

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICE
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: DREIKIKIR, 1971 - 1972

Original documents bound with reports
for: Maprik, volume 23.

Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

Digitized version made available by



Copyright: Government of Papua New Guinea. This digital version made under a license granted by the National Archives and Public Records Services of Papua New Guinea.

Use: This digital copy of the work is intended to support research, teaching, and private study.

Constraints: This work is protected by the U.S. Copyright Law (Title 17, U.S.C.) and the laws of Papua New Guinea. Use of this work beyond that allowed by "fair use" requires written permission of the National Archives of Papua New Guinea. Responsibility for obtaining permissions and any use and distribution of this work rests exclusively with the user and not the UC San Diego Library.

Note on digitized version: A microfiche copy of these reports is held at the University of California, San Diego (Mandeville Special Collections Library, MSS 0215). The digitized version presented here reflects the quality and contents of the microfiche. Problems which have been identified include misfiled reports, out-of-order pages, illegible text; these problems have been rectified whenever possible. The original reports are in the National Archives of Papua New Guinea (Accession no. 496).

MARIK EAST SEPIK

ACCESSION NO. 496
 VOL. NO: 23 : 1971/72 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 15.

REPORT NO MARIK	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1 of 1971/72	1-14	R. BLACKBURN DPEO	PART NOSERA CENSUS DIVISION	55-56	1.9.71 - 10.9.71
[2] 1A of 1971/72	1-18	W. J. S. GRAHAM D.O	WAM CENSUS DIVISION	56	4.6.71 - 12.7.71
[3] 20 of 1971/72	1-4	M. KAMPITE A.F.O	BUMBITA - MUIHANG CENSUS DIVISION	56	23.8.71 - 30.8.71
[4] 3 of 1971/72	1-4	M. KAMPITE A.F.O	ALBIEES - WAM CENSUS DIVISION	56	8.9.71 - 17.9.71
[5] 4 of 1971/72	1-15	R. BLACKBURN PEO	SOME VILLAGES OF THE DREIKIKIR AND MARIK	56 MAP	9.8.71 - 11.9.71
[6] 5 of 1971/72	1-37	P. YOUNG A.P.O	ALBIEES CENSUS DIVISION	56-57 N	12.10.71 - 30.10.71
[7] 6 of 1971/72	1-36	P. J. WALSH P.O	TATMAU CENSUS DIVISION	57 MAP	26.10.71 - 2.12.71
[8] 7A of 1971/72	1-8	ANTON TOM T.P.O	NORA CENSUS DIVISION	57-58	9.12.71 - 16.12.71
[9] 8 of 1971/72	1-28	P. YOUNG A.P.O	MAMBLEP CENSUS DIVISION	58 MAP	N.A.
[10] 9 of 1971/72	1-61	P. J. F. YOUNG A.P.O	BUMBITA - MUIHANG CENSUS DIVISION	58-59 MAP	10.7.72 - 8.8.72
[] DREIKIKIR					
[11] 2 of 1971/72	1-14	R. C. BLACKBURN DPEO	PART WAM	59	9.8.71 - 17.8.71
[12] 3 of 1971/72	1-63	G. W. SWAINSON APO	URAT CENSUS DIVISION	59-60	12.8.71 - 19.10.71
[13] 5 of 1971/72	1-5	W. S. J. GRAHAM D.O	GAWIANGA CENSUS DIVISION	60	11.1.72 - 15.1.72
[14] 6 of 1971/72	1-42	G. W. SWAINSON APO	DREIKIKIR LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL	60-61 MAP	10.5.72 - 20.6.72
[15] 7 of 1971/72	1-25	JON BARTLETT	WAM CENSUS DIVISION	61-62	N.A.
[]					
[]					
[]					
[]					

EAST SEPIK DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

MAPRIK & DREIKIKIR

1971-1972

MAPRIK

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting</u> <u>Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1/71/72	R.BLACKBURN	Part Wcsera Census Division
1A-71-72	W.J.S.GRAHAM	Wam Census Division
2/71/72	M.KAMPITE	Bumbita-Muihang C.D.
3/71/72	M.KAMPITE	Albiges-Wam C. D.
4/71/72	R.BALCKBURN	Some Villages of the Dreikikir and Maprik Areas
5/71/72	P.YOUNG	Albiges Census Division
6/71/72	P.J.WALSHE	Tamaui Census Division
7/71/72 (A)	_____	No. 7 not used
7A-71-72	ANTON.TOM	Wora Census Division
8/71/72	P.YOUNG	Mamblep Census Division
9/71/72	P.J.F.YOUNG	Bumbita-Muhiang C.D.

DREIKIKIR

2/71/72	R.C.BLACKBURN	Part Wam
3/71/72	G.W.SWAINSON	Urat Census Division
4/71/72	_____	No.4. no report
5/71/72	W.S.J.GRHAM	Gawanga Census Division (Part)
6/71/72	G.W.SWAINSON	Dreikikir L.G.Council
7/71/72	JON BARTLETT	Wam Census Division

SECRETARY.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. DREKIKIR NO. 2. OF 1971/72.
 Patrol Conducted by Mr. R.C. Blackburn, D.P.E.O., WEWAK.
 Area Patrolled PART WAM, URAT, ALBIGES AND BUMBITA-MUHLANG CENSUS DIVISIONS.
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. Peter Young, A.P.O., MAPRIK.
 Natives Mr. Joaquim Mamak, A.R.D.O., BAINYIK.
1 member R.P.N.G.C., CPT. 0650.
 Duration—From 3./8./1971 to 17./8./1971
 Number of Days 9 days (6 nights).

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services/...../19.....

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol (1) Political Education; (2) Situation Report;
(3) Learn Patrol Procedures.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....

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

A. E. Thacker
20/12

OA/EN

P.O. Box 2396,
KCHLEDOBU

67-8-11

20th December, 1971.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WERAK

DRELIKIR PATROL NO. 2 OF 1971/72

Your reference 67-3-13 of 16th September, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report by
Mr. P. Young of WAM, URAT, ALBIGES, BUMBITA-MUHLANG Census Divisions.

(S.J. PEARSALL)
a/Secretary



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-8-11

13



Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-13

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
Maprik, B.S.D.

10th September, 1971.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KORODOBU.

Dreikikir Patrol No. 2 of 1971/72
Part Wam, Urat, Albiges and Bumbita-
Muhiang Census Divisions. Mr. P. Young, A.P.O.

Please find enclosed:

- (a) original and duplicate of report;
- (b) copy of patrol instructions issued to Mr. Young on file 67-3-7 dated 5th August;
- (c) copy of memorandum 67-3-13 dated 23rd August submitted to the Officer-in-Charge, Dreikikir by the Assistant District Commissioner, Maprik;
- (d) copy of Dreikikir memorandum 67-3-13 dated 31st August 1971.

The Officer-in-Charge, Dreikikir has reported adequately on this patrol and my own impressions are that Mr. Young, whilst having in the future to polish up his observations and reporting has done well on this first patrol, accompanying Mr. Blackburn.

The patrol was accompanied by Mr. J. Mamak, A.R.D.O. of Bainyik and his attendance was invaluable to both the patrol and the people. In consultation with the Officer-in-Charge, Bainyik, it is my intention that future patrols will be accompanied by officers of D.A.S.F. so that both that department and D.D.A. will be kept up-to-date with economic development projects and potential in the census divisions patrolled.

A good patrol by Mr. Young.

J. Young-Whitford
J. Young-Whitford
Deputy District Commissioner

c.c. District Commissioner, Wewak.

Officer-in-Charge, Dreikikir.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of the Administrator,

Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
Maprik, ESD.

Telegrams—

Telephone

Our Reference 67-3-7

If calling ask for

Mr.

5th August, 1971.

Mr. P. Young,
Sub-District Office,
M A P R I K

Patrol Instructions

Please prepare to proceed on patrol commencing Monday 9th August 1971. You will accompany Mr. R. Blackburn, District Political Education Officer, on a patrol he has planned through the Dreikikir and Maprik area. You should ensure that you are adequately equipped and provisioned for a 10-day patrol.

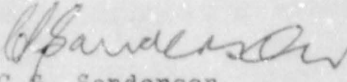
The main purpose of your accompanying this patrol will be to familiarize yourself with patrol procedures, improve your Pidgin English and to observe all aspects of patrolling as indicated by Mr. Blackburn.

This will be an excellent opportunity for you to gain experience in means of communication in relation to Political Education which will always form an important part of your duties now and in the future.

You will be required to maintain a fairly detailed patrol diary, recording your observations and impressions so that on your return you will be able to submit a patrol report as per departmental standing instructions. However, you will be under the direction of Mr. Blackburn who is an experienced officer and you will assist as per his instructions.

The patrol report should be submitted within three days of your return from patrol.

I wish you a pleasant first patrol.


C.G. Sanderson
Assistant District Commissioner



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of District Administration

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-13

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
Maprik, ESD.

Deputy District Commissioner,
Maprik.

Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
Maprik, ESD.

PATROL REPORT NO 2 OF 1971/72

23rd August, 1971.

Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
DREIKIKIR

1. please find your copies of the report, and
Mr Young's claim for camping allowance.

2. For a first effort Mr Young has produced a satisfactory
Patrol Report. His impressions are interesting but his conclusions
are not necessarily correct. Dreikikir Patrol No. 2 of 1971/72
experience, and through this I have not been able to discuss with
reasons. The above patrol report submitted by Mr. Peter Young,
A.I.O. refers.

3. Mr Young's comments on the non distribution of booklets
have been noted. Although patrol instructions were issued from this
office it is considered that as most of the patrol was carried out
and out in your Administrative area, it should be considered as a
Dreikikir patrol, and accordingly the report is sent to you
for comment and return to me.

4. Mr Young's increased knowledge and
experience as a result of the patrol is somewhat tempered by his
remarks in para 11, "the people do not seem to retain
very much knowledge". Unfortunately I have to agree with this
view, and this is what makes the whole business of Political
Education so frustrating. We will just have to keep pegging away.

5. I would question Mr Young's large
percentage of the people are ... was patrolled
-ing this area before ...
Para. I was aware that approximately ...
numbers. The developments at Ariali are recent as I was in this
village on July 7th. They will be investigated.

6. Health in this area is reasonably good. A lot of the
people have grills, but I saw no malnutrition. Mr Young has
mistakenly enlarged spleen due to malaria as a symptom of Malnutri-
tion.

7. Most of the rules passed by the Dreikikir Council were
not sent for approval or assent. Until they have been given
they are not law. I have returned to each of the District
then.

Peter Young-Whitford
C.O. Sanderson -
Assistant District Commissioner

Peter Young-Whitford



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-3-13.....
If calling ask for

Mr.....

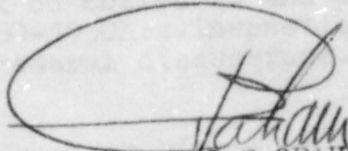
Department of District Administration,

Patrol Post,
Dreikikir,
20/8/71.

Deputy District Commissioner,
MAPRIK.

PATROL REPORT NO 2 of 71/72.

1. Enclosed please find four copies of the report, and Mr Youngs claim for camping allowance.
2. For a first effort Mr Young has produced a satisfactory Patrol Report. His impressions are interesting, but his conclusions are not necessarily correct. He will have benefitted from the experience, and through time learn not to confuse excuses with reasons.
- 3M Mr Young's comments on the non distribution of booklets have been noted, and the matter will be raised at the next council meeting. However literacy is very low in the villages he visited and it is likely that little use could be made of them anyway.
4. Mr Young's optimism as regards increased knowledge and awareness as a result of the patrol is somewhat tempered by his remarks in para 11, "the people do not seem to retain very much knowledge". Unfortunately I have to agree with this view, and this is what makes the whole business of Political Education so frustrating. We will just have to keep pegging away.
5. I would question Mr Young's statement that a large percentage of the people are cargo cult adherents. I was patrolling this area before and after July 7 th. No one was absent at Turu. I was aware that approximately four men at Yambes were cult members. The developments at Arisili are recent as I was in this village on July 7 th. They will be investigated.
6. Health in this area is reasonably good. A lot of the people have grille, but I saw no malnutrition. Mr Young has mistaken enlarged spleen due to malaria as a symptom of Malnutrition.
7. Most of the Rules passed by the Dreikikir council were not sent for approval or gazettal. Until they have been gazetted they are not law. I have refused to accept complaints laid under them.


W.J.S. GRAHAM.
Officer in Charge.

:PATROL DIARY:

9

- 9/8/71 1 Prepared for patrol. 1430 hrs. departed for Dreikikir by car. arrived 1530hrs and stayed overnight as no "House Kiap" at Nanaha.
- 10/8/71 2 0745hrs departed for Nanaha by car. Observed work of A.R.D.O. from D.A.S.F., listened to talk on Political Education by Mr. R. Blackburn, and carried out general inspection of village. Departed Nanaha 1530hrs. on foot arriving Dreikikir 1630hrs. One hour walk. tried to fix Honda E 300 Generator which would not work in the afternoon. Overnight at Dreikikir.
- 11/8/71 3 0745-0830hrs. arranged transport to Nanaha arriving 0850hrs. Paid carriers for carrying patrol equipment to Yambes then drove back to Musungwa from where we walked to Yambes. 1 1/4 hrs. walking time. 1015-1200 set up camp at Yambes. 1200-1300hrs. had lunch. 1300-1600hrs. inspected coffee plots, village, and listened to talk on P.E. 1600-1830hrs. general discussions with people. Overnight Yambes.
- 12/8/71 4 0715-0815hrs. broke camp and organized carriers. 0815-1215hrs. walked to Sahik. 4 hours walking time over very rugged country. 1215-1315hrs. washed and had lunch. 1315-1800hrs. inspection of coffee plots, village and listened to P.E. talk. Overnight Sahik.
- 13/8/71 5 0745-0845hrs. Broke camp and organized carriers. 0815-1015hrs. walked to Arisili. 2 hours walking time over fairly steep ground. 1015-1200hrs. inspection of "Haus Tamberan" and general discussion. 1200-1330hrs. washed and had lunch. 1330-1600hrs. inspection of coffee plots, village, and listened to P.E. talks. General discussions at night. Overnight Arisili.
- 14/8/71 6 0745-0815hrs. Broke camp and organized carriers. 0815-0915hrs. walked to Waringambi. Easy 1 hour walk. 0915-1015hrs. inspection of three unexploded bombs found near village. 1015-1200hrs. visit to Catholic Mission. 1200-1300hrs. lunch and wash. 1300-1800hrs. inspection of coffee plots, village, and P.E. talk. 2000-2200hrs. general discussion with people of the village. Overnight Waringambi.
- 15/8/71 7 Sunday: General mixing with villagers of Waringambi leaving by Mission vehicle 1030hrs. arriving Supari 1200hrs. Spent afternoon resting. 2100-2230hrs. general discussion with people. Overnight Supari.
- 16/8/71 8 0745-1000hrs. organized notes for patrol report whilst Mr. Mamak gave a talk on coffee to the people. 1000-1330hrs. P.E. talk. 1430-1530hrs. inspection of coffee plots. 1530-1830hrs. general discussions. Overnight Supari.
- 17/8/71 9 departed Supari 0730hrs. for M'Bras on foot and by P.M.V. arriving at 0925hrs. General inspection of village followed by talk on coffee followed by talk on P.E. Left M'Bras 1230hrs. arriving Maprik 1400hrs. Patrol stood down.

:INTRODUCTION:

- 1 The area patrolled consisted of part Wam, Urat, Albiges and Bumbita-Muhiang Census Divisions. The Wam and Urat Divisions are in the Torricelli Mountains area where the terrain consists of steep-sided ridges which rise to around 2,800 feet above sea-level. This region is extremely fertile and experiences approximately 100" of rainfall per annum.
- 2 The Albiges and Bumbita-Muhiang Divisions are situated on the lower plains which spread out from the southern base of the Torricelli's, the terrain being much more flatter and less dense in vegetation.

:POLITICAL:

:Local Government:

- 3 In all of the villages visited the people were, on the whole, pleased with both their respective Local Government Councils and the Councillors themselves.
- 4 During the many discussions with the people it became apparent that the people of the area patrolled were under the impression that once Independence is granted they will no longer have to pay tax of any form and that there will no longer be Local Government Councils and Councillors. Mr. Blackburn, P.P.E.O., the true effects of Independence to these people in the course of his talks such that they seemed to accept his explanation after further discussion.

:Local Government Councillors:

- 5 One observation which I feel explains the people's apparent lack of knowledge with respect to political awareness was that of the method of the distribution of the Booklets and/or pamphlets to the Councillors at council meetings. The Councillors, on being given these items, supposedly return to their respective villages and pass them around or read them to their people. In the area patrolled this was not the case.
- 6 All the councillors interviewed had been taking these items back to their villages but had been putting them away as their own private property in various secret spots. As a result the people of the area have not been getting any advantage of these informative pieces of literature. Being new to this job and new to the area I don't know what the usual procedure is at a council meeting with respect to the handing out of literature to councillors but I can only suggest that, if it isn't already being done, the Council Advisers tell the councillors to pass these items around or to read them to their people so that the latter group will, perhaps, become more aware of what is going on around them as far as politics are concerned.
- 7 A brief description and personal opinion of the councillors seen during the patrol is attached as Appendix A.

:House of Assembly:

- 8 It became apparent that the people's knowledge of the workings of the House of Assembly was very limited. However, as the main purpose of the patrol was to give talks on Political Education and any other similar subjects, I can safely report that the people of the area are now more aware of what is happening both in the House of Assembly and in all other aspects of Papua New Guinea's present situation.

:House of Assembly Members:

- 9 (i). Mr. Pita Lus: Mr. Lus is very active in his area and extremely popular with the people of the area. Wherever the patrol went in Mr. Lus's territory the people had nothing but praise for him.

(ii).Mr.Kokomo Ulia: Mr.Ulia seems to be taking very little interest in his area as I heard nothing but discontent with this member in the area patrolled.During our discussions I found out that the people,as a whole,do not want Self-Government yet.In a brief discussion between Mr.Ulia and Mr.Blackturn,O.I.C. of the patrol,however,the member accused the people of lying saying that,as far as he is concerned,they do want self-government.

:Political Education:

10 One interesting point that I would like to mention is that some of the people visited seemed to think that whatever their member said in the house of assembly was readily accepted by the other members.They were unable to accept that,if the majority of members voted against a motion put forward,it would be refused.I believe that the P.E. talks put them on the right track again.

11 The people listen to the P.E. programs on Radio Wewak but do not seem to retain very much knowledge.The number of radios in the respective villages is attached as Appendix.B.

:Political Activities:

12 A large percentage of the people in the area are adherents to the present cargo-cult movement in this area but this will be discussed later on under the "SOCIAL" section of this report as per Departmental Standing Instructions.No other political activities were noticed during the patrol.

:ECONOMIC:

:General Rural Development:

13 The patrol was accompanied by Mr.Joaquim Mamak,an assistant Rural Development Officer from Bainyik,who gave talks to the people on the latest developments in agriculture such as the new Association prices for coffee and rice.Mr.Mamak also gave demonstrations of the correct methods of pruning coffee trees.

14 In all the villages visited the respective coffee gardens were in very bad condition with each and every one being liable to prosecution under the Council Hygiene Rule.The Hygiene Rule demands that the weeds and various types of grass which grow in the plots must not be allowed to grow more than six inches off the ground. In every plot or garden visited the amount and height of weeds was well over the limitations set under the Rule.

15 The main reasons given for the lack of attention to the gardens were:-

(i).Either the owner or co-owner of the garden had died and so the other members of the village were in mourning;

(ii).The people's anger at the prices and availability of coffee bags as discussed in paragraph.17.below;

(iii).The owner or owners of the garden have moved to another area where they have inherited some more and/or better land;

(iv).General ignorance with respect to the proper ways of growing coffee.

16 With the permanent posting of Mr.Joaquim Mamak to the Dreikikir area on the 23rd August of this year the situation should be vastly improved as Mr.Mamak is a very hard worker and is very keen to help the people to improve their coffee crop.With a little bit of hard work from the people of the area coffee production should double in the next 2-3 years.

17 Reference point (ii) in paragraph.15.above:There is a lot of dissatisfaction in the area over the present coffee bag shortages. It seems that the people buy the bags at \$0-30 or \$0-40 each but

17. Continued.

get no bags back in return when they sell their coffee to the Association. This therefore means that they then have to buy another bag and so lose \$0-60 or \$0-80 of their \$15-60 profit for a 120lb bag of coffee. This factor, coupled with that of the great pains these people have to go to in some of the villages to get their produce to the nearest road, has produced an obvious discontent amongst the people. I personally believe that this was the main reason that the gardens were in the terrible state they were in.

18 The only other sources of income in the area were some rice production and the sale of market produce such as taro, yams, betel nuts and bananas at the markets at Maprik, Dreikikir and Wewak.

19 The Catholic Priest at Waringambi has started a large taro-growing scheme in this area. The reason for this is that he does not have sufficient funds to pay for the maintenance of his mission and the pay of his staff. All the children bring 2-3 taro's to school on every Monday morning and the people themselves donate large bags of taro to him on every Saturday morning. He makes regular trips into Wewak to sell whatever he has accumulated during the week.

20 There is a pig breeding scheme being started at Supari by one of the village's more enterprising members and another man at M'Bras intends starting a similar scheme when he has sold his coffee and got enough money to buy a sow and a pig. At Waringambi there already exists an established pig breeding scheme which should start bringing in some extra revenue for the man concerned in the near future.

21 There is a P.M.V. at Supari which seems to be proving profitable for the people concerned. There are no other vehicles in the area, however.

22 The village of Nanaha is situated on the Dreikikir-Yasip road which is a very good all-weather road. Waringambi can be reached by a 4-wheel drive road which leaves the Maprik-Dreikikir road at Balif. Supari is also situated on a 4-wheel drive road which joins the Maprik-Dreikikir road at a point 3 miles west of Ami. Lastly, there is a 4-wheel drive road from Bonahoi to Saunes from where one has a 15 minute walk to get to M'Bras.

23 I believe that \$2,000 has been allocated for work on the Balif-Waringambi road this financial year so this expenditure and the resultant work should bring the road up to a good, all-weather standard. This road has been continued on past the Waringambi mission in an obvious attempt to connect it to Arisili but I feel that such an attempt will be a waste of time and money (if proposed?) as the gradients involved are far too steep even for a good 4-wheel drive car to negotiate, especially since this area is very often wet.

24 The road to Supari is a very reasonable one which the people of the area are obviously very proud of as they were all out working on it at 0730 on Tuesday morning (17th) when Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Mamak and myself were walking up it on our way to the main road.

:SOCIAL:

:Education:

25 Most of the education in the area is provided by the Catholic Mission and the South Seas Evangelical Mission. The only government school in the area is situated at Dreikikir. The various village attendance figures are attached as Appendix.D.

:Health:

26 The actual number of Aid-Posts in the area is attached as per Appendix.E.

:Health: (Cont'd.)

- 27 In general, the people of this area were very healthy con-
the conditions they live in. Grille and mal-nutrition, particularly
in the under 10 years group, were the only common complaints not-
iced during the course of the patrol.
- 28 Exceptions were noted in: (i). Waringambi where the child-
were very healthy due mainly, I feel, to the constant surveillance
of the Catholic Priest there; and (ii). M'Bras where (on a rough
estimate) almost $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total population had Grille.
- 29 I noticed two cases of Whooping Cough at Arisili and ad-
vised the parents of the two children concerned to take the child-
ren to the Aid-Post nearby as soon as was possible so that they
could be treated before there was an outbreak in the village. I also
noticed four men with very malignant cysts on virtually the same
portion of the neck but, on further investigation, I concluded that
it is purely coincidental and not hthe result of a contagious com-
plaint.
- 30 For some undisclosed reason which I was unable to find out
the mothers of Arisili carry their children to the Aid-Post at
Dreikikir for their infant welfare care rather than attend the
Lission Aid-Post nearby. I thought this very curious as the trip
into Dreikikir consists of a 3 hour walk over some very steep ter-
rain whereas the Mission Aid-Post is only 5 minutes walk away.
- 31 Each village visited had a number of shot-guns with which
the various owners shoot wild pig, Muruks, pigeons, etc, thereby add-
ing some protein to their otherwise protein-deficient diet. The act-
al number of shot-guns in each village is attached as Appendix.C.
- 32 The water supplies for the villages of Nananha, Yambes, Sahik,
Waringambi and Arisili consisted of dirty holes in the ground on
the sides of hills where they caught the run-off water after it had
rained. The standard of the water was shocking to say the least.
- 33 I have since made enquiries and have been informed that a
1,000 gallon water tank can be purchased for around \$70. I would,
therefore, like to put forward the suggestion that the Dreikikir
Local Government Council consider the feasibility of supplying
these villages, together with any other villages in the council area
in a similar position to those already mentioned, with at least one
1,000 gallon water tank. The average rainfall of the area (as pre-
viously stated) is 100" per annum so there is no problem about the
tanks ever going dry.
- 34 I feel certain that the people in the villages concerned
would even consider donating \$0-50 or such towards such a cause
if they were told the advantages of having a tank or two. I quite
realise that, in the cases of Yambes, Sahik and Arisili, there will
be a big problem of getting the tanks to the villages because of
the terrain but I am sure that such a problem would be minor pro-
blem if my suggestion was accepted.

:Law and Order:

- 35 All law and order is administered from Dreikikir Patrol
Post with the council's rules being the direct responsibility
of the councillors.
- 36 I would like to mention here that the councillors should
be reminded of their responsibility to enforce the council Hy-
giene Rule. As mentioned before the state of the coffee gardens
was generally very disappointing to see. Because of the rather
rugged terrain and the long hours of walking necessary to reach
some of these villages (namely, Yambes, Sahik and Arisili) it would
not be feasible for constant surveillance to be maintained by
D.A.S.F. officers so the responsibility must be on the council-
lors themselves.

:Government Agencies:

37 Each month a representative from the Government Loan Society of Wewak visits Nanaha and holds a meeting with the villagers there to discuss any problems or such which might have arisen in the village during his monthly absence. No other agencies are active in the area to the best of my knowledge.

:Missions:

38 As already mentioned in previous paragraphs and as shown by the attached Appendices D and E, there are the Catholic and C.M.S.M., the former group being at Masip and Waringambi and the latter group being at Arisili where they have an Aid-Post.

39 In general, both these missions are very much accepted by the people as they provide their children with education and all the people with health services. I did not detect any anti-Administration feelings towards us whilst we were on the patrol which would seem to be one of the first results of such close attention by missionaries as was the case in the past. Lastly, there did not seem to be any friction between the two rival mission groups.

:Cult and Unrest:

40 At two of the villages visited, namely Yambes and Arisili, the people had erected three altars at each village. On querying the two councillors involved and other villagers we were quite openly told that Daniel (of Mt. Turu fame) had told them that if they erected the altars, gave him some monetary donations and trusted in him they would receive some of the "cargo".

41 As a result of the money which these people did give Daniel there will be at least ten tax-defaulters at Yambes and about twenty at Arisili when the tax collection team visits the area as they gave Daniel (on the average) \$5 each.

42 Mr. Blackburn gave these people a very good talking to with respect to their stupidity in having these cargo cult interests and in following a man who is obviously mentally ill, namely Daniel. I doubt very much if these talks had any effect on the people, however, as they all seemed very pro-Daniel and were apparently waiting for the next "episode".

:Miscellaneous:

43 At Waringambi we inspected three unexploded bombs which had been found close to the village. There were 2x250 LB and one 1x50 LB bombs. Mr. Blackburn will be informing the bomb disposal expert from Port Moresby of the find so that an arrangement can be made to detonate them. The villagers have been told to keep a look-out for any more bombs which could well be in the area.

44 We had quite a few males of all ages approach us and ask us about the availability of jobs at Bougainville on the Copper Project there. We managed to dissuade them from making such a senseless trip. Mr. Blackburn subsequently included the item in his talks. We were both a bit concerned, however, as we were unable to imagine how many more males from other villages not visited in the area might be thinking of venturing over on speck.

45 A few ex luluais and tul-tuls queried us about their payment but we were unable to give them any satisfaction due to the fact that we had no information concerning the same.

:CONCLUSION:

46 In conclusion I want only to say that what I have written in is what I, as an A.P.O. on my first patrol, have observed and what I think could be some solutions where I have tried to offer such. I have not intended any criticism but, should anyone take offence to anything I have said, my apologies---it has not been intended.

Peter, J. F. Young, A. P. O.

Peter J. Young

:APPENDIX.A:

3

:Local Government Councillors:

- Nanaha: Cr.Lemuk.....48 yrs,had no education,no children,seemed to be very popular with his people.
- Yambes: Cr.Pilpal.....40 yrs,had no education,3 children,very much a pro-cargo cult man being the driving force behind the Yambes following;..will have to be watched.
- Sahik: Cr.Toni.....40 yrs,had no education,2 children,very impressive man who obviously has his peoples' full support.
- Arisili: Cr.Selimbia....45 yrs,had no education,3 children,Council President,also tied up in the cargo cult and another man to be watched.
- Waringambi:Cr.RANDIHI ... 50 yrs,no education,4 children,a very ignorant man who was constantly pushed into the background by Mahaisu,the ex-luluai of the village.
- Supari: Cr. OLPA'AN ... 38 yrs, had no education,2 children,proved to be an outright liar on three occasions whilst we were in his village.
- M'Bras: Cr.was not present to meet the patrol and hear the talks so cannot comment.

:APPENDIX.B:

:Number of Radios in Villages:

Nanaha: 6 ; Yambes: 2 ; Sahik: 2 ; Arisili: 2 ; Waringambi: 12 ;
Supari: 5 ; M'Bras: 3 .

:APPENDIX.C.:

:Number of Shot-Guns in Villages:

Nanaha: 3 ; Yambes: 3 ; Sahik: 2 ; Arisili: 3 ; Waringambi: 4 ;
Supari: 3 ; M'Bras: 4 .

2

:APPENDIX.D.:

:Schools and Pupils in the Area:

Nanaha; 25 children go to Catholic Mission at Yasip.
20 children go to Government School at Dreikikir.

Yambes: 2 children go to Pabaul H/S.
1 child goes to Bainyik H/S.
1 child goes to Brandi H/S.
2 children go to Dreikikir Govt. School.
9 children go to C.M. at Yasip.

Sahik: No children are going to school.

Arisili; 9 children go to C.M. at Waringambi.

Waringambi: Of 210 children in the village approx. 85 go to C.M.

Supari: 22 children go to Ami Primary "P" School.

M'Bras: 12 children go to S.S.E.M. at Burukum.

:APPENDIX.E:

:Aid-Posts in the Area:

Nanaha; C.M. at Yasip and sister visits village every Monday.

Yambes: All go to the Aid-Post at Sahik.

Sahik: Has its own Aid-Post.

Arisili: C.M. Aid-Post ¼ mile down the track.

Waringambi: C.M. Aid-Post.

Supari: Has its own Aid-Post.

M'Bras: Aid-post at Burukum (S.S.E.M.).

:APPENDIX.F:

:Condition of Rest Houses in Area:

Nanaha: No rest house at all.

Yambes: Very good .

Sahik: Very good.

Arisili: Very good.

Waringambi: Very good.

Supari: Very good.

M'Bras: Fair, not very well constructed.

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. DREIKIKIR 3 of 1971/1972
Patrol Conducted by G. W. SWAINSON Assistant Patrol Officer
Area Patrolled URAT Census Division
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Const. Niranga (part) Const 1/c Nanikawa (part)
Natives

Duration—From 12./8./1971 to 19./10./1971

Number of Days 35 (broken)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services / / 19

Medical / / 19

Map Reference Series T 683 Sheet 7490 (edn 1) 1:100,000

Objects of Patrol Area Study

Director of District Administration, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$

Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$

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

Handwritten signature and initials

Popu

Females in Child Birth	In	
	M	F

P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOBU.

67-8-29

19th January, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

DREIKIKIR PATROL NO.3 OF 1971-72.

Your reference 67-1-8 of 23th December, 1971.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census, Area Study and Situation Report by Mr. G. Swainson, A.P.O. of the URAT Census Division.

With reference paragraph 38 of the Situation Report, this is not an action document. Such a matter should be taken up in separate memoranda under subject headings. Similarly the recommendations in the Area Study, whilst properly appearing there, should be followed up separately by the officer.

My master Village Directory shows the village shown by Mr. Swainson as DAIHUNGAI to have been amended to DAIHUNGE. Please confirm.

Some comments on the allegations included in paragraph 109 of the Area Study would seem appropriate. Please supply me with clarification of both matters therein.

I join in your congratulations to Mr. Swainson. His interest and conscientiousness is evident. The content is highlighted by the fine presentation.

(S.J. PEARSALL)
a/Secretary.

82A 67-8-29 (8)

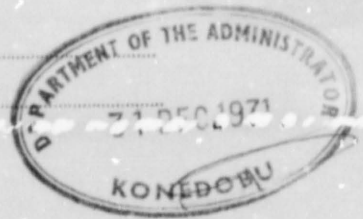


DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-1-8



Division of District
Administration,
District Office,
WEWAK, East Sepik District.
28th December, 1971.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

REPORT OF DREIKIKIR PATROL

NO. 3 of 1971-72

My 67-1-8 of 8th December, refers.

It appears that only a carbon copy of the above report was forwarded to you. On the day that the report was in this office awaiting posting the Secretary, Department of Social Development was in Wewak en route to Dreikikir where he opened the Dreikikir Local Government Chambers. Mr. Fenbury was given the report for his perusal and inadvertently took the report back to Port Moresby in his brief case. He has just returned it with his apologies and I forward the report herewith.

E. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

678. 29



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....



In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-1-8

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District
Administration,
District Office,
WEWAK, East Sepik District.
8th December, 1971.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

REPORT OF DREIKIKIR PATROL NO. 3 of 1971-72

Forwarded herewith please find two copies of the above report and area study of the Urat Census Division by mature A.P.O. Mr. G.W. Swainson with accompanying comments by the O.I.C. Dreikikir and A.D.C. Maprik.

This is indeed one of the finest reports of its type I have ever seen. Mr. Swainson has painstakingly researched his subject and has projected sound and logical conclusions. The report is neatly presented and well written. It could well serve as a model.

The major issues have been adequately commented upon by the O.I.C. Dreikikir.

Regarding Mr. Hook's grave (Historical Supplement) if there are any remains recoverable these should be exhumed and re-buried in a suitable site near MUSIMBELIM village and the main road and appropriately marked.

The person "MERROSS" is undoubtedly Patrol Officer Robert Meirose who was stationed at Aitape in the thirties. For the information of Mr. Swainson Bob Melrose later served as Government Secretary in the post war Administration, retiring in the early 1950's.

An excellent report from a junior but obviously mature officer.

E.G. Hicks
(E.G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. The Deputy District Commissioner,
MAPRIK.
The Officer in Charge,
DREIKIKIR.



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS

Telegrams: SODEVHA
Telephone:
In Reply
Please Quote No.

P.O. Box 849,
Port Moresby.

PERSONAL

23rd December, 1971.

E.G. Hicks, Esq.,
District Commissioner,
WEWAK.
EAST SEPIK DISTRICT.

Dear Ted,

As mentioned to you in my letter of the 22nd December, I am returning herewith Swainson's excellent report and his area study. My apologies for inadvertently bringing it back with me to Moresby. If you do happen to have a carbon copy of this I would be grateful if you could forward it on to me.

Kindest regards,

La Fontaine

JDC
Do we have a
spare C.C. please?

51
58

67-3-13

Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
Maprik, ESD.

2nd December, 1971.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
F. E. W. A. K.

Subject: Mr Swainson's patrol was to sample
villages of the Urat Census Division. Most of the villages
are sick to the Patrol Post so a formal patrol was not mounted.
Visits were made to the villages, to suit the convenience of the
villagers and to Dreikikir Patrol No. 3 of 1971/72
because Mr Swainson has a detailed
listing of visits Urat Census Division mounted.

Please find enclosed:

1. 3 copies of above patrol report
2. Claim for camping allowance
3. 4 maps for photocopying and return to Dreikikir
and Maprik
4. Patrol instructions and the O.I.C., Dreikikir's
comments.

No further comments are required, except to say that the
Mr. Turu cult would appear to be fully established throughout the
whole sub-district and has increased in intensity. Now that
Yeliwan has nominated for the House there is no doubt that this
cult and the Peli Association can now be termed as political.

I must agree with Mr. Graham that Mr. Swainson is to be
congratulated on his report and it is one of the best I have seen,
regardless of the rank of officer.

Jon Bartlett
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. O.I.C., Dreikikir
Mr. G. Swainson, Dreikikir

people willing... frustration of their economic aspirations. They are willing to go it
alone, but competent technical advise would be of great benefit.
The question of compensation for damage to economic trees,
houses, etc along the Sepik Highway has yet to be resolved. Damages
should be paid quickly before unpaid claims cause any more resentment.
Nanaha's source of income was virtually wiped out and something
should be done for them.

58

67-3-23

Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
Maprik, ESD.

2nd December, 1971.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WENAK

Dreikikir Patrol No. 3 of 1971/72
Urat Census Division

Please find enclosed:

1. 3 copies of above patrol report
2. Claim for camping allowance
3. 4 maps for photocopying and return to Dreikikir and Maprik
4. Patrol instructions and the O.I.C., Dreikikir's comments.

No further comments are required, except to say that the Mt. Turu cult would appear to be fully established throughout the whole sub-district and has increased in intensity. Now that Yelimon has nominated for the House there is no doubt that this cult and the Peli Association can now be termed as political.

I must agree with Mr. Graham that Mr. Swainson is to be congratulated on his report and it is one of the best I have seen, regardless of the rank of officer.

Jon Bartlett
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. O.I.C., Dreikikir

Mr. G. Swainson, Dreikikir



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-13

Department of the Administrator,

Patrol Post,
Dreikikir,
26/11/72.

Deputy District Commissioner,
MARIKI.

PATROL REPORT No 3 of 71/72.

The main object of Mr Swainson's patrol was to compile an Area Study of the Urat Census Division. Most of the villages are close to the Patrol Post so a formal patrol was not mounted. Visits were made to the villages, to suit the convenience of the villagers and to use spare time. There is no patrol diary as such because Mr Swainson camped out only one night, and a detailed listing of visits is neither interesting or warranted.

2. I propose to comment on the Situation Report first, and secondly on the Area Study.

3. POLITICAL.

Criticism of the flag was quite heated for a time. It now appears to have died down and was fomented in the first instance by the Turu cult.

The criticism of Kokomo is similar to that levelled at most MHA's in the Territory. A large part of it is justified, but a lot of it is jealousy of his parliamentary salary and his position in native society.

Interest in the cargo cult is still high. Some are having second thoughts but would lose face if they admitted it. The cult will not be killed off overnight, but if handled properly it will die a natural death. We should not push them or Newton's (Issac not Ken) first law will come into force - For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. Too much pressure will only polarise opinion, and cause lasting differences. Our approach at Dreikikir has been to discuss the cult with the people, and avoid any appearance of preaching to them. In this way we have avoided stirring up any anti-government feeling.

ECONOMIC

Paragraphs 10 to 15 inclusive need no comment. D.A.S.F. are fully aware of the problems, but they are hampered through lack of trained officers, shortage of transport, and a married quarters at Dreikikir for an expatriate officer. The area is productive and the people willing workers. They should be helped before they sour through frustration of their economic aspirations. They are willing to go it alone, but competent technical advice would be of great benefit.

The question of compensation for damage to economic trees, houses, etc along the Sepik Highway has yet to be resolved. Damages should be paid quickly before unpaid claims cause any more resentment. Nanaha's source of income was virtually wiped out and something should be done for them.

No restriction is put on the issue of Trade Store licences so there are many stores. Few run at a profit. Every village wants to own a vehicle, and eventually every villager has the same aim.

They are not run as an economic proposition, and when the present vehicles wear out there will have to be another general collection to replace them.

Per capita income has been calculated at approximately \$10, giving around \$30 per family. The people are well to do by native standards. This is borne out by their ability to finance projects from their own resources.

SOCIAL.

It should be pointed out that references to Margaret Meads book "MOUNTAIN ARAPESE" should be ignored. These people of the Urat are not Arapesh. Margaret Mead was mistaken. Arapesh speakers end at Wamsok and Ilahita in the Naprik area. The mistake is excusable as she never visited the area.

There is little else under this heading that requires comment. A school at Nyambolei is not justified, while other more populous areas are without. Women will have to take their chance with the men in council elections. Female representation on councils is despicable, and could best be handled by direct nomination to the council as is done in the House of Assembly. Serious consideration should be given to changing the Ordinance to permit this.

MT FURU CULT.

Very large numbers of Urat people are nominal members of the cult in that they paid membership fees. I feel that most joined in case they might miss out on whatever was going. Village life is going along normally. There is no evidence of anti government feeling. I expect Daniel's hard core support to remain loyal, but the average villager will gradually lose interest due to non advent of the cargo. Most of the Dreikikir Police Detachment are Sepiks. They may be financial members of the cult. However I have had no cause to question their loyalty, or any fear that they would refuse to act against cult members if called upon. If I had I would have requested that they be transferred.

INCURBANE.

The fact that contributions to the X-Ray machine are voluntary, was well publicised, but there are always those who get confused.

There is no way of establishing the validity of any claims by wartime carriers. I have advised that they would not get any money.

The attitude of the D.D.A. clerk caused me some concern when I took over the station. I had words with him regularly during my first three months here. His attitude has completely changed and his work has improved out of sight. I have given him added responsibility, and put him in charge of the cash office. This has added considerably to his prestige, and he no longer has any need to bluster and be rude to show how important his position is. I have brought these complaints to his attention.

55X

AREA STUDY.

This study requires little comment, as it is mainly straightforward recording of facts and figures that need no elaboration. Some comments are justified under the heading, "Possibilities of Expanding the Economy".

There is insufficient land to permit large scale developmental projects. Projects will have to be of an intensive nature. Increased production will come mainly from better husbandry, rather than from extension.

The change from the traditional housing style to the "Haus Verandah" type has caused a shortage of kwila house posts near village sites. There are still some right in the bush. I will suggest that the council foster the planting of teak groves near villages to provide for future needs, and perhaps they could later prove to be a source of income. This shortage is fairly general throughout the area, and there is a need for a Forestry Assistant at Dreikikir.

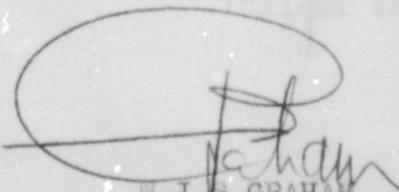
There is a need for a D.A.S.F. patrol to the area to establish soil types, and advise on land suitability and usage. No such information is available at this office.

The recommendations made by Mr Swainson apply equally to the other census divisions. The council tax rate is abnormally low, and out of balance with the people's demands for facilities. They will either have to scale down their demands or raise the tax rate.

By the end of 1972 most areas will be accessible by vehicle. Additional transport will be necessary. Existing facilities at Dreikikir for all departments will have to be extended and improved if the potential of the area is to be realized. The council is rather resentful of the large concentration of staff and vehicles at Maprik and think that some should be diverted to their area. A comparison of the populations of both areas does reveal an imbalance, and some justification for their resentment. dy

Mr Swainson is to be congratulated on his Report and Area Study. It is the result of careful, and painstaking work. Presentation of the report is immaculate, and reflects great credit on an officer in his first term.

Four copies of the report are forwarded, together with maps, and a claim for camping allowance.


W.J.S. GRAHAM.
Office in Charge.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

54

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-13

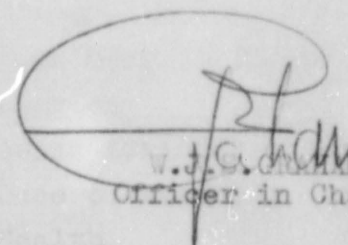
Department of the Administrator,

Patrol Post,
Dreikikir,
20/1/71.

Mr G.W. SWAINSON,
Dreikikir.

AREA STUDY. URAT CENSUS DIVISION.

1. Please familiarise yourself with all relevant circulars and instructions regarding the compilation of an Area Study before commencing. I realise that it is unlikely that a full set can be located at this office.
2. In order to safeguard yourself from possible legal action you will not fulfil the instruction contained in Sec M(h). As you are at present responsible for Banking, you are sworn not to reveal any information that you come by.
3. As all villages are close to the station, the study will be conducted on a day to day basis when you have time available.
4. All disputes which cannot be settled by arbitration should be referred to me at the office.
5. Check all licences and refer those out of date to the office for court action.
6. As you will be returning daily to the station, any problems that arise can be discussed as they arise. As this is an initial study there is no need to rush the job. A careful study now will keep future amendments to a minimum.


W.J. C. Adams
Officer in Charge.

53

DREIKIKIR PATROL NO 3 OF 1971/1972

For patrol diary see Field Officers Journal, folio 23
paragraph 37 to folio 32 paragraph 94 inclusive.

12 August to 19 October

CONTENTS

Situation Report	pages 1 to 9	paragraphs 1 to 44
Area Study	pages 1 to 28	paragraphs 1 to 117
Appendices	1 to 11 and Historical Supplement	

SOURCES

Doolan	(1949)	Aitape	2 of 1949
Hanrahan	(1959)	Dreikikir	5 of 1959/60
Huelin	(1965)	Dreikikir	4 of 1965/66
Mack	(1969)	Dreikikir	1 of 1969/70
Martin	(1952)	WKD	3 of 1952
Urollope	(1957)	Dreikikir	2 of 1957/58
Weerne	(1953)	Meprik	7 of 1953/54

ABBREVIATIONS USED

ABC	Australian Broadcasting Corporation
ANU	Australian National University
ASL	above sea level
BAC	Business Advisory Officer
CSB	Commonwealth Savings Bank
CWS	Co-operative Wholesale Society
DASP	Dept of Agriculture Stock & Fisheries
DCA	Dept of Civil Aviation
DDA	Division of District Administration
MHA	Member of the House of Assembly
PHD	Dept of Public Health
PFS	Primary T School
RPS	Rural Progress Society
SPCA	Sepik Producers Co-operative Association
SSEM	South Seas Evangelical Mission

SITUATION REPORT

Objects of the patrol were to carry out an area study of the Urat census division (apparently the first); routine administration; political education and familiarisation with the Division. Every settlement was visited except Gola, Wanglim and Mimiock. At least a day was spent in each, and many were revisited to check information or follow up administrative matters brought to light.

2) There seem to be no instructions for standardisation in the collection and treatment of statistics. I have used the resident population as a basis for all calculations, except in para 18 Area Study. Accuracy is discussed in the reports or appendices. Possessions (appendix 11) were carefully rechecked because different figures have been given to other people, possibly to impress. No comparison of population density with other divisions is possible because the Village Directory (1968) is in error. The area of the Urat is there given as 118 square miles. The maps show similar errors in other Districts.

POLITICAL

3) Political education talks were given everywhere. These were brief and designed to stimulate discussion afterwards. Main topics were Independence and Self Government, the new flag, national unity, the House of Assembly and elections, and the role of the Council.

4) The new flag arrived after the patrol started and has since flown daily at Dreikikir, arousing great interest. Questions were asked about its meaning; people wanted to know why it should be flying now. They pointed out that the German flag had only been replaced by force of arms. I used this opportunity to show that Australia was helping them to prepare for Independence, and wanted to leave them with a stable, effective government. This flag has really brought home to people the fact that forthcoming Independence is a reality, and is making them think about it.

5) At first all said it was a good flag. There was much interest in its design. Everyone wanted to know if the story of the Papuan girl was true. Confirmation did not cause much comment; people said that it was all right. The Pele

Association then started advocating another design. They are putting strong pressure on everybody, and adverse comments on the new flag are now common.

6) There is some dissatisfaction with Kokomo Ulia MHA. A general complaint is that he does not visit the villages or attend council meetings. This is not quite true. I think that the people dislike him because they feel that his own personal interests are more important to him than theirs.

7) There may be several nominations for the House of Assembly elections, including a Pele Association candidate. This must now be classed as a political organisation. Unless the Pangu leaders do a lot of village electioneering they will lose; most of their members have now joined the Pele. If other areas of the District are similar, Mr Somare may not retain his seat.

8) Level of political awareness is high; discussions were generally most interesting. Some topics were the powers and functions of the Council after Independence; control of army and police; national unity, and the Indonesian presence in West Irian. This is a rather sensitive topic; reactions were hard to gauge, but they had heard every news item about West Irian and remembered these in detail. They seemed well informed of what was going on there. Discussions at Musendai on the capabilities of Pangu or the cargo cult for running the country after Independence were widely debated. I stressed that the choice was entirely up to them, but they had to consider the consequences. This pleased the Pangu supporters; their claim that only their sophisticated leadership could cope with the West Irian problem, seemed to be a very telling point. It appeared to give Pele supporters much "food for thought".

9) There is a lack of reading material; there are also complaints that the recipients of pamphlets etc do not pass them round. I gave out material to selected people who were asked to arrange for readings at village meetings. They do seem to have done this once, but since then the pamphlets have been stored away. The next patrol could use them as a basis for discussion and get people to bring them out again. There is at least one person in every village capable of reading and understanding pamphlets such as "Loa i kamap tisa".

ECONOMIC

10) People get 3 cents per lb for rice but have to buy their seed rice from DASF at 4 cents per lb. They think that the Government makes money out of them on this. I know that the rice business is subsidised but these people do not understand such sophisticated interpretations. Without increasing the subsidy would it not be possible for the accountants to put the charge on to other items, and make the price of seed rice 3 cents per lb. The psychological impact of such a move would help to keep rice production at a high level, as there is a tendency to devote more effort to coffee where the cash return per bag is greater.

11) The coffee planted is robusta, except for a few arabica brought from the Highlands, and a few trees of an unknown variety from West Irian. DASF report that more care is needed in pruning and treatment of berries after picking. They would like to see councillors prosecute under the Agric. Hygiene Rule. This cannot be done at present. I suggest that DASF try to use the communal plots to demonstrate improved techniques. Most councillors would agree with this.

12) To gauge the effort put into coffee I calculated for each village the number of trees per resident adult male (see appendix 10). The mean is 154, but there is a wide range, and the median, 123, is a better figure for separating the sheep from the goats. Note the big effort by Musilo, Meiwahak and Yerman, (council ward 3).

13) Most cattle projects are communal. The people want advice from DASF but they want to buy their cattle for cash. At the agricultural seminar at Bainyik I was told that the only way is for these people to apply for a loan; they could then pay it off at once. Unfortunately these people are proud, especially Nanaha; they are scornful of borrowers like Mekigo of Perembil; they would consider the establishment fee as an example of "sharp practice" on our part. I have advised Nanaha to try the Catholic Mission. However, they do want advice. Could DASF at least give them as much attention as the Loan project gets?

14) Mekigo's cattle project ("B" appendix 1) could well fail. There have been difficulties over repayment. It is alleged that he converted money from the Service club funds

to help pay off his loan, but no complaint was made to this office. The owners are having second thoughts over his use of their land. If Mekigo lost his cattle, I think that Perembil would soon start again with a communal project, so the paddock would not be a wasted DASF investment.

15) There is a well built piggery at Musingwa. This is a communal project (council ward 1), which is held up until they can buy pigs from DASF. The people have already bought a large supply of the required vitamins etc. I strongly recommend that these people get high priority when pigs become available. The venture will most certainly be a success. There is a grave shortage of pigs in No 2 Urat. At the very least they should be advised of a date when they can expect to get some pigs.

16) Losses incurred through construction of the Sepik Highway total about \$4,300 divided among nine villages. The first eight, Emul to Musingwa, lost about \$2,200 in total. Nanaha (200 people) suffered a disproportionate loss, about \$2,100. A section of the Sepik Highway is to be re-routed through Nanaha, and \$406 further compensation is to be paid before work starts. These people are determined to suffer no more losses, and are strongly opposing a road to Meiwak. Some of the progressive elements in Nanaha lost their new style houses, which cost money in materials. The communal coffee (1,130 trees) was also lost (value \$904). To try and negotiate satisfactory terms for the proposed Meiwak road, I would like to use compensation for the communal coffee as "carrot". If this was paid, Nanaha would invest it either in cattle, coffee hullers or the pig project. The remainder could wait until the rest of the area is paid, as there are no serious complaints from the other villages.

17) A major problem is the shareholding in vehicles and trade stores. It is particularly difficult with vehicles, where simple record keeping is essential, if only to prove to disappointed owners that the transport business is not as profitable as they thought. Some simple standardised form should be devised so that all shareholders can be recorded when the vehicle is registered. One dispute now being settled concerns an old Landrover. 90 shareholders in this vehicle from Musenau and Namaikum want their money back. A settlement out of court is now within sight, but only after about 20 hours of negotiation. Altogether, over 100 people are involved.

8

18) Nobody runs a regular scheduled passenger service. Transport owners wait until they are chartered before proceeding to Maprik or Wewak. Other passengers are picked up en route if they hail the vehicle, and the charterer receives these fares, usually. There seems to be a lack of economic aggressiveness, for social reasons. It would be considered bad form to advertise a scheduled departure; people say that they would feel they were being pushed to go, and would not like it. Extension work is necessary to convince people that some new ways can be socially beneficial.

19) Trade stores get their supplies from wholesalers in Wewak. On my visit to the SPCA, Hayfield, Mr Bassingthwaite outlined a proposed scheme for a CWS embracing trade stores. This is just what this area needs. It would result in an annual retention of at least \$4,000 of profit, at present lost on uneconomic transport of goods from Wewak.

20) Lack of simple book-keeping skills retards development. It would help if a BAO could pay visits to Dreikikir at regular intervals, staying a few days each time. He could advise on these matters both for trade stores and transport.

21) Lack of ways to spend money on goods also retards development. If the people could see a wide range of goods which they could aspire to buy, cargo cults would lose a lot of their attraction. Foreign entrepreneurs would not be politically acceptable here. Perhaps the best way would be through a CWS which could afford to stock such goods and employ the entrepreneurial skill required. Ideally, a large mobile store should visit as many villages as possible, mainly to show people what they can get for their money.

22) Per capita income is considered conservative. At Musendai, the SSEM pastor says that only about half the married men have a cash income. These are Christians and pay a tithe on their income. He estimates an average of \$150 per annum, giving Musendai a gross of \$6,000. My figures give a gross of \$4,500.

23) The few men with a cash income at Musendai shows up in the low figure of coffee trees per adult male. Cash to pay taxes must therefore come from the income of about 40 men. All males pay tax; presumably obligations are incurred to the cash earners which are returned in the form of goods or services. Perhaps non-earners should pay a penalty rate.

24) Mack (1969) gives \$6.62 for Wam per capita income from cash crops and local wage labour. Based on resident population, to compare with mine, his figure would be \$7.76. He says that the Wam is the wealthiest division. Urats still say that this is so; I think that the Urat has surpassed the Wam, but the people haven't realized it. They still have that sense of humility and inadequacy noticed by Mead, ("The Mountain Arapesh" Vol 2 N.Y. 1970 p. 178)

SOCIAL

25) Villages are starting to merge into larger units, partly for geographic reasons, but not entirely so. I think that this trend should be encouraged. The backwardness of many of the small isolated hamlets can be seen from the statistics. It is unfortunate that so many trained people live on stations, somewhat isolated from the mainstream of village life. The major value of a new school at Nyambolei would be that a teacher would live in this area which contains about 600 people.

26) Many administration employees at Dreikikir are Urats. This has been of inestimable value to the area, because they remain in close touch with their home villages, and help spread new ideas and techniques. It is to be hoped that the number remains high.

27) Unemployed school leavers are a disappointment to many parents. I suggested that they use these boys to help in the villages. Their literacy could be an invaluable aid to communal trade stores. Two unemployed young school leavers have set up a small store on their own at Tumam and take especial pride in their book-keeping. Such enterprise and initiative deserves public commendation as an example to all.

28) The Urat is a key area within Dreikikir for the dissemination of ideas, new practises and information. The flow seems to be from the east, into the Urat, where it is sifted and pondered upon, and thence into the outlying census divisions, Gawanga, Urim and Kombio. The Wam census division is perhaps slightly off this circuit, being more strongly influenced from the east. Interestingly, the Wam is the only Dreikikir census division that is said to retain the "tambaran". Extension work in the Urat would have marked effects elsewhere. It might be worthwhile testing this proposition.

29) Sorcery is still important; the type always mentioned is "sanguma". Dreikikir has some reputation for this within the sub-district. Some people stressed the need for firm action against the practice, and believe that they will be able to do this after Independence. No 1 Urat and the nearby part of the Wam appears to contain the master sorcerers. The people say that Gawangas and Urims "buy it" from No 2 Urats, who in turn "buy it" from those in No 1 Urat and Wam. Emul is often mentioned; DASF staff are especially reluctant to visit this village because they fear "sanguma".

30) Martin (1952) views the Urats as sexual libertines, and says that young people are exceptionally promiscuous. I doubt this; however they are rather tolerant and broad-minded. Women do seem to take the initiative in choosing husbands, and do not appear completely downtrodden.

31) Generally, women do not seem to take an active part in community leadership, but I noticed that many women came to listen to the political education discussions. This seemed quite acceptable to the men. Also, the possibility of women taking part in politics did not meet with derision and contempt.

32) To help promote the status of women, there could be a small number of special seats on the Council for women candidates only, but voted for by both sexes. Two or three would suffice for the Urat.

33) Schools play an important part in the life of the area. At Nanaha and Musingwa, the people said that they would like to put fish into their lakes. The Primary I school took on lake development as a class "project" with these two villages. Finally, DDA supplied transport, DASF some technical advice, villages and school provided labour, and some Tilapia were introduced to the lower of the two lakes. The head teacher is organising another class outing to survey the lakes; measuring area, depths, temperatures etc. Many of the boys are from the two villages, so this is a useful project.

Native Unrest; cargo cults

34) The Mt Turu cult permeates everything. Although the Council in September voted 35 to 6 for a resolution "not to invite Daniel Wavingien to speak at Dreikikir", there are probably many "fence-sitters". Several prominent men bought

membership before July 7; certainly Kokomo Ulia MHA, and Mekigo Yarteheng did so. Maim Matepei of Meiwak was a member of one of Daniel's inner councils (and may still be). Some councillors and RPS directors were probably early members. Latterly, large numbers have contributed at 70 cents.

35) The SSEM says that over half its church members at Musendai bought membership before July 7. The Pangu Pati also found that many of its members had changed allegiance. The SSEM are trying to combat the cult on religious grounds but are apparently finding it difficult. However, it is reported that the cult's move into politics, and opposition to Pangu, has caused some confusion in villagers' minds. Apparently, one doesn't mix politics and cults.

36) The Police detachment have been consistently unable to supply any information whatsoever about the cult, possible members, or even what is being said. I am convinced that they know a great deal. I suspect that some of them may be members.

MISCELLANEOUS

37) Some people thought that contributions to the mobile X-ray machine were compulsory. One councillor said that only half his people had paid, and asked what penalties there would be. I do not think that he had kept any money for himself, but this is a likely outcome of this method of fund-raising. Could future collections be confined to authorised channels to prevent speculation and fraud?

38) A frequent question concerned pay for wartime carriers. Presumably all this was settled long ago but there is a widespread belief that the carriers only got half their pay, and that the balance is held in Moresby, Lae or Aitape. I told them that I doubted this, but said that I would make enquiries. What is the position on this?

39) Some of the unexploded bombs at Misim and Asiling were inspected, and the location of others determined for action to be taken.

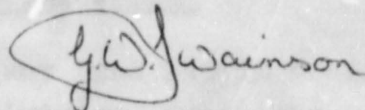
40) At Emul there was a complaint that a court order for debt settlement had not been complied with. I explained the procedures necessary. The order was said to have been made in 1969, but these court records are missing.

41) Shotgun licences were inspected; many were out of date. One conviction was obtained and the shotgun was confiscated. Three vehicles were unlicensed. Two convictions were obtained over this. At least two of these vehicles had been driving past the station almost daily for some time. After this the Police made efforts to check, but they are all practically illiterate, and had to bring every licence, including the vehicle, shotgun, or parties concerned to the OIC or myself to read.

42) People complained about the abusive conduct of the DDA clerk, but said that the office has been transformed this year; they welcomed the improvement. If the office is to play any part in the development of the area, some changes are required. This is not the place for a detailed review, but the amount of time devoted to economic development and ancillary services is small. Most correspondence is concerned with internal administration. It is little wonder that people think that the Government is far too busy with its own work to be able to spare much time for their problems.

43) The people are making preparations to celebrate the visit of Mr Fenbury to open the new council chambers. There is extraordinary enthusiasm; people have interpreted the Council's invitation to mean that he is definitely coming. Mr Fenbury is held in very high regard; it is to be hoped that he can find the time to come.

44) DASF coffee statistics were revised. Much of the error was in simple addition. Spot checks revealed only one large discrepancy (Meiwhak). Emul is perhaps understated. Overall margin of error is thought to be about + or - 5%. DASF should be encouraged to seek assistance in compilation and correction because these figures are an invaluable tool for planning.



G. W. SWAINSON
Assistant Patrol Officer.

AREA STUDY

INTRODUCTION

Geographical

- 1) The URAT Census Division covers about 16,100 hectares (62 square miles) situated within the Breikikir Local Government Council area. It contains the administrative centre, Breikikir Patrol Post.
- 2) The area is steeply contoured, being on the foothills of the Torricelli mountains. Except in the north, ridges and drainage lines run north to south in the western sector, and north-west to south-east over the larger eastern sector. The highest points are Perombil at 440m (1442 ft) ABL and Nanaha and Masingwa, both about 420m (1380ft) ABL. Breikikir Patrol Post is about 350m (1150 ft) ABL. From these higher points, steep, often knife-edged ridges range from 300m (984 ft) to 240m (786 ft) ABL, to the lowest part of the area, the Mihaabus river valley at 180m (590 ft) ABL.
- 3) The area is composed of clay and mudstone. Gravel is scarce and found only in the larger rivers. Earth tremors are frequent. Two lakes formed at Nanaha following the 1937 earthquake. West of Meishak are two brine springs.
- 4) Climate is humid and tropical, but the ridges are exposed to cool winds. Records are not kept but temperatures below 70 F have been noted. Annual rainfall is 70 inches or more. Monthly figures from 1969 are shown in Appendix 1.
- 5) Vegetation is predominantly garden regrowth. I doubt if any virgin forest remains. There are patches of secondary forest aged about 30 to 50 years. These are of small extent. Most are found in the north and west. Ecological deterioration is not so severe as in Tangoru and Maprik's lower lying areas. Presumably the firing of the vegetation is not so damaging here, because of higher rainfall and the lessened evaporation at this altitude.

Access and Communications

- 6) The Sepik Highway from Maprik traverses the northern part of the census division. Breikikir to Maprik by road is about 45 KM (28.5 miles). There is an airstrip at Breikikir Patrol Post.

Blurred Document

AREA STUDY

INTRODUCTION

Geographical

1) The Census Division covers about 40,100 hectares (62 square miles) situated within the Breikikir Local Government Council area. It contains the administrative centre, Breikikir Patrol Post.

2) The area is steeply contoured, being on the foothills of the Ferricelli mountains. Except in the north, ridges and drainage lines run north to south in the western sector, and north-west to south-east over the larger eastern sector. The highest points are Perombil at 440M (1442 ft) AMSL and Nanaha and Hsingwa, both about 420M (1380ft) AMSL. Breikikir Patrol Post is about 350M (1150 ft) AMSL. From these higher points, steep, often knife-edged ridges range from 300M (984 ft) to 240M (786 ft) AMSL, to the lower part of the area, the Mihaabus river valley at 180M (590 ft) AMSL.

3) The area is composed of clay and mudstone. Gravel is scarce and found only in the larger rivers. Earth tremors are frequent. Two lakes formed at Nanaha following the 1957 earthquake. West of Meihak are two brine springs.

4) Climate is humid and tropical, but the ridges are exposed to cool winds. Records are not kept but temperatures below 70 F have been noted. Annual rainfall is 70 inches or more. Monthly figures from 1963 are shown in Appendix 1.

5) Vegetation is predominantly garden regrowth. I doubt if any virgin forest remains. There are patches of secondary forest aged about 30 to 50 years. These are of small extent. Most are found in the north and west. Ecological deterioration is not so severe as in Yangoru and Maprik's lower lying areas. Possibly the firing of the vegetation is not so damaging here, because of higher rainfall and the lessened evaporation at this altitude.

Access and Communications

6) The Sepik Highway from Maprik traverses the northern part of the census division. Breikikir to Maprik by road is about 45 KM (28.5 miles). There is an airstrip at Breikikir Patrol Post.

Blurred Document

Page 2

Administration Contact, Native Attitudes

7) After first contact in the 1920's, patrols came from Aitape probably at least yearly. Lulusais and tultuls were appointed, and in the 1930's a native policeman was stationed at Muisibelia. The Japanese appointed new village officials. The area suffered considerable damage just before the Japanese surrendered. Dreikikir Patrol Post was established in 1948.

8) The last PDA census patrol before 1971 seems to have been 1965, or even 1962 for some villages. The last DASF patrol was in October 1970. PND patrols regularly.

9) The people are generally law-abiding, co-operative, courteous and pleasant. Trollope (1957) says that they were preoccupied with their traditional customs, and that "encouraging signs of desire for progress in economical fields were lacking". Great social changes seem to have taken place since then; people say that the last "tasberan" was "finished" in 1956, and that many old customs have now been given up. These changes seem to have been promoted by the influential men, and are particularly marked in No 2 Urat. Huelin (1965) disparages Kokomo Ulia, but admits "that he has done a lot to improve the cash crop and road position".

10) Cargo cults have been frequent at Dreikikir. There has been widespread support for, and interest in the Mt Yuru cult, both before July 7, and again since early August. The Urat response has been outwardly low-keyed; apparently similar to previous responses. Hanrahan (1959) reports an outbreak in Bongos (Gawanga C.D.) and quotes an arrested leader as saying that "he was a dupc for bigger reactionaries in the Urat, particularly Kokomo Ulia of Beal".

11) There is no evidence of such cult ceremonial or ritual being carried out in the Urat, except a report of a hawk killed and used as a symbol of the Pele Association (exact locality unknown). There has been nothing similar to the enshrined and decorated survey marker reported at Anahop in the Naprik area, or the ceremonies at Yambes.

12) Generally there is much interest in new ways of life, and an enthusiasm for business in all its forms, especially in No 2 Urat. Most effort is on a communal basis. This has not led to much individual squabbling. The co-operative method would seem to suit their temperament best.

Blurred Document

Page 3

POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION & TRENDS

13) A copy of the Village Population Register compiled in May is attached. As this was the first census in some villages for many years, annual birth and death rates cannot be calculated.

14) The total population is 4111. Excluding absent workers the figure is 3830, giving a density of 62 per square mile. The earliest figures available here are those of Doolan (1949). He gives 3985, plus 222 absent workers in May/June 1941, from a census then available to him at Dreikikir. In 1949 he recorded 3116, plus 176 absent workers. This was a decline from 1945 when he says that 3376 were recorded. He considered this too low because many people had not then returned from their wartime hideouts.

15) Most villages comment on the marked decline in numbers that occurred after the war but say that they have now made up their numbers. An exception is Misim in No 1 Urat which apparently suffered equally high mortality in the 1930's as after the war. They say that they are still below their former numbers. Older people from No 2 Urat say that this pre-war mortality was confined to the Misim area; they put it down to sorcery.

16) The population has still not exceeded the 1941 total; perhaps the area is close to the maximum number that it can support. Since 1949 conditions must have been more favourable to an increase than in earlier times. Nearly 5000 could be expected now if there were no limiting factors.

17) The sex ratio is unbalanced, there being a surplus of males. For children the ratio is 106 males per 100 females; for adults, 121 males per 100 females. This imbalance has persisted for over 20 years. Doolan's 1949 figures show nearly similar ratios.

18) Absentees form about 7% of the total population. The majority reside outside the District. The oil palm blocks in New Britain have attracted many. 7% is perhaps low compared with other parts of the East Sepik, but any increase in population at this high density will ensure that the outflow of migrants will rise. If birth and death rates, and annual increases, were calculated from the total of the resident population, then the yearly outflow 20 or 30 years hence could be predicted.

Blurred Document

Page 4

SOCIAL GROUPING

19) There are two major divisions, No 1 Urat and No 2 Urat. The latter ~~divides~~ divides into three groups and also contains one village of immigrant origin, Musilo. Appendix 2 lists the villages and their populations group by group. This form is followed throughout because the differences between the groups can then be clearly seen; presumably these result from contrasting customs. If this is so, further investigation may reveal which traits are decisive factors.

20) There is one language, broken up into four dialects, one to each group. Group 1 people say that all four dialects are easily understandable; many group 3 people do not agree.

21) The functional social unit is now coming to be the simple family, but the extended family is still important. Residence is usually patrilocal. There are larger groupings, judging by the names given to parts of some villages. Loyalty is to the village, but there is much cohesion between villages particularly in business ventures. Some council wards are becoming single political units. Tusan and Nyambolei warred against each other before contact but now form one council ward with Musingwik, and all contribute to one communal savings account, and share ownership of a truck. Musilo forms one ward with Meiwak and Yerman; they run a communal cattle project. This ward shares a "haus padi" with Musingwik. Tusan and Nyambolei share one with Tau in the Gawanga C.D.

22) There are connections and contacts with all of the neighbouring census divisions. Before 1920 fairly frequent skiraishing occurred, but there were alliances also, outside the division. Feasts and sing-sings brought people from the Uris, Kombie and Wam, and vice versa.

23) It is a fairly homogeneous area; the people think of themselves as Urats but usually differentiate between No 1 and No 2 Urat. Physically most are of short stature, like Uris and Kombie, but Musengi and Musendai have a strong admixture of taller and different people.

24) Marriage is generally by sister exchange. Where no sister is available a money payment is sought. Marriages were formerly arranged by parents but since the war, young people have been allowed to make their own choice. The

Blurred Document

Page 5

monetary payment is \$20 but there is strong pressure to raise this to \$30. Huelin (1965) says that bride price was then \$10 in the Dreikikir area, but \$20 was being charged in the Urata. The Urata seem to be leading this again. The incidence of polygamy is shown in Appendix 3. Urata say that it is an age-old custom, contra the statement in Head, "The Mountain Arapesh" Vol 2 N.Y. 1970, page 36.

25) The Village Directory list gives a misleading picture. Some villages have coalesced into larger units, while others still comprise a collection of scattered hamlets. The trend is toward the formation of larger groupings. Many people spend much of the year in dwellings close to their gardens, but all retain a village house. The Sepik Highway is a major attraction. Where village land abuts it, settlements are springing up. Martin (1952) says that Misim and Emul consisted of scattered hamlets. Emul now stands on the Sepik Highway. Misim and Asiling have started to follow; they have new hamlets on the road. Moireng contains all the progressive elements from Perembu. Musengi and Musendai (group 2) have coalesced into a miniature conurbation with Apes (Gawanga C.D.). Appendix 4 shows present settlements and their approximate sizes.

26) Only about 9% of the population lives in settlements of less than 50 persons. About 64% live in units containing 150 or more persons, and about 48% in units containing 200 or more persons.

Blurred Document

Page 6

LEADERSHIP

27) Kokoso Ulia, the MHA for Breikikir, is one of the most influential village leaders, but aging now. In most places the leaders are listened too with great respect, and one finds them either as councillors or directors of Rural Progress Societies. A noticeable characteristic too, is the deferential way in which people often introduce ex-officials, giving them the title of "servis" director or councillor etc. Appendix 5 lists some known leaders of opinion.

28) All influential people seem to want the same thing, more "business". The older generation try to achieve it by working with the Government, but the younger leaders are perhaps not so pro-Administration. Many leaders are the sons of influential men.

29) At Musendai, the councillor's wife appears to act as a representative for the women. She seems to have some influence. This is unusual.

30) The influence exerted by the councillors is shown in the misunderstanding of the Council's Pig Trespass Rule of 1967. They thought it meant that nobody could keep pigs. The result was the almost complete extermination of pigs in No 2 Urat; whereas only about half were killed in No 1 Urat. These people hid the surviving animals in their gardens away from the villages.

31) New organisations have given would-be leaders the chance to pursue their ambitions. The Council, the Rural Progress Society and the Church organisations are the main ones. The Pele Association has attracted many who have failed to gain positions in the other organisations. Similar committees are set up which try to convert the other circles of influence into supporting the cult.

Blurred Document

Page 7

LAND TENURE & USAGE

- 32) People say that only males have rights to land; that inheritance is strictly patrilineal; that on his father's death the eldest son becomes head of the family, and that he must divide the land equally among his brothers. However, some women have land rights; the system is less rigid in practice.
- 33) The holdings appear to be fragmented: a man may have several blocks dispersed throughout the village area. There is at the moment no serious disputation of land rights. Village leaders say that they have settled all the disputes.
- 34) Alienated land comprises the Patrol Post, and two small SSEM blocks at Misim and Musendai.
- 35) Cash cropping apparently started with groundnuts, but these were later discouraged. Rice came in during the 1950's and spread through the division from east to west. In the 1960's DASF introduced coffee and better varieties of rice.
- 36) Some coffee was planted on a communal basis: 13 of the 20 census villages doing this. Nanaha lost all its communal coffee to the Sepik Highway, but in the other 12 the communal plots are still an important part of village life. The proportion communally owned is about 14.2% of mature trees in these villages. This method was apparently discouraged by the Administration. It is interesting to note how many persisted in spite of this. Nearly all recent increases in planting have been on individual plots.
- 37) There is apparently no communal land as such. For these co-operative plantings individuals waived their rights in favour of the village, but it is accepted that they have not renounced them. Generally those with plenty of land took the lead in donating. A communal plot is usually divided into roughly equal blocks, one to each family, the head of which is responsible for planting and tending its block. The income is solely devoted to communal purposes.
- 38) Most land is used for subsistence gardening. Next comes rice and coffee. Cattle paddocks are only small as yet. Many gardens only lie fallow for five or six years before being cleared again. The people say that the soil here is more fertile than in Yangoru or Wosera. The ideal rotation period is said to be 10 to 15 years, but very few men have enough land to allow this.

Blurred Document

Page 8

LITERACY & EDUCATION

39) ~~There are two primary schools. Dreikikir and Mahli are Primary T schools. The Catholic Mission has a recognised school at Dreikikir, and the South Seas Evangelical Mission has one at Misia.~~

40) Mahli and the Catholic Mission are increasing their intake next year. The BSEM are closing down their school at Misia and transferring the pupils to Brugem. Appendix 6 lists the schools and shows the grades taught, number of students, and their home villages. Appendix 7 gives the numbers of Urat students in these schools, by village, and the percentage of each sex attending school, per village.

41) More boys than girls attend school but the proportion varies between villages. The Catholic Mission has the most girls. Parents are generally reluctant to send their daughters to Administration schools, because they fear moral danger. They distrust the teachers, not the male students. The Catholic Mission apparently offers adequate safeguards.

42) Asiling sends no pupils to Dreikikir. Parents say that it is too far. This is really an excuse for lack of interest. Musilo, Meiwak and Yernain send many who walk a greater distance every day. No 2 Urat is most anxious for schools. A site has been cleared and a classroom partly erected at Nyambolei. This site would also cater for the Tau area of the Gawanga C.D. There is a Catholic Mission school at Tau but many parents there are hoping for a Government school at Nyambolei as well. A house is now being built at Tumen for Mr B. Allen of the ANU. The villagers hope that this house will attract a teacher after Mr Allen leaves.

43) People habitually converse in their native language. School children often use English among themselves when out of school. Nearly all males can speak and understand Pidgin but there are many women who cannot. In most villages there are two or three young men able to speak English.

Blurred Document

Page 9

44) Most people are illiterate. Those who can read and write are generally unemployed school leavers. There are two or three in most villages. They often assist their elders with simple clerical work. There is little reading material apart from the Bible. Frequent requests were made for books or papers. The idea of a Council Lending Library was discussed. There was much enthusiasm and interest.

45) The Missions conduct religious classes in the villages. The SSM seem to do most of this. Their missionary at Busendai intends to teach classes to become literate in Pidgin, but the emphasis will be on religious instruction.

46) Radio is popular. The number of sets in each village is shown in Appendix 8, and sets per 100 persons in Appendix 11. Most sets are privately owned and many are quite new. Few villages appear to have had a radio for more than three years.

47) Radio Newak is the most popular station, but people often listen to the ABC Port Moresby and the Administration stations at Rabaul and Madang. There is a trend toward listening to overseas stations broadcasting in English. The younger men do this and presumably interpret for their elders. Tokyo and ABC Melbourne were mentioned, but Radio Peking, which comes through better than most overseas stations, was not.

Blurred Document

Page 10

STANDARD OF LIVING

48) Housing is of two types; one is a modified traditional form and the other is the "haus veranda". The traditional house was an inverted V roofed with palm leaf, walled in at the ends. The modification consisted of raising the roof frame clear of the ground and filling the gap with side walls. This was apparently suggested about 1948. The modified form has completely supplanted the original. The "haus veranda" is a new style, favoured by progressive elements. It varies in size and number of rooms, and has a raised floor. Some of the later ones dispense with the raised floor, but otherwise conform to the new style.

49) The old style house uses thin poles for framing. The new style requires more and bigger posts; "bengal" (the thick central stalks of palm leaves) is mostly used for walling. Musenau and Moireng favour thin split boards, which require less nails. Other villages would copy this if they had sufficient timber on their lands. A little sawn timber is used, mostly for shelving in trade stores.

50) A family often erects several buildings, a yaa house, a cockhouse and extra houses for sons. A village usually has a rest house and one or more trade stores. There may be a small church as well but the most imposing structures are now the "haus padi" and the garage. Standards of construction are visibly improving as the builders gain experience.

51) The change in housing style is recent. Huelin (1965) says that Musendai was the only village in the Urat with "haus verandas". Over 80% of all housing at Musendai and Musengi is now of this style, and there are large numbers in other villages. Appendix 4 gives some idea of the numbers. The proportion of new style houses may reflect the numerical strength of progressive elements in a village.

52) European clothing, household utensils and tools are in widespread use. People are starting to buy sewing machines.

53) The staple diet has been enriched and varied in the last 50 years. Before this it consisted of the root vegetables, yaa, mase and taro, with banana and sago, supplemented by sugarcane, breadfruit, coconuts, other wild fruits and greens. Meat was supplied by pigs and cassowaries, supplemented by

Blurred Document

Page 11

wild game. Most of the introductions before 1942 are now incorporated into the diet. These are sweet potato, Chinese taro, melon, corn and pawpaw. Pineapples and mangoes only gained favour after 1945. Tomatoes, onions and green beans came in after the war and are now popular. Figs, cassowaries and wild game now form a much smaller proportion of the diet. Domestic fowl were once kept only for their feathers; they were considered unclean because of their foraging habits. New varieties have been introduced, and meat and eggs are now eaten. Muscovy ducks are also kept, especially in Ho 2 Urat.

54) Rice was known to absentee workers before the war, but not eaten in the villages. It is said that the women started eating rice because they noted that it was a staple for the Japanese. The taste for it is now widespread. All the rice is bought from trade stores. Scale of consumption depends upon cash income. In Asiling, 500 lbs of rice was consumed in six weeks, just under 1 lb per head per week. This was after sales of cash crops. Turnover is lower early in the year.

55) Canned meat and fish are bought regularly when money is available, as are sugar, salt and cabin bread. Apart from fruits, most food is consumed in the form of soups or stews. Corn is said to be preferred roasted. Little piles of oven stones are seen in most villages.

56) Tobacco is widely used. Tea is said to be popular but not consumed in large quantities. Betel-nut chewing was originally unknown, but came in from the coast before world war 2. It is now common, but the use of gourds and decorated spatulas has not accompanied the habit here.

57) A Service Club has recently opened at Dreikikir. Members contributed funds to put up and furnish the club house, and buy stock.

58) Several villages have playing fields. Football is most popular. At the weekend many young people enjoy sport. Spear fishing in the streams is popular with young boys. Cheap goggles have improved their underwater vision. This new technique has now eliminated most of the fish.

59) General health seems reasonably good. Skin diseases are prevalent but standards of hygiene are improving. A few cases of elephantiasis were noted.

Blurred Document

Page 12

MISSIONS

60) The Catholic and South Seas Evangelical Missions operate in the area. European missionaries are stationed at Misis, Nymbolei and Musendai (all SSEM) and Dreikikir (Catholic). Little tension seems to have occurred but the SSEM have been putting pressure on parents not to send their children to the Catholic school.

61) The Catholics have most adherents in the west and north. The SSEM has proselytised the area from its base at Brugen and probably has more followers in the east.

62) Missions appear to have influenced the people considerably, causing them to give up many old customs. There is now some animosity to the SSEM because of their bible schools. Parents were asked to contribute to these; apparently they believed that they were buying their children an education similar to that of the Government schools. The subsequent disillusion has caused resentment.

63) The SSEM performs a useful service by aiding some trade stores with book-keeping, business advice, and wholesale facilities through Brugen. The Catholic Mission operates a trade store at Dreikikir.

Blurred Document

NON-INDIGENOUS ACTIVITY

64) Occasional attempts by Europeans to purchase coffee parchment have had little success. There is a strong fear that European or Chinese traders might set up businesses in the area. The mere zoning of two commercial sites at Dreikikir caused instant alarm on this score.

65) The old road to Dreikikir, via ... is still regularly maintained. Customs, the ... should be ... to direct the major efforts to the ...

66) A new road ... to ... to give access to this ... area. The people of ... are willing to do the work by hand, but the land belongs to ... who say that they will not allow a road on it. No alternative route exists.

67) ... but these are ... by the ... little need ... but ... that ...

68) ... live ... 1950 people ... of the population ...

69) The ... is ...

Blurred Document

Page 14

COMMUNICATIONS

65) The Sepik Highway provides all weather access to the north of the division. Under normal conditions these are four wheel drive only. The one major group without road access is Keiwak and Yernain.

66) Upgrading parts of the feeder roads should have a high priority, because of the quantities of coffee and rice produced. One is the road from Pelnandu as far as the "haus padi" at Misia. A lot of wax coffee comes here. The second is from Musinbelin to the "haus padi" at Musilo and Nyambolei. The latter stores produce from the Gawanga. The third is the road from Yarp to Musengi. A bridge is nearing completion over the single stream crossing. The road from Bonahoi to Bruges is due for upgrading by the Greater Waprik Council. Dreikikir Council might investigate the possibility of a joint contract for Bonahoi to Musengi.

67) The old road to Dreikikir, via Bruges, Yarp and Tusan is now rarely used by vehicles. The section from Yarp to Nyambolei is still regularly maintained. Instead, the councillors from Apos, Musengi and Musendai should be advised to direct the major effort to the route Yarp to Musengi.

68) A new road should follow the ridge from Nanaha to Keiwak to give access to this major producing area. The people of Keiwak and Yernain are willing to do the work by hand, but the land belongs to Nanaha, who say that they will not allow a road on it. No alternative route exists.

69) Road maintenance is carried out, but Misia and Pelnandu do not do their share. More co-ordination by the councillors could ensure that effort goes where it is needed. Little used stretches of road have the grass regularly cut; bad patches that require spade work tend to be left.

70) About 1200 people (32% of the population) live within five minutes walk of the Sepik Highway. About 2700 people live within five minutes of a vehicular road, (71% of the population). The proposed upgrading, including the Keiwak road would give about 3200 people (84% of the population) all weather road access.

71) The Dreikikir airstrip is not up to DOA standards.

Blurred Document

Page 15

TECHNICAL & CLERICAL SKILLS

72) All skilled people seem to leave the area as soon as they can find suitable jobs. There are a few drivers; usually those that cannot find employment elsewhere. The school leavers still in the villages would probably go if they got the opportunity. There are generally three or four such people in each village.

73) At several villages I was asked where people could learn to drive. There is a shortage of responsible and steady drivers. I discussed this with the Principal of the Baiyik Vocational School; he has agreed to investigate the proposition and come up with a costing so that we can calculate the fees that will be required, but he doubts that he could find the initial finance. The people here are prepared to pay quite high fees because they feel that they will be able to make some profit in transport with properly trained drivers.

Blurred Document

Page 16

STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

74) The first election for Dreikikir Council took place in 1966. The people seem to understand voting procedure. There are nine council wards in the Urat. All are single member wards except No 9 (Mussendai-Musengi) which elects two. The council adviser has planned to break this up into two single member wards. I discussed this at both places. The people were wholly in favour of two wards.

75) The Pangu Pati has a Dreikikir branch; its officers are Urate. Roi Aron of Musinbelin is President; Watarau of Musengi is Vice-President, and Aisinbore Son of Asiling is Secretary. Membership fees were collected when the branch was first formed. Nothing such has happened since. Local officials just wait for directives. Pita Lus is still fairly popular; Michael Bosare perhaps less so.

76) The Pele Association, or Marun, is rapidly acquiring great influence. It has all the attributes of a political organisation, but there is a lot of secrecy about it. The peculiar handshake used by cult members is less often seen now than it was in July, yet there are probably more members in the area now. Every village except perhaps Misin and Asiling contains a cult committee. All are exerting strong pressure on people to follow the cult.

Blurred Document

Page 17

ECONOMY OF THE AREA

77) Economic activity is widespread. All are anxious to get on business. The principal activities are rice, followed by cattle, trade stores and village transport.

78) From SPCA figures, last year's rice production was conservatively estimated at 425,000 lbs (about 190 tons), returning \$12,750 at 3 cents per lb. Later figures are not available but are thought to be up by at least a third.

79) By my own revision of DAF figures there are about 111,000 mature coffee trees. Many are not pruned but the gardens are usually kept clean. At 2 lbs of parchment per tree, the area should have produced 99 tons. A conservative estimate from SPCA figures is a total of 50 tons, sold at an average price of 15.11 cents per lb, returning \$16,900.

80) There are four cattle projects, totalling 35 head. Details are given in Appendix 1. One is financed by a Development Bank Loan. This is the only one likely to founder. Most beasts are communal possessions paid for in cash. The people are very proud of this and strongly resent DAF paying more attention to the Loan project than to theirs. None have been sold yet, apparently.

81) A market is held at Dreikikir every Wednesday and Saturday morning. Sales are estimated to average \$100 per week. Additional purchases of native produce are by PHD and the Missions. Yearly estimates are

Market sales	5,200
PHD purchases	200
Missions & others	600
	<u>6,000</u>

82) Wage labour is practically confined to Dreikikir Patrol Post. Estimated figures for last year are

Govt. casual labour	2,350
Other casual labour	350
	<u>2,700</u>

83) Other income

Govt. pensioners	360
Resident SPCA personnel	1,500
	<u>1,860</u>
Resident admin employees	
native to Urat	35,040

Absentees' earnings are unknown. Little returns to the Urat.

Blurred Document

Page 18

84) Wages and salaries are calculated from the past year. Cash crop income is based on the year before, approximately.

1. Sale of rice	12,700
2. Sale of coffee parchment	16,900
3. Sale of fresh foods	6,000
4. Wage labour	<u>2,700</u>
	838,350
5. Cash dividend SPCA shares	<u>500</u>
	838,850
6. Other income (para 83)	2,360
7. Nett salaries	<u>4,000</u>
	845,210

Item 7 is the balance of resident Urat salaries remaining after market purchases. Items 1 and 2 are considered conservative. Sales of livestock are thought to have been negligible. 3830 people were resident at the 1954 census. Per capita income based on the totals of items 1 to 5 is \$10.14. Average family income is estimated at \$50.70.

85) The additional income (items 6 & 7) is concentrated among a few people, and has been ignored in calculating the per capita income. Possible repatriated wages, bank interest, and the MHA's allowance have also been excluded.

86) There are two Rural Progress Societies, both within the SPCA. Supari R.P. Society (one of the earliest) includes Eual, Polnandu, Misin and Asiling. The rest of the Urat joined the Dreikikir R.P. Society later, and form the bulk of its present membership. It is estimated that the Urat has at least 1,000 society members, each with a \$10 share. Many women and children are members.

87) There are 407 CBB accounts in the Urat on the Dreikikir register, which has a total of 992. Appendix 8 shows the number per village. Musengi and Musondai are now served by the SPCA agency at Bruges. 450 accounts would be a reasonable total estimate for the division, although the ratios in Appendix 11 suggest a total of 90 accounts for Musengi and Musondai. Mack (1969) gives an average of \$20 per account in the Was (excluding compensation payments). I believe that the Urat average would be higher. Some village communal accounts hold \$400 to \$500; the Tusan truck account holds over \$800. At \$20, the Urat would have \$9,000 in the bank.

Blurred Document

Page 19

88) Nanaha and Busingwa operate a Savings & Loan Society. Some villages have special accounts for communal savings, mainly the proceeds from communal cash cropping. Some villages levy a contribution from the women on their market sales. The object is to accumulate capital to purchase coffee hullers, cattle or trucks. Individuals borrow from these savings if the village and committee agree, and repay without interest. Instances are the payment of court fines and the purchase of a share in a village truck. At least one village fines those who do not fulfil their allotted share of communal work.

89) Quite large sums of cash seem to be held in the villages. There seems to be no distrust of bank accounts. It is just that banking facilities at Dreikikir are inadequate. One factor is the lack of time and space available. Probably most important has been the abusive treatment accorded to people by the NDA clerk.

90) Perhaps four men could be classed as outstanding entrepreneurs. These are Kokoso Ulia, Mekigo of Perenbil, Roi Aron of Musimbelia and Das Hornetle of Musilo. The last two are held in some esteem; the first two are not.

91) There are 45 village trade stores excluding the Missions; about one for every 90 persons. Most seem to work on a capital of \$100 to \$150, turned over three or four times a year. Stock items are rice, canned meat and fish, sugar, salt, biscuits, tobacco, newspaper and kerosene. Some stores have a wider range, such as clothing, cigarettes, and household equipment. Roi Aron's is the best. He started in 1959; he has never had a bank loan.

92) Generally, book-keeping and accounting are not practised because of lack of knowledge. Most of the profit is lost in transport costs, because most buy from Chinese wholesalers in Newak in insufficiently large quantities.

93) Every village wants its own transport. There are eight vehicles, of which six are communally owned. The desire for more is strong. It is coupled with a deeply rooted conviction that the transport business is very

Blurred Document

Page 20

profitable. The capital is put up by numerous shareholders. The latest Toyota has three major shareholders, one at 1500 and two at 1200. The remainder are all at 100 (some people borrowed from communal savings to buy their shares). There is a trend for big men to buy out small shareholders. Roi Aros did this and now owns the vehicle himself.

94) Investment is a minor but growing problem. They realise that "money makes money", but they have little comprehension of how it is done, or what scale of return can be expected. Co-operative shareholdings have been increased by bonus issues. The total is now thought to be over 15,000. The big investors in the Mt Gura cult were the first to apply for Bougainville shares. I was twice asked what difference there was between them. 400 Bougainville shares were applied for. The Urat accounted for 350 of these, totalling 3589. All got their shares. The amount would have been much higher but many people came too late.

95) Advice was sought on investments. One man had 100 in Australian Fixed Trusts. His return was 13.52, but the value of his shares had dropped to 96.28. He would have done far better to invest in Treasury bonds. I told him to seek advice before investing, and especially before sending money in answer to Australian advertisements.

96) There has been no difficulty in meeting the tax obligations, just a natural reluctance. The Urat rate is 24 per cent, compared with 12 in less developed areas. School fees and contributions are probably considered a heavier burden.

Blurred Document

Page 21

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

97) The high population density of the short rotation period for gardens suggest the need for a proper survey before recommending increased land usage. A few do have ample land, but many are short. Trollope (1957) considers that "most communities only had sufficient land for their present requirements". I am inclined to agree.

98) The emphasis should be on more intensive use. Improved care of coffee trees could nearly double present production. Villages with sufficient land will increase their cattle herds. The pig project started at Musingwa should be allowed to go ahead. Some asked about fish ponds; if they are really prepared to do the work they should be encouraged. The two lakes should also be utilised.

99) If climate and soil are suitable, the introduction of coconuts and oil palms should be considered. The system should be that of small plots per family or village, but only after coffee and rice. Oil palm should be considered more for its food value than as a cash crop.

100) Timber resources need urgent investigation. There is a shortage which is being aggravated by the rise in housing standards. Small plantations should be encouraged, similar to that near Bul, owned by Kokono.

101) The economy is short of drivers, carpenters, and persons with simple book-keeping skills. An improvement here would have a marked effect on the standard of living.

102) A suggested target for 1976

(a) to have about 180,000 mature coffee trees, and improve yield per tree by about 25%. Production would then be about 225,000 lbs of parchment.

(b) to keep rice production to at least 500,000 lbs.

(c) increase of cattle herds and improvement of pastures to allow an annual sale of at least 30 beasts.

(d) intensive pig production at Musingwa, using some of the fish as pig food. Pigs for export outside the division and also for local consumption.

Blurred Document

Page 22

103) At present prices, income for 1976 would be

1. Sale of rice	15,000
2. Sale of coffee parchment	33,750
3. Sale of fresh foods	6,500
4. Wage labour	2,500
5. Sale of livestock for export	<u>3,000</u>
	80,750
6. 5% dividend SPCA	<u>1,500</u>
	82,250

This would give a per capita income of \$16.30, provided that the population does not increase. Coffee is calculated at 15 cents per lb; if the price dropped to 10 cents per lb then gross income would fall to \$51,000 and per capita income to \$13.30.

104) Additional improvements would come from a 6% for trade stores, allowing the retention in the area of at least \$4,000 profit, annually. A land survey would show where increases in cash crops could be expected; where timber should be planted, and also those villages from which emigration should be encouraged.

Blurred Document

Page 25

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

105) The people are generally happy with the Council. An Aid Post has been built at Masendai. Equipment has been purchased and can be seen in use on road improvements. The misunderstanding over the Pig Trespass Rule was a setback, but because it was their own decision, it does not seem to have destroyed faith in the system. To avoid this in future, some people asked if Pidgin translations of Council Rules could be made available to the general public. At present none of the Rules except the Tax Rule have been properly gazetted, so no action can be taken. When this has been done, copies of the Rules should be made available.

106) Information on council business does get back to the villages but there are misunderstandings. Resolutions to start projects are generally interpreted to mean that the project will be carried out. A Council news sheet would be a valuable aid.

107) Councillors are aware that a higher tax rate would enable them to get increased aid for RDP projects. Most of these men are fairly astute politicians; they know what their people want, but they also know just how far that they can push them. Much extension work will need to be done among the people to show what benefits they can expect from higher taxes. It must be remembered that these people are already saving a fair proportion of their incomes and investing this in village projects like coffee hullers, cattle and transport. They know what they want and see no reason to let the Council dictate their priorities. If the stories about the amount of profit made by the contractor on the new Council chambers ever become public knowledge, there will be even more reluctance to entrust their money to the Council in taxes.

Blurred Document

Page 24

ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

108) A big mystery is where the Central Government gets its money from. People see the Council raising local revenue, but not the Government. Simple explanations of indirect taxation were very much appreciated.

109) The people generally seem wary of Self Government and Independence. They say that the towns are ready for it: here they want time to catch up. They fully realise their lack of sophistication, and are aware of just how much depends on so few educated people. The abusive and contemptuous attitude of the DDA clerk makes them appreciate firm supervision of such people. Some worry whether such supervision will continue after Independence. On the other hand many look forward to Independence because they feel that they will be able to get on with the things that they want to do, and not the things that we say they want. Directives from higher up to raise tax rates are a good example. Council Advisers have their careers to think of; it is hard to blame them too much for pushing the councillors into doing what the Administration wants.

Blurred Document

Page 25

ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES, FACILITIES

110) Village rest houses provide simple accommodation. Off the Sepik Highway the nature of the clay often makes roads impassable after rain, even to four wheel drive vehicles. Staple items are usually available in trade stores. Petrol is not available.

111) The Service Club at Dreikikir is considering the provision of meals for the travelling public. This should be encouraged. The opening of the road to Nuku will increase the amount of through traffic.

112) Mail comes once a week by plane from Newak. The service could be improved by sending Dreikikir mail to Marrik for onforwarding by road on a regular contract.

Blurred Document

Page 26

ECOLOGY

113) These comments are included in part of next year's Bird of Paradise investigation, because I am an ornithologist. Birds of Paradise: only Cicinnurus, Manucodia and Paradisaea minor are present. The first two very scarce; the latter found throughout but adult males now scarce and not protected by villagers to any degree. Hornbills Aceros and Crowned Pigeons Goura now unknown except for an odd one or two on the southern fringe of the area. Paucity of suitable habitat because of high human population density is the main reason, but the introduction of shotguns in the 1960's rapidly exterminated the remnants of these species, as well as the larger pigeons (Columbidae).

114) Cassowaries were once common. Searns (1953) says that every village had five or six young ones. Enquiries confirm this, but I think that an average of three per village would be a better estimate. Present numbers are shown in Appendix 10. This catastrophic decline is much bewailed; however nobody is prepared to forgo the chance of obtaining a shotgun.

115) New techniques have rapidly upset the ecological balance. Shotguns are an obvious example; the introduction of cheap goggles for spear-fishing is another; the change in housing style might also be one.

116) Malaria control spraying is apparently recent. It is to be hoped that due consideration has been given to its ecological consequences, and also to the amounts of toxic material that the people are exposed to. Spraying is decidedly unpopular. One would like to be sure that human exposure is not far above the limits now set for white Europeans or Americans. The people here do not have the education to know what is being done to them, but when they do, let us hope that they will consider this method of malaria control to be justified.

Blurred Document

Page 27

CONCLUSIONS

117) Perhaps the ethos of the area may be summed up in the words of one old man. He told me that as a child he saw the first white man come, and remembers how they thought that the white man's boots were a second skin. Now he says that he looks forward to the day when he can buy a certain wild fruit (a local delicacy) in tins from the trade store. While this particular project is probably not commercially feasible I think that the thought well illustrates the desire for, and understanding of progress in the Urat.

RECOMMENDATIONS

POLITICAL

1. The Council be allowed to decide its own priorities, especially the tax rate, without interference or pressure from higher up.

2. Extension work be carried out in the villages to ensure that the people are fully aware of the options open to the Council, (e.g. RDF grants).

3. Suggestions for a news sheet be put to the Council.

ECONOMIC

4. The proposals outlined in Area Study para 102 be discussed with councillors, RPS directors, other influential people and DASF. If the people find the ideas acceptable, co-ordination and planning should initially be done under the aegis of DDA, until a plan for the whole of the Council area has been formulated.

5. To start on the Meishak road (A/study para 68) if negotiations (Sit Rep para 16) are successful.

6. Upgrading of the feeder roads (A/study para 66), but only to be considered in the light of the whole Council area's needs.

Blurred Document

Page 28

RECOMMENDATIONS (continued)

7. A land survey to be carried out (Bit Rep para 25) to produce data for recommendations on the lines of study para 104.

8. Visits to be made by a Business Advisory Officer, (Bit Rep para 20).

9. Encouragement of a trading co-operative, (Bit Rep para 19).

10. Banking services to be considerably improved.

11. Dept of Forests to visit or post an assistant.

SOCIAL

12. Start to be made on a Council Library by getting free material, magazines etc. Council would decide next year whether to commit funds and extend the idea.

13. That Nyanbolei apply for a School, and get on to the waiting list, (Bit Rep para 25; A/study para 42).

ADMINISTRATIVE

14. The importance of the Urat be considered when formulating the Dreikikir patrol programme (Bit Rep para 38).

15. Reorganise the Police detachment. Two literate policemen would be enough if we had communication with Naprik for emergencies, and patrolling requirements, (Bit Rep 36 & 41).

16. More DVA office time for economic and area development, (Bit Rep para 47). Some competent replacements of local staff could ensure this.

Little expenditure of funds is required. Changes in emphasis and perhaps some local personnel would be effective.

G. W. Swainson

G. W. SWAINSON
Assistant Patrol Officer.

Blurred Document

APPENDIX 1

MISCELLANEOUS

RAINFALL

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1969	588	826	1111	334	481	236	315	522	604	523	686	667	68.95
1970	378	375	1040	555	414	134	438	195	302	705	1098	1391	70.15
1971	2219	860	1096	1448	893	207	514	191	353	855			(-86.36)

Figures in points. 100 points = 1 inch.

CATTLE

Project	Catt's	Villages	cattle per village	Ownership	Finance
"A"	11	Bmul	9	Kokono Ulia and communal	paid cash
		Pelnandu	2	communal	paid cash
"B"	4	Perembil	4	Mekigo	Dev Bank Loan
"C"	3	Hanaha	3	communal	paid cash
"D"	17	Musilo	12	communal	paid cash
		Meiwak	3	communal	paid cash
		Yernain	2	communal	paid cash

PIGS

The people of Bmul say that they have 60 pigs.

Blurred Document

APPENDIX 2

POPULATION

Group	Village	Resident	Absentees	Total
1	Asiling	99	11	110
	Baul	237	6	243
	Misia	223	24	247
	Musenasi	159	11	170
	Namirua	106	18	124
	Pelnanda	149	6	155
	Perebidi	337	39	376
Totals		1,301	105	1,406
2	Musendai	642	39	681
	Musengi	279	28	307
	Totals		921	67
3	Bafuangai	178	15	193
	Balangai	86	4	90
	Buchabolia	133	14	147
	Burungga	106	10	116
	Burungga	242	13	255
	Burungga	208	14	222
	Iyobolei	164	6	170
	Nacen	252	20	272
Totals		1,529	102	1,631
4	Heitak	124	14	138
	Yernain	103	7	110
	Totals		227	21

* Musila is of independent origin

Total Resident Population	No. 1 Urat	1,301
	No. 2 Urat	2,529
		3,830

Blurred Document

APPENDIX 3

INCIDENCE OF POLYGAMY

Village	Resident Adult		Number of married men with:			
	Males	Females	1 wife	2 wives	3 wives	4 wives
Asiling	28	26	17	2	1	
Eaul	69	88	42	10		1
Misia	59	58	37	3	1	
Musenau	47	49	32	4		
Hanaisua	30	35	26			
Pelnandu	48	41	27	3		
Perembil	98	85	65	4		
Musendaj	124	125	84	2		
Kusengi	87	96	71	3		
Daihungai	51	50	38	1		
Malengai	25	19	13	1		
Musinbelia	36	41	22	4		
Macingwa	34	32	17	2		
Musingwik	63	58	46	3		
Hanaha	54	49	35			
Ryambelei	50	47	36	1		
Tuman	74	71	50	3		
Musilo	57	64	43	3		
Meiwak	57	59	35	7		
Yelasin	33	29	17	2	1	

Resident adult males and females (those over 16 years) are taken from Village Population Register figures. Marriages are taken from the Census Books and show all living married men and the number of living wives married to them in May 1971.

Wives per Husband

No 1 Urat 1.13 (1.11 if Kokoso excluded)
 No 2 Urat 1.06

Kokoso Ulia of Eaul is the man with six wives.

Blurred Document

APPENDIX 4 A

SIZE OF SETTLEMENTS

	Approximate Population	Villages and hamlets
1.	650	Musendai-Musengi (plus 250 in Apoa)
2.	300	Tumas-Nyanbolei (north)
3.	280	Meiwak-Yerman
4.	200	Eaul
5.	"	Perembil (old site)
6.	"	Musingwik-Musilo (part)
7.	150	Musenu
8.	"	Pelnandu
9.	"	Musilo (new site)
10.	"	Daihungai (somewhat dispersed)
11.	100	Misim (main site)
12.	"	Musingwa
13.	"	Namaisum
14.	"	Nanaha
15.	"	Musibelin
16.	"	Meireng
17.	50 - 100	Nyanbolei (south)
18.	"	Asiling
19.	"	Samisai
20.	"	Kerboig
21.	under 50	Mulengai (about 40)
22.	"	Miaok (")
23.	"	Wanglin (")
24.	"	Muyhuck
25.	"	Yarp
	under 25	About 6 (Misim 3; Asiling 1; Eaul 1)

COUNCIL WARDS

1.	400	Nanaha, Mulengai & Musingwa
2.	608	Musingwik, Nyanbolei & Tumas
3.	493	Musilo, Meiwak & Yerman
4.	507 +	Musibelin & Daihungai + Station
5.	265	Musenu & Namaisum
6.	337	Perembil
7.	313	Asiling & Misim
8.	386	Eaul & Pelnandu
9.	721	Musendai & Musengi

Blurred Document

APPENDIX 4 B

DETAILS OF SETTLEMENTS

Village	Trade stores	New style houses	Old style houses	Notes
1 Asiling	1	4	22	has hamlet on C.H.
2 Eral	2			
3a Misin	2	4	35	3 hamlets on F.H. + 1 near Palnandu
b Samisai	none	4	14	
4 Musenau	3	20	74	
5 Numaisua	none	9		
6 Palnandu	1	25	63	
7a Perembil	none	4	146	
b Moireng	4	9	42	has 3 of the 5 radios
8 Musendai	6			80% new style houses
9a Musengi	4			- " -
b Yarp	2			"haus padi" here
c Wanglim				rather isolated
10 Daihungai	3	17		
11a Malengai	none	2	14	
b Misiok	none			
12 Musiabelin	4	21	22	
13 Musingwa	1	7	26	
14a Musingwik	1	26	16	
b Muihuck		3		
15a Nancha	2			
b Herboig				unusual round house here
16 Nycabelei	4	19		
17 Tunas	2	22	22	
18 Musilo	2	10	72	most now near 19
19 Meishak	1	7	42	
20 Yerman	none	7	32	

Figures for trade stores are accurate. For housing, I got councillors to use their literate youth to record and help in the counts. I generally verified the numbers of new style houses myself; these figures are fairly accurate. Figures for old style houses are what the villages gave me, except for 11, 12 & 17 which I counted myself. However, I excluded yam houses etc; I think that most villagers' figures include all buildings.

Some villagers were not able to produce figures which made any sense, but one object of the exercise was to get an indication of the highest literacy level available to each village.

Blurred Document

APPENDIX 5

SOME LEADERS OF OPINION

1. Kokoro Ulia of Saul

The MHA for Dr. Kikir. Old now, wealthy, with wives, cattle, a truck etc. Not popular; puts his own business and interests first. Always pro Magner authority whatever it is. Now angling for a liquor licence for his store at Saul, and hoping to arrange it in Newak or Koresby; unlikely to retire until he gets this. Bought membership in Turu cult but more discreet than many. All the family assists "papa".

2. Mekigo Yarteheng of Berenbil

Retired policeman on pension; has trade store, cattle and truck. Not at all popular. Expects Govt to assist financially and materially while he sits back. An early member of the Turu cult.

3. Roi Arom of Usainbelia

Son of luluai; has very successful trade store; owns truck. Very popular and influential indeed. President of Dangu (but wants to retire); on School Board of Management; he does a lot for the people and the area. A far better candidate for assistance than no 2.

4. Dan Korsetle of Masilo

Entrepreneur; employed as a driver by SPCA; has a good trade store. Held in esteem; has political ambition; has some push and initiative.

5. Katihei Inahel of Nya-bolsi

Councillor and Vice-President. Former house servant. A conscientious councillor; rather pro-Administration, but politically aware. Progressive; leads his people firmly. He gave a big feast, then told the people they must vote for him. They did. Strongly against the Pele Association.

6. Wapitihi Bela of Masilo

Youngish councillor. Succeeded no 7. Worked in Rabaul 10 years. A fairly tough, go-ahead and ambitious leader; he is progressive but not always pro-Administration. Once had 3 months hard labour for fighting. Strongly supports the Pele Association.

Blurred Document

APPENDIX 5

Page 2

7. Main Matepei of Melihak

Son of long service luluai. First councillor, but lost to no 6 whom he very much dislikes. Very keen for progress but a rather colourless and apparently self-offering personality. Conscientious and works hard; on PTE parents' committee. A Pele supporter; he was a member of Daniel's inner council at Yangoru in June, where I first met him.

8. Peter Nihiren of Busendai

Aged about 38. Very ambitious. Was a Mission evangelist until 1968. Now in Pele Association and hopes to stand for the election as their local candidate. Pangu don't like him, but Daniel offered him a high post to get him into the cult.

9. Lemuk Busndemi of Nanaha

Councillor and former President. A constitutional monarch; has all the trappings but none of the power. The young influential men sometimes treat him like an errand boy, but he looks after his people well and is an astute politician. Negotiating with him can be like going through a mincing machine.

10. Arcawa Tatehei of Pelmandu

Councillor and retired policeman; a pleasant and intelligent old man but curiously ineffectual. Almost certainly a Pele member. Pelmandu is a problem village.

11. Mekiawel Mekiaver of Peresbil

Councillor; holds the Education portfolio. He is an intelligent politician, progressive and conscientious; his manner does not always inspire supreme confidence, but so far nothing very detrimental is known about him.

12. Tasine Ange of Misia

A steady man and fairly progressive councillor. Is probably not a Pele supporter. His main problem is that he can never get his scattered people together in big enough numbers to have much influence on them.

Many more names could be added. I do not yet know much about the R.D. directors, who seem to be influential.

Blurred Document

APPENDIX 6

LIST OF SCHOOLS, GRADES, & ORIGIN OF STUDENTS

1. Dreikikir Primary School

Grades taught	Std 1	Std 2	Std 3	Std 4	Std 5	Totals
Students	34	39	29	37	32	171

Origin	Males	Females	Totals
URAT C.D.	123	19	142
KOMBIO C.D.	9	1	10
Station	15	4	19

2. Mahli Primary School

Grades taught	Cls 1	Std 1	Std 2	Totals
Students	42	36	46	124

Origin	Males	Females	Totals
URAT C.D.	21	9	30
WAN C.D.	72	7	79
Maprik S.D.	14	1	15

3. Catholic Mission Dreikikir

Grades taught	Std 1	Std 2	Std 3	Totals
Students	35	40	24	99

Origin	Males	Females	Totals
URAT C.D.	42	29	71
URIM C.D.		1	1
GAWANGA C.D.	2		2
KOMBIO C.D.	2		2
WAN C.D.	10	3	13
Station	7	3	10

4. BREEM School Misin

Grades taught	Std 2	Totals
Students	31	31

Origin	Males	Females	Totals
URAT C.D.	10	4	14
WAN C.D.	15	2	17

Percentage of total enrollment: Urat 62%
Wan 26%

Blurred Document

APPENDIX 7

NUMBERS OF URAT STUDENTS PER VILLAGE

Village	Dreik. PTS		Mahli PTS		C.M.		Misia		Out of District		Percentage of children 6-15	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	%	%
Asiling							2		2		3%	0%
Emil	5		12	7							74%	58%
Misia	5		5				6	3	1	2	62%	15%
Musensau	6				1				1		41%	8%
Nernaisun	5				1						28%	20%
Polnandu	1		1	2							11%	13%
Perembil	19	5					2	1			48%	14%
Musendai												
Musongi			2									
Daihungai	2				6	9					44%	36%
Mulougai					2						13%	0%
Buribelin	6	1			5						69%	5%
Musingwa	6	1			1	6					64%	41%
Musingwik	8				6	4			1		54%	13%
Nanaha	10	2			7	3					52%	17%
Nyanbolei	3	1			8	2					50%	18%
Tuman	15	2			3	2					69%	17%
Musilo	16	4			4						72%	18%
Meiwak	9	3				1					50%	25%
Yerwain	6										38%	0%
Totals	122	19	20	9	42	29	10	4	5	2	=	262

Children from Musendai and Musongi attend the SSBM school at Bruges. Figures are not available.

All figures are taken from the School Registers.

The percentage at school is calculated from the totals of 6-15 year olds. Students seem to be drawn from the 7-17 year range, but the overlaps probably cancel out.

Blurred Document

APPENDIX B POSSESSIONS

Village	CSB a/cs	Radios	Shotguns	Bicycles	Vehicles
Ailing	12	1	1		
Emul	42	3	4	2	1 Landrover
Minia	39	3	4 *		1 Toyota
Museanu	13	7	2	1	
Tumaisun	5	4	2		
Pelnandu	11	2	2		
Perembil	47	5	3		2 Landrovers
Musendai	C**	12	6	1	1 Dyna
Musengi	A**	6	3		1 (Toyota)
Daihungai	31	4	2	1	
Mulengai	3	none	2		
Musibelin	17	8	2	2	1 Toyota
Musingwa	18	2	1	1	
Muringwik	38	6	2	1	
Nanaha	18	2	2		
Nyanbulei	17	3	4	2	
Tunan	53	6	4	1	1 Toyota
Musilo	18	2	3		
Weiwhak	16	4	3		
Jernain	11	1	2		
TOTALS	407	81	54	12	

* One shotgun confiscated; total now 3.

** Additional accounts are held here, at the CSBM Brugem.

Blurred Document

APPENDIX 9

NUMBERS OF COFFEE TREES AND THEIR AGES

Village	years 1-2	years 2-3	years 3-4	years 4-5	years 5+	Total	Commercial
Asiling			1937	190	1938	4,065	862
Kaul					8127	8,127	1,800
Misin	108			61	6005	6,174	706
Musensau	632	3145	1188	285	4998	10,248	
Namasum			500	376	2263	3,139	
Polnasu		477		180	3634	4,291	460
Perembia			582	616	11841	13,039	1,450
Musendai			293		6723	7,016	
Musengi			91	42	9036	9,129	941
Daihungai	178		195	800	3115	4,288	
Malengai	1013	1181	202	254	942	3,592	
Musimbelin	324		197		3903	4,424	603
Musingwa		93	755	787	2292	3,927	462
Musingwik		1223	510	201	310	7,204	722
Nanaha	476	1302	1467	680	4577	8,502	
Nyambolei	401	312	158	200	6527	7,498	685
Tusan		440		464	5923	7,827	
Musilo	135	9754	1170	848	5567	17,474	540
Meiwak	887	11000	3200	2000	5000	22,087*	1242
Yernain	1262	4808	220	1553	2831	10,674	
TOTALS	5416	33735	12665	9437	101612	162,865	10473

These figures are taken from DAF records of family and village plots. Obvious errors were corrected or excluded and the remaining figures added up per village. The total for Meiwak* is from the villagers' figures, with age groups estimated. The margin of error is discussed in the Situation Report. DAF records were last updated in Oct. 1970. For this table one year has been added to age groups.

Blurred Document

APPENDIX 10

HUSBANDRY

Village	Coffee trees per adult male	Coffee hullers	Ducks	Cassowaries
Asiling	145	2	yes	no
Baul	118	3	no	no
Misia	105	3	yes	1
Musensu	218	2	no	no
Hanaicum	104	2	no	no
Felnandu	89	1	no	no
Perembil	133	6	yes	no
Musendai	57	1	yes	3
Musengi	105	3	yes	no
Daihungai	84	1	yes	no
Salengai	144	1	yes	no
Musimbelin	123	3	yes	no
Musingwa	116	2	yes	no
Musingwik	115	3	yes	no
Nanaha	158	1	yes	no
Nyanbolei	150	2	yes	no
Fussa	106	1	yes	no
Muallo	306	2	yes	no
Beiwak	387	1	yes	no
Yerman	323	1	yes	1

Blurred Document

APPENDIX 11

SCALE OF POSSESSIONS

RATIOS PER 100 PERSONS

Village	GBB a/cs	Radios	Shotguns	Coffee mullers
Asiling	13.3	1.1	1.1	2.2
Emul	17.7	1.3	1.7	1.3
Hisin	17.5	1.3	1.3 *	1.3
Musenou	11.3	4.4	1.3	1.3
Nemaisou	7.5	3.8	1.9	1.9
Pelnandu	7.4	1.3	1.3	0.7
Perembil	13.9	1.5	0.9	1.8
Mucendai		2.7	1.4	0.2
Misengi		2.2	1.1	1.1
Daihungai	17.8	2.3	1.2	0.6
Mulengai	3.5	none	2.3	1.2
Musinbelin	12.8	6.0	1.5	2.3
Musingwa	17.0	1.9	0.9	1.9
Musingwik	17.9	2.8	0.9	1.4
Nanaha	8.7	1.0	1.0	0.5
Nyasbolei	10.4	1.3	2.4	1.2
Tuman	14.2	2.6	1.7	0.4
Musilo	8.6	1.0	1.4	1.0
Meiwhak	8.8	2.2	1.7	0.6
Yemasin	10.7	1.0	2.0	1.0
Urat		2.1		1.07
No 1 Urat	13.6	1.9		1.45
No 2 Urat		2.2		0.87
Groups 3 & 4	12.2	2.1		1.00

* Ratio excluding confiscated shotgun.
All ratios are per 100 resident persons.

Blurred Document

HISTORICAL APPENDIX

- 1) The Germans did not set foot in the area, but goods and knowledge filtered through from the coast. People remember the name of kiap Lieben. The first patrol came from Aitape, probably after 1920, led by kiap "Merross". A Misin man was used as interpreter, and became the first luluai. Three more pre-war names are known, kiaps Blochman, Milligan and Taylor. The latter sent a young native policeman to Masiabelin, soon replaced by an older man, Gawi. The Japanese patrolled the area and replaced many village officials. They were popular until near the end of the war; kiap Gchora is well remembered.
- 2) Returned labourers came home with a box of trade goods in German times, and contrast this with Australian times when they got money. Because all the people fled to the bush when the first patrol came, salt was used. The patrol would hide, grab a villager, then put salt on his hand for him to taste. This invariably worked, and brought people out of hiding. To this day, a frequent rhetorical question is "who gave us salt?"
- 3) The earliest non-mythical event is the arrival of the Musilo people in No 2 Urat. They were driven out of No 2 Gawanga and allowed to settle near Kyambolei. Dating is difficult; possibly it was prior to 1900. Musilo sided with Kyambolei against Tusan in a big "war" before 1918. The first shotgun ever seen was used by Tusan's allies. It had come to the Wam from an Asiatic trader, Nihing, who lived at Susin with a Mussenou girl. The "war" was settled by a Heiwak man who set up a "flying fox tambran". The "haus" for this was put up at Musilo; a stone-worked kwila post still stands near the "haus padi".
- 4) The last fight in the area was between Masingwa and Yambes in the Koebio. It was stopped by "Merross".
- 5) The first white man in the area was Hook from Aitape. He was a plume trader and labour recruiter, but had apparently been a Police Officer.

Blurred Document

Page 2

HISTORICAL SUPPLEMENT (continued)

6) When the Japanese came, Taylor and Hook passed through the area, followed by Hook and a doctor. Hook remained, staying at Musisbelin, apparently with a radio. It is said that he sent to Yakamal for salt. These people, having apparently killed a Chinese, then came for Hook. Musisbelin were away in the bush. During their absence the Yakamal people came up, killed Hook and smashed the radio. Obviously there was collusion; the reason for Musisbelin's absence that day has varied each time I have heard the story. One old man asked me whether they would have been rewarded after the war, had they hidden Hook in the bush. When I said yes, he gave a sigh. The native policeman Gawi seems to have been involved. Possibly a grudge against Hook, as an ex Police Officer.

7) Hook was buried at Musisbelin. His grave is still there, unmarked. It will have to be removed soon because of road work. Where should it go?

8) Apparently all pre-war records have been lost. Can anyone fill in any historical details? Transliteration of kiaps' names was easy except for "Merross". Does anyone now know what his real name was?

Amount Returned to Store

DB267-854



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number... 5 of 71/72. DREIKIKIR P.P.

Subdistrict... Hannik.

District... East Sepik.

Type of Patrol... Routine Administration.

Patrol Conducted by... F. J. S. GRAHAM, District Officer.

Area Patrolled } GAWANGA CENSUS DIVISION. (Part)

(Council and/or } Dreikikir Council area.

Census Division/s.) } Dreikikir Open Electorate.

Personnel Accompanying Patrol } Const 1 at Glass Wobara.

Duration of Patrol--from 11 / 1 to 15 / 1 / 72

No. of Days... 5

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: June 1971.

Date... Duration...

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) Electoral procedures explained to the people to

remove various misconceptions held by them.

Total Population of Area Patrolled... 6915

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

121 4/1972

[Signature]

District Commissioner.

JAW/AH

P.O. Box 2396, KONGDOBU

26th April, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WENAK.

BRINKIE PATROL NO. 5 - 1971/72

Reference your minute of the 12th April, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of notification of the above Patrol of Gawanga Census Division, as submitted by Mr. W.J.S. Graham, District Officer.

The patrol report should have terminated at your office, however in this instance it contains items of interest to this Headquarters. Information in it relating to the Pele Association, the degree of political awareness, the effectiveness of Radio Newak in political education and activities of candidates should all have been written up in separate Sitrep forms, as stated in my Circular 67-1-0 of the 25th November, 1971. Please bring this to the attention of your staff in the Maprik Sub-District.

(T.W.MILLS)
Secretary.

5

67-3-13

Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK, ESD.

24th March, 1972.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Dreikikir Patrol No 5 71/72

Attached please find:

- (a) Two copies of the above patrol report
- (b) a copy of memorandum 67-3-13 dated the 16th of March from the Assistant District Commissioner, Maprik.
- (c) a copy of camping claim submitted by Mr W.J.S. Graham.

The report covers a shot patrol (four days) conducted by Mr Graham, D.O. I have no comments to make, in addition to those of the Assistant District Commissioner, except that the report should have been submitted much earlier than it has been.

J. Young-Whitford
J. Young-Whitford,
Deputy District Commissioner.

(Front of Jacket Colour Blue)

PATROL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER : 5 of 71/72 OBJECTS OF PATROL: ELECTORAL
 DISTRICT: EAST SEVIK STATION: BREIKIKIR
 PATROL CONDUCTED BY: W.J.A. Graham SUB-DISTRICT WAPRIE
 AREA PATROLLED: SAWANGA C.D. DESIGNATION: DISTRICT OFFICER
 DIVISION OF PATROL: 5 PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING: WAPRIE
 LAST D.D.A. PATROL: 6/71 NUMBER OF DAYS: 5 DAYS
 LAST O.L.G. PATROL: TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA: 6915
 MAP REFERENCE: COUNCIL AREA: BREIKIKIR L.S.C.
 HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ELECTORATE: BREIKIKIR OPEN

Deputy

The District Commissioner,
 EAST SEVIK District,
 SAWANGA

In respect of this patrol, I attach

FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL, FOLIOS 13 TO 19 ,	(x)
PATROL INSTRUCTIONS,	()
THE REPORT AND MY COMMENTS,	(x)
AREA STUDY,	()
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY,	()
SITUATION REPORTS NO'S. 1 - ,	()
PATROL MAP,	()
CLAIMING ALLOWANCE CLAIMS	(x)
.....	
.....	

DATE: 15 / 7 / 1972 .

.....
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 Division of District Administration,
 KONE DOBU. Papua.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

AREA STUDY,	()
UPDATING OF AREA STUDY,	()
SITUATION REPORTS NO'S. 1 -	()
.....	
.....	

DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS ASSESMENT OF
 PATROL & REPORT ABOVE AVERAGE
 ✓ AVERAGE
 BELOW AVERAGE

DATE: / / 19 .

Deputy

[Signature]
 District Commissioner.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 of 71/72.

STATION Dreikikir. Patrol Post. OFFICER COMPILING W. J. S. GRAHAM.
 DISTRICT EAST SEPIK. SUB-DISTRICT MAPRIK
 CENSUS DIVISION GAWANGA (Part). L.G. COUNCIL DREIKIKIR

(For recording of routine information, but of a situation report nature, actionable at Sub-District or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters).

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks).

The sole purpose of this patrol was to explain to the people of the remote villages of the Gawanga Census Division that they could vote only for candidates nominated for the Dreikikir Open Electorate.

Many people had been approached and asked to vote for Mathias Yeliwan. Many people believed that they could do so. I visited the area to explain that they could not. This was done at this time to allow the message to sink in, and to avoid any trouble to polling teams.

Whilst on patrol I found that Silas, a candidate for the Maprik Open was in the area canvassing votes in the Dreikikir Electorate. I took the opportunity to explain that it was not possible to vote for him either.

The people were well informed about the election. They listen keenly to Radio Wewak. I had groups at each rest house each night to listen in. Others have their own radios and pass the news around. Radio Wewak seems to be doing an excellent job and the people of the East Sepik are definitely better informed and more politically aware than any other group I have worked among. The almost universal knowledge of Pidgin is largely responsible. Here it is possible to talk to men, women, and children without having to resort to interpreters. Pidgin broadcasts reach a far greater number of villagers than a Motu broadcast would in Papua. That is even if the people understood the A.B.C.'s brand of Motu which is much too pure for rural villagers, and seems largely designed to show off the linguistic ability of the Translator.

I was told at Bongos village, that all the Gawanga, Urin and most of the Kombio were going to vote for their council -lor Torombe Kabai. If this is so then he will be the next member. One can be fairly certain that there will be a new member.

The Gawanga has a good internal road system. One village, Bongoisasi remains to be linked up. The completion of the 5 1/2 miles from the Huku Road to Wesor will provide access to a large population and simplify administration of the area. It will be of great value to the people as it will provide an outlet for their coffee and rice, and it should certainly stimulate production of these crops. The people are avidly looking forward to the completion of the final section of the access road. I consider the expectation of the completion of this road, together with the fact that they have been busy working towards that end, to be largely responsible for the Gawanga people's rejection of the Turu Cult.

The only likely trouble spot is Saubundor, where there are quite a few Pale members led by an ex Policeman, Aboyane. This village can be reached in three hours from the station, so I do not think there is any cause for worry.


 District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-8-72

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... Dreikikir No. 6 of 1971/1972
 Subdistrict..... MAPRIK
 District..... EAST SEPIK
 Type of Patrol..... Census
 Patrol Conducted by..... G. W. SWAINSON Assistant Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled } Gawanga Census Division
 (Council and/or } Dreikikir L.G. Council
 Census Division/s.) }

Personnel Accompanying Patrol
 Const 1/c Bausambi

Duration of Patrol—from..... 10 / May to..... 20, 6 / 1972 (broken)

No. of Days..... 23

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: Dreikikir No. 4 of 1970/1971

Date..... June 1971 Duration..... 20 days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... Census Revision and Area Study

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 6998

The Secretary,
 Department of the Administrator,
 KONE DOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
 District Commissioner.

58A 67-8-72
(47)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
No.

In Reply
Please Quote

No 67-3-13

Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK, M.S.D.

29th September, 1972.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

Dreikikir Patrol No. 6 of 1971/72.

F.43

Reference my 67-3-13 dated the 20th July, 1972,
addressed to yourself.

The census figures are now to hand and two copies
are forwarded for your records, please.

J. Young-Whitford
J. Young-Whitford.
DEPUTY DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

c.c. District Commissioner,
WENAK.

Dreikikir Patrol No. 6 1971/72

APPENDIX 1

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village (Census Unit)	Totals (Excl. Absentees)				Absentees (Res. outside Elec.)				Grand Total
		CHILD		ADULT		CHILD		ADULT		
		u. 15 yrs				u. 15 yrs				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1971/72										
	Abegu	32	32	29	31	1	-	-	-	135
	Apakakai	70	59	69	83	8	8	41	10	348
	Apen	38	52	89	88	11	3	27	-	308
	Asanaker	50	54	52	60	4	1	29	2	252
	Auchelli	25	21	23	23	1	-	12	1	106
	Bengiomas	63	61	80	71	-	1	4	-	280
	Benges	131	122	151	152	5	3	45	4	613
	Daina	35	38	41	53	1	-	13	-	181
	Fumatumbu	102	105	135	128	-	-	26	-	496
	Inaker	74	62	45	77	1	-	34	-	293
	Kauten- gisi	72	50	63	74	-	-	20	-	279
	Kubriwat	146	143	219	219	4	2	33	3	769
	Kurer	53	57	73	70	2	3	16	4	278
	Masalaga	44	42	56	66	1	1	6	-	216
	SAUKI	33	38	30	34	8	4	30	3	190
	Taukunder	71	70	102	105	3	2	33	8	395
	Tau- himbier	68	74	101	105	3	2	32	3	388
	Warer- meneker	35	24	33	30	1	1	1	1	126
	W'haukia	82	94	111	110	-	1	26	1	425
	Waser	20	31	31	32	1	-	9	-	124
	Wesambu	50	54	64	69	-	-	7	2	246
	Yabanaker No. 1	70	69	53	65	2	1	32	3	295
	Yabanaker No. 2	41	66	48	67	2	3	26	2	255
	TOTALS	1406	1418	1698	1822	59	39	508	48	6998

AD 67-3-13
45



67-3-13

Patrol Post,
DREIKIKIR.
East Sipik District.
5th September, 1972.

~~Deputy District Commissioner,
MARPET.~~

Dreikikir Patrol No. 6 of 1971/72.

You 67-3-13 of the 20th July, 1972 to the Secretary,
Department of the Administrator, refers.

Please find attached amended village population
figures.

I find your last paragraph very confusing when you
write that Mr Swainson "as Council Adviser he could have avoided
undertaking this patrol". Had Mr Swainson "avoided" this patrol
he would have left himself open to a Public Service charge for
disobeying my Patrol Instructions which had prior approval of
the District Local Government Officer. Further more, I would
like to quote the Secretary, Department of the Administrator
in his 1-20-31 of the 7th October, 1971 where-in he states:
"Similarly with staff at Assistant District Officer level and
below, but in these cases the minimum (and I stress a minimum)
period is ten days per month." (on patrol). He goes on to say:
"I now wish this requirement to become operative all District to
commence from the month after the date of receipt of this
Circular. This applies also of course, to field staff of Office of
Local Government." (The underlining is mine).

Although this instruction has been generally ignored
in this District, it is surely not up to the discretion of
individual officers (as your memorandum implies) to disobey
the Secretary's instruction?

c.c. AD SEC; KONEDOBUN.

(Jon Bartlett)
Officer-in-Charge.



(44)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Cablegram
Telephone
Fax Reference
If called ask for
No.

67-8-72

P.O. Box 2396
KONEDOBU

22nd August, 1972.

The Deputy District Commissioner,
c/- Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK,
East Sepik District

EREKIKIR PATROL NO. 6 - 1971/72

Reference your 67-3-13 of the 20th July, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1, arising out of the above patrol of the GAWANGA Census Division, together with the appropriate assessment, and also the Area Study recompilation, as submitted by Mr. G.W. SWAINSON Assistant Patrol Officer.

Copies of the patrol report and patrol instructions are not required and I am returning these for your records.

Census statistics will be commented on separately.

Your suggestion about notice of allocation of Rural Development Funds has merit, and I shall pass it on to the Commissioner for Local Government for his consideration.

I do not understand your remarks about Council Advisers avoiding patrolling. As part of their duties, Council Advisers are expected to patrol council areas which they are assigned to.

The Area Study compiled by Mr. SWAINSON is first class.

(S.J. PEARSALL)
a/Secretary.



AB

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....

25 JUL 1972
[Signature]

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-13

Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK, E.S.D.

20th July, 1972.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

Dreikikir Patrol No. 6, 1971/72 - Census
Revision and Area Study Gawanga Census
Division - Mr. G.W. Swainson, A.P.O.

Attached please find original and duplicate of the above report, which is an Area Study of the Gawanga Census Division.

2. I have the following comments to make with regard to this report (page and paragraph numbers are the same as those used in the report):

(a) Miscellaneous (page 3, paras. 11-13).

With regard to village names I note that the procedures as laid down in the Departmental Standard Instructions have not been followed. At page 79 of the Instructions (at para. 11, subpara. viii) it quite clearly sets out that the village or census unit names must agree with the official village directory as issued by the Division of District Administration. The subsection also states that before any amendments to the village or census unit names is made, formal approval must be received from Headquarters. I will ask the Officer-in-Charge, Dreikikir, to have the Patrolling Officer resubmit his village population figures, as subsection ix of the above paragraph clearly states that village names must be listed in alphabetical order.

Contd. 2.

(A2)

Dreikikir Patrol No. 6 continued:

(b) Land Tenure and Usage (page 8, para. 29).

The Forestry Officer is located at Bainyik, and I am certain that if the Dreikikir Local Government Council contacted him, the Forestry Department would be only too pleased to assist in the reforestation project in the area.

One of the requirements which will be laid down by the Forestry Department is that the area of land under reforestation will have to be cleared by the people themselves, and they must assist in the planting up of the seed beds. Experience in the Yangoru area at Witipe Village, which is a Forestry Department project, showed that after planting the villagers lost interest in caring for the trees, with the result that the area planted up is now under bush. The Dreikikir Council must appreciate that advice and seedlings are available from the Forestry Department, but the preparation and maintenance for the reforestation area is the responsibility of the people.

(c) Standard of Living (page 11, para. 42).

The information contained in this paragraph will be forwarded to the District Health Officer at Wewak, with the request that the area be visited to assess the degree of malnutrition suffered by the children.

(d) Possibility of expanding the Economy (page 19, para. 68).

Previously in this report mention had been made of operations to be undertaken by the Continental Oil Company. In actual fact, the Company involved in drilling at Bongos is the General Crude Oil Company of Australia Ltd., Houston, Texas; there is no office based in Australia.

The current possibilities with regard to the activities of the Company is that equipment has been offloaded at Wewak and within the next week will be moved along the Sepik Highway to Balif, approximately 15 miles west of Maprik, and will then be moved southwards to Sunuhu in the Bumbita/Muhiang Census Division, where it will be all assembled preparatory to constructing the road to Bongos via Iubunokor, Nungwaia, Daina, Masalaga.

Contd. 3.

Sgd.....

Date.....

(A)

Dreikikir Patrol No. 6 continued:

This Area Study report has been excellently presented by Mr. Swainson and contains a lot of worthwhile information. Again I have pleasure in congratulating Mr. Swainson for putting himself so very well to field duties, when as Council Adviser he could have avoided undertaking this patrol.

J. Young Whitford
J. Young Whitford.
DEPUTY DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Sgd.....

Date.....

10

SITUATION REPORT No. 1

Station..... **DREIKIKIR** Officer Compiling..... **G.W. SWAINSON, A.P.O.**

District..... **EAST SEPIK** Subdistrict..... **MAPRIK**

Census Division..... **GAWANGA C.D.** L.G. Council..... **DREIKIKIR L.G.C.**

Subject:..... **CENSUS REVISION AND AREA STUDY**

Subdistrict Office

Assessment Assistant District Commissioner

Date Received

.....

Action Taken:

Sgd.....

Date.....

Sub-District Office MAPRIK.

Deputy District Commissioner
Assessment District Commissioner

Date Received

.....
This Situation Report covers three topics and in fact three separate Situation Reports should have been submitted.

The Patrolling Officer did well on this patrol to confine himself to the discussion of two particular major subjects, such as the House of Assembly and Local Government Councils.

With regard to the comments on Peli Association, the report indicates that the situation with regard to the Peli Association is possibly not as serious as in other areas around Maprik.

The comments on Rural Development Funds are relevant and I agree that frustrations will mount in Councils which initially set aside in their draft estimates requests for Rural Development Funds, and then are told that the
Action Taken: Contd...2.

Sgd. *Young Winford*
Date *21.7.72*

Headquarters

Date Received

Forwarded.....Section

Project Officer.....

Date.....

34

Dreikikir Patrol No. 6 of 71/72 - Situation Report No. 1 contd:

Administration will not grant funds to match the Council's contribution. I believe that it would be in the interests of the Central Administration to advise Councils much earlier than they do if funds could be available or if the Administration did not commit itself to allocation of funds half-way through the financial year preceding the financial year in which funds are required, but if an interim advice could be made available to Councils through the District Co-Ordinating Committee, this would allow the Councils to prepare realistic draft estimates for the next financial year.

Action Taken:

None required.

Young - M. M. P. O. A.

of the census division.

AREA STUDY

INTRODUCTION

Geographical

1) The SAHNSA Census Division covers about 30,300 hectares (194 square miles) situated within the Dreikikir Local Government Council area. This is calculated on the boundaries of village lands, which do not exactly coincide with the administrative boundaries.

2) The north and west is hilly but the steep contours of the north gradually smooth out to low rolling hills. There are three major rivers, Bongos (or Om) on the west boundary, Karp in the centre, and Nanu to the east, all joining farther south to form the Screw River. Highest points are in the north-west, up to 320m (1050 ft) ASL on some ridges around Kubriwat, and 280m (918 ft) ASL at Tau, with the rest of the area between 100m (328 ft) ASL and 200m (656 ft) ASL.

3) The area is composed almost entirely of clay and mudstone except for two or three small outcrops of fossilised coral in the south-west. Gravel is scarce and found only in the larger rivers.

4) Climate is humid and tropical. Records are not kept but annual rainfall is certainly below that of Dreikikir Patrol Post.

5) Large tracts of forest cover the south and east, some of which may be virgin forest. In the west there are large areas of garden regrowth, and around Bongos are many patches of kunai.

Access and Communications

6) The nearest all-weather road is the Sepik Highway from Maprik which crosses the Dreikikir area to the north of the census division.

30

Administration Contact, Native Attitudes

7) First contact occurred about 1941 in the northern section only, when Milligan visited Kubriwat, Tau and Apca, from Aitape. Japanese patrols visited these places and also Yubanakor. Most of the Gawanga was first contacted by D.M. Fenbury at the end of the war, and the last group, Akorsamei, by Doolan in 1949. There was an outbreak of serious fighting in 1948 between Abegu and Masalaga which involved neighbouring villages for some distance. Further fighting was stopped by Morris.

8) DDA patrols have visited almost annually since the 1950's. DASF and PHD patrol fairly frequently.

9) The people are generally law-abiding and co-operative, although differences in attitude exist between the major groupings. Traditionally the leaders appear to have been influential, and the people have continued to follow them. Most leaders of opinion are progressive and pro-Council, and some possess considerable influence. This is strongly marked in the western half. The eastern half is different; here the influence of older men seems to have been lost and no new leaders have filled the gap. As in the Urat, great social changes have taken place; all "tamberans" have been finished. This seems to have spread from the Urat, occurring first in Kubriwat and Tau about 1958/59, then to the Bongos area in the early 1960's, and lastly Wosambu in 1965 just before formation of the Council.

10) Cargo cults have been frequent. The 1956 outbreak in Dreikikir resulted in disturbances in the Bongos area, including an attempt to murder the priest there. The next manifestations occurred in 1963 and 1964 when many people purchased suitcases, which they took to the bush near Mamsi to await their cargo. At Kubriwat new style houses were built and gardens were laid out. The Mt Turu cult attracted universal interest but after the non-event of 7 July 1971 the newly formed Pele Association found some opposition. The western half of the Gawanga are out of it. Kubriwat is little affected but the Tau villages have many members. Masalaga and Abegu are hardly touched, but the remaining eastern half of the Gawanga is strongly affected.

29

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION & TRENDS

11) The total population is 6,998. Excluding the absentees, the resident population is 6,344 giving a density of 33 persons per square mile. Gawanga has shown the greatest rate of increase in Dreikikir. In November 1951, there were 4,989 plus 285 absent workers. In August 1962 there were 5,561 plus 411 absent workers. Villages formerly within Gawanga (e.g. Wekor, Nunguaia, Akorsamei and Amasei) are not included in the 1951 and 1962 figures quoted.

12) The apparent low population density is misleading. In reality over half the population is faced with shortage of land. Group 2, with the exception of Bongoimasi, Abegu and Masalaga, has about 7,300 hectares (28.2 square miles) of land. The resident population of 2,286 gives a density of 81 persons per square mile. Thus over one third (36.1%) of the population of Gawanga is confined to just under one seventh (14.5%) of the land area. Group 4, with the exception of Daina, has about 6,200 hectares (24 square miles). Resident population is 1,234 giving a density of 52 per square mile. In contrast, Warermenekor has about 6,000 hectares (23.2 square miles). Its resident population of 122 (1.9% of total Gawanga) thus has 12.0% of the total land, with a density of 5 persons per square mile.

13) The sex ratio is close to unity, particularly among children, but in adults there is a small surplus of males when absentees are taken into account.

14) Absentees form 10.3% of the resident population. There has been a sharp rise in the last year. Earlier figures are:- 1951 - 5.7% of resident population; in 1962 7.4%; and in June 1971, 7.7%. Bongoimasi has been an exception. This year all the absentees have returned, and married, apparently on orders from their elders.

(28)

SOCIAL GROUPINGS

15) The area has been divided into No. 1 (the West) and No. 2 Gawanga (the East), but these do not quite correspond to the actual divisions of which there are four. The villages are listed group by group in Appendix 1.

16) There is one language broken up into four major dialects, one to each group. Daina has a slight variant of its group's dialect. Differentiation is such that people say that they cannot understand another dialect unless it is spoken slowly. All agree that it is one language. People say that they prefer to use Pidgin when visiting other groups because the dialect differences cause laughter.

17) As in the Urat, the functional social unit is now coming to be the simple family. Residence is usually patrilocal. Loyalty is to the village. There is not much cohesion between villages except in Group 2, but most of this seems due to the outstanding abilities of one man as leader.

18) There are connections with all the neighbouring areas. The picture seems to be one of an originally fairly homogeneous group which has considerably expanded and is on the way to splitting into three major divisions. Group 1 includes the Seim people who are administered by Nuku. This Group has always had contact north with Urim and Urat. Group 2 included until last year Akorsamei 1 and 2. These two villages together with Amasei (non-Gawanga) went over to Nuku. Group 3 is probably splitting, with Apos being much influenced by Group 4 and the Musendai Urats, while Wosambu is close to Group 2. Group 4 have contacts north and east, where Sunahu and Kamenakor villages are said to be Gawanga speakers. To the south, contact and fighting has been with the Woseras.

19) Marriage was by sister exchange. The tendency to seek a monetary payment has become more prevalent, particularly in Group 4 where large bride prices are being asked. The pressure for a higher bride price seems to be coming from the east, as also in the Urat.

2

20) The pattern of settlement is closely tied up with land use. The Bongos area is a cluster of villages with the most intensive land use within a distance of two to three miles. Subsequent to the dispersal of its population evenly over its land area. It is a collection of scattered hamlets in an area about five miles by three miles.

It is a little difficult to know how he has been able to attain such outstanding influence.

21) As in the Urab, new organizations have given the would-be leaders their chance. The Rural Progress Society, the Council and the Church organizations have been tried as the forms for passing opinion. It seems that the Urabian leaders have just changed their field of activities and gone wholeheartedly into the new organizations. This has been most complete in Groups 1, 2 and 3 but not so in Group 4 where leadership is poor and the people appear less influenced by progressives. Most councillors are quite influential, and the Council itself is considered important. This is a contrast to some other parts of the sub-district. (1970) reported that he "was surprised at the interest in the Council".

26

LEADERSHIP

21) The new MHA for Dreikikir, Toromblei Kabai, is an important man throughout most of the Gawanga. He is from Bongos. His influence is dominant throughout Group 2, and strong in Kubriwat, wosamtu, and as far as Daina. The traditional pattern was probably to follow the big men of the tambran circuits. Toromblei is not old enough to have been initiated into the oldest and most senior grade; it is a little difficult to know how he has been able to attain such outstanding influence.

22) As in the Urat, new organisations have given the would-be leaders their chance. The Rural Progress Society, the Council and the Church organisations have been viewed as the forum for pursuing ambition. It seems that the tambran leaders have just changed their field of activities and gone wholeheartedly into the new organisations. This has been most complete in Groups 1, 2 and 3 but not so in Group 4 where leadership is poor and the people appear less influenced by progressives. Most councillors are quite influential, and the Council itself is considered important. This is a contrast to some other parts of the sub-district. Agg (1970) reported that he "was surprised at the interest in the Council".

23) There appears to be no communal land as such. Earlier part of reports refer to land as though it were in a different category of ownership. I suspect that the difference is merely one of usage, which would change if a village moved its site far enough.

24) Cash cropping started with groundnuts and rice. Lack of cash crops had discouraged these earlier attempts. Coffee seems to have been planted on a substantial scale at first in nearly all villages. After gaining experience village leaders then seem to have encouraged individual planting, giving for 500 trees for every man.

25) Cash cropping started with groundnuts and rice. Lack of cash crops had discouraged these earlier attempts. Coffee seems to have been planted on a substantial scale at first in nearly all villages. After gaining experience village leaders then seem to have encouraged individual planting, giving for 500 trees for every man.

(25)

LAND TENURE & USAGE

23) Land tenure appears similar to that of the Urat, and Gawangas also say that only males have land rights; that inheritance is strictly patrilineal. However, in practice the system is more flexible.

24) Holdings appear to be fragmented although some are fairly large. In contrast to the Urat, several villages have ample land including large tracts of forest. The amount of land available bears no relation to the size of each village (see para 12).

25) Alienated land comprises the Catholic Mission leases at Bongos and Tau and the SSEM lease at Yubanakor. South of Masalaga a large block of land was purchased for the Wosera Resettlement Scheme.

26) There is no serious disputation of land rights internally. While disagreement may exist, all seem to have been satisfactorily settled by the people themselves, although some would doubtless enjoy giving some of these disputes another airing. Externally there are disputes between Inakor - Asanakor and their Maprik neighbours to the north-east; between Yubanakor and the Woseras to the south-east, and between Bongoimasi and their Ambunti neighbours southward. None of these appears serious, although the first might require an investigation. That between Yubanakor and the Woseras seems to be regret at the terms of an old settlement. At Bongoimasi the southern boundary (a day's walk south) is said to be agreed but for a small section disputed by one Ambunti man.

27) There appears to be no communal land as such. Earlier patrol reports refer to hunting land as though it were in a different category of ownership from garden land. I suspect that the difference is merely one of usage, which would change if a village moved its site far enough.

28) Cash cropping started with groundnuts and rice. Lack of communications discouraged these earlier attempts. Coffee seems to have been planted on a communal basis at first in nearly all villages. After gaining experience village leaders then seem to have encouraged individual plantings, aiming for 500 trees for every man.

(24)

29) Subsistence gardening is the major land use, followed by coffee and rice. A small cattle paddock has been cleared and partly fenced at No 2 Tau, and land earmarked for paddocks at Bongos and W'haukia. Group 2 has a high population density, and a short of land. The people say that they have always lived there, so this high density has probably existed for at least a century. Formerly the kunai was burned annually, preventing any regeneration of forest cover, but in recent years the people have decided to stop burning. Now, a few shrubs and small trees are coming through. The initiative appears to have come entirely from the people. Because of the slow rate of natural regeneration, some assistance is required. This area would seem ideal for a Dept of Forests project for reafforestation. I am sure that labour would be supplied voluntarily.

30) Most people are illiterate. A few men at Bongos have recently started attending night classes to learn to read. It is to be hoped that sufficient of them persevere. Literacy is generally considered to be a valuable asset.

31) Radio is popular. Appendices 4 and 5 show the number of sets per village and per 100 persons. Listening seems to be confined to Radio Wawak. Most people are not yet sophisticated enough to listen to overseas stations.

LITERACY & EDUCATION

30) There are three recognised primary schools. Two are run by the Catholic Mission, one at Bongos and the other at No 2 Tau. The SSEM have a recognised school at Yubanakor. There is a new bible school at Masalaga. A few children from Kubriwat attend Yagrumbok PTS in the Urim. Several from Bongoimasi attend the SSEM school at Akorsamei (said to be recognised) and some from Apos and villages south-east attend the SSEM school at Brugem.

31) People habitually converse in their native language. If they move into another Group area they prefer to use Pidgin. Practically all younger men can speak and understand Pidgin, but many of the older men cannot. Generally very few women either speak or understand Pidgin, especially in Group 2. Only a few school children can speak English.

32) Most people are illiterate. A few men at Bongos have recently started attending night classes to learn to read. It is to be hoped that sufficient of them persevere. Literacy is certainly considered to be a valuable asset.

33) Radio is popular. Appendices 4 and 5 show the number of sets per village and per 100 persons. Listening seems to be confined to Radio Wewak. Most people are not yet sophisticated enough to listen to overseas stations.

STANDARD OF LIVING

34) The traditional house was an inverted V roofed with palm leaf, walled in at the ends, and often 30 to 50 feet in length. These were found throughout as recently as 1957 (Brown 1957). Now they are found only in Yubanakor and part of Apos. The new style "haus veranda" has become common together with a smaller sized form of the traditional house more similar to the Urat style. At Kubriwat the "haus veranda" style came with a cargo cult movement about 1964, but since then people have found them acceptable and many prefer the new style for material reasons.

35) "Bangal" is used for walling the new style houses; I saw none using thin split boards as in the Urat, in spite of the fact that they have sufficient timber in many areas. The change in housing style seems to have followed closely that in the Urat. I was not able to make counts to determine the proportions of old and new styles, but generally there seems to be a fairly high proportion of new style in Group 1, with Groups 2 and 3 next, and Group 4 with perhaps the lowest proportion.

36) European clothing, tools and household utensils are in use, but not to the extent found in the Urat. Very many of the older men wear no clothes at all. Nose plugs and large ear-rings are still commonly worn. All the women wore at least a skirt or a laplap.

37) The staple diet is similar to that of the Urat, except that more emphasis is given to sago, particularly in the south. Group 1 people follow the Urats, relying more on root vegetables. Most of Group 4 are now living in terrain where the Urat system of greater emphasis on root vegetables would be better. However they still rely on sago to a great extent. Whereas southern Gawanga is able to supplement its sago diet with fish at the hungry season, this is not so readily available to Group 4 now. More cases of malnutrition were seen in Group 4 than in any other area, although infant malnutrition is probably higher in Group 2.

38) The Urats have an interesting practice of yam and mame cultivation that was apparently unknown outside the Urim, Kombio and Urat. They gather large quantities of

(21)

fallen "taun" leaves and press them into bundles 3 and 4 feet long. These are placed in the holes as humus just before the mames are planted. This technique was known to the Group 1 people (except Seim) but not to the rest of the Gawanga. Interestingly, many have now copied it, mainly in Group 3 and 4, and Abegu and Masalaga alone of Group 2. It is said to effect remarkable increases in mame production.

39) Meat is supplied by pigs, supplemented by wild game. Domestic fowl were rare originally but are found everywhere now. Many villages are starting to try Muscovy ducks. Rice is popular but probably not consumed in great quantities. It is said that returning labourers and detainees have favoured it. Canned meat and fish; sugar, salt and cabin bread are bought occasionally from trade stores.

40) Tobacco is popular with men and women. Betel-nut chewing has been practised from time immemorial, except in Group 1. Here the Kubriwat and Tau groups seem originally to have been like Urats and Urims where betel-nut was unknown. Some Kubriwats say that betel-nut chewing came to them from the southern Gawanga. Gourds and decorated spatulas are much used, particularly in Groups 2 and 4.

41) Football is the most popular sport but confined to the younger people. A few villages have playing fields.

42) General health is perhaps not as good as in the Urat. Skin diseases are more prevalent and many children are obviously suffering from malnutrition, particularly in Groups 2 and 4. There are four aid posts; one at Yubanakor, one between Tau and Kubriwat, one at Bongos and one by the river between Abegu and Masalaga. Two are permanent material buildings with water tanks (Yubanakor and Bongos).

43) Originally the people disposed of their dead by leaving the corpse up in a tree. All are now buried in village cemeteries.

20

MISSIONS

44) The Catholic and South Seas Evangelical Missions operate in the area. There are only three European missionaries: one SSEM at Iubanakor, and two Catholic priests, one at Bongos and one at No 2 Tau.

45) The Catholics have most adherents among Groups 1 and 2; the SSEM in Groups 3 and 4 and the south of Group 2. There does not seem to be any tension, although the arrival of some SDA evangelists in No 1 Tau appears to have added to the religious confusion there, as these people are being vigorously proselytised by Catholics, SSEM and the Pele Association.

46) The Missions have undoubtedly influenced people, but I suspect that they are valued mostly on whether they can supply schools or teachers. People cannot see the distinction between religion and politics that Europeans make.



CONCLUSIONS

NON-INDIGENOUS ACTIVITY

47) None; apart from recent visits by Continental Oil Co. men in connection with their road.

48) Very much voluntary work has been done in the last three years in building a road system in the western districts, culminating in a road from Lagrabet 2 (Uria) to Koro early this year. The first vehicle ever seen in Koro arrived in Koro. The problem has been getting through from Drevilifer, in the Uria and Urat. The route that was selected, i.e. through the Uria, is in my view the wrong one. It is the longest route by far, passes through difficult terrain, and serves a small population. The worst section of the route, about 5 miles in length, has to have more than 40 residents to maintain it.

49) The problem should soon be solved by the Oil Co. road coming in from Pangala, and following the hand-built road to Koro and Koro. Work has also started in the Uria on the road to Koro. The present and the proposed systems are shown on the map. The main reason why the proposed system are shown on the map. The main reason why the proposed system are shown on the map. The main reason why the proposed system are shown on the map.

50) There is no airstrip at Koro. The only airstrip is at Lagrabet 2. Neither are up to OGA standards.

(18)

COMMUNICATIONS

48) Vehicular roads (but 4-wheel drive only) reach the fringes of the area. Until this year vehicles had only reached Kubriwat in the west, and Yubanakor in the east.

49) Very much voluntary work has been done in the last three years in building a road system in the western Gawanga, culminating in a road from Yagrumbok 2 (Urim) to Wesor early this year. The first vehicle ever seen in Bongos arrived in March. The problem has been getting through from Dreikikir, in the Urim and Urat. The route that was selected, i.e. through the Urim, is in my view the wrong one. It is the longest route by far, passes through difficult terrain, and serves a small population. The worst section of the route, about 5 miles in length, has no more than 45 resident males to maintain it.

50) The problem should soon be solved by the Oil Co road coming in from Nunguaia, and following the hand-built road to Bongos and Kuyor. Work has also started in the Urat on the road to No 2 Tau. The present and the proposed systems are shown on the map. Upgrading will be costly because of the scarcity of surfacing material.

51) There is an airstrip at Bongos CM and one at Tau CM. Neither are up to DCA standards.

TECHNICAL & CLERICAL SKILLS

52) There is a shortage of skilled people. The few schools have not been going long enough to have produced a surplus of educated youth. Several people have attended farmer-trainee courses, and both Bongos and W'haukia have each a young man away learning about cattle; when these men return work will start on the cattle paddocks.

53) Many villages asked where they could send people to learn to drive. Now that road access is at last coming, nearly every village is planning to buy a truck. They say that it is vital to have one of their own people trained as a driver. This shortage of drivers is a widespread problem. There is a need for a training school on a fee-paying basis.

(16)

STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

54) The Gawanga is rather less sophisticated than the Urat, but the Council has similar allegiance and support. Voting procedures are well understood and Council business is reported and discussed in the villages.

55) The functions and nature of political parties are not well understood. The Pangu Pati campaigned vigorously before the House of Assembly election, but by then most people had already decided to support their local independent candidate. The MHA seems to be viewed as the peoples' emissary to the Government, and his function is to ask for all the things that the people want. He is also expected to tell them everything that the Government is doing.

56) Coffee carry their produce to the market and sell their coffee through the market. Income from sale of coffee is \$1,500. Including sales to Puku, I estimate a total of \$6,000.

57) Coffee produced delivered to Puku and Pangu Pati totalled \$1,500,000, remaining \$1,500,000 delivered to Puku gives a total of \$11,000.

58) Other income is negligible, and comprises pay for government servants, and the small amount disbursed to Mission employees. I estimate an annual total of \$500.

59) The above gives a total of \$18,000. Based on the resident population, per capita income is \$2.82 per annum. Average family income is estimated at \$100. There is a wide range. Using the figures from the survey at the far buffer and rice, the eastern villages of Puku, Pangu Pati, Pangu Pati, Pangu Pati and Pangu Pati estimated \$10,000. Gawanga's cash crop income, giving three people a per capita income of \$5.00 per annum. The next highest producers are No. 1 and No. 2. These two villages had a per capita income of \$4.50. All the rest of the area has a per capita income of \$2.00.

60) Little income is reported from other sources. It is assumed that the people are dependent on their husbands' earnings for their support, but many are unable to find work in the area.

ECONOMY OF THE AREA

56) Economic activity is universal and the business ideal is exactly similar to that found in the Urat. Rice and coffee as cash crops, cattle, together with trade stores and village transport.

57) The major factor governing rice production is price and road access. Because of the amount of human portage required, people concentrate on coffee where the return per weight is so much greater. Rice production seems to have been lower this year. The only data available are figures for 1970/71 (Weinand et al. 1972). These give a total for Gawanga of 190,290 lbs. However this does not include Bongoimasi, Mamsi, Kuatengisi, Sauki, Kuyor and Wesor which carry their produce to Nuku. Bongos and W'haukia carry their coffee to Kubriwat, but market their rice through Nuku. Income from sale of rice was \$5,677. Including sales to Nuku, I estimate a total of \$6,300.

58) Coffee parchment delivered to Dreikikir and Supari RPS totalled 61,874 lbs, returning \$8,931. Estimating deliveries to Nuku gives a total of \$11,200.

59) Other income is negligible, and comprises pay for government carriers, and the small amount disbursed to Mission employees. I estimate an annual total of \$515.

60) The above gives a total of \$18,015. Based on the resident population, per capita income is \$2.82 per annum. Average family income is estimated at \$14.10. There is a wide range. Using the figures from Weinand et al for coffee and rice, the eastern villages Apangai, Apos, Asanakor, Inakor and Yubanakor obtained 44.1% of Gawanga's cash crop income, giving these people a per capita income of \$5.06 per annum. The next biggest producers are No 1 and No 2 Tau. These two villages had a per capita income of \$4.57. All the rest of Gawanga then have a per capita income of \$1.62.

61) Little returns as repatriated wages. Wives of absentees seem to receive a payment of \$5 or \$10 from their husbands within a few months of departure, but never get another cent until the man comes home some years later.

(14)

62) Two Rural Progress Societies cover the Gawanga. Supari RPS includes Apos and all the Group 4 people. Dreikikir RPS includes the rest. There are at least 400 members each with a \$10 share.

63) There are 71 CSB accounts on the Dreikikir register. A few from Apos and Group 4 have accounts at the SSEM agency at Brugem. The total savings is probably between \$1,000 and \$2,000. Cash is obviously held in the villages for quite long periods. When the Council recently sold coffee hullers at a subsidised price, the Gawanga invested heavily. Much of this cash came in £5 notes.

64) I know of no outstanding entrepreneur. Apos probably has the most successful trade stores because of the help given by the SSEM Brugem. There are 53 village trade stores excluding the Missions; about one for every 124 persons. Working capital seems generally less than in the Urat, probably \$50 to \$100, and turnover much slower, probably once or twice a year on average. Stock items are canned meat and fish, sugar, salt, biscuits, tobacco, newspaper and kerosene, but many stores do not always have the full range.

65) As yet there are no vehicles in the Gawanga, but many villages are making plans to buy their own transport as soon as the roads are completed.

66) There has not been much apparent difficulty in meeting tax obligations. In 1971/72 the rate was \$4 per man in Apos and all Group 4 except Daina. The rate for the rest of the area was \$2. For 1972/73 there will be no change in the \$4 rate, but the \$2 rate goes up to \$3, and all women will pay 20¢. No difficulties are expected.

(13)

POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

67) The economy will automatically expand once good roads arrive. A lot of coffee has only just started to bear this year. This combined with the big investment in coffee hullers could result in a doubling of production by next year. The same applies to rice growing. With roads a minimum of 200 tons could be expected annually. Also there is likely to be a considerable investment in cattle. Several villages already have land and cash earmarked.

68) It seems likely that oil-drilling will start within a year at Kuyor, after completion of an all-weather access road to the area. Until the scale of operations is known, and the numbers likely to be employed, there is not much value in suggesting planned targets for expansion.

of meetings always goes back to the villages. This year the Council decided to alter the authority routine for tax collection in order to get their revenue in faster. I expected to be asked numerous questions on this, but to my surprise I found that every village clearly understood quite obviously, nearly all councillors take trouble to see that their people know what is going on. For their part the people expect to have a general village meeting as soon as their councillor returns from Breakibir.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

69) The Council is generally well supported, and is considered important. Most people view it as the major developmental authority for Dreikikir. The people are aware of what the Council has done; they know that it has contributed to the Gawanga schools and has built two Aid Posts, one at Bongos and one at Yubanakor. The subsidising of coffee hullers has been greatly appreciated.

70) The general misunderstanding over the Pig Trespass Rule also affected the Gawanga, and nearly all the pigs were slaughtered. As in the Urat there seems to have been little repercussion; people are still prepared to obey the Council's authority without much question.

71) Information on Council business and the proceedings of meetings always gets back to the villages. This year the Council decided to alter the customary routine for tax collection in order to get their revenue in faster. I expected to be asked numerous questions on this, but to my surprise I found that every village clearly understood. Quite obviously, nearly all councillors take trouble to see that their people know what is going on. For their part the people expect to have a general village meeting as soon as their councillor returns from Dreikikir.

(11)

ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

72) Because of their lack of sophistication and the short time since first contact, it is difficult to assess their real attitude towards the Central Government. Many men now in positions of authority in the villages were warriors when D.M. Fenbury opened up the area. I suspect that they equate the Central Government with the power, skill and resources of the white man, and that they view the newly formed Government not as a Government as such, but more as a group of their own people who have sufficient new skills to be able to get more out of the white men than they could.

10

ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES, FACILITIES

73) There is a rest house in every village, and the Catholic Missions at Tau and Bongos offer welcome hospitality. Travellers should be well provisioned, as trade stores cannot be relied upon; even staple items are often out of stock.

74) There are no radio or postal services, although the Missions' private facilities could be used in an emergency.

75) Cannibalism is found throughout the forests and is regularly practiced. People keep young ones in the villages, and always eat. Cannibals are never in abject terror like the West, these people do not generally think that there was less now than in the old days.

77) Brown (1937) records an "unbelievable number of flies, especially an African variety, there was a large number of blow-flies". This is not the case now. I have made several visits to the mangos during the year, and never noted any flies. This encouraging change may well indicate that people are readily paying attention to sanitation and hygiene rules.

ECOLOGY

75) There are large tracts of forest, mainly in the southern and eastern half of Gawanga. Here one can find nearly all the original fauna and flora, although shooting pressure is probably heavier than many realise. Crowned pigeons Goura are very rare, and Hornbills Aceros not as numerous as could be expected. Of Birds of Paradise, Cicinnurus regius and Paradisaea minor are quite common in suitable habitat. Seleucides is found on the southern fringes of the area, but Mynecodia seems to be entirely absent. Two megapodes are found, Talegalla and Megapodius.

76) Cassowaries are found throughout the forests and are regularly hunted. People keep young ones in the villages, and always did. Numbers are shown in Appendix 3. Unlike the Urat, these people did not generally think that there were less now than in the old days.

77) Brown (1957) records an "unbelievable number of flies, especially at Kubriwat where there was a large number of blow-flies". This is not the case now. I have made several visits to the Gawanga during the year, and never noted many flies. This encouraging change may well indicate that people are really paying attention to sanitation and hygiene rules.

APPENDIX 1

P O P U L A T I O N

Village	R E S I D E N T					A B S E N T					TOTAL
	child		adult		TOTAL	child		adult		TOTAL	
	m	f	m	f		m	f	m	f		
GROUP 1											
Kubriwat	146	143	219	219	727	4	2	33	3	42	769
No 1 Tau	71	70	102	105	348	3	3	33	8	47	395
No 2 Tau	68	74	101	105	348	3	2	32	3	40	388
					1423						1552
GROUP 2											
Abegu	33	32	29	31	125	1	2	6	1	10	135
Aucheli	25	21	23	23	92	1	-	12	1	14	106
Bongoimasi	63	61	80	71	275	-	1	4	-	5	280
Bongos	131	122	151	152	556	5	3	45	4	57	613
Kuatengisi	72	50	63	74	259	-	-	20	-	20	279
Kuyor	53	57	73	70	253	2	3	16	4	25	278
Mamsi	102	105	135	128	470	-	-	26	-	26	496
Masalaga	44	42	56	66	208	1	1	6	-	8	216
Sauki	33	38	30	44	145	8	4	30	3	45	190
Wesor	20	31	31	32	114	1	-	9	-	10	124
W'haukia	82	94	111	110	397	-	1	26	1	28	425
					2894						3142
GROUP 3											
Apos	38	52	89	88	267	11	3	27	-	41	308
Warermenekor	35	24	33	30	122	1	1	1	1	4	126
Wosambu	50	54	64	69	237	-	-	7	2	9	246
					626						680
GROUP 4											
Apangai	70	59	69	83	281	8	8	41	10	67	348
Asanakor	50	54	52	60	216	4	1	29	2	36	252
Inakor	74	62	45	77	258	1	-	34	-	35	293
Yubanakor 1	70	69	53	65	257	2	1	32	3	38	295
Yubanakor 2	41	66	48	67	222	2	3	26	2	33	255
Daina	35	38	41	53	167	1	-	13	-	14	181
					1401						1624
TOTALS	1406	1698	1822	6344		59	39	508	48	654	6998

(7)

APPENDIX 2

COUNCIL WARDS

Ward Number	Name in the Constitution	Resident Population	Villages	New Name for Ward
30*	Tauhundor	696	No 1 Tau, No 2 Tau	TAU
31*	Kubriwat	727	Kubriwat	
32	Bongos	556	Bongos	
33	W'haukia	397	W'haukia	
34	Sauki	496	Kuatengisi, Sauki and Aucheli	KUATENGISI
35	Kuyor	367	Kuyor, Wesor	
36	Wosambu	359	Warermenekor and Wosambu	
37	Fumatumbu	470	Mamsi, Arkoatchi	MAMSI
38	Bongoimasi	275	Bongoimasi	
39	Masalaga	333	Abegu, Masalaga	
40	Daina	167	Daina	
41	Yubanakor	479	Yubanakor 1 and 2	
42	Apangai	281	Apangai	
43	Inakor	474	Asanakor, Inakor	
44	Apos	267	Apos	

* These two wards elect two councillors each.
 Wards 32 to 44 elect one councillor each.

APPENDIX 3

6

TRADE AND HUSBANDRY

Village	Trade Stores	Coffee hullers	Cash-crop income per adult male	Ducks	Cassowaries
Kubriwat	6	3	\$4.30	no	1
No 1 Tau	3	2	\$15.45	yes	1
No 2 Tau	2	3	\$18.45	yes	no
Abegu	nil	1	\$3.50	no	no
Aucheli	1	nil		no	no
Bongoimasi	1	1		yes	no
Bongos	4	3	\$4.95	yes	no
Kuatengisi	3	2		no	no
Kuyor	2	1		no	no
Mamsi	4	2		no	no
Masalaga	2	1	\$7.95	no	no
Sauki	2	nil		no	no
Wesor	1	nil		no	no
W'haukia	2	2	\$3.35	no	1
Apos	5	1	\$17.25	yes	1
Warermenekor	1	1		no	2
Wosambu	nil	2	\$1.67	yes	2
Apangai	1	nil	\$22.05	no	no
Asanakor	3	1	\$22.10	no	no
Inakor	4	nil	\$36.40	no	no
Yubanakor 1	2	nil	\$14.20	no	no
Yubanakor 2	1	1		no	no
Daina	2	1	\$12.50	yes	2

Cash crop income is from the gross figures for each village in Weinand et al (1972) divided by the number of resident adult males.

(5)

APPENDIX 4

POSSESSIONS

Village	CSB a/cs	Radios	Shotguns	Bicycles
No 1 Tau	18*	6	5	-
No 2 Tau		4	5	-
Abegu	2	1	nil	-
Aucheli	-	-	1	-
Bongoimasi	3	9	4	-
Bongos	12	7	5	-
Kuatengisi	1	-	2	-
Kuyor	4	4	3	-
Mamsi	2	5	5	1
Masalaga	6	4	3	-
Sauki	-	2	2	-
Wesor	-	1	2	-
W'haukia	5	2	4	-
Apos	1	7	6	-
Warermenekor	-	2	1	-
Wosambu	2	2	3	-
Apangai	2	-	4	-
Asanakor	1	2	2	-
Inakor	-	3	3	-
Yubanakor 1	-	3	3	-
Yubanakor 2	-	3	2	-
Daina	6	1	3	-
TOTALS	71	69	75	1

* No differentiation in the Register between No 1 & No 2 Tau.
 One of the Kuyor shotgun licences is held by the APO at
 Masalaga.

APPENDIX 5



SCALE OF POSSESSIONS
RATIOS PER 100 PERSONS

Village	Radios	Shotguns	Coffee hullers
Kubriwat	0.14	0.83	0.41
No 1 Tau	1.7	1.4	0.58
No 2 Tau	1.2	1.4	0.86
Abegu	0.80	0.80	0.80
Aucheli	-	1.1	-
Bongoimasi	3.3	1.5	0.36
Bongos	1.3	0.90	0.54
Kuatengisi	-	0.77	0.77
Kuyor	1.6	1.2	0.40
Mamsi	1.1	1.1	0.43
Masalaga	1.9	1.4	0.48
Sauki	1.4	1.4	-
Wesor	0.88	1.8	-
W'haukia	0.50	1.0	0.50
Apos	2.6	2.2	0.37
Warermenekor	1.6	0.82	0.82
Wosembu	0.85	1.3	0.85
Apangai	-	1.4	-
Asanakor	0.93	0.93) 0.21
Inakor	1.2	1.2)
Yubanakor 1	1.2	1.2	-
Yubanakor 2	1.4	0.90	0.45
Daina	0.60	1.8	0.60
GAWANGA	1.1	1.2	0.44

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1

NAME	IRIR	OFFICER COMPILING	G.W. Swainson
DISTRICT	SEPIK	SUB-DISTRICT	MAPRIK
AREA	HA	L.G. COUNCIL	DREIKER

LOCAL SITUATION

... given in every village, but were confined to influential people and other interested persons. This led to more fruitful discussion and arguments. I concentrated on two subjects, the new House of Assembly, and Local Government Councils. All the talks were received with interest. Two questions were asked regularly. One was about land. People wanted to know whether the Government was going to send out a surveyor with land boundaries. I repeated the Government's present pronouncements on this subject. The second question was about the Pele Association, and I generally took the form of asking what was the Government going to do about it.

The Pele Association is a major fact of political life and importance in this area in every other issue. In fact, it is not of its success to its superior organization, which the people were, and still are attracted to. In fact, there is no doubt that it is the committee-men which have kept it going. I think that the movement will continue to grow and exposure of Daniel Hawina and his followers as a political force. It seems to be a movement that will enable its supporters to work for their aims with assurance. Some of the leaders in this area say that they do not know whether their present ideology (the Bible and Hawina's rituals) will work. They say that they are only giving it a try; if it fails they will try something else.

3) While the Pele Association all seem prepared to pay their Council taxes, the leaders seem to have a certain

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1

STATION	DREIKIKIR	OFFICER COMPILING	G.W.Swainson
DISTRICT	EAST SEPIK	SUB-DISTRICT	MAPRIK
C.D.	GAWANGA	L.G. COUNCIL	DREIKIKIR

SUBJECT : POLITICAL SITUATION

1) Talks were given in every village, but were confined to small groups of influential people and other interested persons. This allowed more fruitful discussion and questioning afterwards. I concentrated on two subjects, the new House of Assembly, and Local Government Councils. All the talks were received with interest. Two questions cropped up fairly regularly. One was about land. People wanted to know whether the Government was going to send commissioners to deal with land boundaries. I repeated the Chief Minister's recent pronouncements on this subject. The second question was about the Pele Association, and generally took the form of asking what was the Government going to do about it.

2) The Pele Association is a major fact of political life and transcends in importance every other issue. In this area it owes a lot of its success to its superior organisation. While the people were, and still are attracted by the cargo cult thinking, there is no doubt that it is the organisation and the committee-men which have kept it going at such a pitch. I think that the movement will survive the downfall and exposure of Daniel Hawina, and will then become more of a political force. It seems to be looking for an ideology that will enable its supporters to work for their aims with assurance. Some of the leaders in this area say that they do not know whether their present ideology (the Bible and Hawina's rituals) will work. They say that they are only giving it a try; if it fails they will try something else.

3) While the Pele Association all seem prepared to pay their Council taxes, the leaders seem to have a certain

7

contempt for Councils in general. They say that the Councils would fall down if the white men left them on their own. They are very sceptical about Government propaganda on aid to Councils (Rural Development Funds). Unfortunately the cutting of Rural Development Funds this year only proves their point in this regard. It will be a severe setback to those councillors who have stood up to the Pele Association all along.

G.W. Swainson

G.W. Swainson
Assistant Patrol Officer

9 July 1972

GAWANGA

(1)

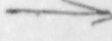


N

+

Division transfer cases to be arranged in the Office in charge of the area... which I listed in my memorandum 67-3-13 dated the 1st September, 1972, to the Secretary, Department of the Administrator.

figures and data... I will also the spelling error... J. Young-Whitford, DEPUTY DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



c.c. The Secretary, Department of the Administrator, KILDECH. District Commissioner, NIMAI.

Attached hereto are copies of population figures related to Patrol No. 7 conducted in the Wam Census Division.

For your records, please.

J. Young-Whitford, DEPUTY DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

In your next... report... urgent consideration...

Division transfers cannot be arranged by the Officer-in-Charge of the area concerned.

(b) I acknowledge receipt of your revised Census Division figures and note that the village "Warengambi" is still spelled incorrectly as "Warengambi". To save further delay in the submission of the report to Headquarters, I will alter the spelling here. However, please send your station copy to save confusion when a patrol is mounted later to the West area.

To conclude this discussion on village population registers I would refer you to the Secretary's 14-1-0 dated the 22nd August, 1972 which was forwarded to each officer on the District Commissioner's file 14-1-3 dated the 29th August, 1972, this memorandum being received at this office after I had written to the Secretary on my memorandum 67-3-13 dated the 1st September, 1972. This circular clearly indicates that carelessness is mainly responsible for the errors which appear in village population registers etc.

With regard to the final paragraph of your memorandum, quite frankly I cannot follow your reasoning as one of the field officers' most important functions is to report on all matters of interest so that Headquarters in particular can be fully au fait with the current situation in each area. As I pointed out in paragraph 3 of my memorandum dated the 1st September, 1972 addressed to the Secretary, Department of the Administrator, you had overlooked most of the important subjects in an Area Study or updated Area Study. Every senior officer in charge of a station is charged with the duty of ensuring that patrolling is constant in his area, and at the same time should naturally expect from the patrolling officer a detailed report of his observations whilst on patrol and particularly where Area Studies or updated Area Studies are undertaken he is required to ensure that the subject headings set out in Departmental Standard Instructions are followed.

In your memorandum you asked whether I still required you to submit a supplementary report. I wish to again ask that you give urgent consideration to reporting on the subject headings Nos. 1-9

.. / 3

(a) Forwarded to you to be recommended that the Village in the Koola Census Division be transferred to the West Census Division. Your letter of 28 August 1972 indicates that you have already decided on this transfer, and I would remind you that the final decision on this transfer is the prerogative of the Director of District Administration, Headquarters, and such intervention

AREA STUDY

Dreikikir Patrol No. 7 of 1971/72

UPDATES

Dreikikir Patrol No. 1 of 1969/70

Appendix No. 1

DATE OF CENSUS	VILLAGE (CENSUS UNIT)	TOTALS (Excl. Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Res. outside ele.)				GRAND TOTAL
		CHILD M	CHILD F	ADULT M	ADULT F	CHILD	ADULT	M	F	
5/7/72	ARISILI	57	52	72	67	1	1	4	6	260
28/6/72	BANA	45	32	53	50	1	1	11	4	197
5/7/72	BENGIL	6	6	16	15	-	-	-	-	46
30/6/72	HAMBINI	51	69	89	95	27	12	34	12	389
27/9/72	LUWATTE	42	41	61	66	1	2	9	4	226
6/7/72	SAHIK	26	14	31	30	4	1	6	4	116
1/7/72	SELNAU	54	44	66	72	17	9	19	14	295
3/7/72	SELNI	58	61	84	118	21	10	33	7	392
6/7/72	SUMUL	29	25	36	30	1	5	9	4	139
5/7/72	TUMAMBA	33	21	29	34	-	1	6	3	127
6/7/72	WAHLEN	36	35	38	51	9	8	25	16	218
28/6/72	WARELI	26	16	34	31	-	-	10	-	117
1/7/72	WARANGAMBI	107	114	142	164	8	3	37	7	582
6/7/72	YASUM	9	6	12	12	-	-	2	1	42
	TOTALS	579	536	763	835	90	53	208	82	3146

67-3-13
67-8-83
(Handwritten initials)



67-3-13

Patrol Post,
DREIKIKIR,
East Sepik District,
4th September, 1972.

Deputy District Commissioner,
MARIKI.

Dreikikir Patrol No.7 of 1971/72
Wam Census Division

Your 67-3-13 of the 1st instant, to the Secretary, Department of the Administrator, refers.

Your comments in the above-mentioned letter are most misleading and quite wrongly critical of my report writing ability.

THE REPORT WAS NOT AN AREA STUDY and was not intended to be. It only updated the original area study done by Mr H.C. Mack on Dreikikir Patrol No.1 of 1969/70. I am surprised that this fact escaped your attention as it is quite clearly typed on the top of each page and on the patrol report cover.

As the patrol was never intended as an Area Study do you still want me to submit a supplementary report.

Correspondence and recommendations to include Sangaien in Wam Census Division are contained in Situation Report No.4 submitted with the above mentioned report. Any further correspondence would be a waste of time.

Village Directory spelling of all village names was used throughout the report, except once - a typographical error.

The last paragraph of your memorandum confirms what I have believed for some time. That is, it is not important what one does in the field, only how one reports on it. For instance, one officer in this Sub-District submitted a report

.../2

2/...

(an area study) which was considered no less than "excellent". His report was submitted without actually spending one night camped out in a village!! Does not actual contact with the people and camping out in the village have some beneficial effect?

Jon Bartlett

(Jon Bartlett)
Officer-in-Charge

AS (1/2)

c.c. - D.C; Newak.

→ Secretary, Dept. of the Administrator, Koroebu.

19

P.O. Box 2396,
KONEDOHU.

67-8-83

13th September, 1972.

The Deputy District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
MARIK.
East Sepik District.

DREIKIKIR PATROL NO. 7-1971/72.

Reference your 67-3-13 of 1st September, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 5 arising out of the above patrol of the WAM Census Division, together with the Area Study amendments, as submitted by Mr. J. Bartlett, Assistant District Officer.

I concur with your assessment of the Area Study and I am pleased to see you have taken the necessary remedial action.

Please forward, as soon as possible, the assessments which did not accompany Situation Reports 1 to 5. I was surprised to read in Situation Report No. 1 that no political education talks were given on the patrol. The patrolling officer offers no reason or excuse although he despairs that, in their present format, such talks are an effective counter to Peli Association propaganda. Please ensure that political education talks are a standing patrol instruction for all future patrols.

- 1. Population, class, caste and wealth
- 2. Social grouping
- 3. Land tenure and use
- 4. Standard of living
- 5. Religion
- 6. Dependence
- 7. Political and administrative
- 8. Possibilities of development
- 9. Attitude towards local government

(S.J. PEARSALL)
a/Secretary.

c.c.
The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Telegrams
Telephone
Our Reference.....
If calling ask for
Mr.....

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-3-13

Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK, E.S.D.

1st September, 1972.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

Dreikikir Patrol No. 7 of 1971/72
Area Study Wam Census Division.

Forwarded, please, are

- (a) original and duplicate of an Area Study of the Wam Census Division, submitted by Mr. A.D.O. Bartlett;
- (b) Situation Reports Nos. 1 and 2, assessment of the Situation Reports by myself.

To my mind this is one of the poorest Area Study reports I have received from a senior officer of our department.

It is quite apparent that the reporting officer has not paid any attention whatsoever to the requirements of our Departmental Standard Instructions in relation to the submission of Area Studies. The following important sections of the Area Study are not incorporated in the report: -

1. Population, distribution and trends (B)
2. Social groupings (C)
3. Land Tenure and use (E)
4. Standard of living (G)
5. Missions (H)
6. Non-indigenes (I)
7. Technical and clerical skills (K)
8. Possibilities of expanding the economy (N)
9. Attitude towards Local Government (O)

Area Study filed

.../2

In my opinion the Area Study is worthless as it stands and I will be directing the reporting officer to submit a supplementary report on the Wam Census Division, incorporating the above sections of the Area Study which have been omitted from his report.

Situation Report No. 4 will need to be read in conjunction with the census figures submitted in the Area Study of this report. Departmental Standard Instructions quite clearly states (page 79, para. 11 (viii)) that village units must agree with the Village Directory as amended by headquarters. On receipt of the copy of this memorandum, the Officer-in-Charge will resubmit the census figures and exclude Sangaien Village (a village in the Kombe Census Division) and resubmit the census figures as has been the case in previous census'. If the Officer-in-Charge wishes to include Sangaien in the Wam Census Division, he should submit correspondence and recommendations to this office, and this will be forwarded to you for action by yourself as required.

The Officer-in-Charge will also be asked to retain the Village Directory spelling of all village names until such times as an alteration in spelling is approved from your headquarters.

I regret the necessity of reporting adversely on this submission but I repeat that in my mind it is twelve days patrolling wasted, as the information contained in the report has little value to the Administration.

J. Young-Whitford
J. Young-Whitford.
DEPUTY DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

16
AREA STUDY.

Dreikikir Patrol No. 7 of 1971/72

Updates

Dreikikir Patrol No. 1 of 1969/70

(A) INTRODUCTION

(b) The airstrip at WARINGAMEI is now open. It is used by the Catholic Mission planes only and is not up to D.C.A. standards.

(c) A cargo cult now permeates the whole area. Nearly every person is a member of the Peli Association except for the villages of WARELI, LUWAITE and BANA and one hamlet of WARINGAMBI (WARINGAMEI). Their non-participation is due solely to the strength of their respective Councillois who have taboed membership.

AREA STUDY.

Dreikikir Patrol No. 7 of 1971/72

Updates.

Dreikikir Patrol No. 1 of 1969/70

(D) LEADERSHIP

(c) Leadership is now in the state of flux due to another group of prominent people appearing on the scene. Those referred to are the "committeemen" of the Peli Association. At present they are very wary of not going against traditional leadership or leadership by Councilors, mainly because they know that the latter two groups have the support of the Administration. I think that in all but a couple of wards, the majority of people would side with the Peli Committeemen if sides had to be taken.

No attempt was made to record the names or biographies of committeemen as I made a point of not "recognizing" them.

AREA STUDY.

Dreikikir Patrol No. 7 of 1971/72

Updates

Dreikikir Patrol No. 1. of 1969/70

(F) LITERACY

(a) The only school in the area, opened in 1971 by the Catholic Mission at WARINGAMBI (WARENGAMEI), contains two classes (Standard 1 and Prep.) and a total of 91 children.

(e) 56 people own radios - three times as many as recorded two years ago - this is quite a startling increase. Radios owned, village by village, is recorded in an appendix to this report.

13

AREA STUDY.

Dreikikir Patrol No. 1 of 1971/72

Updates

Dreikikir Patrol No. 1 of 1969/70

(J) COMMUNICATIONS

(a) ROADS

Construction of roads is still mainly undertaken by voluntary labour even though the Council will have contributed \$5015 (including \$2,100 in Rural Development Funds) by June, 1973, to one road in the WAM C/D. This road is the one from BALIF to ARISILI Mission station.

Some work has been done on the SELNI-WARINGAMBI section of the SELNAU-WARINGAMBI road but grades on the road are fairly impossible and work has come to a halt due to the WARINGAMBI'S requiring compensation for coffee trees that would have to be destroyed for the road to be continued.

The road from BANA to the first hamlet of HAMBINI has been completed but again the grades are very steep and to date the road has only been used once.

(c) AIR

There is only one air-strip and it is at ARISILI Catholic Mission. It is not up to D.C.A. standards and is only used very occasionally for mission purposes.

AREA STUDY

Dreikikir Patrol No. 1 of 1971/72

AREA STUDY.

Dreikikir Patrol No. 3 of 1971/72

Updates

Dreikikir Patrol No. 1 of 1969/70

(A) THE STATE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

It is essential that the people are fully aware, politically, of the state of the country. As the political process is largely controlled by the people, it is essential that they are fully aware of the state of the country.

(P) ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The attitude towards the Central Government could be described as ^{ONE OF} complete indifference.

The people have had the "benefits" of government and they are not aware of what they have been told. It is essential if more than the people know what the government would really understand it.

Advantages of the virtual State which will exist after independence have been explained to these people by the Political Association in 1969 and 1970. Thus, through the Political Association, one of the aims of the Political Association campaign have been realized.

During the early 1960s following the political process, the people would have to be very much aware of their Council and still aware of the Government. For example, resolutions at each village were accepted and the people were very friendly. As far as the people are concerned, there were no tax defaulters last year and there is little chance of there being any in 1972/73.

AREA STUDY.

Dreikikir Patrol No. 7 of 1971/72

Updates

Dreikikir Patrol No. 1 of 1969/70

(L) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

It is doubtful that the people are any more aware, politically, now than they were two years ago. As Peli Association propaganda largely concerns Councils, the House of Assembly, members of House of Assembly and Self Government and Independence the people are completely misinformed and what they are told by the Peli Association and what they are told by us conflicts in just about every way imaginable, and the people are rather inclined to believe Peli Association Propaganda before the Administrations.

The people have had the "mechanics of government" explained to them many many times over the last ten years and although some of them may be able to repeat what they have been told, it is doubtful if more than ten people in the whole division would really understand it.

Advantages of the virtual Utopia which will exist after Independence has been explained to these people by the Peli Association and they are now eagerly awaiting the day. Thus, through the Peli Association, one of the aims of the Political Education campaign have been realised.

Despite the nearly 100% following that the Peli Association enjoys, and despite its often anti-Government and anti-L.G. Council propaganda, these people would seem to be very much behind their Council and still respectful of the Government. For example, receptions at each village were excellent; decisions on matters under disputes were accepted fully; attendance at meetings and census was 100% and the people were very friendly. As far as the Council is concerned, there were no tax defaulters last year and there is little likelihood of there being any in 1972/73.

AREA STUDY.

Dreikikir Patrol No. 1 of 1969/70

Updates

Dreikikir Patrol No. 1 of 1969/70

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) No census of economic trees has been done since February, 1969, i.e. the same figures as those used in the original Area Study. Very little rice was planted this year.

(b) The following is reproduced from "Coffee and Rice Productions in the Maprik Area, 1970-71: A Compilation by H.C. Weinand, E.A. Young and D.A.M. Lea. Except for population (revised July, 1972) the rest of the figures are for 1971 except for BANA, & LUWAITE, 1969 and BENGIL, 1970. There are no figures for SANGAIEN.

NAME	1972		TOT. PROD. COFFEE	LBS. RICE	TOTAL CASH \$		TOTAL CASH
	POP.	DATE			COFFEE	RICE	
Arisili	260	1971	8493	2485	1263.97	74.20	1338.17
Bana	197	1969	8803	5987	1330.63	175.60	1506.23
Bengil	46	1970	1976	0	287.90	0	287.90
Hambini	389	1971	22231	21308	3508.20	636.00	4144.20
Luwaite	226	1969	14246	11021	2042.21	329.70	2371.91
Sahik	116	1971	2959	2005	465.20	58.70	523.90
Sangaien	59		No	Figures	Available		
Selnau	295	1971	16996	1066	2605.14	31.90	2637.04
Selni	292	1971	16923	3667	2584.10	109.60	2693.70
Sumul	139	1971	4088	237	623.00	7.10	630.10
Tumamba	127	1971	7581	1412	1111.05	42.10	1152.15
Wahlen	218	1971	8437	4875	1392.90	144.10	1537.00
Wareli	117	1971	5917	376	919.40	11.20	930.60
Warengambi	582	1971	21854	5052	3344.31	147.00	3491.31
Yasum	42	1971	1244	3472	190.10	103.80	293.90

Subject: THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA. CONT'D.

(c) No change until new census of economic trees is completed.

(d) The Catholic Mission Father at ARESILI says that there is an almost unlimited market at WEWAK for "TARO KONKONG" which grows splendidly in the valley. The Catholic Mission Father has been visiting WEWAK on his occasional trips and says that the potential is tremendous. This enterprise needs further investigation.

Very juicy oranges are produced in the villages to the west of ARESILI (as well as in villages around Dreikikir) and there is a market for these in WEWAK and elsewhere. Unfortunately, there seems to be no suitable means of getting them to market.

(e) Probably very little change since the original area study.

(f) At SAHIK people complained that the prices for economic crops were too low and much lower than private enterprise will pay. They also complain that the S.P.C.A.'S new co-operative wholesale store was too dear and had "tricked" them into joining and they were now going to boycott. ix

Based on figures in (a) supra, the average per capital income is \$8.54. I have not counted income derived from vegetables, repatriated labour, bride prices, artefacts, sales of pigs and other minor sources as figures would only be guesses. Per adult male, the per capita income is \$39.30. This income is spread fairly evenly throughout the area with just a slight lower income in YASUM, WAHLEN, SUMDL, and SAHIK. SANGAIEN is not mentioned.

8

AREA STUDY.

Dreikikir Patrol No. 7 of 1971/72

Updates

Dreikikir Patrol No. 1 of 1969/70.

Appendix No. 1

DATE OF CENSUS	VILLAGE (CENSUS UNIT)	TOTALS (Excl. Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Res. outside Elec.)				GRAND TOTAL
		CHILD u. 15 yrs.		ADULT		CHILD u. 15 yrs.		ADULT		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
5-7-72	ARISILI	57	52	72	57	1	1	4	6	260
28-6-72	BANA	45	32	53	50	1	1	11	4	197
5-7-72	BENGIL	6	6	16	15	-	-	3	-	46
30-6-72	HAMBINI	51	69	89	95	27	12	24	12	389
27-6-72	LUWAITE	42	41	61	66	1	2	9	4	226
6-7-72	SAHIK	26	14	31	30	4	1	6	4	116
6-7-72	SANGATEW	6	16	17	16	-	-	4	-	59
4-7-72	SELNAU	54	44	66	72	17	9	19	14	295
3-7-72	SELNI	58	61	84	118	21	10	33	7	392
6-7-72	SUMUL	29	25	36	30	1	5	9	4	139
5-7-72	TUMAMBA	33	21	29	34	-	1	6	3	127
6-7-72	WAHLEN	36	35	38	51	9	8	25	16	218
28-6-72	WARELI	26	16	34	31	-	-	10	-	117
1-7-72	WARENGAMBI	107	114	142	164	8	3	37	7	582
6-7-72	YASUM	9	6	12	12	-	-	2	1	42
		585	552	780	851	90	53	212	82	3205

AREA STUDY.

Dreikikir Patrol No. 7 of 1971/72

Updates

Dreikikir Patrol No. 1 of 1969/70

Appendix No. 2.

Village	Pop.	No. Shotguns	Vill. owned Vehicles	No. Radios	No. Trade Stores	No. Unlicensed Trade Stores
ARISILI	260	3	-	2	1	-
BANA	197	-	-	3	1	1
BENGIL	46	1	-	-	-	-
HAMBINI	389	3	-	15	1	1
LUWAITE	226	3	1	3	3	1
SAHIK	116	2	-	1	-	-
SANGAIEN	59	1	-	-	-	-
SELNAU	295	2	1	6	2	-
SELNI	392	2	-	7	1	1
SUMUL	139	1	-	1	1	-
TUMAMBA	127	3	-	3	1	-
WAHLEN	218	2	-	2	3	-
WARELI	117	1	-	1	1	-
WARINGAMBI	582	6	1	12	4	-
YASUM	42	2	-	1	-	-
	3205	32	3	57	19	4

Arising from Patrol Report No. 7 of 1971/72.

SITUATION REPORT NO.1.

Station: Dreikikir Officer Compiling: Jon Bartlett
District: East Sepik Subdistrict: Maprik
Census Division: Wam L.G. Council: Dreikikir

Subject: Political Education

Educating indigenous people in this area is a very difficult task even if people have no preconceived ideas and are receptive. Unfortunately, we have the Peli Association which has a far larger organisation in this area than D.D.A. and their political education programme is far more effective for the following reasons:-

- (a) Far more staff (committeemen),
- (b) Almost daily propaganda,
- (c) "Their" independence is a lot more attractive than our independence.
- (d) Peli propaganda is far more credible (to them) than ours is. It is certainly far more interesting.

This patrol gave no political education talks and only touched on political matters if specifically asked. The most common question was "what is self government?" but this was only a ritual question which they know they are expected to ask of each officer on each patrol. The answer to this rhetorical question is neither understood nor believed.

I have found that whenever I have mentioned the Peli Association or anything (which is almost everything) affected by it, there is always someone to put a favourable (to the Peli) interpretation on what I say. Despite having told hundreds of people at many gatherings in different

Cont'd...

Subject: Political Education Cont'd

localities that neither myself nor the Assistant Patrol Officer are members of the Peli Association it is generally believed that we are.

Political Education in this area (indeed the whole Subdistrict) is doomed to fail unless a more imaginative, interesting, credible and thus effective approach is adopted. A different situation exists in this area and a different approach is needed.

Until some research is done into political education and its application in areas such as this, it should be policy to discontinue it, especially where it conflicts with or inadvertently enhances Peli doctrines.

A girl at SELNI, literate in English, said that she had heard over the A.B.C. that anyone who breaks a law after independence would have their throats cut - Political Education!?

Arising from Patrol Report No. 7 of 1971/72.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 2.

Station: Dreikikir
District: East Sepik
Census Division: Wam

Officer Compiling: Jon Bartlett.
Subdistrict: Maprik
L.G. Council: Dreikikir.

Subject: Malaria Control.

During the course of the patrol some people complained that spraying of D.D.T. in houses caused:

- (a) Morota (sago thatch) roofs to rot in about a quarter of the time normally expected,
- (b) increased activity in fleas and thus more bites resulting in children (and therefore parents) not being able to sleep,
- (c) pet cats to die.

They considered (a) the most serious.

To their complaints I would like to add:

- (d) **ill** effects of D.D.T. on people. ^{D.D.T.}

These people must have one of the highest blood levels in the world considering they touch ^{D.D.T.} all the time and are not generally in the habit of washing their hands before eating. D.D.T. powder is constantly falling from the ceiling into food and water.

As the United States has now banned the use of D.D.T. perhaps our own Health Department should do some research into its side effects.

Arising from Patrol Report No. 7 of 1971/72.

SITUATION REPORT NO 2

Station: Dreikikir
District: East Sepik
Census Division: Wam

Officer compiling: Jon Bartlett
Subdistrict: Maprik
L.G. Council: Dreikikir

Subject: Peli Association.

Nearly 100% of people in the WAM C/D are members. The only villages without membership are LUWATTE, BANA, WARELI and WARINGAMBI No. 2. These villages will probably also join when they realise that their respective Councilors can not "court" them if they join.

This association does not appear to be greatly affecting their economic life, or their participation in Government or Council projects. At the moment there are no obvious harmful manifestations and there may not be any hidden ones. The belief that there is an easy way of obtaining money, goods and know-how (all forms of "cargo") always exists in this area, whether there is an active cult or not, at any given moment. Perhaps instead of trying to ignore this association the Government may be able to use it or at least direct it into some useful purpose.

One favourable effect it is having is in unifying the people.

Arising from Patrol Report No. 7 of 1971/72.

SITUATION REPORT NO. 1

Station: Dreikikir
District: East Sepik
Census Division: Wam

Officer compiling: Jon Bartlett
Subdistrict: Maprik
L.G. Council: Dreikikir

Subject: Census.

The village shown in the Village Directory as WARINGAMBI should be changed to WARINGAMEI, the name it is known by throughout the area.

SANGAIEN, a village in the KOMBIO C/D has been included, for the purposes of this patrol in the WAM C/D. The reasons for this are two-fold:

1. The Council ward they belong to includes five villages of which four are WAM Villages.
 2. To be censused in the KOMBIO C/D they have to walk over five hours with five river crossings to their nearest Resthouse. The walk to SAHIK is only two hours and there are no river crossings.
-

Arising from Patrol Report No. 7 of 1971/72.

Situation Report No. 5.

Station: Dreikikir
District: East Sepik
Census Division: Wam

Officer Compiling: Jon Bartlett
Subdistrict: Maprik
L.G. Council: Dreikikir

Subject: Land

At SELNI and SELNAU people had said they had heard that at Independence all land would be taken over and controlled by the Government and then sold back to individuals.

People at SELNAU said it would be a good thing if the Government took over disputed land.
