conditions are not too bad. Thus, communication difficulties are mainly limited to the state of the Arafundi River. This river also prevents the people from entering the section below the settlement of IMBOIN, as they are non-swimmers and do not know how to use canoes.

The total lack of knowledge of Pidgin also retards the people, and to offset this ignorance, four men were persuaded to return with the patrol to Amboin, where it is hoped that they will pick up the language and then pass it on to their fellows. The ideal solution would be for the men to find work in other areas. However, they show no inclination to go out into the outside world. Beyond steel goods and cloth, they have no pressing wants. They seem to be satisfied with their present lot, indeed, they know of no other way of life from which they are now living.

Enquiries

Enquiries last year from P.I.R. authorities regarding possible routes to the Highlands from the Amboin area, prompted the patrol to make investigations in this regard, and it was ascertained that a feasible route does exist. A party departing say from ANGORAM, travelling up the SEPIK, KARAWARI and ARAFUNDI Rivers by water transport, as far as the settlement of IMBOIN, then proceeding by foot to the headwaters of the Arafundi, and then over the divide and into the MARAMUNI Valley to the settlement of NELIAKU, thus far following the route taken by this patrol. From Neliaku onwards, there is an excellent graded track to WABAG. Such a party following this route would complete the trip to WABAG within ten days.

Food Supplies.

The people are subsistence gardeners who practise a system of shifting agriculture. They live in scattered homesteads and depend on sweet potatoes, yams and taro for their staple foods. However, sago is an important subsidiary to the staple diet. In fact, the area would seem to be an intermediate one between the solely sweet potato producing Maramunis and the solely sago producers of the lower Arafundi and Karawari regions.

Food supplies are adequate for the needs of the population, however, the people only produce enough for their own requirements, and future patrols will have to carry their own food supplies.

Health and Hygiene.

The people seem to enjoy fair health and very few cases of Tropical Ulcer or Yaws were seen. Malaria seems to be common and quite a few people requested treatment for it. Hygiene facilities are non-existent. The people defecate anywhere and place their dead on burial platforms. Simple pit-latrines were dug by the patrol, and the people were encouraged to use them. Also to bury their dead in cemeteries.

The Arafundi area is quite safe and I see no reason why the Aid Post Orderly at Amboin cannot make solo patrols to it in the future. The Towi group could probably be more conveniently patrolled from the Maramuni Aid Post at BIAKA.

Housing.

Housing is not unusual and is described in Patrol Report no. 2 of 1962/63.

Village Officials.

Lulusis were appointed at all settlements and hats issued. Their recommendations to the Director will be the subject of a separate memorandum. The people were very pleased at the appointments and obviously took them as a sign of their advancement.

Census.

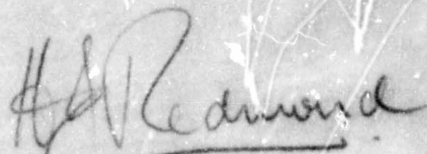
Initial censuses were conducted at all settlements and relevant statistics are attached hereto. The settlements of TOWI, PUNDUCUM, AVIEMI, and ARAMBRO should be added to the Village Directory.

The people were informed of their obligations to appear at future census takings.

Conclusion.

An interesting patrol.

Claim for camping allowance is attached.



H.J. Redmond
Patrol Officer

AMBOIN Patrol No. 3 of 1962/63

Report on Members of R.P.N.G.C.

Reg. No. 6554 Constable 1/S MARANUI:

Outstanding patrol N.C.O. Qualities of initiative, energy and enthusiasm are in best traditions of the force.

Reg. No. 5887 Constable SAMOHINI:

Excellent Constable. Reliable and hard working. Has qualities of leadership.

Reg. No. 6934 Constable JIGERDUSU:

Excellent Constable. Quiet and reliable. Efficient.

Reg. No. 7334 Constable MARONG:

Good Constable. Reliable and hard working.

Reg. No. 7494 Constable MATUN:

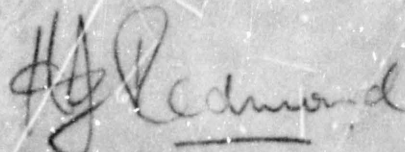
Outstanding young member. Hard working. Has qualities of initiative and leadership.

Reg. No. 9409 Constable UNYURUN:

An intelligent and reliable young member. Pleasant personality.

Reg. No. _____ Constable KUMIN:

A young member with not much experience at this stage. Has good physique and personality. Should develop into valuable policeman.



H.J. Redmond
Patrol Officer

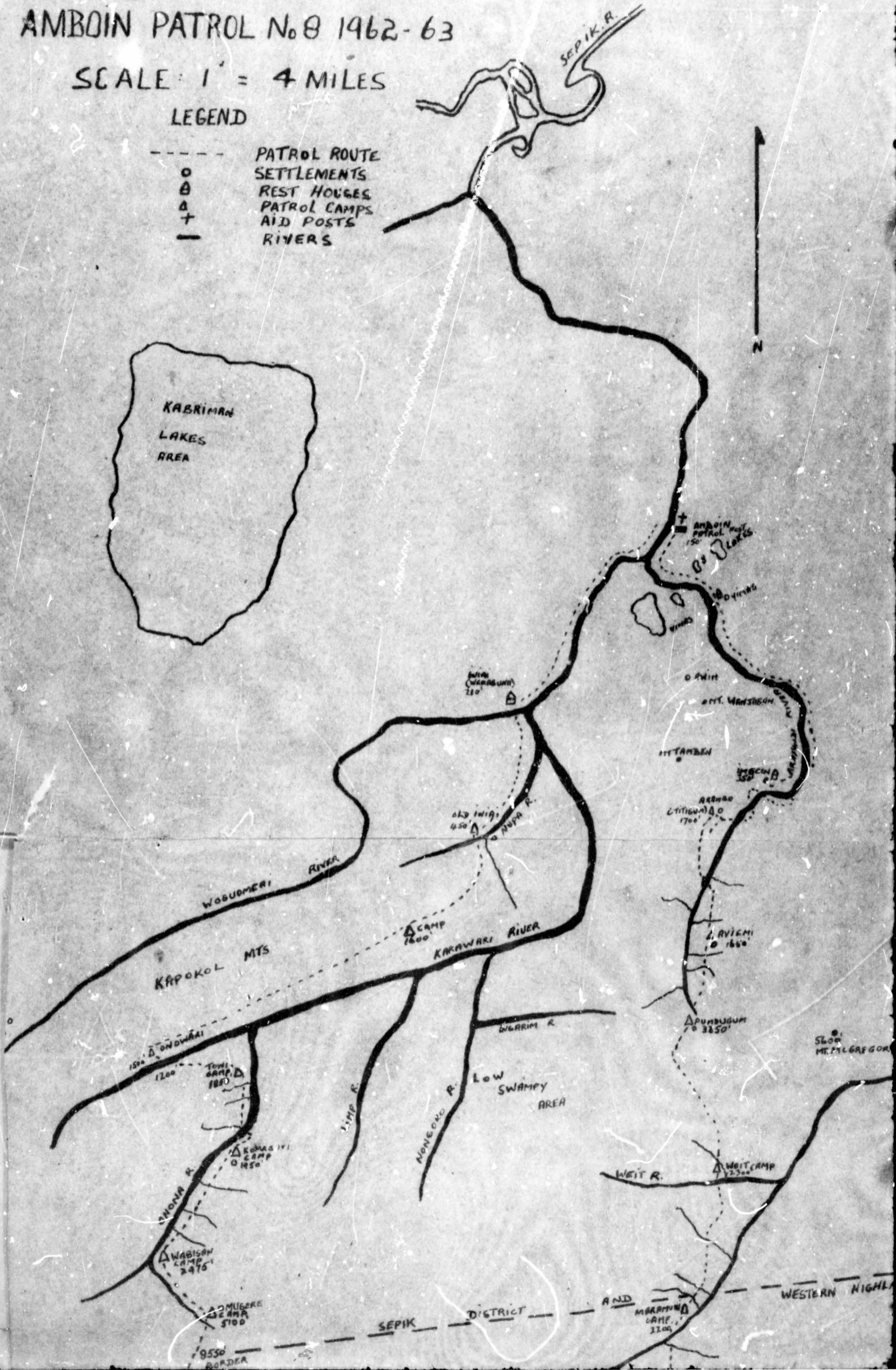
4th June, 1963.

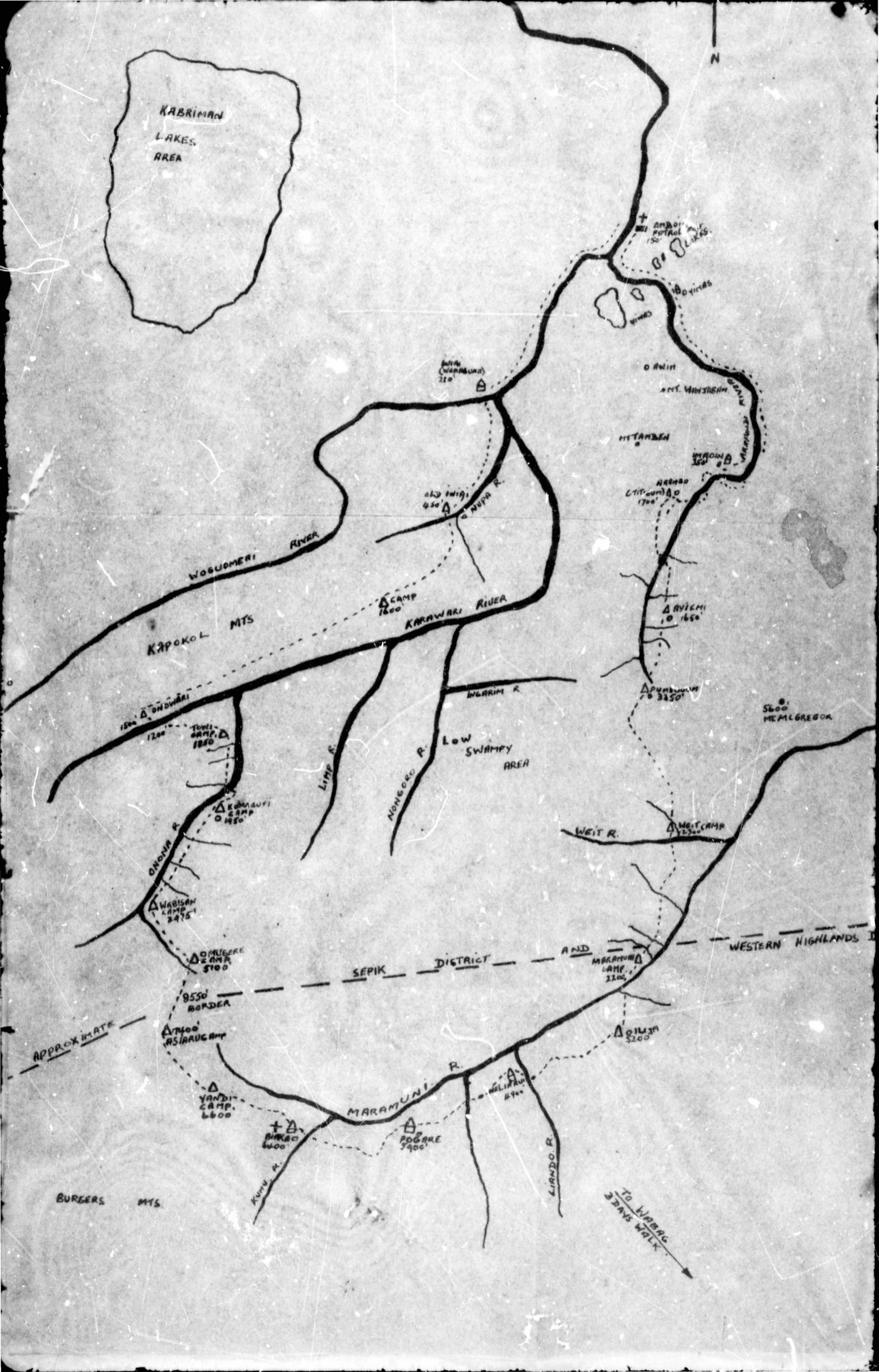
AMBOIN PATROL No 8 1962-63

SCALE: 1" = 4 MILES

LEGEND

- PATROL ROUTE
- SETTLEMENTS
- ⊙ REST HOUSES
- △ PATROL CAMPS
- ⊕ AID POSTS
- RIVERS



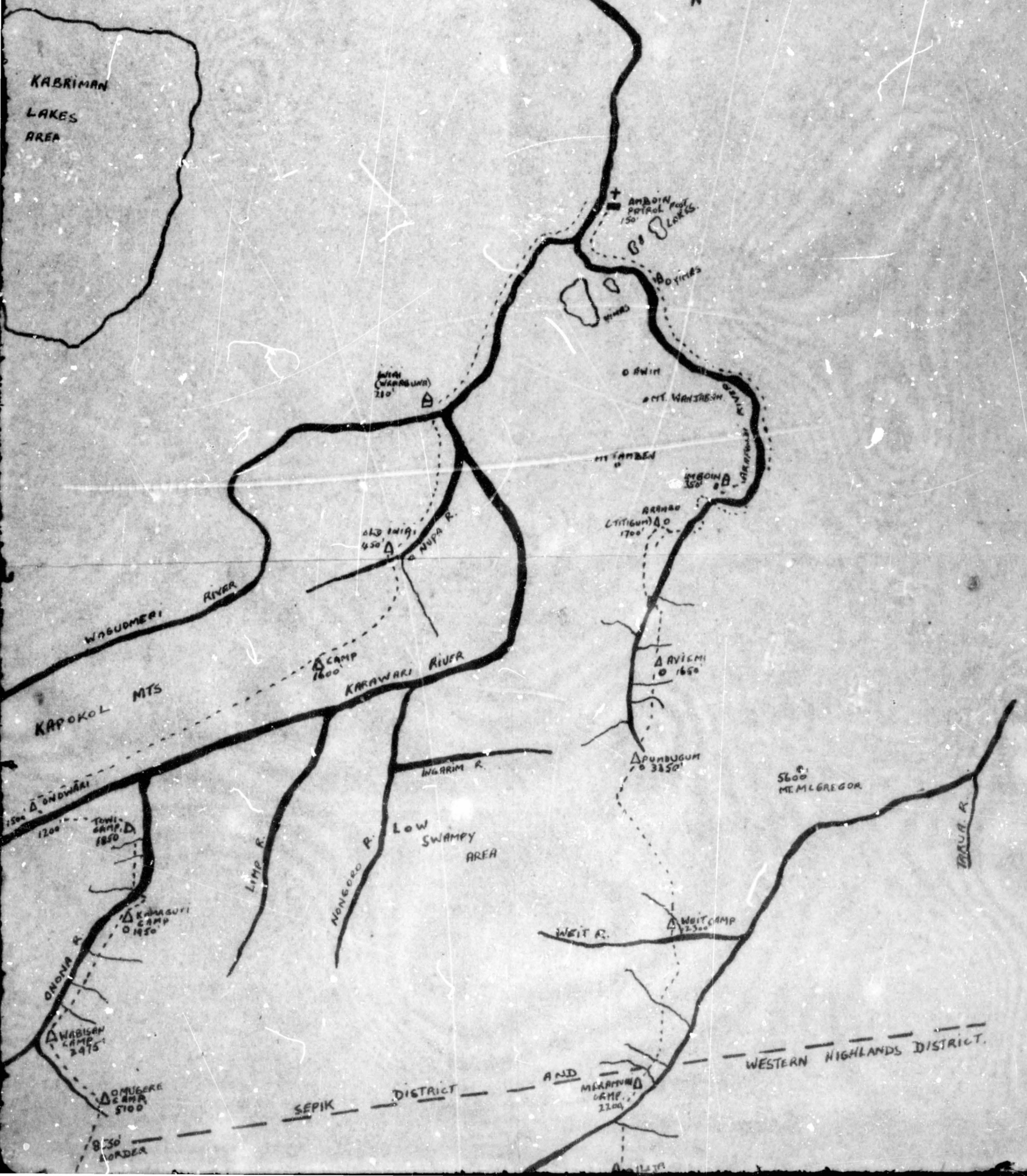


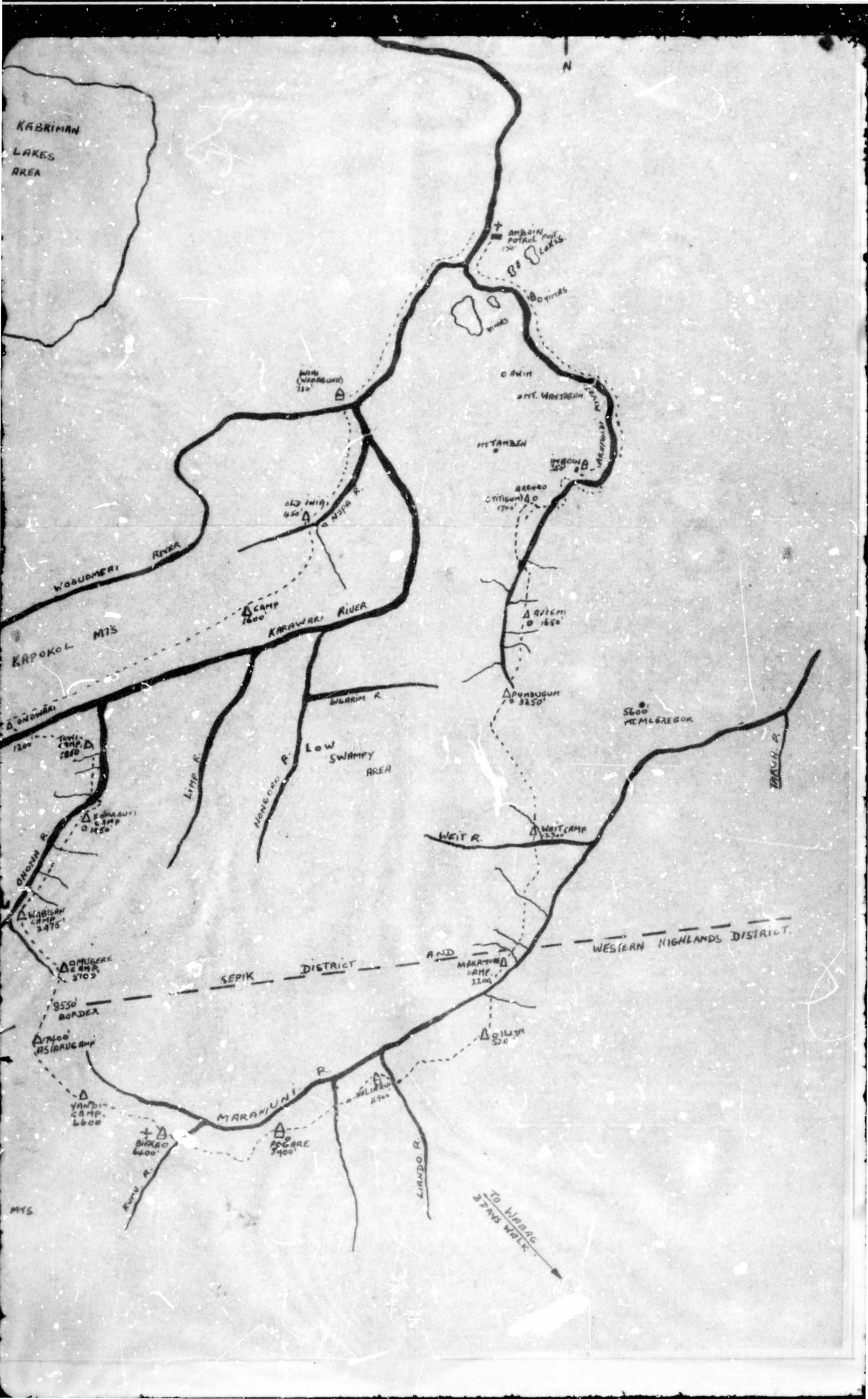
PATROL No 8 1962-63

E: 1" = 4 MILES

LEGEND

- PATROL ROUTE
- SETTLEMENTS
- △ REST HOUSES
- ▲ PATROL CAMPS
- ⊕ AID POSTS
- RIVERS





KABRIMAN
LAKES
AREA

AMBON
PATROL
150'

MARA
(MARAMUNI)
310'

0 AMIT
MNT. WANSIBAN

MTTAMBAH

IMBOIN
350'

ARHAD
STIGUM
1700'

AVIEMI
1650'

PUNBUGUM
3350'

5600
MT M GREGOR

KAPOKOL
M75

CAMP
1600

Low
SWAMPY
AREA

ONDWAAI
1200'

TONI
CAMP
1850'

KOMASUTI
CAMP
1450'

WABISAN
CAMP
3475'

OMUGERE
CAMP
3700'

9550
BORDER

ASIRUCAMP
3400'

YANDI
CAMP
6800'

BIRKAO
6400'

PUGARE
3900'

MALIRAU
4900'

IGILTA
520'

MARAMUNI
CAMP
1100'

M75

TO WABAG
27 PMS WALK

N