

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: MAPRIK

VOLUME No: 14

ACCESSION No: 496.

1963 - 1964

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PORT MORESBY - 1989. 1990

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORTS SEPIK DISTRICT

MAPRIK 1963/64

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
5-63/64	P.L.Tatterson	Wora Census Division
11-63/64	P.L.Tatterscn	Mamblep Census Division
14-63/64	J.B.D.Field	South Wosera Census Division
21-63/64	R.P.Kekedo	Maprik Local Census Division
22-63/64	V.J.Dagge	Maprik Census Division and Yamil Census Division
26-63/64	J.C.Corrigan	Wosera and Gawanga Census Div.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. MAPRIK Patrol No. 5/63-64

Patrol Conducted by F.L. Tatterson Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled WORA Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives 2 Members R.P. & N.G.C. 1 A.P.O

Duration—From 23/9/1963 to 9/10/1963

Number of Days 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/1962

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

Map Reference As per attached map

Objects of Patrol 1. Census Revision, 2. Dissemination of propaganda on the 1964

House of Assembly elections, 3. Routine Administration, 4. Listing of current

Land Disputes

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

15/10/1963

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

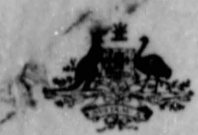
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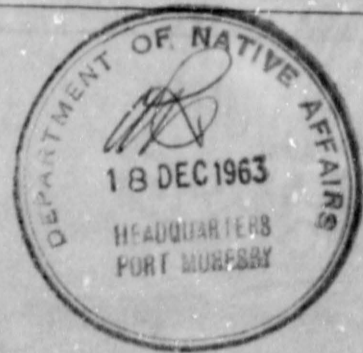
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference..... 67-3-5
If calling ask for
Mr.....



District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

13th December, 1963

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 5

Attached please find a copy of Patrol Report No. 5 from Mr. Tatterson.

Mr. Tatterson has submitted a good report covering most aspects of Native administration.

I realise that there is scope for more education facilities, but I cannot see how they can be carried out. Staff is now stretched to breaking point.

The Council elections have now been held and may assist these people in understanding what is required for the coming elections next year. With these people, I feel they will know who they want, but may be hazy on procedure.

If the feelings of the Iahita people are based on fact, it is rather surprising that hopeless cases are left so long before sending them to the Administration hospital.

The road system is going to help us in keeping close contact with these people and if they are now showing signs of economic development we shall be able to help them considerably and get their produce out.

to
The over-recruitment mentioned is not/be worried about. During the last weeks there have been large numbers of labourers returning from the plantations. Also with the population pressures in the Maprik Subdistrict a little over-recruitment does no harm.

The increase in rice growing is heartening, and although the price is not high, the market is easily accessible and gives these people a cash return.

I do feel that now the Council is in operation, political development will emerge and with it leaders.

The report, in my opinion, is a good one.

J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER - NORTH SEPIK

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-3-5

Sub-District Office,
M A P R I K
North Sepik District,
17th October 1963

Assistant District Officer,
M A P R I K

M A P R I K PATROL REPORT NO.5 1963-64

Officer Conducting: P.L. Tatterson Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled: WORA Census Division

Personnel Accompanying:

Europeans: Nil

R.P. & N.G.C. 7483 Constable 5th Yr PINO

9453 Constable 4th Yr BUGUG

Medical Orderly, AUGUST

Duration of Patrol: 23rd September 1963 to 9th October 1963

Number of Days: Seventeen

Last Patrol to the Area: May 1962

Objects of Patrol:

1. Census Revision
2. Dissemination of propaganda on the 1964 House of Assembly elections
3. Routine Administration
4. Listing of Current Land Disputes

.....

DIARY

Monday 23rd September 1963.

1120 Departed MAPRIK

1140 Arrived WORA

Departed MAPRIK by Land Rover, arrived WORA village. Village lined, census revised, talk given to assembled villagers on the 1964 House of Assembly elections. People also told to take more notice of their village officials. No complaints. Two men who had failed to line at census before were sent to MAPRIK for CNA. Spent night.

Tuesday 24th September 1963.

1030 Departed WORA

1045 Arrived SERANDU

1345 Departed SERANDU

1400 Arrived NUMAKUM

Inspected village and hamlets of both WORA 1 and WORA 2, both clean, one laterine ordered to be destroyed. Departed for SERANDU on foot, arrived SERANDU, village lined, census revised, talk on 1964 House of Assembly elections given also talk on the need to take more notice of their village officials. No complaints. Village clean. Departed SERANDU on foot, arrived NUMAKUM, village lined, census revised, talk on 1964 elections given to assembled village. No complaints. Village clean. Spent night.

Wednesday 25th September 1963.

0855 Departed NUMAKUM

0915 Arrived NELIGUM

Departed NUMAKUM on foot along vehicular road, arrived NELIGUM, census revised, talk on House of Assembly elections given. Village inspected, clean. One complaint by Tul Tul of NINGILIMBI 1. Rain at NELIGUM held the patrol up. Spent Night.

Thursday 26th September 1963.

Investigated complaint from NINGILIMBI, as a result of the investigation 6 men were sent to MAPRIK for CNA.

0930 Departed NELIGUM

1000 Arrived GWELIGUM 1

1535 Departed GWELIGUM 1

1700 Arrived AUPIK 2

Departed NELIGUM on foot, arrived GWELIGUM 1, village lined, census revised. GWELIGUM 2 lined at GWELIGUM 1, census revised. Talk on 1964 House of Assembly elections given to the assembled villagers of GWELIGUM 1 and 2. One complaint, two men sent to MAPRIK for CNA. Completed census figures, departed GWELIGUM on foot for AUPIK. En route inspected all hamlets of GWELIGUM 1 and GWELIGUM 2, several houses in GWELIGUM 2 were ordered to be destroyed or renovated. Also several latrines were ordered to be destroyed. Arrived AUPIK 2. Spent night.

(2)

Friday 27th September 1963.

1730 Departed AUPIK 2

1830 Arrived MAPRIK

Villages of AUPIK 1 and AUPIK 2 were lined, census revised, talk on the 1964 House of Assembly elections given to the assembled villagers. No complaints. Census figures compiled. Departed AUPIK 2 by Land Rover for MAPRIK, spent night at MAPRIK.

Saturday 28th September 1963.

1000 Departed MAPRIK

1045 Arrived AUPIK 2

Inspected village and hamlets of AUPIK 1 and AUPIK 2. Villages and hamlets in good condition. Some houses and latrines to be destroyed. Spent Night.

Sunday 29th September 1963.

Observed at AUPIK 2

Monday 30th September 1963.

0845 Departed AUPIK 2

1010 Arrived LEHINGA 2

1120 Departed LEHINGA 2

1210 Arrived ILAHITA

1640 Departed ILAHITA

1740 Arrived LEHINGA

Departed AUPIK 2 along the AUPIK-LEHINGA road. Condition of the road was good. Some additional work to be done. Arrived LEHINGA, departed LEHINGA by foot along the LEHINGA-ILAHITA road. This road was surveyed, and additional constructional work was suggested. Arrived ILAHITA, lunch with South Seas Evangelical Mission at ILAHITA. Departed ILAHITA, arrived LEHINGA 2. Informal talks with village officials and villagers at night. Spent night.

Tuesday 1st October 1963.

Villages of LEHINGA 1, LEHINGA 2 and APERINGA lined at LEHINGA 2. Census revised, talk on 1964 House of Assembly elections given to assembled villagers. 3 new names recorded at LEHINGA 2. All villages inspected, clean. Some houses were ordered to be destroyed in LEHINGA 1. One complaint. Spent night.

Wednesday 2nd October 1963.

1115 Departed LEHINGA 2

1140 Arrived NINGILIMBI 1

Heard one complaint at LEHINGA 2 compiled census figures. Departed LEHINGA 2 by foot, arrived NINGILIMBI 1. Village lined, census revised. Two complaints. Rain during the day held the patrol up. Spent night.

Thursday 3rd October 1963.

0850 Departed ~~LEHINGA~~ NINGILIMBI 1

0910 Arrived NINGILIMBI 2

1415 Departed NINGILIMBI 2

1510 Arrived NINGILIMBI 1

(3)

1740 Departed NINGILIMBI 1

1805 Arrived SERAGAKIM 1

Departed NINGILIMBI 1 by foot, arrived NINGILIMBI 2. Village lined, census revised. Talk on 1964 House of Assembly elections given to assembled villagers of NINGILIMBI 1 and NINGILIMBI 2. Two complaints dealt with. Departed NINGILIMBI 2, inspected all hamlets of both villages, housing generally good. Many latrines were ordered to be destroyed, moved away from the village area or covered up. Arrived NINGILIMBI 1. Census figures compiled. Departed NINGILIMBI 1, arrived SERAGAKIM 1. Spent night.

Friday 4th October 1963.

Inspected Catholic Mission trade store and also the airstrip the people of SERAGAKIM were building. All hamlets of both villages were inspected, some houses and latrines were to be destroyed and replaced otherwise the places were clean. Both SERAGAKIM 1 and SERAGAKIM 2 were lined at SERAGAKIM 1, census revised, talk given on 1964 House of Assembly elections. One complaint. Rain during afternoon. Spent night.

Saturday 5th October 1963.

1040 Departed SERAGAKIM 1

1105 Arrived SAMGIK

1305 DEPARTED SAMGIK

1315 Arrived NINDIKO

One complaint dealt with at SERAGAKIM 1. Talk to village officials. Departed SERAGAKIM 1, arrived SAMGIK. Village lined, census revised. Village inspected, two houses to be destroyed. Departed SAMGIK, arrived NINDIKO, spent afternoon compiling census figures. One complaint heard. Spent night.

Sunday 6th October 1963.

Observed at NINDIKO.

Monday 7th October 1963.

1430 Departed NINDIKO

1440 Arrived GATNIGUM

NINDIKO village lined, census revised. Talk on 1964 House of Assembly elections given to the assembled villagers of SAMGIK and NINDIKO. Village and hamlets inspected, some houses and latrines to be destroyed. Departed NINDIKO by foot along a new road from NELIGUM. Arrived GATNIGUM, as the villagers had not assembled census revision was left till the next day. Spent night.

Tuesday 8th October 1963.

1435 Departed GATNIGUM

1505 Arrived NELIGUM

GATNIGUM village lined, census revised. Talk on 1964 House of Assembly elections given to villagers. Village and hamlets inspected, some

houses to be destroyed, 5 latrines to be destroyed. Village cemetery to be cleaned and fenced. No complaints. Departed GATNIGUM by foot, arrived NELIGUM. Spent night.

Wednesday 9th October 1963.

1035 Departed NELIGUM

1130 Arrived MAPRIK

Departed NELIGUM by tractor, arrived MAPRIK, reported to the Assistant District Officer.

End of Diary.

Introduction.

The area patrolled lies six miles South West of MAPRIK station and is easily accessible by road.

The census division consists mainly of forest covered undulating country, the main geographical feature being the AMUK river which runs through the western side of the area.

The main objects of the patrol were:-

- (a) Census Revision,
- (b) Dissemination of propaganda on the 1964 House of Assembly Elections,
- (c) Routine Administration,
- (d) Listing of current land disputes.

Native Affairs.

The patrol visited all villages in the census division, and was without exception well received.

The people in this census division are an average lot, willing to better themselves only if most of the work involved is done for them. They seem quite content to remain at their present level of existence.

In accordance with patrol instructions, talks on the 1964 House of Assembly elections were given at each census revision. This was the second series of talks that the people of this census division were subject to, in August of this year Mr Summers of the Education Department was in the area giving talks. Mr Summers visited all villages except NINGILIMBI, SERAGAKIM and WORA.

The talks given were well received at all villages. Hardly any questions were asked by the people in order to clarify points on election procedure, this to me seems to point out the fact that most of the people did not fully grasp what the talks were about. At AUPIK three good questions were asked concerning election procedure, these people did appear to have a fair knowledge of what was being said. The people from AUPIK have been attending talks on the elections at the Primary "T" School at BRIGITI. These talks are conducted each Wednesday afternoon by Mr Summers. At AUPIK the effects of these talks are obvious. Other villages in the census division have yet to take advantage of these talks. All villages were told that it would be to their advantage if they did attend.

The people are taking an interest in the elections and I feel that after a few more officers have spoken to the people about the elections they will be able to vote properly.

Usually after the talk on the elections had been given one of the villagers would answer by saying that these

coming elections will be good for the people as they have been following the ways of their ancestors for too long and now they must advance, but they don't understand what it is all about yet.

Where-ever possible the talk on the elections was given in the local language by one of the R.F & N.G.C members accompanying the patrol. In this way it was possible to get through to the whole population not only those who spoke Pidgin English.

Numerous complaints were brought before the patrol, most of which were settled by arbitration, but there was cause in some cases to send the parties to MAPRIK for CNA.

It was noted during census that there was an extraordinary number of migrations between villages in the SERAGAKIM-NINGILIMBI area. This was investigated and it seems that a mission teacher at NINGILIMBI has been telling villagers to return to their ancestors original village. He was told that this matter is up to the people concerned and has nothing to do with him. Villages concerned were SERAGAKIM 2, 23 migrations out, NINGILIMBI 2, 24 migrations in, NINGILIMBI 1, 14 migrations out and SAMGIK 13 migrations in.

The airstrip being constructed by the people of the SERAGAKIM area was inspected, no further work has been carried out and the airstrip itself is now grown over.

The two missions with influence at SERAGAKIM are the Catholic Mission from KAUGIA and the Assemblies of God mission from TAMAUI. The Catholic Mission has a trade store and church on the boundry of No 1 and No 2 SERAGAKIM. These are run by a mission teacher who lives there. The Assemblies of God mission as yet have no representative at the villages but are now building a house for a mission teacher at SERAGAKIM 1. SERAGAKIM 2 village is predominantly Catholics while the people of SERAGAKIM 1 are mostly non-Catholic, even so there is now obvious friction between the two religious groups.

The Luluai of SERAGAKIM 1 approached the patrol with a request for a store keepers licence in order to open a trade store at the village. This is an idea of the Assemblies of God missionary at TAMAUI who apparently suggested that the trade store be opened in this village, with the salable goods being supplied from TAMAUI. This venture would not be economically successful due to the fact that there is already a trade store in the village group.

Health and Hygiene.

Health in this census division is fair. Aid Post Orderly AUGUST from TAMAUI Aid Post accompanied the patrol and carried out a health check in all villages visited.

Where necessary people were sent to the hospital at MAPRIK or to one of the Aid Posts that are near to this census division. A total of 37 people were sent for treatment, the main complaints being diarrhoe and infected sores.

"Grili" is quite prevalent in this area, in some villages up to 50% of the population suffer from the complaint.

There was a large number of child deaths recorded in SERAGAKIM 1 (7 recorded), NINGILIMBI 2 (5 recorded) and LEHINGA 1 (4 recorded). At LEHINGA the symptoms that were described suggested that the main cause of death among the children may have been dysentery. At SERAGAKIM the main cause of death seemed to be stomach pains and vomiting, the Medical Officer at MAPRIK suggests that this may have been caused by food poisoning.

The overall state of sanitation in this census division is fair, in most villages there was cause to order the destruction of several latrines or to have them moved away from houses. The importance of good village sanitation was impressed on the Medical Tul Tuls of the area.

The South Seas Evangelical Mission has an Aid Post at ILAHITA, this is run by two European mission nurses. Most villages on the western side of the AMUK river are served by this Aid Post. There is also an Aid Post at TAMAUI which is within two hours walk of most villages in the census division, also the hospital at MAPRIK is within walking distance of most WORA villages.

It is perhaps interesting to note that people from the ILAHITA area are quite afraid of being sent to the MAPRIK hospital, this is due to the fact that patients from the ILAHITA Aid Post that have been sent to MAPRIK have died and the people now think that if they go to the hospital at MAPRIK they too will die.

Education.

Most villages in this census division have a mission school in the village.

There are approximately 35 children from this area attending Government schools at BRIGITI and BAINYIK. Another 80 children attend mission schools at KAUGIA (Catholic Mission), TAMAUI (Assemblies of God mission) and ILAHITA (South Seas Evangelical Mission).

At ILAHITA the South Seas Evangelical Mission is conducting afternoon classes for adults from the surrounding villages.

With two Government schools within two hours walk of most villages and numerous mission schools in the area this census division is reasonably well off as in regard to education facilities.

Villages and Housing.

Housing generally was reasonable and all villages were clean and tidy. It was necessary in all villages to have some

houses destroyed and others re-covered with morata.

In some villages it was noticed that a few people have changed from the traditional type of house to the elevated type.

Rest houses in this census division were all of a high standard. A new rest house has been built at LEHINGA 2 in accordance with instructions issued by last years patrolling officer. At SERAGAKIM 1 also, a new rest house has been built but while the patrol was at the village the floor fell six inches. The village officials have been instructed to strengthen the bearers and to replace some of the flooring.

Roads and Bridges.

There is a good system of roads throughout the census division and most villages are situated on a vehicular road.

The road between AUPIK and LEHINGA was inspected and was found to be in good condition, although there is still some minor additional work to be done, the road is open to vehicles. Soon after the patrol had arrived at LEHINGA a DASF vehicle arrived from AUPIK, the officer driving stated that he had experienced no difficulty in crossing from AUPIK to LEHINGA. This road now completed forms an important loop in the census division.

The LEHINGA to ILAHITA road was inspected and it was noticeable that the people of both villages had not paid much attention to this road. The two bridges that have recently been built are quite adequate and no additional work was necessary on these. The people were advised to re-cut some sections of the road and to cut the grass. The village officials of both villages were told to have their people give more attention to this road.

There is a new road under construction from NELIV to AUPIK through NINDIKO and GATNIGUM. The NINDIKO and GATNIGUM people are doing the construction work. This road is still in the initial stages of construction but should be open to vehicles within the next six months.

Village Officials.

The village officials of this census division are of a reasonable standard, some being quite impressive while others are equally unimpressive.

As the AMUK council is commencing soon, including this census division, the day of the Luluai and Tul Tul are over, but it may be in some cases that the previous village official be elected as a councillor, as some village officials in this area would be capable of holding this position.

In the villages of WORA, SERANDU and GATNIGUM it was necessary to instruct the people to take more notice of their village officials after the Luluai had complained that he was getting no co-operation from the village people.

Census and Statistics.

The population of this census division showed a natural increase of 30.9 per thousand people and an overall increase of 30.6 per thousand people.

There was an increase in the birth rate figures over those of 1962 to 49.5 per thousand people and a decrease in the death rate figures to 18.3 per thousand people.

The total population for the WORA census division this year was found to be 3755, this can be correlated and found to be correct.

The villages of this census division are listed on the Village Population Register as they appear in the Village Directory, the villages of SAMGIK, NINGILIMBI 1 and NINGILIMBI 2 do not appear in the Village Directory.

22.7% of the total labour force of this census division are away from the area at work. The villages of AUPIK 1, LEHINGA 1, LEHINGA 2 and GWELIGUM are over recruited.

Agriculture and Livestock.

The only form of livestock in this census division is pigs and fowls.

A subsistence type of agriculture persists throughout this census division, with the main crops being Yams, Taro, Mami, Sweet Potato and Sago. The peoples' diet consists mainly of these abovementioned foods occasionally supplemented by meat of some sort.

Cash cropping in this area is concentrated mainly on coffee and rice although both European and indigenous vegetables are grown for sale in Maprik or to missions in the area.

There are 3 farmer trainees in this census division: ILIPAN of AUPIK 2, NILAKEP of APERINGA and ANARBUNGI of NINGILIMBI. The latter two have recently completed the farmer trainee course at BAINYIK Agriculture Station. Prior to June this year ILIPAN was the only trainee in the census division and as a result he ^{has been} attempting to assist most villagers in the western half of this census division with their coffee gardens, now that there are two other farmer trainees in the area he has been encouraged to concentrate his activities in his own village area.

Economic Development.

The main economic ventures in the census division are rice and coffee.

All villages except LEHINGA, NINGILIMBI and SERAGAKIM have rice gardens. Villages without rice gardens are now in the process of preparing gardens, so it is possible to say that within 4 months all villages in this census division will have rice gardens.

Rice grown in this census division is sold to the TAMAUI Rural Progress Society for threepence per pound. In the financial year ending 30th June 1963 the WORA census division sold 55,584 pounds of rice to the Society, resulting in an approximate income of £690 to the people of the census division.

As yet in this financial year this census division has produced no rice this is mainly because the people are concentrating on planting coffee. Throughout the Sub District it has been noticed that when the people concentrate on coffee rice production drops.

This census division produces one fifth of all rice produced in the Sub District.

All villages in this census division have coffee gardens, some that have been planted with coffee, some that have not been planted and others that are still in preparation.

There are 277 coffee gardens in the area and approximately 124 coffee nurseries. There are 31,793 prepared holes in the census division with 8,775 trees planted.

At the time of the patrol men at SERAGAKIM 2 had just picked their first coffee harvest, the amount obtained was small but will serve to increase the peoples interest in coffee growing.

As per patrol intructions, economic development was investigated in the villages of SERAGAKIM, LEHINGA and NINGILIMBI. An increase in the number of coffee gardens, nurseries and newly prepared gardens was noted in each village. From talks held in these villages with village officials, farmer trainees and villagers and relevant figures gathered, it is apparent that the people are taking more interest in economic development.

At the moment income in this census division is obtained through the sale of rice, native and European vegetables and labour.

With the increase of rice and coffee gardens in this census division the economic potential has increased and with guaranteed markets for the peoples rice and coffee production, this area should be, within 3 or 4 years, economically well off.

Conclusion.

Politically speaking this census division has not developed a great deal with no obvious leaders apparent in the area except perhaps for ILIPAN of AUPIK. The AMUK Native Local Government Council which will commence activities in the next 2 months includes the WORA census division perhaps will bring the future political leaders to the fore.

It was felt that in some villages the people may have confused the House of Assembly elections with the coming Local Government Council elections for the AMUK council but future talks on the House of Assembly elections will enable the people

to realise that these elections have nothing to do with Local Government Councils.

The native situation in this census division remains stable, while economically the people are progressing.

No untoward incidents occurred during the patrol, and it is hoped that the conduct of the patrol meets with your approval.

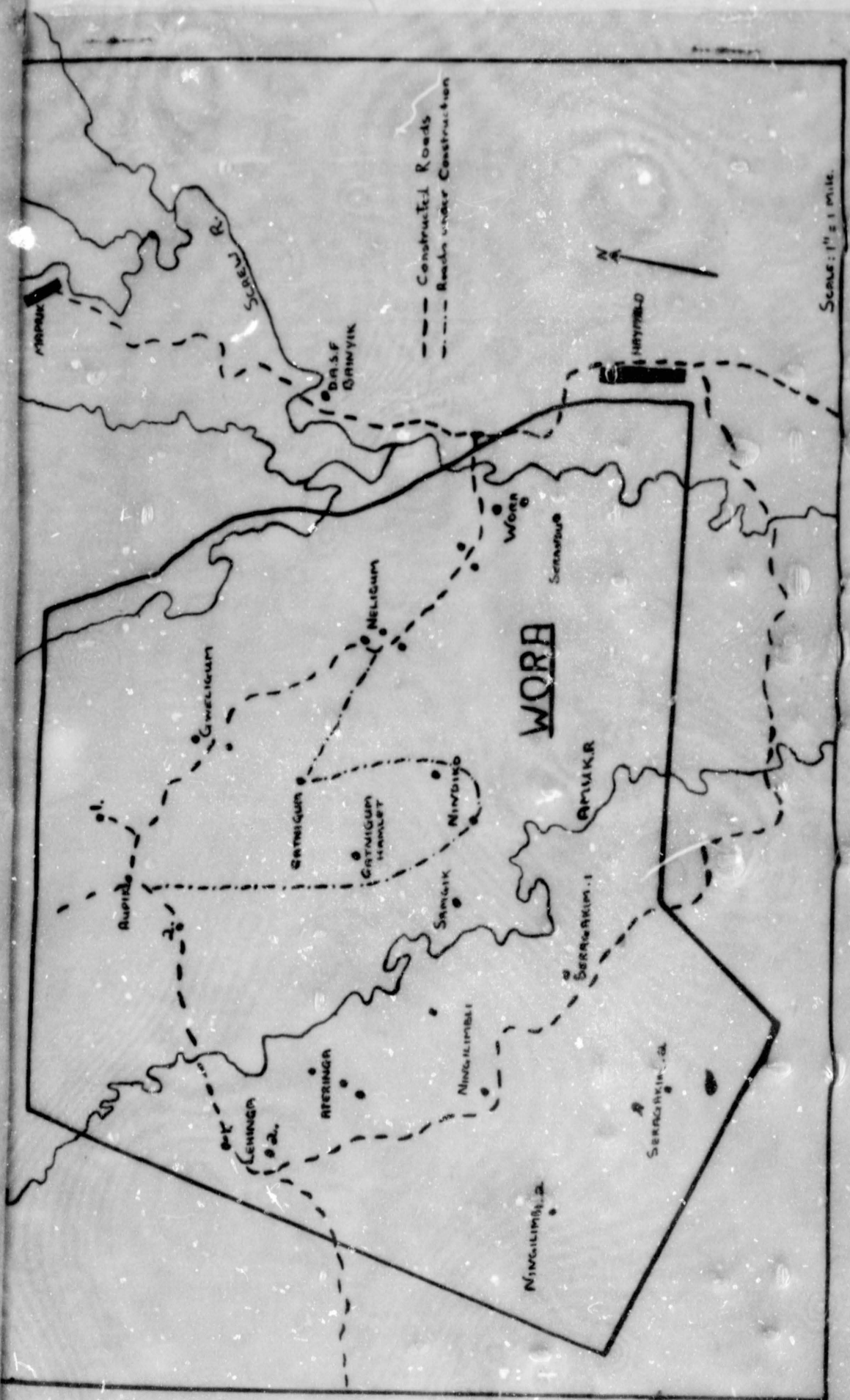
P.L. Tatterson
.....
P.L. Tatterson
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Appendix "A".

Labour Availability Figures

<u>Village.</u>	<u>Labour Available</u>	<u>No. Recruited</u>	<u>% Recruited</u>
APERINGA	49	6	12.2%
AUPIK 1	35	18	51.4%
AUPIK 2	33	10	30.9%
GATNIGUM	33	9	27.2%
GWELIGUM 1	36	12	33.3%
GWELIGUM 2	35	7	20.0%
LEHINGA 1	39	14	35.9%
LEHINGA 2	30	14	46.6%
NELIGUM	44	10	22.7%
NINDIKO	27	1	3.6%
NUMAKUM	27	4	14.9%
SERAGAKIM 1	57	17	29.8%
SERAGAKIM 2	57	8	14.0%
SERANDU	15	3	20.0%
WORA	66	5	7.5%
SAMGIK	40	10	25.0%
NINGILIMBI 1	42	13	30.9%
NINGILIMBI 2	66	8	12.1%
<u>Totals</u>	731	159	24.2%

N.B Villages of AUPIK 1, GWELIGUM 1, LEHINGA 1 and LEHINGA 2 are all over recruited.



Hire of
Canoes



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. 11-63/64 Maprik

Patrol Conducted by P.L. Tatterson Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled Mamblep Census Division

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives Two members R.P.&.N.G.C
D.A.S.F Field Worker JRAKOP

Duration—From 11/11/1963 to 23/11/1963

Number of Days Thirteen (13)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/1963

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

Map Reference As per attached map

Objects of Patrol Dissemination of electoral propoganda; Census Revision;
Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

Sl. 15/1964

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

9-13		Over 13		Females in Child birth
M	F	M	F	

17

67-8-69

25th June, 1964.

District Officer,
North Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 11-1963/64 - MAPRIK:

Receipt of the abovementioned patrol report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. The content is well covered in the accompanying comment.
3. You might arrange for Mr. Tatterson to partake in a community development course when opportunity offers. The attitude of the people towards the patrol is heartening.
4. The attitude of the people expressed under the heading "Conclusion" is pretty general, except in areas where there is intense political and economic advancement being generated from outside sources.
5. The reason for the late submission of the report is acceptable.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

(15)

WTB

67-3-5/255

Sub-District Office
MAPRIK.

13th May, 1964.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO.11 of 1963-64.

The attached report of a patrol conducted by Mr. C.P.O. Tatterson was received at Maprik on 7th May, 1964. As you know Mr. Tatterson was transferred rather hurriedly from Maprik to Vanimo. His explanation for late submission is attached.

Native Affairs.

The recruitment of minors from WAMBAK and KUKWAL is now being investigated. As all recruits are physically examined by the Medical Officer or Medical Assistant, and then appear before the Employment Officer I very much doubt whether the two fifteen year olds and one thirteen year old have been employed under agreement.

Electoral Education.

Problems that arose during the electoral education programme were sorted out as they arose.

The voting from this area was excellent both by males and females, and was in excess of 85% of the total on the rolls. With absentees added the percentage was almost 98%.

Village Officials.

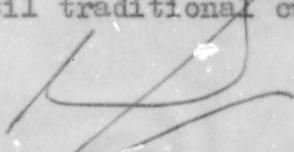
Mr. Tatterson himself seems confused regarding a Councillor's duties. For a long time we have been attempting to break down the dictatorial and hectoring approach that has been a carry over from the days of Luluais, and to convince the people that the Councillor is their elected representative.

Economic Development.

Statistics belie Mr. Tatterson's remarks that these people are not interested in economic development. There are 92 coffee blocks in the Division accomodating 6,534 trees, 2,355 of which were planted this year. Gardens are prepared and holed for a further 1,120 trees. 284 lbs of parchment coffee were produced in the last ten months.

Rice is not a popular crop anywhere in the area immediately contiguous to Maprik.

Gold production could certainly be increased with more work but is controlled by traditional activity. Production is not likely to materially increase until traditional customs are modified.


W. T. BROWN
Assistant District Officer.

(14)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-3-5

Sub-District Office,
M A P R I K
North Sepik District,
9th December 1963

Assistant District Officer,
M A P R I K

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO.11 1963-64

Officer Conducting: P.L. Tatterson Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled: MAMBLEP Census Division

Personnel Accompanying:

- Europeans: Nil
- Indigenous: R.P & N.G.C. Const. 5th Yr. TINU 9571
7892 Const 1st Cl. YIMBIN
D.A.S.F Field Worker JRAKOP

Duration of Patrol: 11th November till 23rd November

Number of Days: Thirteen (13)

- Objects of Patrol:
1. Dissemination of electoral propaganda.
 2. Census Revision.
 3. Routine Administration.

.....

DIARY

Monday 11th November.

1445 Departed MAPRIK
1515 Arrived BRIGITI

Departed MAPRIK by Landrover, arrived BRIGITI. Villagers from APANGAI were not present at BRIGITI for census revision. Spent Night.

Tuesday 12th November.

Census revised for APANGAI No.1 and No.2 at BRIGITI, talks on the 1964 House of Assembly elections, economic development and the Maprik Native Local Government Council. Village inspected, found to be in an unsatisfactory condition, the villagers were instructed to clean their village, on further inspection the villages were in a satisfactory condition. One complaint. Spent Night at BRIGITI.

Wednesday 13th November.

0830 Departed BRIGITI
0850 Arrived MAGAPITA
1145 Departed MAGAPITA
1200 Arrived BRIGITI
1340 Departed BRIGITI
1430 Arrived YAMELIGUM
1725 Departed YAMELIGUM
1745 Arrived BRIGITI

Departed BRIGITI on foot, arrived MAGAPITA. Census revised, talks on 1964 House of Assembly elections, economic development and the Maprik N.L.G.C. Village inspected, clean and tidy. Departed MAGAPITA, arrived BRIGITI had lunch. Departed Brigiti on foot, arrived YAMELIGUM, census revised, talks on the 1964 House of Assembly elections, economic development and the Maprik N.L.G.C. Village clean. One complaint. Departed YAMELIGUM, arrived BRIGITI, spent night.

Thursday 14th November.

0805 Departed BRIGITI
0900 Arrived KULELIGUM

Departed BRIGITI on foot, arrived KULELIGUM, census revised, talks on the 1964 House of Assembly elections, roads, economic development and the Maprik N.L.G.C. One complaint. Village inspected, clean. Rain during the day held up proceedings. Spent night.

Friday 15th November.

1045 Departed KULELIGUM
1215 Arrived AMI Aid Post
1330 Departed AMI
1445 Arrived WAIKUM

KULELIGUM villagers assembled, talk on the 1964 House of Assembly

elections. Departed KULELIGUM along a newly constructed road to AMI Aid Post, some improvements were suggested to the village officials responsible for the road, arrived AMI. Discussions were held with local village officials about this new road. Departed AMI along a new road to WAIKUM. Arrived WAIKUM, village assembled, talk given on the 1964 House of Assembly elections. Spent night.

Saturday 16th November.

Rain during the morning held up proceedings. WAIKUM villagers assembled, census revised, talks on the 1964 House of Assembly elections, economic development, roads and the Maprik N.L.G.C. Village inspected, clean and tidy, housing satisfactory. One complaint. Discussions with villagers about building a road to BANBARAN Aid Post. Spent night.

Sunday 17th November.

Observed at WAIKUM

Monday 18th November.

0820	Departed WAIKUM
0835	Arrived KULUNGE
1115	Departed KULUNGE
1130	Arrived WAIKUM
1220	Departed WAIKUM
1240	Arrived MILAK
1610	Departed MILAK
1620	Arrived BANBARAN Aid Post

Departed WAIKUM, arrived KULUNGE, census revised, talks on the 1964 House of Assembly elections, economic development and the Maprik N.L.G.C. Village inspected, clean and tidy. Housing satisfactory, sanitation adequate. Departed KULUNGE, arrived WAIKUM, assembled villagers for another talk on the 1964 elections. Departed WAIKUM arrived MILAK, census revised, talks on the 1964 House of Assembly elections, economic development and the Maprik N.L.G.C. Discussions with villagers about the road to BANBARAN Aid Post. Village clean, housing satisfactory. Departed MILAK, arrived BANBARAN, spent night.

Tuesday 19th November.

0830	Departed BANBARAN
0855	Arrived MAPUTMA
1330	Departed MAPUTMA
1335	Arrived SAULIK
1635	Departed SAULIK
1705	Arrived BANBARAN

Departed BANBARAN, arrived MAPUTMA. Village assembled, talk on the 1964 House of Assembly elections given, census revised, further talks on economic development, work on roads and the Maprik N.L.G.C. Village inspected, clean, housing reasonable. Departed MAPUTMA,

arrived SAULIK. Village assembled, census revised, talks given on the 1964 House of Assembly elections, economic development and the Maprik N.L.G.C. No complaints. Village inspected, clean and tidy. Housing satisfactory. Departed SAULIK, arrived BANBARAN. Spent night.

Wednesday 20th November.

1320	Departed BANBARAN
1335	Arrived GWOINGWOIN
1745	Departed GWOINGWOIN
1800	Arrived BANBARAN

Rain during most of the day held the patrol up. Departed BANBARAN, arrived GWOINGWOIN. Village assembled, census revised, talks on the 1964 House of Assembly elections, economic development and the Maprik N.L.G.C. Village inspected, clean and tidy. Housing and sanitation satisfactory. Departed GWOINGWOIN arrived BANBARAN. Spent night.

Thursday 21st November.

1230	Departed BANBARAN
1300	Arrived WAMBAK
1645	Departed WAMBAK
1715	Arrived KUKWAL

Talks on the 1964 House of Assembly elections at BANBARAN to all villages near the Aid Post. Discussion with local males about the proposed road to AMI Aid Post. Departed BANBARAN, arrived WAMBAK, village assembled, census revised, talks on the 1964 House of Assembly elections, economic development and the Maprik N.L.G.C. Village inspected en route to KUKWAL. One complaint. Village clean, housing satisfactory. Arrived KUKWAL, spent night.

Friday 22nd November.

1150	Departed KUKWAL
1205	Arrived CHIGINAMBU
1545	Departed CHIGINAMBU
1615	Arrived BONGIORA

KUKWAL villagers assembled, census revised, talks on the 1964 House of Assembly elections, economic development and the Maprik N.L.G.C. Village inspected, clean. Housing reasonable. Departed KUKWAL, arrived CHIGINAMBU, village assembled, census revised. Talks on the 1964 House of Assembly elections, economic development, roads and the Maprik N.L.G.C. Village inspected, housing good, village clean. Departed CHIGINAMBU arrived BONGIORA, villagers assembled, census revised. Spent night.

Saturday 23rd November.

1115	Departed BONGIORA
1145	Arrived MAPRIK

Assembled the villagers from CHIGINAMBU and BONGIORA for talks on

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the 1964 House of Assembly elections, economic development, work on roads and the Maprik N.L.G.C. Village and housing inspected, both satisfactory. 5 latrines were in unsatisfactory condition and those responsible were instructed to erect new ones. One complaint. Departed BONGIORA on foot, met by Mr a/Assistant District Officer Wiltshire and transported to MAPRIK.

End of Diary

The main village in this division is Maprik with a population of 2000 people. There are 4 smaller villages in this division. The main village is Maprik with a population of 2000 people. There are 4 smaller villages in this division.

All villages in this division are under the Maprik Native Local Government Council. The council members are as follows:

- Mr. [Name]
- Mr. [Name]
- Mr. [Name]
- Mr. [Name]
- Mr. [Name]

The main village in this division is Maprik with a population of 2000 people. There are 4 smaller villages in this division. The main village is Maprik with a population of 2000 people. There are 4 smaller villages in this division.

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Introduction.

The MAMBLEP Census Division lies roughly north west of Maprik. The census division has an approximate area of 50 square miles.

This census division is bordered by the WORA census division in the South, the MAPRIK census division to the east, the AITAPE Sub-District to the north and the ALBIGIES census division to the west.

Topographically the area consists of a series of ridges running at right angles to the Torricelli Ranges, which are to the North of the census division.

The main vegetation in this area is tropical rain forest with areas of Sago palm along the numerous small creeks that run through the area.

There are 15 villages in this census division with a total population of 2831 people.

All villages in this census division are members of the Maprik Native Local Government Council. Six elected councillors represent this area.

The main aims of this patrol were as follows:-

- (a) Dissemination of Electoral Propaganda
- (b) Census Revision
- (c) Routine Administration

Native Affairs.

All villages in the census division were visited by the patrol and reception in all cases was cordial.

Throughout this census division, there seems to exist, a rather apathetic attitude towards the Maprik Local Government Council. All councillors in this census division complained that they were not getting enough cooperation from the villagers. This situation was observed by myself, some villagers actually ignore the councillor, when he issues instructions. The people who show no interest in the council seem to be those men that have spent time away from the village at work.

The need for interest and cooperation in the functions of the Council was stressed to all villagers. It was also explained that the councillor was their elected representative and that if they do not assist him in his duties they themselves will feel the consequences.

Few complaints were brought before the patrol mainly due to that fact that the area is close to Maprik and any disputes can easily be brought to Maprik rather than be left till a patrol visits the area. Also the Councillors are settling minor complaints dealing with village matters.

Complaints that were brought before the patrol were not of a serious nature and most were able to be settled by arbitration, although one or two were sent to Maprik for court action.

During census it was noticed that a male child, birth recorded 1951, was away from his village, KUKWAL, at work on a plantation. Also from WAMBAK village four males, births recorded around 1949, have also been recruited.

There were no land disputes brought before the patrol.

Political Education.

The main purpose of this patrol was the dissemination of Electoral propaganda, lectures on the House of Assembly elections were given in all villages.

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This census division was covered earlier this year by Mr Summers of the Education Department. Mr Summers gave Political Education lectures in all villages.

The patrol attempted to give at least two lectures in each village, as a result only three villages received only one lecture.

Usually the village was assembled upon the patrol's arrival there and a lecture was given prior to census revision, before the patrol departed the village another lecture was given. If the next village was reasonably close to the village being lectured the villagers were invited to attend the lectures in the next village. Response to this was satisfactory.

Besides lecturing each village individually all villages in the vicinity of BANBARAN Aid Post were assembled there and lectures given. Response to this assembly was very good, the total population of the villages in that area is approximately 1100 excluding absentees, of which an estimated 900 attended.

The main theme of lectures given was the actual voting procedure, it was felt that a lengthy discourse on all the details of the democratic system of government would perhaps, at this stage, cause confusion and be too hard for the people to understand. This is not to say that the people were not told of their responsibilities to the new government, or of the form that the government would take - these points were stressed.

The only visual aid used was a "mock up" ballot paper, which proved to be most useful in showing the people how to place their votes on the form and to familiarize them with the layout of an actual ballot paper.

The problems encountered were not numerous but I feel that one is important. That is the fact that a large group of the population cannot speak Pidgen English, the women, in most cases, and the older members of the village. An attempt was made to get through to these people by having the village Councillor follow my lecture with the same talk in the local language. But this proved useless as the Councillors themselves were not familiar with the election procedure and as they were not translating what had been said previously, properly, some used it as an opportunity to do some campaigning, which wasn't satisfactory at all.

Another problem was the attitude of the younger men of the village, they obviously were not interested in what was being said.

The first problem, I feel, is easily solved and that is by having a person who knows both the local language of the area and the electoral procedure accompanying all patrols of this nature. The only solution to the second problem is to make the young men of the village wake up to themselves and to accept their responsibilities.

This group of people have now had two series of lectures and should be familiar at least with the actual voting procedure.

Interest was shown at all lectures by the majority of people and this interest gives some encouragement to the officer giving the talks. It was seldom that questions were asked at the conclusion of a lecture, and those questions were not of a great value. The people fully realise the importance of the elections and realise the opportunities that may arise from having their own representative in the House of Assembly.

In the interests of the people these political education patrols should be followed up as soon as possible to ensure that the villagers are not given the chance to forget what has been said to them before.

Health and Hygiene.

Health facilities in this area are very good, there are two Aid Posts in the area, a regular Infant Welfare Clinic is conducted at BANBARAN and this area is within easy walking distance

of Maprik Hospital.

The Aid Posts in the area are situated at BANBARAN and at AMI. Banbaran being run by the Maprik Local Government Council and Ami by the Public Health Department. The Aid Post at Banbaran is most impressive, being very clean and obviously an excellent service to the surrounding villages.

Due to a shortage of Hospital Orderlies it was not possible for one to visit this area with the patrol.

Every second week the Infant Welfare nurse at Maprik conducts a clinic at Banbaran Aid Post.

The only sick seen by the patrol were two children suffering from sores and a youth with a large tropical ulcer on his leg. They were sent to the nearest Aid Post.

Village sanitation was generally good and there was only one case where it was necessary to suggest to the Councillor that latrines be destroyed in the interest of the peoples health.

Education and Missions.

The Assemblies of God Mission has churches and teachers cum preachers in all villages in this area.

Education facilities in this census division are very good, besides the mission schools there is a government school in the area.

A total of 120 children were recorded during census as being at school. This figure is not a true indication of the actual number of children attending schools in this area as some villages were censused during the afternoon when all school children were home from school.

Children from this census division attend schools at BRIGITI, MAPRIK and BALAPWINE (these being government schools) and mission schools at BANBARAN, MAPRIK and HAYFIELD.

The BRIGITI Primary "T" School is in this area and there exists a certain amount of interest towards education because of this. The parents take an active part in the running of the school through the Parents and Citizens Association. Children who do not attend school on one particular day are punished by their parents for not doing so.

The people of this census division fully realise the importance of a good education for their children and are making sure that children use the educational facilities available to them.

Villages and Housing.

Generally housing was satisfactory although it was necessary in some villages to bring to the Councillors notice certain houses that were not of a very high standard.

Village houses are mainly of the traditional type, but some villagers at KUELIGUM, KULUNGE and SAULIK have designed and built houses of the elevated style.

Rest houses in this census division are all of a good standard and well looked after.

It was suggested to the village Councillors in the area that they inspect the village and village housing at regular intervals.

Roads and Bridges.

The two main roads in this census division are the Maprik to Dreikikir road and the branch road off this to Banbaran Aid Post. The Maprik - Dreikikir road runs along the southern border of the census division.

Both of these roads are in good condition although

local villagers who are supposed to carry out weekly maintenance work are not doing so.

The Maprik Local Government Council sets aside two days per week on which the villagers carry out work on the roads. It was suggested to the Councillors in the area that they ensure that the people do actually work on the roads and do not remain in the village doing nothing.

A new road is being constructed from KUELIGUM to BANBARAN Aid Post passing through AMI Aid Post. This road will form an important loop through this area.

Initial construction has been completed as far as WAIKUM and apart from a few points it is very good considering the terrain of the area.

This section of road was inspected by the patrol and the main complaint was that the road is not wide enough. It was suggested to those concerned that steps be taken to rectify this.

The road through to BANBARAN from WAIKUM is still in the process of being marked. There was some doubt as to what route it would take as villagers with gardens in the path of the road were not willing to have their gardens destroyed. It was explained to the people that the road was their idea and it was up to them to decide these sort of problems. Before the patrol had left the area this problems had been solved.

Villages responsible for this road are:-KUELIGUM, AMI, IWAM, WAIKUM and MILAK. Villages around the BANBARAN Aid Post indicated that they would assist in the construction of the road from WAIKUM to BANBARAN.

Due to the terrain of the area and to the fact that the people are paying more attention to their gardens than roads at the moment I estimate that this road will be finished before March 1964.

Village Officials.

There are six Councillors in this census division representing the population in the Maprik Local Government Council. During the recent Maprik Council elections three of these Councillors were newly elected.

During the patrol the local councillors assisted as much as possible and I was most impressed with most of them. The newly elected Councillors were, at the time of the patrol, still adjusting to their new position and they were given as much assistance and encouragement as possible.

The duties and obligations of a Councillor was carefully explained to the new Councillors.

All Councillors in this census division complained of lack of support from the villagers. In some cases this could be the fault of the Councillor himself by not exerting his authority when necessary, but in most cases it is definitely the fault of the villagers, who do not fully appreciate the position of the Councillor.

The role of the Council and that of the Councillor was explained to all villagers. The villagers were urged to support the actions of the Councillor for their own benefit.

Census and Statistics.

The last census conducted in this census division was in March 1963 so consequently the statistics below are only for an eight month period.

This census disclosed a total population of 2831 persons which is an increase of 34 people over the last census. In relating the last census figures with those of this census an increase of 32 people is indicated, this is explained by an increase of two people at BONGIORA. This increase is unexplainable.

The natural population increase is 11.9 persons per thousand. The birth rate for the period was 18.3 persons per thousand while the death rate was 6.7 persons per thousand.

A total percentage of 26% of the total labour force have been recruited from this census division.

The villages of BONGIORA, CHIGINAMBU, WAMBAK and WAIKUM are all recruited above the arbitrary 33.3%.

Agriculture and Livestock.

The only village livestock in this area are pigs and fowls.

A subsistence type of agriculture persists throughout this area, with the main crops being Yams, Sweet potato, Taro, Mani and Sagc. The peoples diet consists mainly of the above foods, but is occasionally supplemented by meat and some other introduced garden crop.

Cash cropping in this census division is concentrated mainly on coffee and rice, while European and Indigenicus vegetables are grown for sale at Maprik.

Agricultural Field Worker JBAKOP accompanied the patrol inspected all village rice and coffee gardens. As he had patrolled this area a few months previous this patrol was more or less a follow up on his last patrol. He brought to my attention ~~EXX~~ the fact that many villagers with whom he had left instructions on his last patrol had failed to follow these intructions. It was explained to these people that the Agriculture Department is working for the peoples good not for their own, and that if these people want further assistance, they had better take the advice of the members of that Department.

The only farmer tra'ee in this census division is one DUALAMBI from YAMELIGUM village.

Economic development.

The economic potential of this area is very good and if the people were prepared to work the area could be very rich.

The main economic ventures in this census division are the growing of coffee and rice and the mining of gold.

The gold is obtained from the Screw river which runs through the neighbouring Maprik census division.

Unfortunately figures pertaining to the economic development of this area are not available.

The patrol took note of the number of rice and coffee gardens in each village and the figures gathered are most disappointing. It appears that these people have no interest in economic development. For example:- Bongiora village with 39 male adults recorded as being in the village has only 6 rice gardens. This to me indicates a marked laziness and lack of interest on the part of these people in regard to economic development.

In all villages the need for economic development was stressed rather strongly. An effort was made to arouse the feelings of the people to make them realise that they were being left behind in this field.

In regard to gold, the men who work the gold are not prepared to work solidly at it, they work till they gather a few ounces then relax for several months. The need to work for longer periods was explained to the people. It would be possible for a man to double his income from the mining of gold if he was prepared to devote more time to it.

The economic potential exists in this arca but due to the attitude of these people it is not being taken advantage of. The markets for their produce are close by and with the road system that exists in the area there are no difficulties aver getting produce to the markets.

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Conclusion.

In the fields of both political and economic development these people of the MAMBLEP census division seem to have little or no interest.

Although they indicated that they realized that the new type of government would assist them, they do not seem to be all that interested. I feel that the peoples attitude is this; the government is now offering another opportunity for advancement, they will see that all is done properly. There is no need for us to worry about it. This statement may be unjust to the people of this area but this is the impression that they give.

Economically these people are reasonably well off but there is a need for an increase in cash cropping if they wish to raise their standard of living at all. There is no land shortage in the area therefore there are large areas of land that could be used for cash cropping. The only thing restraining economic development in this census division is the people themselves.

For an area as this that has been included in a Local Government Council since 1957 the rate of political and economic advancement is most disappointing.

The native situation in this census division remains stable.

No untoward incidents occurred during the patrol.

It is hoped that the conduct of this patrol meets with your approval.

P.L. Tatterson

P.L. Tatterson

Cadet Patrol Officer.

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APPENDIX "A"

Volcanological Disturbances.

The following volcanological disturbances occurred in the Mamblep census division during the period of the patrol.

At KULUNGE village a small earth tremor was noticed by the movement of houses. It occurred at approximately 1200 Hrs on the 18th of November. The tremor lasted for about 5 seconds.

On the 21st of November an earth tremor was felt at BANBARAN Aid Post. It occurred at 1201 Hrs and noticeably shook buildings in the area. This disturbance lasted for 5-10 seconds.

On the same day another disturbance was felt while the patrol was at WAMBAK village. It occurred at 1551 Hrs and lasted for approximately 2 seconds. Houses in the village shook slightly.

The above for your information please.

P.L. Tatterson
P.L. Tatterson
Cadet Patrol Officer

(2)

APPENDIX "B"

Labour Availability Figures

<u>Village</u>	<u>Labour Available</u>	<u>No. Recruited</u>	<u>% Recruited</u>
APANGAI 1.	50	16	32.0%
APANGAI 2.	72	14	19.4%
BONGIORA	57	23	40.3%
CHIGINAMBU	67	23	34.3%
GWOINGWOIN	34	9	26.4%
KULFLIGUM	38	2	5.2%
KULUNGE	45	11	24.4%
KUKWAL	55	16	29.0%
MAGAPITA	23	7	30.4%
MAPUTMA	90	12	30.4%
MILAK	60	14	23.3%
SAULIK	47	9	19.1%
WAMBAK	41	18	43.9%
WAIKUM	49	18	36.7%
YAMELIGUM	35	7	20.0%
<hr/>			
TOTALS	763	199	
<hr/>			

67-8-85

27th July, 1964.

District Officer,
North Sepik District,
NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT NO. 14-63/64 - MAPRIK

Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

The notes on political education are of interest.

I am gratified to note that the people appear to have passed through the transition period between direct administration and Local Government Councils organisation with very little upheaval. Officers should ensure that the initial enthusiasm for Councils is sustained so far as practicable.

The people's attitude towards preferential voting was Territory-wide.

J. K. McCarthy,
DIRECTOR.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT Moresby.

For your records, please.

67. 8. 85 ⁹

WTB/ec



67-3-5/305

Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK.

23rd June, 1964.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT 1963 - 64.

I forward herewith a Patrol Report compiled by Mr. J. Field on the pre-election campaign.

The report has been delayed by Mr. Field's transfer to Dreikikir immediately subsequent to the elections, and his subsequent involvement in the affairs.

Mr. Field prepares a careful and detailed report and shows well developed powers of expression and observation.

(W.T. Brown)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

67-3-5
District Office, WEWAK
10th July, 1964

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

For your records, please.

(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER - NORTH SEPIK



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

8

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference.....

If calling ask for

Mr.....

Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK,

Sepik District.
14th June, 1964.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 14 - 63/64.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY : J.B.D.FIELD, PATROL OFFICER Gd.I

AREA PATROLLED : SOUTH WOSERA CENSUS DIVISION

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL : TWO MEMBERS OF THE R.P.N.G.C.

DURATION OF THE PATROL : 9.12.63 to 11.12.63 and
8. 1.64 to 20. 1.64

TOTAL NUMBER OF PATROL DAYS : 16 (SIXTEEN) and 14 (FOURTEEN) nights
camped out.

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL ; (1) POLITICAL EDUCATION - HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
(2) CENSUS REVISION
(3) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

APPENDIX.

- 'A' : LABOUR STATISTICS
- 'B' : REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE R.P.N.G.C.
- 'C' : CENSUS STATISTICS.

(7)

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. J4 - 1963/64.

PATROL DIARY.

- Monday, 9th December, 1963 : Departed Maprik For Wombisa Village at 1000 hours accompanied by two Members of the R.P.N.G.C. Inspected work being carried out at the site of the new Primary 't' School at the Nanu River. Then continued to Wombisa Village and then to Apambi Village - arriving at 1630 hours. Remained overnight.
- Tuesday, 10th December, 1963 : Inhabitants of Apambi Village assembled and talk given concerning the future House of Assembly elections. Census revised. Returned to Wombisa Village 1745 hours after receiving word that I was to attend House of Assembly seminar at Wewak. Remained overnight.
- Wednesday, 11th December, 1963 : Departed for Kunjingini Catholic Mission Station and thence to Maprik.
- Wednesday, 8th January, 1964 : Departed for Nungwaigo Village. Census revised and talk given concerning the future House of Assembly elections. Live subjects used to demonstrate the method of voting to be used. Questions asked. Minor complaints and enquiries. Remained overnight.
- Thursday, 9th January, 1964 : Departed for Kwaringei Village - census revised and talk given on all aspects of the House of Assembly. Village inspected. Minor complaints settled. Returned to Nungwaigo Village - statistics compiled. Remained overnight.
- Friday, 10th January, 1964 : Departed for Pukago and Kwanjuama No. 1 and No. 2. Census revised and an inspection made of each village. Functions and mechanics of the House of Assembly explained to the inhabitants and questions answered. Continued to Mougungu Village - census revised and talk given concerning the House of Assembly. Village inspected and minor complaints and enquiries settled. Continued to Serangwantu Village. Remained overnight.
- Saturday, 11th January, 1964 : Inhabitants assembled - census revised and talk given concerning the House of Assembly elections. Demonstrations given. Questions answered. Village inspected. Minor complaints and enquiries. Land investigation carried out for Catholic Mission Land application at Serangwantu. Remained overnight.
- Sunday, 12th January, 1964 : Completed land investigation. Further talks and explanation concerning the House of Assembly elections given to the assembled inhabitants of Serangwantu, Nainda and Palge Villages. Remained overnight.
- Monday, 13th January, 1964 : Departed for Nainda Village - inhabitants assembled - census revised and talk given on the future House of Assembly elections. Village inspected. Minor complaints settled. Continued to Bugwi Rest House. Statistics compiled. Remained overnight.

PATROL DIARY (cont).

(6)

- Tuesday, 14th January, 1964. : Departed for Yindiko Village. Census revised and village inspected. Talk given concerning the House of Assembly elections. Minor complaints. Continued to Mikau Village - census revised and village inspected. House of Assembly elections explained. Minor complaints and enquiries. Continued to Wombisa Village. Both Wombisa Village and Wabindagum Village inhabitants assembled and the census revised. Village inspected. House of Assembly explained. Minor complaints and enquiries settled. Remained overnight.
- Wednesday, 15th January, 1964 : Departed for Yambigo Village - census revised and the village inspected. House of Assembly elections explained. Minor complaints. Continued to Banglego Village census revised and village inspected. House of Assembly elections explained. Remained overnight at Jipmago Village.
- Thursday, 16th January, 1964 : Inhabitants of Jipmago, Banglego and Yambigo villages assembled and the House of Assembly elections explained to them. Land dispute between inhabitants of Mirubil and Banglego Village investigated and recorded. Minor complaints and enquiries settled. Remained overnight.
- Friday, 17th January, 1964 : Departed for Patukwa Village - heavy rain throughout the afternoon. Minor complaints settled. Remained overnight.
- Saturday, 18th January, 1964 : Inhabitants of Patukwa, Kausaga, Yakiwa and Palge Villages assembled - census revised and villages inspected. Talk given concerning the House of Assembly elections. Statistics compiled. Minor complaints settled. Remained overnight.
- Sunday, 19th January, 1964 : Inspected site of dispute over sago - inhabitants settled the dispute amongst themselves. Afternoon spent giving further explanation to inhabitants of Patukwa, Kausaga, Yakiwa and Palge Villages of the method of voting to be used in the coming elections. Questions answered. Remained overnight.
- Monday, 20th January, 1964 : Returned to Maprik.

END OF DIARY.

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol was conducted in the South Wosera Census Division for the purpose of census revision, dissemination of information concerning the House of Assembly Elections and general administration.

The area had been recently visited by Education officers and other teams during the Election Education Programme.

A N.L.G.Council was recently inaugurated in the area in January, 1963 and the area has been controlled under this type of administration successfully since then.

The patrol dealt mainly with the House of Assembly Political Education Programme and because of the shortage of time the patrol had very little time to devote to general administration. This report shall deal mainly with such matters that are concerned directly with the House of Assembly elections.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Conditions and the native situation in the area had changed very little since my previous visit to the area seven months previous (Maprik P/R No.13 - 62/63).

The inhabitants appear to have passed through the transition period between direct administration and N.L.G.Council type administration with very little upheaval. Naturally there were some factors of the Council which were not clear to them and these caused minor misunderstandings but now things appear to have settled down. The initial enthusiasm for the Council, as shown by the considerable amount of donations received from the people during the collection of the initial tax, has waned considerably and conditions are generally back to normal, as prior to the introduction of the Council.

The willingness to participate in cash cropping has increased slightly and the people have a new keenness for economic development - rice becoming the more popular crop.

Only two disputes concerning land or sago were brought to the attention of the patrol. One of these only required my presence whilst the two parties concerned in the dispute placed a mark between their two blocks of sago. The other dispute concerned a block of ground in the Banglego area whose ownership had been previously settled in arbitration by an earlier officer who visited the area.

The population were not greatly interested in the future elections and their knowledge of what the elections entailed was negligible. Upon questioning the inhabitants after explaining electoral procedure etc., to them it appeared as if the rate of assimilation would have been about 30 percent to 40 percent. Live subjects were used to demonstrate most aspects of the method of voting and how the preferential voting system worked. Although considerable time was spent explaining preferential voting to the inhabitants they could not appreciate the reason behind it and although they were willing to register their preferences for two candidates (two Wosera candidates), they would not mark any further preferences.

The area was divided on the subject on which Wosera candidate to vote for. It was apparent that this division was brought about by the mission influence in the area. The Catholic Mission appeared to have been supporting one of the candidates so naturally those not under their influence, such as the people in the Jipmago/Banglego area who are under Assembly of God Mission influence, had to find a different candidate.

It appears that the Missions in the area were using their influence to support various candidates. This has brought about some discord amongst the candidates and their followers but this has not greatly unsettled the situation in the area.

Originally one of the candidates had been nominated during an unofficial meeting of the Councillors of both the North and South Wosera. They had decided that if they wanted a Wosera inhabitant to win the election then the area should nominate only one candidate and every person vote for him. At a later date the

second Wosera candidate was nominated and from all outward appearances this was due to Mission influence.

There is no real unity in the area because of the constant bickering over land, religious beliefs and sorcery. So that, although the inhabitants realise the necessity to nominate and vote for one Wosera candidate to ensure that they have a local representative, they shall probably split their vote when the time comes.

There were some rumours of cult activities in the area and these appeared to be originating from the Burui/Jama area on the Sepik Plains. These rumours followed the lines of the previous cult which had occurred in the Patukwa area in 1962. The people were to place boxes and suitcases in a house, especially built for the purpose, and later the boxes would be filled with money - this money was to arrive either on the day of the election or when the newly elected member returned from Port Moresby. The only village where this appeared to be developing was in Patukwa village but even here conditions were satisfactory.

The house and boxes used during the 1962 cult activities had remained in the village and it appeared as though only a few ardent supporters had made attempts to revive the cult. The house and boxes were left as it was felt that to remove them or destroy them then, would only increase these people's prestige as others would think the Administration believed them to be of such importance as to necessitate destroying them.

Patukwa village had planted up three large gardens of rice since my last visit and the village conditions were reasonable so the situation gave no cause for alarm.

The area should be visited again before the elections if time permits as these people are still very doubtful as to all aspects of the coming elections.

AGRICULTURE.

Rice growing is becoming more popular and the interest in economic development is increasing in the area.

Their main worry is that they feel that they do not get sufficient returns from rice production. This is mainly due to the poor fertility of the soil in the area and is a problem which is very hard to solve economically. Because of the shortage of arable land in the area rice gardens take second preference to food gardens and thus are planted on the poorer soils away from the rivers. It was suggested to the inhabitants that they try planting rice in conjunction with their normal food gardens - the rice being grown on the borders and in between the rows of native vegetables. This would tend to alleviate the position in so far as work was concerned and would help the yields gained.

The inhabitants complained that they did not receive enough service from the Rural Progress Society truck which carries rice from outlying areas to Bainyik Agricultural Station. It was explained to them that the one truck has to suffice for the whole Tamaui and Sapari Society areas.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Communications in the area have not been improved since my last visit to the area in 1963.

Jipmago/Banglego have been connected with Jambitanga by a reasonable road and work is progressing in the establishment of a road between Apambi Village and Ugutagwa Village.

Further investigations were made into the possibility of constructing a bridge across the Nanu River in the Wombisa Area, but at the moment this would be too involved and costly for a local project.

At the moment the Serangwantu to Nungwaig road is in reasonable condition but if surfaced with river bed stones and gravel it would make a great improvement.

Now that the new Council tractor and trailer has arrived communications in the area may be improved.

HEALTH.

Health in the area was reasonable. Medical facilities provided by the Administration are in the form of two Aid Posts - at Serangwantu Village and Wombisa Village. Both of these were inspected and, except for the housing facilities at the Serangwantu Aid Post, they appear to be functioning satisfactorily.

The inhabitants of the villages who use the medical facilities at Serangwantu were advised that repairs were required for the wards and they advised that they would rectify this immediately.

Infant welfare in the area would be very advantageous as child deaths and illnesses are the most prevalent of diseases.

LABOUR SITUATION.

As can be seen by Appendix 'A' only 50 percent of the potential labour force is available.

The only two villages which are over-recruited are Mikau and Wabindagum and these are not serious cases.

LAW AND ORDER.

There were a few complaints brought before the patrol and these were dealt with before a Court for Native Affairs.

These mainly concerned sorcery, adultery and assault. The number of complaints was not exceptional and law and order in the area is satisfactory.

J. B. D. Field.
(J.B.D. Field)
Patrol Officer Gd. I.

APPENDIX 'A'.

LABOUR AVAILABILITY.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>ABSENT AT WORK</u>	<u>33% POTENTIAL</u>	<u>AVAILABILITY</u>
APANBI	5	18	13
BANGLEGO	11	13	2
JAMBIGO	4	14	10
JIPMAGO	4	7	3
KAUSAGA	4	13	9
KWARINGIA	1	10	9
KWANJUAMA No.1	2	10	8
KWANJUAMA No.2	8	9	1
MIKAU	25	20	NIL
MOUGUNGU	2	10	8
NAINDA	7	24	17
NUNGWAIGO	24	33	9
PALGE	9	10	1
PATUKWA	8	13	5
PUKAGO	8	23	15
SERANGWANTU	4	27	23
WABLNDAGUM	18	13	NIL
WOMBISA	21	32	11
YAKIWAR	3	10	7
YINDIKO	3	14	11
	<hr/> 171 <hr/>	<hr/> 323 <hr/>	<hr/> 162 <hr/>

J. B. D. Field
(J. B. D. Field)
Patrol Officer Gd.1

APPENDIX 'B'.

Report on Members of the Royal Papua and New Guinea Constabulary accompanying the Patrol.

Constable BUGUG Reg. No. 9453 : Satisfactory conduct. Of average ability.

Constable LANI Reg. No. 6451 : Satisfactory conduct. Good reliable worker.

J. B. D. Field

(J. B. D. Field)
Patrol Officer Gd. I



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. MAPRIK No. 21 of 1963/64.

Patrol Conducted by Rowland P. Mekado, Assistant Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled Maprik Local Census Division.

Accompanied by Europeans Mr. Dagge, P.C. (Three Days)

2 Members R.P. & N.G.C.

Natives.....

Duration—From 6/4/1964 to 17/4/1964

Number of Days Eleven Days (11)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../ 11/1964

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

Map Reference..... NIL

Objects of Patrol Compilation of Tax Census Sheets and Census,
Routine Administration.

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

21 / 5 / 1964

[Signature]
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

.....

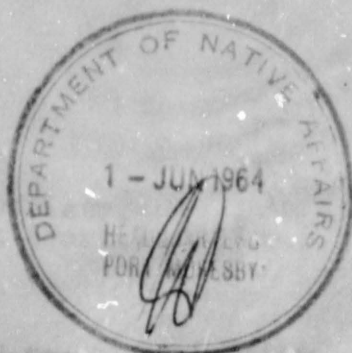
.....



67-8-70

6

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-5

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

27th May, 1964

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONED OBU.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. 21-1963/64

Attached is a copy of a patrol carried out
by Mr. Rowland Kekedo, Assistant Patrol Officer, at Maprik.

The patrol was interrupted owing to Mr.
Kekedo being transferred to Moresby. It is routine and
calls for no comment.

J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER - NORTH SEPIK

Encl.

c.c. The Assistant District Officer, Maprik



5

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

WT.B/PW

No. 67-3-5/248

Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK.

13th. May 1964.

The District Officer,
Sepik District (North)
W E W A K.

Patrol Report No. 21 of 1963/64
Mr. R. Kekedo.

I forward herewith a report of the above patrol written by Mr. Kekedo.

Mr. Dage accompanied Mr. Kekedo for three days and I visited him twice after he had commenced solo activities.

Mr. Kekedo was recalled from the patrol before its completion to appear as a Supreme Court witness and thence proceeded to the Administrative Staff College as a consequence the patrol is far from complete and no statistics available.

Mr. Kekedo was instructed to write a brief report on his way through Wewak.

(W.T. Brown)
Assistant District Officer.

During the course of the patrol...
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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

4

Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK,
Sepik District.

22nd April, 1964.

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

PATROL REPORT MAPRIK No. 21 of 1963/64.

PREAMBLE

The above numbered report is hereby submitted. As instructed by the A.D.O., Maprik a very brief report has been written. The area patrolled is the Maprik Local Census Division.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

The instructions were carried out. The main aims:
(1) Compilation of Tax Census Sheets and census.
(2) Routine Administration.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL:

R.P.Kekedo, Assistant Patrol Officer.

PERIOD OF PATROL:

6/4/64 to 17/4/64.

ACCOMPANYING PERSONNEL:

Mr. Dagge P.O. (Three Days - 6/4/64 to 9/4/64)
2 Members R.P. & N.G.C.

LAST NATIVE AFFAIRS PATROL:

November, 1963.

oo000oo

PATROL REPORT MAPRIK No. 21 of 1963/64.

3

INTRODUCTION:

After being verbally instructed by the Assistant District Officer Mr. Brown, preparations were made and the patrol left for the MAPRIK Local Census Division on Monday 6th April, 1964. The patrol was interrupted after the writer had been out for only eleven days. This patrol was conducted to the Maprik Local. The main object of the patrol was to :

1. Compile new Tax Census Sheets, and census.
2. Routine Administration.

This patrol was incomplete as the writer was required to proceed to Wewak enroute to Port Moresby.

Before the patrol's departure from the station word was sent out advising the people of the days of arrival at every village, thus the people were prepared and the patrol was well received throughout.

The census was well attended by all who were capable and most of the absentees found were men who were away working on plantations outside their own home district.

Mr. Dagge P.O., accompanied for the first three days before returning to the station to proceed on a separate patrol.

No problems or difficulty confronted the patrol in any way, and the people were found to be very co-operative and helpful towards the patrol.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

Throughout the area patrolled the inhabitants of the various villages visited were found to be quite favourable. The patrol was well received and it was noticeable that preparations were made before the patrol's visit.

This was the first patrol in the area since the writer was transferred to the Maprik Sub-District. The people in this census division are a fairly average lot of people and seem quite willing to move on and better themselves but of course, only if most of the work involved is actually done for them. It was quite noticeable that the people talk about various things they plan to do but this always seem to fall through after a couple of days.

The people however were quite aware of the Administrations presence and have a fairly good idea of general law and order. This area visited is covered by the Maprik Council and most were aware of their responsibilities towards the Council. The Councillors in the area, however don't seem to have all that much influence over the people and at times it took the Councillor at least fifteen minutes to get anything going. During the patrol talks were given on what the council is their for and what it requires from the people. The main body of men who cause objections are men who just returned from a term working on plantations and think himself superior to those who have never been out and tries to show all he knows, which of course is very little and causes trouble.

During the course of the patrol few complaints were received and these were all minor complaints. The most prevalent complaint being debts. Many people were found to be borrowing money from others and not paying it back. Most of these were settled immediately by both parties concerned. It was surprising to find one debt case where a man had borrowed a sum of twenty pounds from an old woman and not paid it back. The man concerned paid half of the debt back without much difficulty. These being the only type of complaints made throughout. However, one would think that these people would have very little to complain about being so close to the station, but they still have something to talk about.

NATIVE AFFAIRS CONT'D:

(2)

The reason for the last elections for the House of Assembly was also asked by the people and wanted to know what was the score. This, carefully explained to the people. Asked if they had any main reason for asking and all they said was we just wanted to know for sure what the elections were about.

This people are quite a good mob but ofcourse they have to be watched as they could get a bit out of hand at times.

Rest houses were found in every village, thus no camps had to be made.

New Tax Census Sheete were also being compiled but these were incomplete.

GENERAL:

The patrol would have been a very interesting one if completed. The people spoke freely and would have been good experience for the writer to find out the attitude of the people towards having their own men working as patrol officers. Few were asked but all they said that it was a good idea and that was about all.

Villages throughout were found only fair and all roads were well kept and maintained. Villages, however were scattered along ridges in little hamlet groups and the rest house built in a central position. Houses were built on the ground with very little ventilation and it will take time to try and change these people to remodel their buildings.

There is a mixture of religious bodies in this area and at times it must make the people wonder what each ones trying to do. The missions in the area are the Assemblies of God, Seventh Day Adventist and the Catholic Mission. At KALABU a European Missionary of the A.O.G., mission and his wife are looking after the place a have a school while at NELIGUM an indigenous S.D.A., teacher is stationed and a Catholic Mission teacher works at LONEIM. The children attend both Administration and mission schools in the area.

In general the area is quite an interesting one if much more time was spent there. The people however, seem quite content to remain at their present level of existence.

-----oo0000oo-----

village Po

15

	9-13			Over 13		
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67-8-82.



27th July, 1964.

District Officer,
District Office,
North Sepik,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 22 OF 1963/64 - MAPRIK

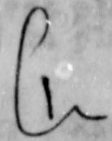
Receipt of the above-mentioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

I support your remarks in paragraph 2 of your comment.

I am pleased that Mr. Dagge was able to spend time with Mr. Kekedo in order to familiarise himself with census work.

I am very pleased that Mr. Dagge informed the people that they had a responsibility towards their elected Councillors as well as Councillors having a duty towards them. However, the Councillor is not in a position to give "lawful directions". He can be the mouthpiece of the Council but he as an individual holds no authority.

A refreshing report.


(J.K. MCCARTHY)
DIRECTOR

I do not recommend the discouraging of the coffee gardens as mentioned in your report. If Mr. Dagge's map is correct, the plantation he speaks of is only about four miles, which is after all not such a great distance thereabouts.

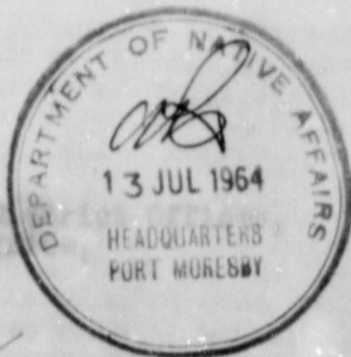
Ask Mr. Dagge to watch his spelling.

G. H. WARRIOR
DISTRICT OFFICER, NORTH SEPIK

cc: To Director, Department of Native Affairs, Kowaka

67. 8. 82 (14)

67-3-5



District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

6th July, 1964

The Assistant District Officer,
MAPRIK.

PATROL REPORT MAPRIK NO. 22

Please thank Mr. Dagge for his report.

I agree with you on your remarks that you are somewhat disappointed in the brevity of the report. However, I feel that it must be very hard on a young officer to write on something that has been written so many times over so many years.

What struck me about the report was that Mr. Dagge did not, it seems, see any problems. I should have been far happier had he, as a young officer, sort for unfound problems, and offered solutions, even if those solutions were wrong. In a subdistrict such as yours to accept things as they are and not attempt to probe is a highly dangerous outlook, and those Mapriks will take every opportunity to exploit such an attitude.

The water supply at Yamil. If the Council feel justified in putting in a well in the first place. Would it not be better to have the sides cemented in place of the rusty drums.

The Kalauru Mission Aid Post. Rather than have direct competition with the Council, may I suggest that the Council Aid Post be transferred to another area. To allow it to remain and become redundant is something I feel you will not permit.

I do not recommend the discouraging of the coffee gardens at Mendamen for gold. If Mr. Dagge's map is correct, the isolation he speaks of is only just over two miles, which is after all not such a great distance these days.

Ask Mr. Dagge to watch his spelling.

J. E. Wakeford
(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER - NORTH SEPIK

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

(13)

Sub District Office,
MAPRIK.
Sepik District.

17th June, 1964.

The Assistant District Officer,
Sub District Office,
MAPRIK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO.22 - 63/4

Officer conducting Patrol :

V.J.Dagge, C.P.O.

Area Patrolled :

Maprik Census Division (part) and Yamil
Census Division.

Personnel Accompanying :

Two members R.P. & N.G.C.

Duration of Patrol :

6th April 1964 to 10th April 1964.
13th April 1964 to 1st May 1964.

Last Native Affairs Patrol :

May - 1963.

Object of Patrol

1. Revise Census statistics and compile
Tax/Census sheets.

2. General Administration.

(12)

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT - No.22 of 1963/4.

The following is a report of a patrol which covered part of the Maprik and the complete Yamil Census Division. A period of three days was spent in the Maprik Census Division accompanying Mr. Kekedo A.P.O. to familiarize the writer with census work.

The villages patrolled in the Maprik census division were Kuminibus 1 & 2 and Neligum, these villages are all within a half hour walk to the North of Maprik station. The Yamil census division extends from Nagipaem in the Prince Alexander Ranges some 5½ hours walking North of Maprik to the Gwalip Villages in the foothills of these Ranges approximately 12 miles east-south-east of Maprik.

Except for Nagipaem and Mendamen which lie in the heavily timbered Prince Alexander Ranges the rest of the area consists of grassland and secondary growth with timber along the main water courses. The area is broken by steep ridges of varying heights.

All villages in the census division have been under Local Government Council since 1958, with the exception of Nagipaem which was included in the Maprik Council during 1963. It includes 13 villages having a total population of 2458 people.

The objects of the patrol were :-

1. To revise census statistics and compile tax census sheets for the census division.
2. General Administration.

VILLAGES.

The pattern of houses is the same throughout the area. Traditionally houses are built on the ground and consist of a central ridge pole running from up to fifteen feet in the front to ground level at the rear. Struts are laid to the ridge pole and the whole covered with sago palm fronds. The length of houses varies the average length of sleeping houses being approximately 20 feet. A general practice is to construct a separate kitchen building although some houses have the front section for cooking purposes. This general pattern holds for food storage houses as well.

Houses of more conventional design, off the ground and with divided rooms were noticed in all villages. These usually belonged to Councillors, ex-policemen, etc.,

Main village sites were clean although on several occasions the people of outlying hamlets were set to cleaning up and rebuilding latrines. All village sites are on ridges facilitating drainage but causing overcrowding and giving a general haphazard appearance to villages. Because of overcrowding of housing sites a considerable fire hazard exists in some sections of villages. The people were advised to utilize all available ground when rebuilding.

The area has many good, small streams which provide adequate water supplies. The Council installed pump at Yamil is no longer usable due to the rusting of the drums forming the well sides.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

All villages in the census division come within the Maprik Local Government Council area, there being six Councillors elected for the thirteen villages. (See attached appendix 1.) Repeatedly the Councillors complained of lack of co-operation from the Villagers. It was explained to the people that as their elected spokesman the Councillor has a responsibility to them, but that it is not a one sided affair and the people have an equal responsibility to follow the lawful directions of the Councillor. At the time of the patrol village activity was being directed towards the coming Yam harvest and it is felt that this was the basis for the complaints.

The impact of both missions working in the area, Kalauru Catholic Mission and the Assemblies of God Mission at Wingei has been mainly with the younger generation, the numbers attending school and the increase in attendance over the last twelve months indicate a definite interest in education. No evidence of tension existing between groups because of different religious beliefs was experienced by the writer.

Few complaints of hardship due to absenteeism were brought forward. Of a total of 681 adult males 179 are absent at work both inside and outside the District. Generally the men were treated with gentle derision but no cases were found where they were completely neglected.

On two occasions the writer was questioned concerning the Indonesians. Questions were along the line of skin colouring and physical resemblance to the people of the Territory. On both occasions the questions came from Councillors.

At present the Kalauru Mission are awaiting the delivery of timber to commence building of an aid post to be staffed by a European Sister. This will be in direct competition with the Council aid post at Aunyalin which due to past quarrels has never had the full patronage of the people from the surrounding area. It would seem the Council aid post will become redundant.

With the election last year of separate Councillors for the villages of Ulupu, Aunyalin, and Gwalip tension between these groups must lessen, but at Ulupu the facts of the previous disputes were brought up in general conversation by villagers.

The patrol was well received throughout, the people had been given adequate warning of the patrol and preparations had been made in all villages. At all times the writer worked through the Councillor concerned in preference to using the patrol police. This included assembling the people, instructions for rebuilding of houses and road maintenance.

AGRICULTURE.

Food crops consist of Yam, mani, taro, bananas and kau-kau with sago and pit-pit eaten during the lean period. (January to June). Introduced crops play very little part in the subsistence pattern, the two most noticeable being tomatoes and shallots. Fresh food including paw-paw, bananas and kau-kau were readily brought to the patrol.

Previous to the patrol Councillors had been instructed to destroy all maize because of "blister smut". This had been carried out as inspection revealed no maize.

Cash cropping consists almost entirely of coffee. The majority of gardens were inspected and instructions given for cleaning where necessary. The bulk of coffee is in the Ulupu - Gwalip area of the census division, the most extensive gardens being at Gwalip. Coffee pulper machines operate at both the above villages. Due to good access to marketing points little difficulty is experienced as regards marketing.

The village of Mendamen has two extensive coffee gardens, due to isolation the people were dissuaded from this and to concentrate entirely on gold but stated their intentions to go ahead with coffee growing.

Small quantities of tomatoes, shallots, capsicum are grown in the nearer villages of Yamil, Ulupu, Aunyalin for sale at the market in Maprik.

No census of economic trees was undertaken.

COMMERCE and INDUSTRY.

Gold mining provides the biggest cash income for the census division. Only alluvial mining is carried out and this on the Screw and Parchee River systems. The people work in teams which consist of a leader and up five or six men.

The village of Nagipaem had five teams working on the Screw River from Mipil to the head of that river. Mendamen had only two teams working at the time of the patrol, the reason for the slacking off was not evident. At Ulupu which at times has up to seven teams working all work had stopped due to the yam harvest.

In the previous twelve months to the patrols visit the total cash income from gold to the census division totalled approximately £3,800. This figure represents over a third of the total gold payments in the Maprik area and is concentrated in the villages of Nagipaem, Mendamen and the Yamil group.

The village of Ulupu has a small steady income from the sale of "tambaran" figures, carved paintings, etc., and is the biggest single supplier to the Maprik Council for resale. Income figures are not available.

COMPLAINTS.

Due to good access to Maprik no major complaints were brought to the patrols attention.

One marriage complaint was sent to Maprik but no court action resulted, several minor complaints were arbitrated in the villages. These were complaints of debt or claims for compensation, on bringing the interested parties face to face an agreeable solution was reached.

The people appeared willing to accept the Councillors decision in other minor matters.

CARRIERS.

Carriers were employed on a village to village basis and no difficulties were encountered. All were paid at the hourly rate (1/-).

HEALTH.

General health is good, throughout the patrol only two cases were sent to Maprik (tropical ulcer and virus infection) both from Nagipaem which is the most isolated village in the census division.

At the time of the patrol the area was going through a bout of virus infection and considerable numbers of people had contracted it. On contacting the hospital at Maprik it was found that little was available in the way of effective treatment.

The Wingei A.O.G. Mission has an Aid Post staffed by three European nurses. At Kalauru R.C. Mission there is a dressing station staffed by a European Nursing Sister. Both Missions undertake pre-natal and infant welfare work.

The Council installed aid post at Anyalin was inspected and found to be in good order. The Aid Post orderly obtains his supplies from Maprik Hospital. As mentioned before (Polit. Sit.) it is likely to cease operations on completion of the Aid Post at Kalauru.

EDUCATION.

The bulk of education is carried out by two missions, the Kalauru C.M. and the Wingei A.O.G. Mission. The Kalauru mission has a teaching staff of four European teaching Sisters, two trained Native teachers and teaches to Standard 3.

The Wingei Mission has one European teacher the number of Native teachers is not known. Due to the patrol returning a day early the Wingei Mission, the last call was not visited.

Overall attendance at Mission schools has increased, figures show a 40% rise on last years total. There is now 320 children attending Mission schools, 186 males and 134 females. From the whole census division only 14 male children are attending Government schools. A breakup of attendance for the census division is attached at Appendix 2.

ROADS.

All vehicular roads encountered by the patrol were in good condition and had been cut for the patrol visit. Walking in the Nagipaem - Mendamen - Yamil section of the patrol is mainly river walking. The bridge path in the Mendamen - Yamil section was in good condition. The only lapses in road work were individual rather than on a village basis. In the Nambenogwen - Chalugunem section instructions were given for surface maintenance and drainage work to be carried out.

With the exception of Nagipaem and Mendamen all other villages in the census division may be reached by vehicular roads, weather permitting.

AIRSTRIPS.

Only one airstrip operates in the census division at Kalauru C.M. This is a private 'strip and of the usual mission standard which operates up to Cessna standard. There is a disused airstrip at Yamil No. 1 village. See patrol map for locations.

CENSUS.

The census division encompasses 13 villages having a total population of 2458 people. This is a total increase of 49 or a natural increase of 2.03%.

The most notable feature is the migration out of 10 males and 7 females from Nagipaem village. This was to be expected as the group had migrated in from the coast some two years before presumably to escape paying council tax to the But-Boiken Council.

Much time was spent during the patrol locating family groups from the village books for compilation of the tax/census sheets.

Set out below is a census reconciliation.

Total population 1962/3		2409
Births		76
Migrations In		21
		<hr/>
		2506
Deaths	11	
Migrations out	37	
	<hr/>	
	48	
Total this census		2458

MISSIONS.

Both Missions in the census division, Kalauru C.M. and Wingei A.O.G., draw adherents and school children from this area.

The Kalauru Mission has a total staff of eight, the Father-in-Charge, four European teaching Sisters, two trained Native teachers and a European Sister who will staff the Aid Post when it is built. The Father in Charge has been in the area for some 15 years and no doubt has considerable influence in the surrounding villages of Ulupu, Yamil, Aunyalin, and Yalihin from which are drawn the greater number of his adherents, with the arrival of the four teaching Sisters in the last two years the added interest in Education has been evident.

The Assemblies of God Mission at Wingei has a total staff of five Europeans, the Pastor-in-Charge, one European female teacher and three European Nurses. The main area of influence of this Mission is in the Gwalip villages.

PATROL DIARY.

See attached folios F.O.J. 26 to 29.

PATROL MAP.

See attached.

V. J. Dagge
V. J. Dagge.
Cadet Patrol Officer.

POLITICAL SITUATION Appendix I.

Councillor.	Village/s.
AIJU/SUHUNA	Nagipaan.(pop. 257)
SIMON/KAILOT	Mendamen, Yalihin, Chalugunem, Nambenogwen.(total pop. 484)
LAMUNGI/DUNAJ	Yamil No. I, 2 & 3.(total pop. 534)
ULISIMBI/SUMBIA	Ulupu.(pop. 381)
ILISIMBI/BIAGWEI	Aunyalin No. I & 2.(total pop. 412)
KARAMBEL/WARANGE	Gwalip No. I & 2.(total pop. 390)

This figure does not include attendance at a Preparatory school in the village.

EDUCATION Appendix 2.

**YAMIL CENSUS DIVISION
BREAKUP OF ATTENDANCE.**

CATHOLIC MISSION.

<u>School</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kalauru	142	122	264
Watabung	8	1	9
Kunjingini	1	2	3
Wewak	2		2
Kairiru	2		2
			<hr/>
			280

ASSEMBLIES OF GOD.

Wingai	26	9	35
Tanau	5		5
			<hr/>
			40

This figure does not include attendance at a Preparatory school in the GWALIP Villager.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Maprik	10		10
Hawain	1		1
Bainyik	2		2
Kaboibus	1		1
			<hr/>
			14

(1)

PATROL DIARY.

- 4/64 Departed MAPRIK 1355 arriving KUMINIBUS 1430
Camp set up. In company with Mr. Kekedo A.P.O. Heavy rain.
(Walking time 35 m.)
Overnight KUMINIBUS.
- 4/64 Census revision carried out Kuminibus No.1 & 2.
P.M. Compiling Tax/Census sheets
Overnight KUMINIBUS.
- 4/64 A.M. Compiling Tax/Census sheets.
P.M. Departed KUMINIBUS 1330 arriving NELIGUM 1400
(Walking time 30 m.)
Camp set up. Working on Tax/Census sheets.
Overnight NELIGUM.
- 4/64 A.M. Census revision carried out.
Compiling Tax/Census sheets.
Overnight NELIGUM.
- 4/64 A.M. Compiling Tax/Census sheets (Walking time 45 m.)
P.M. Self departed NELIGUM 1330 arriving Maprik Station 1415
Mr. Kekedo to IMBIA for completion Maprik C/D.
Patrol stood down.
- 4/64 A.M. Preparing for patrol to Yamil Census Division.
P.M. Observed.
- 4/64 Sunday - observed.
- 4/64 Departed Maprik Station 0925 arrived KUMINIBUS 1000
Departed KUMINIBUS 1000 arrived NAGIPAEM 1500
Camp set up. (Total walking time 5h35m.)
Overnight NAGIPAEM.
- 4/64 A.M. Census revision carried out.
P.M. Rested writer contracted virus infection.
Overnight NAGIPAEM.
- 4/64 A.M. Village inspected, minor complaints heard.
P.M. Working on tax/census sheets - family groups
Overnight NAGIPAEM.
- 4/64 A.M. Departed NAGIPAEM 0730 arrived MENDAMEN 1330
Camp set up. Awaiting carriers. (walking time 6 h.)
Overnight MENDAMEN.
- 4/64 A.M. Census revision carried out. Minor complaint.
P.M. Village inspected. Discussions with villagers.
Overnight MENDAMEN.
- 4/64 A.M. Working on tax/census sheets - family groups.
P.M. Discussions with Villagers.
Overnight MENDAMEN.
- 4/64 A.M. Sunday - observed.
P.M. Compiling tax/census sheets.
(Walking time 3h 5m.)
- 4/64 Departed MENDAMEN 0815 arrived YAMIL No.1 1120
Camp set up. Compiling tax/census sheets. Discussions.
Overnight YAMIL No. 1.
- 4/64 A.M. Census revision carried out for villages of YAMIL No.1,
No.2 and No.3.
P.M. Evening - working on tax/census sheets - family groups.
Overnight YAMIL No.1.
- 4/64 Villages and outlying hamlets inspected.
Evening - Working on tax/census sheets - family groups.
Discussions with Councillor. Overnight YAMIL No.1.

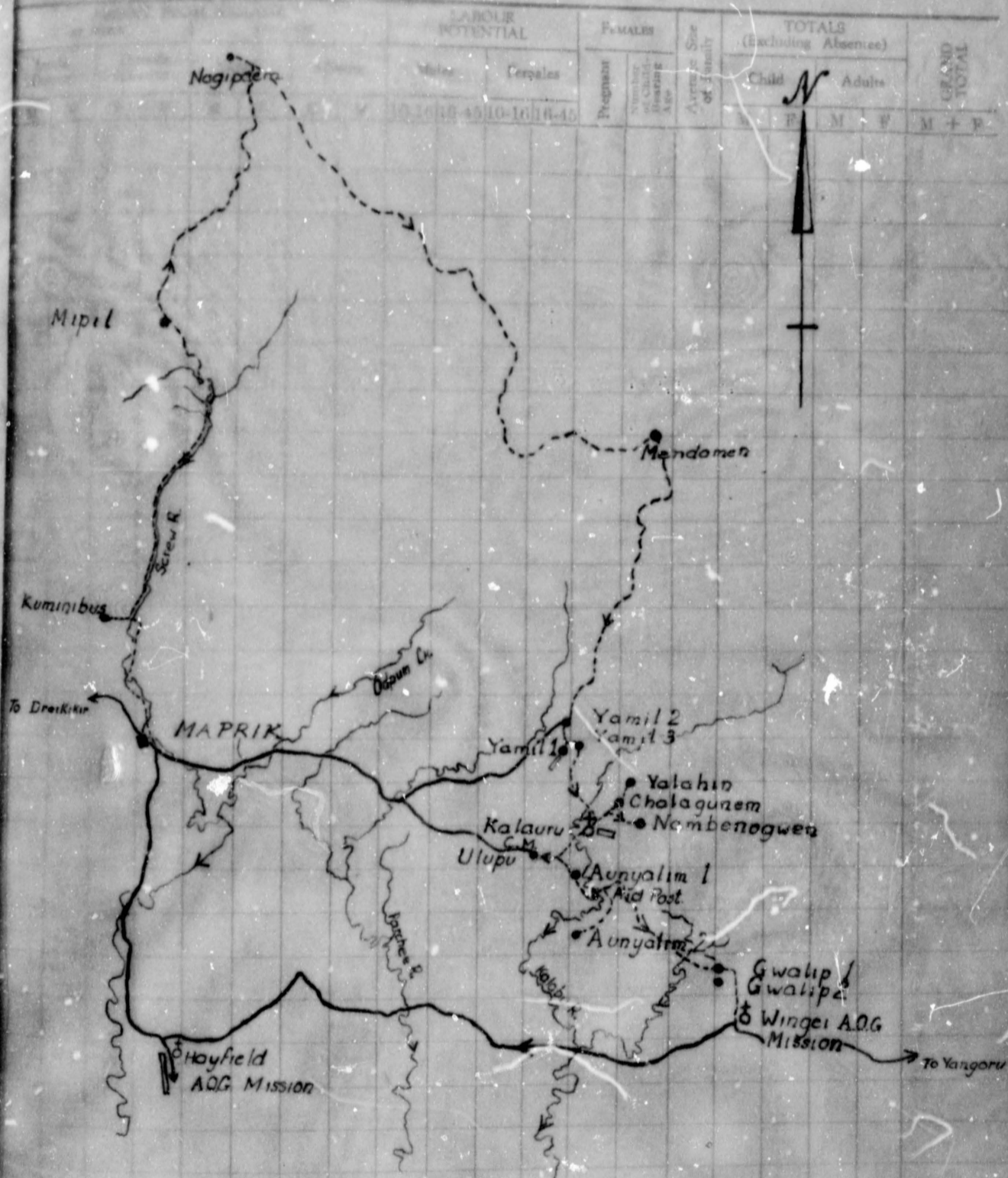
PATROL DIARY cont.

- 23/4/64 A.M. Working on tax/census sheets. (Walking time 40m.)
Departed YAMIL No.1 1240 arrived NAMBENOGWEN 1320
Camp set up. Discussions with Councillor. Compiling
Tax/census sheets.
Overnight NAMBENOGWEN.
- 24/4/64 A.M. Census revision of NAMBENOGWEN, CHALUGUNEM, YALAHIN
villages. Villages inspected.
1600 hrs. earth tremor felt - no damage in immediate
area.
Departed NAMBENOGWEN 1630 arrived ULUPU 1830
Spent 1 hour at Kalauru R.C. Mission. (Walking time 1h.)
Overnight ULUPU.
- 25/4/64 Census Census revision ULUPU, AUNYALIN No.1 and No.2.
Working on tax/census sheets - family groups.
Overnight ULUPU.
- 26/4/64 Sunday - observed. Overnight ULUPU.
- 27/4/64 Villages of ULUPU, AUNYALIN No.1 & 2 inspected,
and all outlying hamlets.
Overnight ULUPU.
- 28/4/64 A.M. Minor complaints, working on tax/census sheets -
P.M. family groups. Discussions with Councillors.
Overnight ULUPU.
- 29/4/64 Council aid post inspected, land for proposed
trade store roughly marked.
Departed ULUPU 1330 arriving GWALIP 1500.
(Walking time 1h30m.)
Camp set up. Discussions with Councillor.
Overnight GWALIP.
- 30/4/64 Census revision carried out for villages of GWALIP
No.1 and No.2. Working on tax/census sheets - family
groups. Overnight GWALIP.
- 1/5/64 Villages and hamlets inspected, coffee pulper machine
inspected.
Departed 1630 per landrover for Maprik station,
arriving 1730. Patrol stood down.

END OF PATROL.

Register

Area Patrolled



LABOUR POTENTIAL		FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absence)				GRAND TOTAL
Males	Females	Prognant	Number in Child-bearing Age	Child	Adults			
10-14	10-14			M	F	M + F		
15-19	15-19							
20-24	20-24							
25-29	25-29							
30-34	30-34							
35-39	35-39							
40-44	40-44							
45-49	45-49							
50-54	50-54							
55-59	55-59							
60-64	60-64							
65-69	65-69							
70-74	70-74							
75-79	75-79							
80-84	80-84							
85-89	85-89							
90-94	90-94							
95-99	95-99							

Maprik Patrol No 22-63/4.

Legend

- Patrol Route
- Vehicular Road
- Airstrips
- Rivers

Scale
1" = 2 miles

V.J.D.

Age Pop

Male	Over 15	Females in Child Borne

67-8-94

Department of Native Affairs,
Konedobu, Papua.

9th September, 1964.

District Officer,
North Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 26-53/64 - MAPRIK:

Receipt of the abovementioned Patrol Report
is acknowledged with thanks.

I am sure Mr. O'Regan has benefited from the
training given by Mr. Corrigan.

The people's attitude appears to be highly
satisfactory.

Perhaps Mr. O'Regan might be given intensive
training in land investigation. Such training will
involve all aspects of native traditional organisations
and customs.

Is any action being taken by D.A.S.F. in again
encouraging the people to grow rice even if for their
own consumption at this stage? I heard a good talk
given by a D.A.S.F. man over the radio on the threshing
and general preparation for local consumption by a manual
thresher. It might be worth trying.

Perhaps Mr. O'Regan could be employed in physic-
ally assisting the people in their road maintenance.

An interesting report.

(J.K. McCarthy)
DIRECTOR.

67. 8. 94
(11)

67-3-5



District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

19th August, 1964

The Assistant District Officer,
MAPRIK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 26 MAPRIK

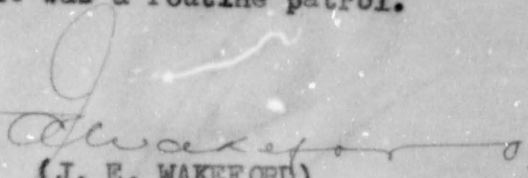
Please thank Mr. O'Regan for his report.

I realise that it is difficult to write a report when you are just one of the party.

To me the report has an aloofness, which I feel does not auger well in the area in which Mr. O'Regan is at present. He may, however, have a deeper interest than his writing indicates.

Advise him to get his head out of the clouds and his feet back on the ground.

As you say it was a routine patrol.


(J. E. WAKEFORD)
DISTRICT OFFICER - NORTH SEPIK

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

10

WTB/ec

67-3-5/386

Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK.


4th August, 1964.

The District Officer,
Sepik District North,
WEWAK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No. 26/63-64.

I forward herewith Mr. O'Regans' report of a patrol conducted by Mr. J. Corrigan, Patrol Officer, associated with the acquisition of land in the GAWANGA.

The patrol was routine and calls for no special comment. Mr. O'Regans' report was delayed as I returned it to him for re-typing. His expression and observation could be expanded.


(W.T. Brown)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

9

Sub-district Office.
M.A.P.R.I.K.
Sepik District.

Assistant District Officer.
M.A.P.R.I.K.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO 26 1963 - 1964.

Officer Conducting.

J.C.Corrigan. Patrol Officer Grade 2.

Personnel Accompanying :

European :

N.Cooper. D.A.S.F.

M.V.O'Regan. Cadet Patrol Officer.

Indigenous :

Constables :

Waiu 8134.

Meraveka 6911.

Wanagui 9452 .

Tien 9957 .

D.A.S.F.

Pakinagu Agricultural field worker grade 2 .

Tom Agricultural field worker trainee.

P.E.D.

Glemnus Hospital orderly trainee.

Duration of Patrol :

3 rd of June to 16 th June.

Number of Days :

Fourteen (14).

Object of Patrol :

Wosera Re-Settlement Project
Land Investigation .

.....

8

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT NO. I4 - 1963/1964.

PATROL DIARY.

- Wednesday: 3rd June, 1964. : Departed Maprik at 1400, the road was wet and rutted, arrived at Ugutagwa village at 1630. Met Mr. Cooper and police, plus various Wosera carriers, Mr. Corrigan listed names of carriers engaged. Malaria pills issued. Stayed the night.
- Thursday: 4th June, 1964. : 800 departed Ugutagwa on foot, arrived Weikor village 1130. Paid a visit to the South Seas Evangelical Mission near Nunguaia. Arrived Nunguaia village 1215. Ugutagwa carriers paid off, twenty five Nunguaia carriers taken on. Stayed the night.
- Friday: 5th June, 1964. : 900 departed Nunguaia, arrived at base camp at 1245. Mr. Corrigan arranged the setting up of camp.
- Saturday: 6th June, 1964. : 800 departed with Mr. Corrigan on inspection of land that the Nunguaia people wished to sell. Arrived at base camp 1530.
- Sunday: 7th June, 1964. : Went with Mr. Cooper on inspection of land between points 84-88-7 of the new ground and between points 7-82-93-84 on the purchased land. Found the land swampy. Arrived at base camp at 1645.
- Monday: 8th June, 1964. : Commenced on inspection of the land between points 84-39-55-64-125-75-81. Stayed the night at camp site near the Bongos river. Arriving at 1730.
- Tuesday: 9th June, 1964. : 700 commenced on journey to the base camp. Followed a "Zig-Zag" course from points 81-134-114-87-84. Mr. Cooper was very pleased with this land. Arrived at base camp 1715.
- Wednesday: 10th June, 1964. : Stayed in camp with Mr. Corrigan and saw him do the various steps for the purchase of the land that the Nunguaia people wished to sell.

PATROL DIARY (cont).

Thursday: 11 th June, 1964.

: Mr. Cooper commenced back this day. Stayed in camp with Mr. Corrigan.

Friday : 12 th June, 1964.

: Went with Mr. Corrigan to survey the land that the Ambuken people wished to sell. Arrived back at base camp 1730.

Saturday : 13 th June, 1964.

: Remained in camp and saw Mr. Corrigan do the various steps for the purchase of the land that the Ambuken people wished to sell.

Sunday : 14 th June, 1964.

: Stayed in camp and did the map of the land surveyed on Friday.

Monday : 15 th June, 1964.

: Commenced the journey back to Weikor at 830. Arrived Nunguaia village at 1200. Visited the South Seas Evangelical Mission at Nunguaia, then went to Weikor village arriving 1315. Mr. Corrigan talked to the people about the selling of land. Stayed the night.

Tuesday : 16 th June, 1964.

: Departed Weikor at 800. Arrived at Ugutagwa at 1015. Left for Maprik by landrover at 1200. Arrived Maprik 1430.

END OF DIARY.

Introduction.

The patrol was mainly concerned with the acquiring of additional land for the Wosera Re-settlement Project. The project area is situated in the south eastern corner of the Gawanga Census Division, near the junction of the Korp and the Bongos rivers, some ten miles from Nunguaia village.

Because of the nature of the patrol, ordinary routine information was given very little time. The main work of the patrol commenced at Weikor village, where the job of acquiring additional land commenced.

The topography of the land from Weikor and Nunguaia villages to the project area, consists of well drained ridge country which varies to slightly undulating and flat land at the project area.

The object of the patrol was to acquire additional land for the Wosera Re-settlement Project.

Native Affairs.

The Wosera people were very willing to make the patrol to the re-settlement area, because they had heard how good this block of land was. On arriving at the block they were uneasy, but after they had got over the initial shock of being in a strange area, they settled in very well. I also observed about these Wosera people that they were very impressed with the potential of the land in the project block.

The Nunguaia people on the other hand, were very reluctant to go on the patrol for they had spent forty one days in the project area on previous patrols. Another reason for their reluctance to make the trip was that they feared having the Wosera people too close to them, although they seemed to be outwardly friendly to them.

This fear of having the Woseras too close to them, was the main reason that caused them to be very reluctant to sell land to the Administration.

Reception of the Patrol.

The people of Nunguaia received the patrol very well. This fact was shown by firstly refusing to take payment for food given to the Wosera carriers on two occasions, and secondly by speaking to Mr. Corrigan in a very free and easy manner.

Village Officials. On the patrol we met six councillors - one at Ugutagwa village who seemed to have a firm grip over the people, and five Wosera councillors who came on the patrol to inspect the project land. The Luluais of Weikor and Nunguaia were very willing to tell us what would please us, but regarding the land question it was evident that the big men of the village were in control. Although the Luluais were powerless regarding the land question, they were very capable in getting the people to clear the villages and clear the roads.

Outline of the Political Situation.

The people of Weikor and Nunguaia villages seemed to show little interest in local government matters, as they were mainly concerned with village affairs. They also showed little interest in the House of Assembly even though they had Mr. Peter Lus representing them.

Their attitude towards the Administration and the South Seas Evangelical Mission was very good, but towards the Wosera, it was one of suspicion because of the difference in numbers. (Woseras 11,000 ; Nunguaia people 850).

Agriculture.

The people of Weikor and Nunguaia have a diet of 50 % sago and 50 % tuber crops such as yams, taro and manis. These two villages were well provided for in regard to sago and coconut trees.

It was also evident at these two villages that they had shown some positive interest in the growing of coffee, as they had large areas of these trees, even though they have had little supervision in this regard.

They also expressed a willingness to grow rice, even though their growing efforts of the past had failed, because they found it too hard to cart the harvested grain to the Rural Progress Society at Brugum. Should a road be built soon this crop could meet with much more success, as they will be able to get their grain transported to the Rural Progress Society at Bainyik.

In regard to the soil of the Wosera re-settlement area, it was found after examination by Mr. Cooper, that it is very good for subsistence crops. It was also found during the inspection that all the soil of the block had at least one foot of top soil, rich in organic matter, as well as having a clay loam structure with a nutty texture. The exceptions to this above statement was found in two areas, these being :-

(1) The Bongos river flats which had a deep top soil of two feet, rich in humus, with a sandy loam structure.

(2) The kunai and swamp areas, which had a soil of high clay content with a structure of broken down mud stone, and a high water table.

Livestock.

The main livestock in the villages were pigs, fowls and small Cassowarys which will eventually be used for meat.

I also saw numerous dogs which are used for hunting.

Forests.

The forests around Weikor and Nunguaia villages consist of well drained rainforest with a few areas of swamp vegetation.

The land down to and including the Re-settlement block, is covered with thick virgin bush with a few areas of swamp and kunai vegetation. On the project block I noticed large numbers of wild sago palm as well as numerous varieties of trees which are typical of tropical lowland areas. (refer Forestry Officers Report on the Wosera Re-settlement Project area.)

Commerce and Industry.

The only commercial crop grown in the area patrolled is coffee.

Land.

On this particular patrol I noticed that there was plenty of good subsistence land surrounding the present land purchased for the project. But it is very evident that the Nunguaia people were very reluctant to sell much land to the Administration.

In regard to the Wosera peoples attitude towards the moving from their ancestral land to the Re-settlement Project Block, I felt that much will have to be done by senior officers of the department, before much constructive progress in this regard will eventuate.

Rest Houses.

The three rest houses that I saw on this patrol were quite adequate.

Carriers.

I found that the Wosera people were very willing to carry for us, but the Nunguaia people were very reluctant to carry.

Health.

The health of the patrol was very good, but the occasion of one of the carriers getting pneumonia did arise, but this was quite adequately handled by the medical assistant.

In regard to the medical facilities in the area patrolled, I saw one Government Aid Post at Nunguaia village and at Ugutagwa village, I saw a child welfare sister from Jambitanga.

Roads and Bridges.

The road between Maprik and Ugutagwa is deeply rutted and needs re-surfacing, widening, as well as increased draining. The section between Jambitanga and Wabindumakak is in very bad repair and at present is only passable in dry weather. This particular section needs re-routing and better draining. For this particular job of repairing the Maprik to Ugutagwa road, three thousand pounds has been applied for, so work on this road should start soon.

The track from Ugutagwa to the Re-settlement Block passes through Weikor and Nunguaia villages, and follows the ridges and continues down to the flat land of the block.

The proposed road which will be built, will have to be re-routed around two areas of swamp on the present track. A bridge over the Hanbil creek will also have to be constructed.

For the construction of this road, an application for three thousand pounds has been made.

Education.

In the area patrolled I saw three schools, these being :- (1) The government school at Yambinge which teaches the minor grades. (2) The Catholic Mission school at Kasengo which teaches the minor grades and sends its brighter students to Kunjingini. (3) The South Seas Evangelical Mission school at Nunguaia which like the Catholic Mission, teaches the minor grades and sends its brighter students to its other mission school at Jambitanga.

Missions.

As mentioned above, I saw three missions, these being at Kasengo, Jambitanga and Nunguaia. The mission at Nunguaia was the only one that I got the chance to form an opinion of. From what I saw at Weikor and Nunguaia villages, it was evident that the mission had a very strong grip over the people, I would even go as far as to say that I thought that they have more power over these people than the Administration.

Airfields.

On the patrol I saw three airfields, these being at Kasengo, Jambitanga and Nunguaia. The airfields at Kasengo and Jambitanga are in good condition and quite good for light aircraft. But the airfield at Nunguaia is very short and rough, and could not become a commercial airfield as it is cut out of the side of a hill and could not meet the one in seven requirement of the Dept. of Civil Aviation. In the Re-settlement area there is a possible airfield site as there is a very large strip of semi-flat kunai grass.

(4)

Anthropological.

During the land tenure investigation in regard to the peoples of Nunguaia and Ambuken villages, it was found that the ownership of the land is based on the clan structure. This meaning that each member of the clan in question, has usufructory rights to the clan land.

These usufructory rights are not completely rigid, meaning that if a woman migrates to her husbands village, the rights that she had in the village that she left can be passed on to one of her sons; should he wish to live in the village from which his mother originally came, he can obtain these rights.

The land tenure investigation also revealed that both the Nunguaia and Ambuken people obtained their land by conquest.

Labour.

The only labour in the area patrolled, is the cutting of the grass of the South Seas Evangelical Mission's airfield at Nunguaia, but this is done voluntary by the Weikor and Nunguaia people.

Geography, Topography.

The land from Nunguaia village to the Re-settlement block mainly consists of ridges, with a few areas of swamp, varying to slightly undulating and flat land at the block.

The Bongos river crosses the block in the north west corner, draining off most of the water, caused by the high rainfall.

The vegetation of this block is of the tropical rain-forest variety.

Personnel.

This section has been reported on by Mr. Corrigan in his report.

M. J. ...
C. P. O.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING WOSERA
ROAD NETWORK AND RELATION PR
HOLDINGS TO RE-SETTLEMENT ARE

SCALE (APPROX) 1 INCH = 1 MILE.

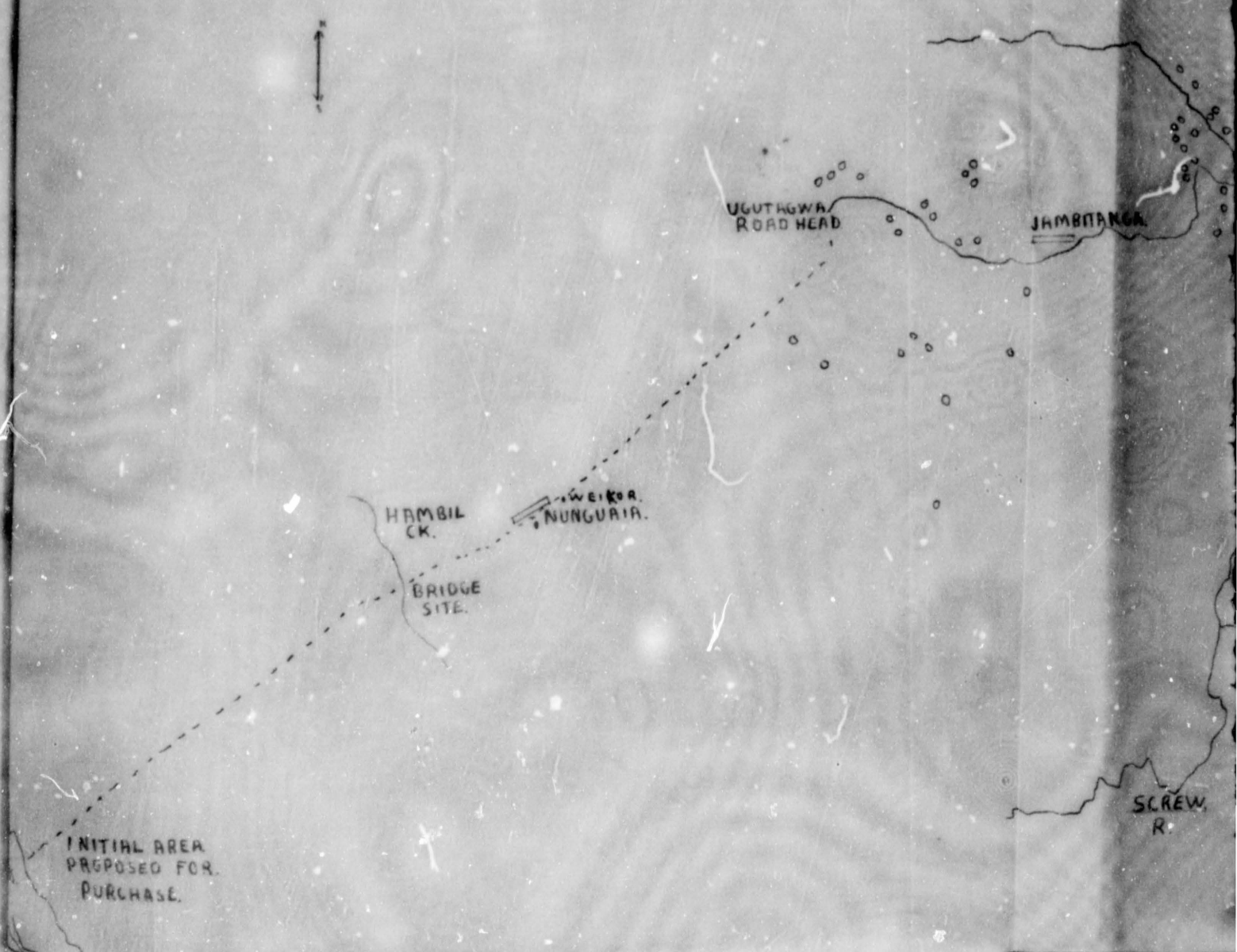
ROAD EXISTING. ———

ROAD PROPOSED - - - - -

RIVERS. ———

VILLAGES. ○

AIRFIELD. ———



MAP ILLUSTRATING WOSERA AREA.
 ROAD NETWORK AND RELATION PRESENT
 HOLDINGS TO RE-SETTLEMENT AREA.

