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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: WEWAK

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1958. - 1959

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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Wewak 1, 2, 3, 4, 4 1958/59

(Two reports numbered No 4)

SEPIK DISTRICT

WEWAK PATROL REPORTS 1958/59

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer</u> Conducting Patrol	<u>Area Patrolled .</u>
1-1958/59	J.H. Mater	Wewak Local Sub.Div
2-1958/59	J.W. Prawley	Census Revision
4-1958/59	J. H. Mater	But-Boiken Census Sub. Div.
4A-1958/59	B.F. Dowling	Wewak Inland Sub Div.

ORIGINAL



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. 1 of 1958-59

Patrol Conducted by J. H. MATER, PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled WENAK LOCAL SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans MR. B. DOWLING

Natives 3 POLICE

Duration—From 24/7/1958 to 13/9/1958

Number of Days 55

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 3/1958

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol a) TAX COLLECTION b) CENSUS

c) INVESTIGATION OF MIGRANT SETTLEMENTS

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

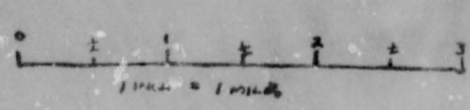
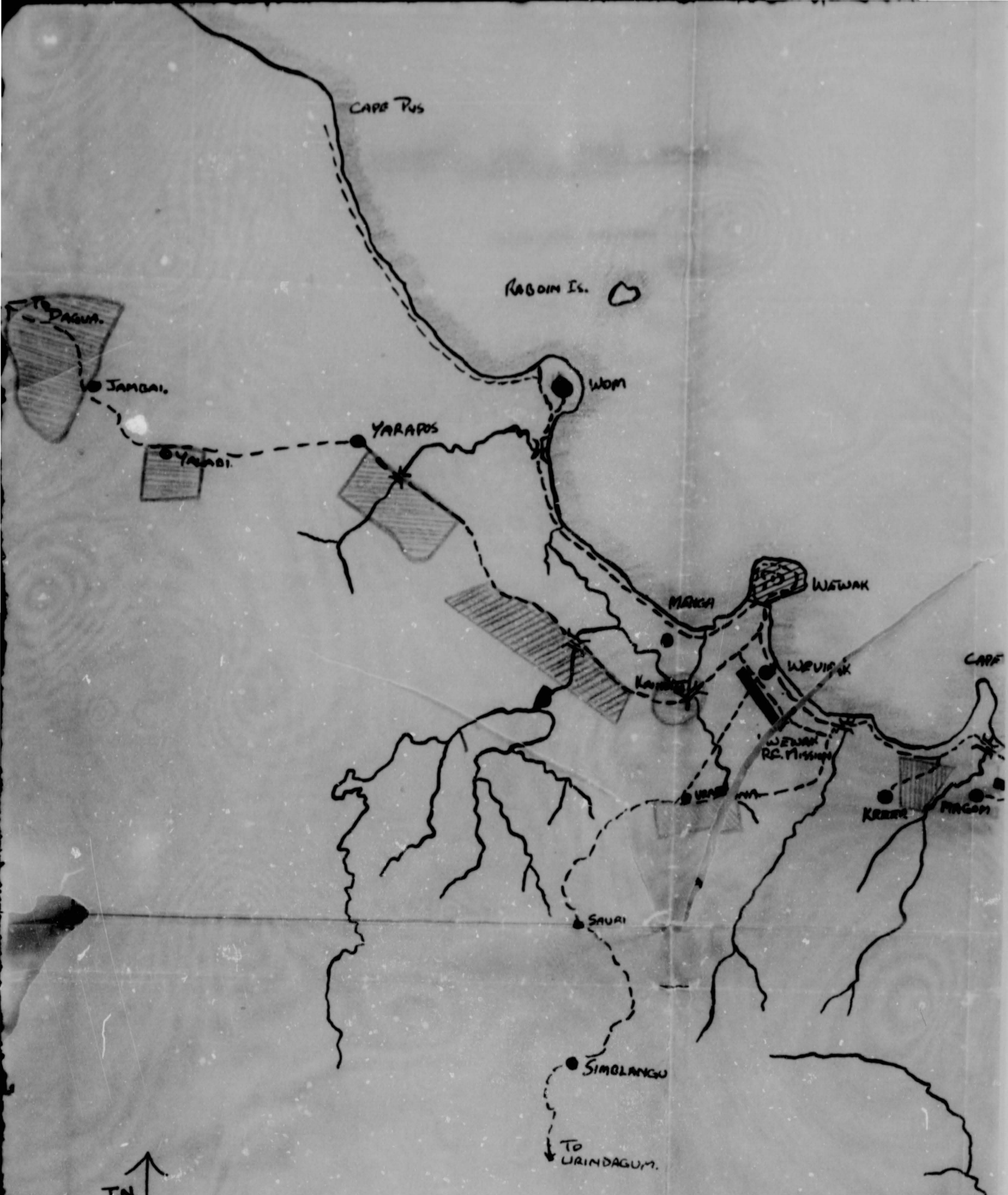
District Commissioner

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

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

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

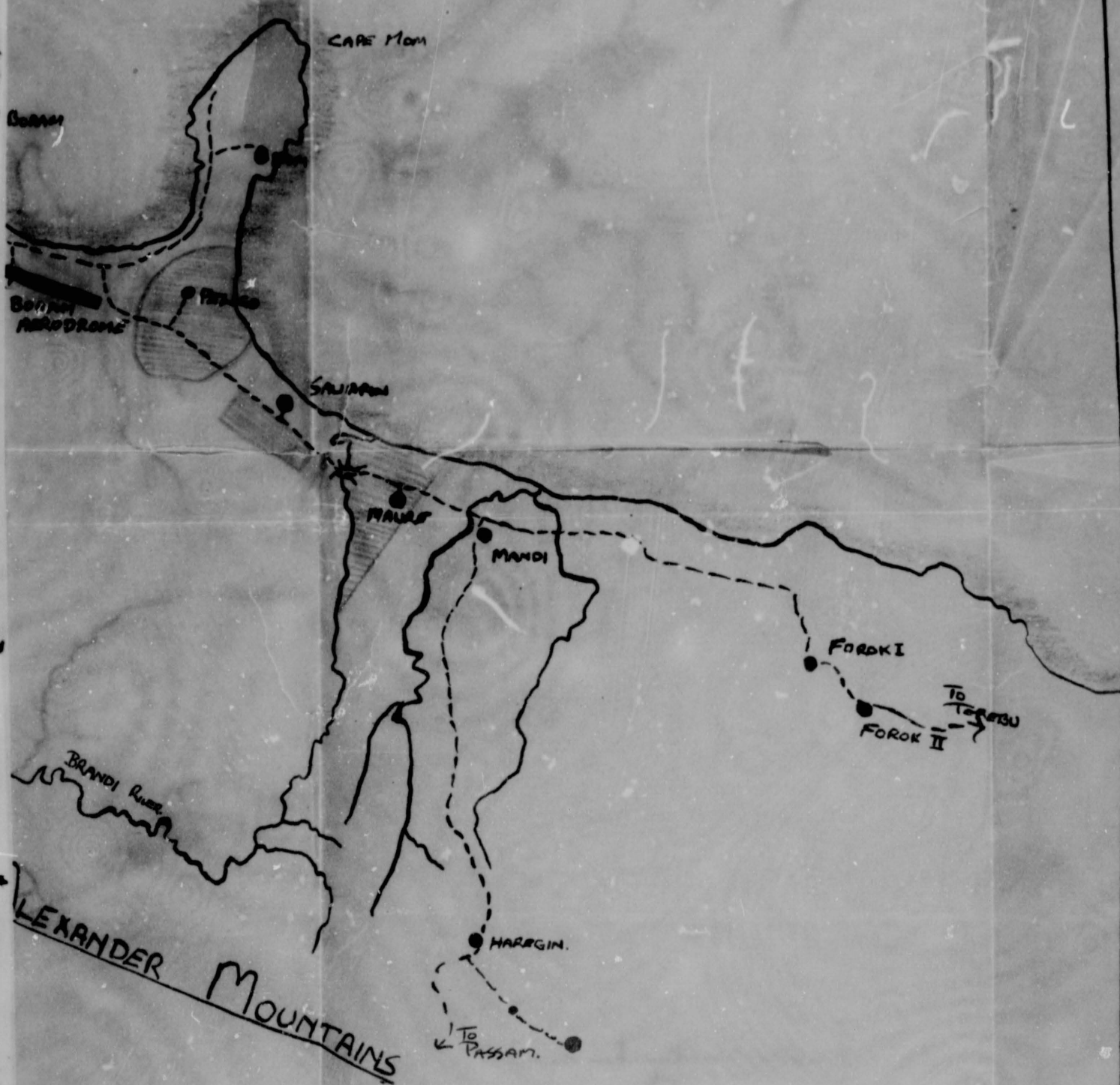
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PRINCE A

WAWAK LOCAL SUB-DIVISION

IMMIGRANT SETTLEMENTS.
LAND DISPUTE





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/11/58 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. PA1-58/59 - 204

DISTRICT OFFICE
SEPIK DISTRICT
WEWAK

15th October, 1958

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

30.11.125

Patrol Report No. 1-58/59 - Wewak Local Sub-Division - Sepik District

Regarding the above my 30-1/915 of 20th August, 1958 and your NA34-8-8 and NA30-11/125 of 9th September, 1958, refer:

In my opinion, this Patrol Report submitted by Mr. J.H.Mater, Patrol Officer, can be classified as amongst the most important Patrol carried out in this Sub-District over the last five years.

The report itself is well compiled and up to the usual high standard of performance by this Officer since his arrival in this District.

This report brings to a successful conclusion an investigation I, myself, was attempting to carry out in 1937. It is my intention, with the help of the information concerned in this report and general local knowledge, to attempt, within the next six months, to stabilise this vexed question of migrants and their land problems in this Sub-District.

I would be pleased, in due course, to receive your complete views and recommendations concerning this matter. A map is forwarded delineating the area concerned and I would be pleased if four copies of this map could be reprinted and returned to this office.

(T.W. Ellis)
Acting District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. MEM 1-1958/59-188

Sub District Office
Sepik District
NEWARK

11th October, 1958

The District Officer,
Sepik District
NEWARK

NEWARK LOCAL PATROL - P.O. 1/58-59 - J.H. WATER. P.O.

Attached are three copies of the report submitted by Mr. Water of his patrol in the Newark Local area.

Taxation and census of the local villages were conducted without incident and no further comment is necessary.

The greater part of the report deals with the investigation into the settlement by immigrant natives on land owned by local natives.

These immigrant natives were originally invited to settle by the coastal natives to assist in road construction. Once settled, the immigrants turned to cash cropping of annuals i.e. peanuts. Recently, the emphasis has shifted from annuals to permanent tree crops i.e. coffee, coconuts and cacao. Associated with the shift of emphasis is a realisation of the importance of security of tenure of the land and many immigrants have approached this office for assistance in obtaining some title to the land. They are frightened that, once permanent crops have been planted, some of the landowners will oust them and the results of their labours will be lost to them.

The matter was discussed with Mr. Macinnis during his visit here early in the year and he recommended leases by the owners to the Administration and thence to immigrant natives, as being the best solution to the problem.

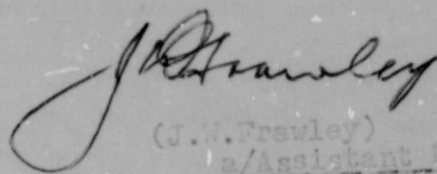
To determine where such leases would be necessary was one of the prime purposes of Mr. Water's patrol.

Apart from surveying the settlements, Mr. Water had numerous discussions between the migrants and locals, one of which was attended by the Director, Mr. Roberts, yourself and myself. At that meeting and at a subsequent one at this office, it was disclosed that some native landowners are opposed to leases as such. The reason for this opposition must be attributed to the fact that, at present, the migrants are economically bound to the local landowners and the latter consider any move to lease land would afford the migrants economic independence. As there is evidence that a flourishing system of payment for food and building materials is in existence, some landowners consider the independence of the migrants most undesirable.

On the other hand, many landowners are agreeable to the leasing of land, at present surplus to their own requirements.

Therefore, should the proposal meet with your and the Director's approval, steps will be taken to arrange leases where both parties are agreeable. Where both parties are not agreeable, the migrants will be returned to their own land.

Mr. Luter, who was ably assisted by Mr. Dowling, Cadet Co-operative Officer, has prepared a thorough report and should be commended for his work on this patrol which has been of the same high standard since his posting here early this year.



(J.W. Frawley)

a/Assistant District Officer.

1.
PATROL DIARY.

WEWAK LOCAL SUBDIVISION.

- Thursday 24th July, 1958. To MANDI rest House in afternoon with three Police. Discussed objects of patrol with village officials and remained overnight.
- Friday 25th July, 1958. At MANDI. Investigated natives from WEWAK INLAND villages settled at MANDI. Listed names and inspected housing and cash cropping of these immigrants. Inspected village and cash cropping of MAURE people settled on SAVARIN land and investigated the land situation at MANDI and MAURE during the afternoon.
- Saturday 26th July, 1958. To Wewak District Office. Returned to MANDI Rest House in late afternoon.
- Sunday 27th July, 1958. At MANDI. Rested.
- Monday 28th July, 1958. Investigated MAURE land. Mr. Dowling joined patrol.
- Tuesday 29th July, 1958. At SAVARIN. Mr. Dowling commenced surveying the MAURE land. Self investigated the settlement of KUMBAGOIRA and BUNGARIPMA natives on SAVARIN ground. SAVARIN people agreed to lease portion of ground to the immigrants - the boundaries will be inspected tomorrow.
- Wednesday 30th July, 1958. At SAVARIN. Mr. Dowling continued surveying the MAURE land. Self inspected the land, subject of the proposed KUMBAGOIRA lease.
- Thursday 31st July, 1958. At SAVARIN. Continual rain all day prevented land investigation or survey work.
- Friday 1st August, 1958. To PELIGO. Investigated immigrants settlement. Remained overnight. Mr. Dowling unable to continue with MAURE land survey as BRANDI River flooded.
- Saturday 2nd August, 1958. Day spent at Wewak. Returned in evening to PELIGO.
- Sunday 3rd August, 1958. At PELIGO. Rested.
- Monday 4th August, 1958. At PELIGO. Mr. Dowling completed the survey of MAURE land. Self continued investigating PELIGO's settlement and YAUGA's coconut grove at MOEM.
- Tuesday 5th August, 1958. To KREER. Commenced investigating immigrant settlement.
- Wednesday 6th August, 1958. At KREER. Compiled population figures for immigrant settlement. Inspected land under consideration for lease and continued investigation. Tax/census completed for KREER in late afternoon.
- Thursday 7th August, 1958. At KREER. Completed investigation of KREER immigrant settlement and inspected cash cropping. Mr. Dowling conducted tax/census at MAGOM.
- Friday 8th August, 1958. To URARINA immigrant settlement. Commenced investigating this settlement. Mr. Dowling conducted tax/census for MARIK, KEREMENDING and KWOIKEN.

- Saturday 9th August, 1958. To WEWAK District Office, with Mr. Dowling. Returned in late afternoon and remained overnight.
- Sunday 10th August, 1958. At URARINA. Rested.
- Monday 11th August, 1958. Investigated immigrant settlement.
- Tuesday 12th August, 1958. Inspected and investigated a settlement of NUMOIKUM natives on SAURI land known as YARAMUL.
- Wednesday 13th August, 1958. Moved to JAMBAL. Mr. Dowling conducted tax/census at WEWAK village.
- Thursday 14th August, 1958. At JAMBAL: continued land investigation.
- Friday 15th August, 1958. Rain delayed departure until noon. Mr. Dowling conducted tax/census at SAMBAGAU. Self commenced investigating immigrant settlement on a piece of YARAPOS ground known as YALABI.
- Saturday 16th August, 1958. Completed investigation of YALABI settlement.
- Sunday 17th August, 1958. At YALABI. Rested.
- Monday 18th August, 1958. To YARAPOS. Investigated a settlement on a piece of land called TANGARA owned by WOM and occupied by people of HANDARA and NONGORI.
- Tuesday 19th August, 1958. At YARAPOS. Mr. Dowling conducted tax/census for YARAPOS MENGA. Completed investigation of WONGAMAN settlement occupied by MANGORU people.
- Wednesday 20th August, 1958. At YARAPOS. Mr. Dowling conducted tax/census for YARAPOS and WOM. Moved to MENGA and commenced investigation of numerous immigrant settlements.
- Thursday 21st August, 1958. At MENGA Mr. Dowling to WEWAK in morning to finalise tax/census statistics. Self continued investigation of immigrant settlements at MENGA.
- Friday 22nd August, 1958. At MENGA. Completed investigation of migrant settlement.
- Saturday 23rd August, 1958. To WEWAK District Office.
- Wednesday 27th August, 1958. Returned to MENGA and rejoined Mr. Dowling.
- Thursday 28th August, 1958. At MENGA Rest House. Mr. Dowling commenced investigation and survey of RABOIN land at WOM. Self commenced investigation of MENGA-SAURI land dispute.
- Friday 29th August, 1958. At MENGA. Mr. Dowling continued surveying RABOIN land. Self continued investigation of MENGA-SAURI land dispute and natives commenced cutting boundaries of land under dispute.
- Saturday 30th August, 1958. To District Office, WEWAK. Returned and remained overnight at MENGA.
- Sunday 31st August, 1958. At MENGA. Rested.
- Monday 1st Sept., 1958. Mr. Dowling compiled map of MAURE land. Self commenced a chain and compass survey of the land subject of the SAURI-MENGA dispute.
- Tuesday 2nd Sept., 1958. Mr. Dowling compiled map of RABOIN land. Self continued survey of SAURI-MENGA land. Moved to KAINDI Rest House at noon. Spent the afternoon investigating the KAINDI migrant settlement.

Wednesday 3rd Sept., 1958. At KAINDI. Mr. Roberts, Director of Native Affairs, Mr. Ellis, District Officer, and Mr. Frawley, Assistant District Officer visited the patrol and held discussions with a large group of WEWAK local and migrant natives.

Thursday 4th Sept. 1958. At KAINDI. Investigated two settlements of migrant natives on ground owned by MANDI of WEWAK known as MANUMBO. Mr. Dowling continued survey of land under dispute between SAURI and MENGA.

Friday 5th Sept., 1958. At KAINDI. Completed tax and census statistics for WEWAK local Subdivision. Mr. Dowling surveyed an area of land at Boram under the instruction of the Assistant District Officer.

Saturday 6th Sept, 1958. To KAIRIRU ISLAND on M.V. "Ela".

Sunday 7th September, 1958. At KAIRIRU. Rested.

Monday 8th Sept., 1958. Investigated an area of land at KAIRIRU known as SAVWELZ claimed by YAVIGA. Remained overnight

Tuesday 9th September, 1958. To MUSCHU by canoe - 5 1/2 hours paddling. Completed an investigation of an area of disputed land known as PAUSAM prior to the hearing of the Lands Title Commissioner. Remained overnight.

Wednesday 10th Sept., 1958. At MUSCHU. Checked some doubtful sections of the survey of PAUSAM.

Thursday 11th Sept., 1958. At MUSCHU awaiting M.V. "Ela".

Friday 12th Sept., 1958. At MUSCHU awaiting M.V. "Ela".

Saturday 13th Sept., 1958. Returned to WEWAK per M.V. "Ela" in late p.m.

End of patrol.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Department of Native Affairs,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK. SEPIK DISTRICT

1st October, 1958

The Assistant District Officer,
WEWAK

WEWAK PATROL REPORT NO. 1/1958-59.
WEWAK LOCAL CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

AREA PATROL:

WEWAK LOCAL CENSUS SUB-DIVISION
and KAIRIRU and MUSCHU ISLANDS.

PERSONNEL OF PATROL:

J.H.MATER - Patrol Officer.
B.DOWLING - Cadet Patrol Officer

DURATION:

21st JULY, 1958 to 13th
SEPTEMBER, 1958.

75 DAYS.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

1. Tax collection
2. Census revision.
3. Land investigation
4. General Administration.

(J.H.Mater)
Patrol Officer.

INTRODUCTION:

The Wewak Local Sub Division extends 15 miles along the coast from MANDI to the MANGARAKA CREEK west of YARAPDS. It is bounded to the south by the foothills of the Prince Alexander Mountains and has an area of approximately 60 sq. miles, a lot of which is swamp or subject to flooding.

With the rapidly growing interest in cash cropping since 1947 and particularly since the Dagua road was built in 1954 a lot of natives from inland villages have settled around Wewak to assure a readily accessible market for produce and to gain casual employment in the town. The local land owners are now realising that the immigrants are utilising more and more of their land and, in many cases, disputes are arising, particularly as the immigrants are rapidly growing in numbers.

Initially the immigrants were only interested in annual crops and no major problems existed if disputes arose - the migrants could harvest and return to their village. However, they have recently started planting permanent tree crops on land to which they have no legal tenure, and it was the main object of this patrol to investigate all the migrant settlements to ascertain if leases could be arranged to safeguard the rights of the migrants.

The Wewak Local people have a population of only 892 and they are well aware of the advantages of additional manpower for communal efforts. In most cases, they were agreeable to leasing sections of their land which, in most cases, are far in excess of their own requirements.

This patrol also collected head tax, conducted census and carried out general administration. The writer was accompanied throughout by Jadet Patrol Officer, Mr. Bruce Dowling, and was visited at KAINDI village, by the Director of Native Affairs, Mr. Roberts, District Officer, Mr. Ellis, and Assistant District Officer, Mr. Frawley on the 3rd September, 1958. The Assistant District Officer visited the patrol by landrover on a number of occasions to inspect progress.

The last Native Affairs patrol of the area was conducted by Patrol Officer, Mr. Littler in early 1956. (Wewak Report No. 1/1955-56).

MIGRANT SETTLEMENTS:

As each settlement presented slightly different Administrative problems, they will be dealt with seperately:

MANDI SETTLEMENT: There are 22 families with 105 people from 5 inland villages living at Mandi in addition to the 80 landowners as follows:

VILLAGE	FAMILY	ADULT MALES	ADULT FEMALES	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Wawat	9	15	9	17	41
Patanda	1	1	1	2	4
Timaru	3	3	3	9	15
Palpul	2	2	2	7	11
Haregia	7	9	7	16	34
	22	30	22	53	105

These people live in 20 houses; 12 of which form a separate settlement on the southern and opposite side of the TEREBU-JENAK road to the MANDI people. The other 8 houses are included in the main Mandi village. These people were encouraged to settle Mandi when the URANGANUM Rural Progress Society started, as an additional labour force for road maintenance and economic development.

All the immigrant people have combined with the Mandi natives in cash cropping and are planting peanuts, coffee and coconuts. The immigrants have all their food gardens on MANDI land but on the southern side of the main road, the northern side being reserved for the land owners.

No rent is paid for land use in any form; sago, bush timber, etc is cut or collected as required by the immigrants without payment, and the proceeds from commercial activities are equally divided amongst the producers from Mandi as well as the migrants. The coconuts and coffee are being planted in two large gardens as a communal effort and will be equally divided amongst the planters when they commence producing. MAIMBI, the president of the Rural Progress Society claims that the people are aiming at 30 coffee trees and 30 coconuts for each man, which he will tend and harvest and his heirs will inherit. The principles of leasing land were explained, but the people are opposed to government intervention in the immigrant settlement at Mandi.

MAURE SETTLEMENT: People from MUNDUNGAI and KAUBARI are settled on SAUARIN land on the eastern side of the BRANDI river on land known as MAURE.

KOLAMBALINGA, the Luluai of KAUBARI "purchased" the land in 1953 from the SAUARIN luluai with a huge feast. KOLAMBALINGA was assisted in preparing the feast by MANJO, the tul tul of MUNDUNGAI. This feast purchased the sole rights to the ground, sago, fruit trees and bush in general, and will be inherited by KOLAMBALINGA's heirs.

There does not seem to be any dispute over ownership. Since the land was purchased by native practice, a trader store has been erected at MAURE and KOLAMBALINGA collects the rent.

The KAUBARI and MUNDUNGAI people have subdivided the MAURE land by a line running approximately north-south and the eastern side is being worked by the MUNDUNGAI people. This line runs from the beach to the base of the foothills, which is the extent of the land KOLAMBALINGA purchased.

There are 130 migrants on the land:

VILLAGE	FAMILIES	ADULT MALES	ADULT FEMALES	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Kaubari		28	23	45	96
Mundungai	33 in	11	8	10	29
Baregin	all	2	1	2	5
	33	41	32	57	130

The SAUARIN luluai claims that additional manpower for roadwork was the incentive for selling the MAURE land. He also states that the initial payment was sufficient and the land now belongs to the KAUBARI people and their heirs,

and he will not ask for further payment in the future.

The MAURE land was surveyed by Mr. Dowling and found to be 297 acres of which about one third is swamp.

SAUARIN SETTLEMENT: There is a settlement of migrants living on the southern side of the TERESU-WEWAK road opposite the branch road to SAUARIN village. These people are from KUMBAGOIRA, BUNGARIPMA and PASSAM, and there are 23 SAUARIN natives living with them:

VILLAGE	ADULT MALES	ADULT FEMALES	CHILDREN	TOTALS
Kumbagoira	14	11	23	48
Bungaripma	2	1	2	5
Passama	1	1	2	4
Sauarin	4	5	14	23
	21	18	41	80

A lot of these KUMBAGOIRA and BUNGARIPMA people were absent in their own villages as there have been a number of recent disputes between the migrants and landowners.

Some SAUARIN natives lived at KUMBAGOIRA AND BUNGARIPMA during the war, and later, when they resettled in their village some of the inland people, led by AMASARI of KUMBAGOIRA returned and settled on SAUARIN land.

These migrants supplied timber for Mr. Baines sawmill at Boram until 1954 and the proceeds were used to buy a truck which soon broke down and caused animosity amongst the two groups.

In the past two years, the immigrants have ~~revert~~ reverted to cash crops as a means of economic development. However, continual disputes with the landowners have caused a difficult land situation which precluded the planting of permanent crop and the immigrants have limited themselves to annual crops.

Unlike the MAURE immigrants these people have not paid for the rights to cultivate SAUARIN land, nor have they paid for the use of SAUARIN sago stands. At MOEM and KERBER where similar settlements have been established, the immigrants have been required to plant permanent ~~free~~ crops on the owners land as payment for the use of the land. The SAUARIN people are dissatisfied because these immigrants have not followed this policy.

The land owners are quite prepared to lease land known as KALAWULA to the Administration for re-leasing to the migrants.

PELIGO SETTLEMENT: This settlement was established in March 1953 by ex-sergeant BEBE of TOANUMBO in the Wewak Inland sub Division. The land is traditionally owned by the people of Moem who are very short of man power but have land far in excess of their needs.

BEBE's people do not pay for the use of the land, sago or building materials. The Luluai, UKAU of MOEM regards the immigrants as a labour force to develop his land which would be impossible under normal circumstances.

BEBE and UKAU have agreed that:

- (1) UKAU supply the land
- (2) BEBE use the land rent free and supply the labour for economic development.
- (3) The proceeds from cash cropping will be divided between UKAU and BEBE - this only applies to permanent tree crops.

There are 8 villages on the PELIGO settlement.

VILLAGE	ADULT MALES	ADULT FEMALES	CHILDREN	TOTALS
Toarumbu	20	16	26	62
Marik	5	5	7	17
Rabundogum	3	1	1	5
Soandogum	19	16	23	58
Peringa	3	2	4	9
Nangumaran	3	1	4	8
Maparinga	1	2	3	6
Nimondogum	9	8	19	36
	63	51	87	201

The housing in the PELIGO settlement is arranged into three sub-divisions and each sub-division works separately within the PELIGO boundaries.

The village is built with two lines of houses with a road down the centre. The southern line of houses is occupied by people of SOANDOGUM, MAPARINGA, PERINGA, RABUNDOGUM, with MARIK people on the western land.

The northern line is occupied by people of TOANUMBU, NIMONDOGUM and NANGUMARAN. The southern side is controlled by MERISI of SOANDOGUM and the northern side by BEBE, with BEBE the supreme power in the settlement.

The MARIK people claim a traditional right to the PELIGO land. They claim that their ancestors helped MOEM to defend PELIGO in times of tribal fighting and are therefore ~~partitions~~ part owners.

When the settlement was originally established in 1953 TOANUMBU and SOANDOGUM were the only villages. The others followed shortly afterwards and MARIK has been there only one year.

Food gardens are worked separately by family groups but the cash crops are divided into three communal efforts based on the three sub-divisions mentioned above. Peanuts and coconuts are the chief commercial crops.

It is intended that these three coconut groves will be worked separately when they start producing and the MOEM people will receive a portion of the returns from each as compensation for the use of their land.

BEBE has 1000 small coconut palms and 500 cocoa trees on the PELIGO land. The landowners are agreeable to leasing the land to the immigrants.

BELI COCONUT GROVE MOEM LAND

YUAIGA has planted a lot of coconuts on MOEM land. The native name of the land is BELI and is owned by MOGARI and SEKAMA both of MOEM. MENI of Wewak claims he has a right to this land but it seems highly improbable.

BELI was previously occupied and owned by SIPOR (deceased) an ex tul tul of MOEM and MOGARI, SEKAMA and WAMBAGO (decd) inherited the land from SIPOR.

MENI told YAUIGA that he owned the ground and told YAUIGA he could plant coconuts on it. WAMBAGARU was also agreeable to YAUIGA planting on the land and supplied some of the nuts.

YAUIGA planted the nuts in 1952. He has maintained the grove and the palms are now commencing to produce. MENI is now claiming part of the proceeds.

YAUIGA wants a lease of the area and also wants to take in an area of adjoining land called VELISO for future expansion. This land belongs to LAGUSU and MOGARI both of MOEM and they are agreeable to leasing the land. It is recommended that MENI's claim be heard and determined and the lease granted to YAUIGA when the ownership is finalised.

KREER SETTLEMENT - KREER AND KWOIKUM LAND

This settlement was established in 1946 by YAUIGA of POROMBI when he returned from medical care in Australia and is now the headquarters of the KREER Rural Progress Society which was established about eighteen months ago.

VILLAGE	ADULT MALES	ADULT FEMALES	CHILDREN	TOTALS
Porombi	8	7	8	23
Kusauwin		1	3	4
Urigembi	2	1	1	4
Nimondogum	4	4	9	17
Yumungu	2	2	6	10
Warigum (Angoram)	1	1		2
Soandogug	1	1	1	3
Malo (Ambunti)	1	1	1	3
Maperinga	2	1	3	6
Forok			1	1
Paparam		2	6	17
Tangori	17	5	5	27
Sassola	1	2		3
Waningwiskum	5	2	5	12
Nangumaram	5	6	9	20
Boiken	1	4	15	23
Yangoru	2	2	5	9
Urindogum	7	6	11	24
Japaraka	3	3	10	16
19	76	52	105	233

The traditional land owners of KWOIKUM and KREER were agreeable to YAUIGA settling on a specified area of their land in 1946, as they realised he was a progressive man and intended fostering economic development in the Wewak area. They decided that YAUIGA and people from his village (POROMBI in the Wewak Inland Sub-Division) could work in partnership with the KREER and KWOIKUM people on cash cropping.

and they marked out an area of land for his use.

In 1947 Yauiga instigated the erection of an education centre at Boran and brought in a large population from numerous inland villages to build their schools. At this stage YAUIGA also required a sawmill from the government and further inland population was brought into assist in milling.

The population at the immigrant settlement in 1947-1949 was far greater than the 233 at present. The area originally allotted to YAUIGA was insufficient for this large population. Building materials and timber were soon exhausted and the land was overworked and became infertile. The immigrants ignored the original boundaries of YAUIGA's land and began building gardens and collecting food and building materials on other land nearby, without the consent of the owners. Disputes arose and a lot of inland people returned to their villages but more than 200 remained.

YAUIGA soon exhausted all the timber on the land the coastal people allotted to him, and paid the coastal people for each tree he cut for his mill on adjoining bush.

The coastal people have been perturbed by the large population from many inland villages settling with YAUIGA as they claim this was not the original agreement; and there is continual friction between the immigrants and the land owners.

The area originally allotted to YAUIGA has been devoid of bush and overworked to the stage where there is insufficient fertile ground to feed the migrants and cash crops yield a minute return.

There is very little sago on the KRER land and the owners have forbidden the migrants using it without permission, and in most cases, payment. YAUIGA has some dubious claim to sago land at MANGA and has a small camp there which has been the source of his sago since he established his KRER settlement in 1946.

However, many of the migrants are solely dependant on the Rural Progress Society store for sago and this is a constant drain on their finances.

No permanent crops worth mentioning have been established on YAUIGA's block and peanuts and other annuals are negligible. In fact, most of the migrants have settled at KRER merely to be near Wewak and a source of casual labour such as stevedoring and various short term government projects; and many of them are dependent on the purchase of food for subsistence. For example, the Boiken people at KRER are clerks, carpenters or sawyers and have only small food gardens which they supplement with food they purchase. They are not interested in cash cropping and are employed in and around Wewak. This settlement is also used for short periods by a continual stream of inland village people visiting Wewak.

As previously mentioned, YAUIGA's block is practically devoid of timber and this has forced the migrant to call on MANGA village for building materials. Consequently the KRER immigrant settlement is little better than a slum.

The KWOIEN and KRER people agree to extend YAUIGA's block to include a little virgin bush and the extended block should be suitable for a lease although it will not support the 233 people on the block at present. They will have to be thinned out when the lease is finally arranged. The land owners have decided that most of the sago should remain their property and this will necessitate YAUIGA obtaining a lease over sago at MANGA. YAUIGA'S block is at the western end

of the Boran airstrip. Some coconuts were cut out for clearance by the Department of Civil Aviation and the block should be inspected by D.C.A. officials before permanent crops are planted to avoid unnecessary dissension in the future.

The main factor preventing the migrants returning to their villages is their inaccessibility to a market for agricultural produce; and only an expansion of the present road system into the heavily population SASSOIA area will induce these people to return to their villages of their own free will.

UJARINA SETTLEMENT - KROMOKUM LAND:

There are two migrant settlements at UJARINA occupied by people from MANYAK and KROMOKUM respectively. These two settlements are on KEREMENDING ground although several houses in the KROMOKUM settlement are inside the boundaries of the mission land.

UJARINA was first occupied in about 1947 by MEMBAIKAU of KEREMENDING who started a trade store. MAIYA of SASSOIA settled with MEMBAIKAU after he was expelled from YAUGA's migrant settlement at KREER and a lot of MANYAK people followed shortly afterwards.

The immigrant population is as follows:

VILLAGE	ADULT MALES	ADULT FEMALES	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Urindogum & Kromokum	12	6	10	28
Hanyak	11	12	22	45
	23	18	32	73

Unlike the KREER settlement there was no specific area allotted for the immigrants and they have to seek the permission of the owners every time they want to cultivate land.

The immigrants followed the example of the owners and collected sago on the mission land which was recently the subject of an investigation by the Lands Titles Commission.

The land owners regarded the migrants as a source of labour. They agreed to give these people the use of land for peanuts on the understanding that they planted coconuts. This was the only form of rent and all the proceeds of peanuts went to the growers. The migrants were also given land for food gardens, and supplied with sago. However, the migrants did not plant coconuts and this has caused endless disputes.

The migrants had food gardens on mission land for subsistence and sale at the Newak market.

There are a lot of employees in both settlements and labour in and about Newak is one of the major inducements for these people to migrate to the coast.

The owners of the land, WIGA and OMANGEN, both of KEREMENDING claim they will only lease the small area adjacent to the migrant settlement and if this is completely cultivated with coconuts they will extend the area later.

The area is small, extremely steep and infertile without any sago stands or timber, and certainly would not be suitable for cash cropping. In fact, most of the flat surrounding land has been taken up in the Mission holding of 500 hectares and there is not sufficient suitable land available for cash cropping on a commercial scale.

The settlement is devoid of sago, and although the recent findings of the Land Titles Commissioner gives Wewak, SAURI and NUMOIKUM villages the right to collect sago from the mission ground, this does not include the settlers.

There is a shortage of building materials on the URARIK land and the houses are mostly built of war time corrugated iron and is little better than a slum.

It is recommended that the lease be refused. The ground is too small, steep and infertile for commercial agriculture, and without sago and building materials, the living standard has already deteriorated.

YARAMUL SETTLEMENT - SAURI LAND:

There are NUMOIKUM people living with SAURI Natives at the settlement known as YARAMUL. They have no specific area for their crops but are dependent on MAREN or SAURI for land. They are required to clear bush and plant coconuts on MAREN's land for the right to plant annual crops and use MAREN's sago.

So far they have planted only 172 coconuts but, since the hearing of the Land Titles Commissioner, they find they are on Mission land.

The SAURI people refuse to grant a lease to the YARAMUL migrants and MAREN claims they will have to be satisfied to use land under his direction.

The YARAMUL population is as follows:

VILLAGE	ADULT MALES	ADULT FEMALES	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Sauri	4	4	6	14
Yangoru	2	1	3	6
Handara	1	1	1	3
Nongori	1			1
Numoikua	8	5	18	31
	16	11	28	55

As at KRRER these natives claim that inaccessibility of their inland villages to a market has been the major factor in their move to the coast. They will go home when communications improve.

These migrants often carry food from NUMOIKUM and are sometimes forced to buy food from the KRRER Rural Progress Society. They have no hunting or fishing rights and collect building materials from Mission ground. The land owners are definitely not prepared to lease land at YARAMUL and it is recommended that they be induced to return home as soon as possible.

JAMBAL SETTLEMENT - YARAPOS LAND:

All the 95 migrants at JAMBAL are from WOGINARA in the BUT-BOIKEN council area; this settlement was started in 1955 when the DAGUA road was completed and the land is owned by SIMALI of YARAPOS. The owners agreed to the migrants using the land between the MANGARARA CREEK and the western side of a hill on the DAGUA road called SIBONOMBA.

The migrants are not required to pay for land use, tiaber or sago but merely to maintain the road and plant coconuts for the owner on another portion of the ground.

AIYOS, the WOGINARA councillor, claims that the lack of road access to WOGINARA is mainly responsible for the migration. WOGINARA people have also migrated to DAGUA and BUT as well as JAMBAL.

The migrants have planted 1000 coconuts at JAMBAL since 1955. They are dependant on SIMALI for sago. There is no sago on the proposed lease but there is sago on the eastern side of the MANGARARA CREEK which the owners are prepared to lease to the migrants in addition to JAMBAL. This sago land is known as MARIMBA.

There does not appear to be any objections to granting the lease provided the section of sago swamp is leased too, to ensure food supply.

YALABI SETTLEMENT - YARAPOS LAND:

This settlement consists of two small groups of houses on either side of the WARMISIK Creek and was commenced in 1955 when the KWOIRUA people moved down to help with the construction of the DAGUA road. The land is owned by SAMALI of YARAPOS.

The migrants helped with road construction and also supplied food for the labour involved.

When they completed the road, the owner gave them permission to settle at YALABI. There has not been any payment for the land or rent, but the migrants have purchased food to the extent of £34.10.0. for various feasts SAMALI was making and have supplied him with a lot of native foodstuffs.

The migrants have purchased a lot of peanuts and have planted 335 coconuts at YALABI.

The area the migrants occupy contains ample sago, building materials and gardening land.

The migrants are very keen to obtain a lease to safeguard their permanent crops. Now they are obligated to the landowners and can be removed without notice and they claim that security of tenure would be sufficient inducement to plant permanent crops on a large scale.

The land owner, SIMALI is strongly opposed to leasing the land at YALABI as he is the last survivor of JAMBAL village and wants the migrants to live at YALABI and work with him but without the legal sanction of a lease.

SIMALI claims that if he leases YALABI he will be short of land, but this is hard to understand as he still has land between the SIMALI and MANGARARA Creek.

His problem is the lack of labour, and he knows that if the land is leased, he will not have any control over the migrants as they will no longer be obligated to him.

The migrants claim they will not plant any more permanent crops without legal tenure to the land and it is recommended that further efforts be made to negotiate a lease.

The YALABI settlement consists of the following migrants:

VILLAGE	ADULTS MALE	ADULTS FEMALE	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Kwoirua	27	25	39	91
Handara	3	3	9	15
	30	28	48	106

TANGARA - WOM LAND

East of the NAMBAGUNG Creek on the Dagu road, which is the eastern extremity of the YARAFOS land, there is a settlement called TANGARA occupied by people of HANDARA and NONGORI from the Wewak Inland Sub Division. The eastern extremity of this settlement is the TANGARA Creek.

The migrant population of TANGARA is as follows:

VILLAGE	ADULT MALES	ADULT FEMALES	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Handara	21	20	37	78
Nongori	9	10	10	29
	30	30	47	107

Although the TANGARA land is owned by WOM natives it was inaccessible and virtually useless prior to the construction of the Dagu road in 1954 and the WOM people put YAGE, the Lulual of YARAFOS in charge of it as a caretaker.

The HANDARA people first settled at TANGARA in 1952 and YAGE gave them a section of land for cash cropping and sago to ensure their food supply.

The traditional owners of TANGARA are BENDIM, MENENG, MENSUMA, MUMUN, KAIWOR, KAIRUL, NAMBWA and YEMUN, all of WOM. They are prepared to lease TANGARA to the migrants as well as an area of sago to the north and some virgin bush to the south.

The migrants have already planted 1756 coconuts on the land.

NONGAMAN SETTLEMENT - WOM LAND:

There is a settlement of YANGORU and WEWAK INLAND natives east of TANGARA Creek known as NONGAMAN, with MINDUWARAGI Creeks as the Eastern extremity.

The owners of this land are the same as TANGARA.

The migrant population of NONGAMAN is:

VILLAGE	ADULT MALES	ADULT FEMALES	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Puara	1	1	3	5
Hwarigen	13	10	20	43
Husuagen	13	7	9	29
Konebogu	1	1	3	5
Nonbogu	2	2	2	6
Sasanembo	11	8	12	31
Fulawasa	2	3	2	7
Hulawana	2	3	4	9
Walagola	4	4	10	18
	49	39	65	153

The YANGORU people originally settled at Wom village in 1947, but were engaged in processing sago for sale. There were only 7 migrant families at this stage.

In 1952 the migrants moved to the present site and commenced planting rice, but transport proved a problem and this was abandoned.

They then commenced planting peanuts at NONGAMAN and the Wom and migrant people worked together. Later the WOM people moved north and left the migrants at NONGAMAN.

There are 1356 coconuts planted at NONGAMAN and the 756 bigger coconuts near the road were planted by WOM natives, and should not be included in the lease.

The owners are prepared to give the migrants a lease over NONGAMAN and also an area of sago and a section of virgin bush to the south.

MENGA SETTLEMENTS:

The Menga village register contains 131 people, but only 35 of these people own land at MENGA and the rest are migrants from the YANGORU, WEWAK INLAND and BUT-BOHIN areas who have migrated to MENGA since 1955 and been included in the village register.

The MENGA natives are extremely short of man power for cash cropping and other communal efforts. They have induced the migrants to settle on their land but insist that they work with the MENGA people under their supervision. They are strongly opposed to granting leases to the migrants as they want them obligated to them to ensure a permanent labour force for any MENGA enterprises.

KOIMPIFA SETTLEMENT - MENGA LAND:

The following natives are living in a settlement on the northern side of the Dagua road on MENGA land:

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>ADULT MALES</u>	<u>ADULT FEMALES</u>	<u>CHILDREN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Harabia	1	1	1	3
Kiarabi	2	2	2	6
Himbu	2	2	7	11
Kwiang	1	1	3	5
Hlabaru	7	2	7	16
Krapia	1	1	1	3
Hoba	1	1	3	5
	15	10	27	49

KUMASI of YANGORU established this settlement in August 1957 with the assistance of SIMOGUN.

SIMOGUN planted a few coconuts at KOIMPIFA in 1955 while he was living there to supervise the construction of the Dagua road and later he was given certain rights to the land.

SIMOGUN later induced KUMASI to settle on the grass ground as caretaker, but he soon established a coconut grove of 1927 and the MENGA people now regard KUMASI and not SIMOGUN as the caretaker.

On 26th May, 1958, Corporal SIMON, a policeman stationed at Port Moresby made a "contract" for the KOIMPIFA land which states:

1. The owners of the land are a woman JANSU of MENGA and her son, WARINKIAN.
2. KUMASI is given complete use of the land known as KOIMPIFA.
3. KUMASI has a son MICHAEL.
4. Upon KUMASI's death the land will revert to WARINKIAN's children and KUMASI's son, MICHAEL.

KUMASI'S people use a sago stand on another section of MENGA land on the SIMON Creek. He collects firewood, timber and building materials from land on the southern side of the Dagua road which is the subject of a dispute between the SAKI and MENGA people.

There has been no payment for land rights sago or other materials and eight of the families settled at KOIMPIFA are included in the MENGA village register.

The owners are strongly opposed to leaving the land and do not want government intervention in their land agreements.

BULAMANJE SETTLEMENT - MENGA LAND:

There are 22 KAWOP natives settled at MENGA on a section of land known as BULAMANJE.

This settlement was also the subject of a "contract" made by Corporal SIRAMON.

The land is situated north of the Dagua road between the new branch road to MENGA AND DUWAU Creek

These people settled in early 1957 and are all included in the MENGA village register. The native owners of the land are SIRAMON, SIRIKIRA, WARINKIAN and WAINBAI, all of MENGA.

To date the migrants have planted 380 coconuts and intend extending this grove. They have reached an agreement with the owners that the proceeds of copra produced in the future will be shared with the owners of the land.

There is sufficient sago, timber and building materials within the area of the migrant settlement.

Again, in this case, the owners are opposed to leasing the land.

SAGARAROGU SETTLEMENT - MENGA LAND:

The people of MENGA have an agreement with WAFUSENKI, an elderly NUMOIKHEI native, over a section of land known as SAGARAROGU. They agree to WAFUSENKI using a piece of land previously the property of JIRAMORI of MENGA AND now owned by WAIYANG, MAIWA, WAMUN, HAIIBU and MOIRAMOI, all of MENGA. Corporal SIRAMON also wrote a "contract" regarding this settlement.

The land is situated between the WARIMANG Creek and the new access road to MENGA on the northern side of the Dagua road.

WAFUSENKI settled at MENGA in 1954 and the land is being worked by the people of MENGA and the migrants jointly. 319 coconuts have been planted and it is proposed to divide the proceeds of copra in the future.

The migrants are dependent on the land owners for sago as there is no sago on the land agreed upon, nor building materials.

MUNDANI SETTLEMENT - MENGA LAND:

There are 23 KARAWOP people settled at MUNDANI with JOSEPH MANIWA of KARAWOP as their leader. They settled on the ground in 1957 by agreement with the MENGA owners. MANIWA's main concern with settling at MENGA is to have a garage site for his truck which he operates in and around WEMAL. He has planted 100 coconuts but is not particularly concerned with cash cropping.

The land owners no longer want MANIWA on their land. They claim that if he is prepared to settle permanently, plant permanent crops and enter his name in the MENGA village register, they can remain. MANIWA claims he will not move until the HAWAIN River is bridged and the Dagua road completely surfaced as far as his village.

MENGA VILLAGE:

In addition to the abovementioned settlements on MENGA ground the following migrants are living in the

MENOA village and using sections of land at the Luluai's discretion.

VILLAGE	ADULT MALES	ADULT FEMALES	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Nuzoikum	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	9
Bararat	3	3	6	12
Kwiskum	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	18	27
Paparam	1	1	1	3
Sassola	1	1	2	4
Humbugun	1	2	7	10
Wanjo	2	2	5	9
Pampania	1	1	2	4
Handarandagem	1	2	2	5
Kwoirua	3	3	6	12
Hapmogan	2	2	5	9
Aitape	1			1
Parina	1	1	2	4
Ambugatja	3	3	9	15
	25	28	64	120

KAINDI SETTLEMENT:

There is a settlement known as KAINDI about half a mile south of the WIRUI airstrip on the Dagua road.

This settlement is in three sections:

1. On native ground on the northern side of the Dagua road.
2. On native ground on the southern side of the Dagua road.
3. On mission land adjacent to 1.

The population of these three settlements is as follows:-

Settlement 1.

VILLAGE	ADULT MALES	ADULT FEMALES	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Wenjo	5	4	13	22
Kurupia	3	5	7	15
Parina	1	2	1	4
Sauri	5	5	3	13
Param	3	3	1	7
Timilio	2	1	4	7
Murik	1	1	1	3
	20	21	30	71

Settlement 2.

VILLAGE	ADULT MALES	ADULT F. MALES	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Hambugei	3	3	6	12
Segora	1	1	1	3
Abauwia	1			1
	5	4	7	16

Settlement 3.

VILLAGE	ADULT MALES	ADULT F. MALES	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Sauri	6	5	13	24
Hambugei	10	3	18	36
Dreikikir	1	2	3	6
Abauwia	2	2	4	8
Segora	1	1		2
	20	13	38	76

KAINDI - SETTLEMENT 1.

This settlement is on land owned by YARAKAI, Tul Tul of SAURI, and was started in 1955.

This settlement is occupied entirely by people employed in or about Wewak and is used as a garage for native trucks.

These people collect sago and building materials on SAURI land and have planted 416 coconuts as repayment for the use of sago. However, these plots are on sections of land, the subject of a dispute between SAURI and MENGA.

The native name of the ground is WARAKWAI and the owners are agreeable to the migrants stopping there without payment although they are opposed to a lease.

MANUMBO SETTLEMENT No. 1 - WEWAK LAND.

This settlement was started in 1954 with the consent of MENI, the luluai of WEWAK.

The migrants collect sago on MENI's land but are not interested in food gardens or cash cropping and buy most of their food.

The migrants have sufficient building materials on the land. These migrants are only concerned with using the land as a garage for their trucks which they employ in and around Wewak.

The owner is agreeable to the migrants stopping on the land but is opposed to a lease. The settlers have given MENI a pig worth £15. and £5. cash as rent for the settlement site.

MANIMBO NO. 2 SETTLEMENT - LAND HELD IN TRUST BY DIRECTOR FOR NATIVES OF WEWAK VILLAGES:

This settlement was started in 1947. The area is very small and the migrants have planted 184 coconuts on the site. They are mainly dependent on casual labour for income although they produce a few peanuts.

This land was recently entrusted to the Director to be held in trust for the Wewak village natives by the Commissioner of Titles.

MEMI has received £55.10.0. from BOGI of MUSUWAGEN for the use of the land.

It is believed by the writer that these people should not be allowed to occupy MANIMBO under the conditions of the Land Titles Commissioner's recent finding and should be removed.

MIGRANT SETTLEMENTS - CONCLUSION:

At the time of this patrol there were 20 settlements of migrant natives occupied by approximately 1340 natives in the Wewak local area and this number is increasing rapidly. Lack of communication in the more remote inland villages has been the major factor in these people's migration to the coast to plant cash crops and the local landowners have realised the advantages of allowing them to settle to supplement the sparse local population for cash cropping, road construction and similar communal efforts. The opportunity of acquiring an income from casual labour around Wewak has also contributed to the desire to migrate into the Wewak area.

The migrants are dependent on the landowner for sago and building materials and are required to supply labour for the local people in return. In many cases, they are required to plant permanent crops for the landowners as rent for sections of land, and frequently are forced to agree to sharing the proceeds of their own commercial crops.

Once the migrants have built houses and established gardens the landowners realise they would find it difficult to return to their inland villages and commence to make ever increasing demands on the settlers. The migrants are keen to acquire some form of legal tenure to their holdings but many landowners realise that, if leases were granted, they would lose most of their command over the settlers, hence the opposition to leases, particularly at MENGA and YARAPOS areas.

The landowners are aware that the rent from leasing their land, which in most cases is far in excess of their needs, would merely be a token payment in comparison to the tributes they are extorting at present. It is recommended that leases be granted where ever possible and a system introduced to restrict the number of migrants entering the area.

Improved communications will help to alleviate the position but this will not solve the problem entirely.

TAXATION: The head tax of £1.10.0. was collected from the local people without resentment or incident of any kind.

The migrants returned to their inland villages for taxation purposes and it is recommended that this system

be maintained until they acquire local tenure to their holdings on the coast.

It is recommended that the present rate of \$1.10.0. be maintained in the forthcoming year.

CONCLUSION: Cadet Patrol Officer, Mr. Bruce Dowling, accompanied the patrol. He was a keen and energetic assistant and I feel he benefited from the experience.

(J.H. WATER)
PATROL OFFICER

VILLAGE POPULATION RE

YEAR 1958.....

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM AT WORK							
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
MAUWARING ✓	25.6.58	2	3			1	1																	6			
MOEM ✓	25.6.58	1	2													1	3	1	1	2	2						
REER ✓	6.8.58	3	3											1		2	2		2							2	
MAGOM ✓	7.8.58	1	1													1			2	3	2	4	1				
WOIKEM ✓	8.8.58	2	2				1							1		1			1	2	1	3					
REMENDING	8.8.58	4	2											1		1			2	1	6	3					
ARIK ✓	8.8.58	1	2											1		1								3	3		
EWAK	13.8.58		1											2	1	2	1			2				3			
WAMBUKAU	18.8.58	9	11	1		1		1	1					1		1	6	5	2	1				8			
INGA	19.8.58	4	3											2			4	3	3	2				7	1		
ARAPOS ✓	20.8.58		1		1									1		3			1					2			
OM	20.8.58	1	5		1											1	3	5	2					7	2		
		28	36	1	2	2	1	2	1	1				5	5	1	10	20	12	19	20	4	4	8			

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Govt. Pl. - 7038/7.55.

DEATHS								MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALE		FEMALES		Pregnant		Number of Child-bearing age	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-15	16-45	10-15	16-45	M	F					M	F	M	F
														6				3				4	19	6	16	1	15	3.2	9	15	15	23	71
										1	3	1	1	2		2						3	11	4	12		12	2.3	9	10	11	13	47
					1					2	2		2		2							8	17	4	14	3	12		23	20	17	18	80
										1			2	3	2	4	1	1	1			4	11	4	9		7		13	10	14	10	47
1					1					1		1	2	1	3			5	2	7	4	21	12	16	2	13		9	18	20	15	82	
					1					1		2		1	6		3		4	5	4	17	7	12	2	12		14	10	11	12	66	
					1					1					3	3	4				4	20	9	14	2	14		12	14	20	22	72	
					2	1				2	1		2		3		2				3	11	4	7		5		7	8	7	10	39	
	1	1					1			1	6	5	2	1	8						2	28	4	17	2	13		14	24	22	23	92	
					2					4	3	3	2		7	1	1				8	40	8	29	1	18		23	31	35	30	131	
					1					3			1		2						1	11	2	9	1	8		9	9	10	10	40	
										1	3	5	2		7	2	1				4	38	5	27	1	19		27	23	33	30	125	
2	1	1			5	5	1			10	20	12	19	20	4	47	8	20	1	6	12	49	44	69	18	15	148	169	192	285	892		

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS



MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

Patrol No. 2-58/59 Sub-District Wewak District Sepik

Officer Conducting Patrol J. W. FRAWLEY C/A.D.O.

Census Division Patrolled WEWAK ISLANDS

Obj of Patrol CENSUS REVISION, COMPILATION TAX COLLECTION TAX, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Date Patrol Commenced 28.4.59 Date Completed 21.7.59

Duration—days 27 days

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL

[Empty lined area for summary of correspondence]

Patrolling Officer's Signature.

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

[Handwritten signature] District Officer



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

19

In Reply
Please Quote

No. WL.2-58/59/139

Sub-District Office
Sepik District
WEMAK

13th October, 1958

The District Officer,
WEMAK

PATROL NO. 2/58-59/ PATROL DIARY - WEMAK ISLANDS
PATROL

MONDAY 28th April, 1958.

Departed Wewak 10.45 hours per m.v. "ELA"
accompanied by Sister E. Drakeford of Infant Welfare.

The purpose of the patrol was a routine census
revision, compilation of tax census sheets, collection
of tax and general administration. Sister Drakeford
accompanied the patrol for the entire duration for
infant welfare work.

Arrived Sup. (Mascha Island) 11.45 hours.

Census revised and tax census sheets compiled.
Tax was collected then village inspection carried out.

TUESDAY 29th April, 1958.

Proceeded to Marai, revised census, compiled tax
census sheets, collected tax, inspected village and
coconut plantings. At midday, continued on to small
Mascha. Census, inspections and collection of tax.

WEDNESDAY 30th April, 1958.

Visited No. 1 Mascha. Census was revised and tax
census compiled. Tax was collected.

In the afternoon, village inspections and hearing
of native complaints.

THURSDAY 1st May, 1958.

To Bai village. Census revised and tax census
sheets compiled. Tax was collected without incident.

The village was inspected and several native
complaints adjusted.

FRIDAY 2nd May, 1958.

Proceeded to Sibabatu. Census revision,
compilation of tax census sheets and collection of taxes.

Village inspection carried out.

Wire cable collected from bush.

A meeting was held of all village officials and

interested persons discussing the economic situation and future expansion.

SATURDAY 3rd May, 1958.

More wire cables collected near small Muschu village.

Sailed to Tarawai Island. Census revised and tax census compiled. Village was inspected and a visit paid to Tarawai plantation. It appeared to be in a very good order suggesting regular maintenance.

Several native complaints adjusted.

SUNDAY 4th MAY 1958.

Tarawai tax was collected and patrol sailed to Wallis Island.

Census revised, tax census compiled and village and plantation inspection carried out. Once again, the plantation showed signs of regular maintenance.

MONDAY 5th May, 1958.

Collected tax at Wallis and then departed for Kai riru Island arriving at Bagaram at 1750 hours.

Anchored overnight.

TUESDAY 6th May, 1958.

Visited Silisiang village. Census revised, tax census compiled and tax collected. After inspection of village, whilst returning to M.V. "SEA" the xx stationery box was dropped into the sea. All papers were wet through completely but after drying, it was found that no records were destroyed.

WEDNESDAY 7th May, 1958

Villages of Shan, Braunick, Yavik, and Yuwan were visited.

Census was revised, tax census compiled and taxation collected without incident.

THURSDAY 8th May, 1958.

Proceeded to Shagur and landed through very heavy surf with great difficulty.

Tax census, census revision and collection of tax.

FRIDAY 9th May, 1958

Visited Shagur and once again a heavy surf delayed landing.

Census compiled and taxation collected.

SATURDAY 10th May, 1958

Visited Kunalak and Surai for census and tax collection. Village inspections carried out.

In the afternoon a meeting was held attended by village officials and many natives to discuss economic

interested persons discussing the economic situation and future expansion.

SATURDAY 3rd May, 1953.

More wire cables collected near small Maschu village.

Sailed to Tarawai Island. Census revised and tax census compiled. Village was inspected and a visit paid to Tarawai plantation. It appeared to be in a very good order suggesting regular maintenance.

Several native complaints adjusted.

SUNDAY 4th MAY 1953.

Tarawai tax was collected and patrol sailed to Wallis Island.

Census revised, tax census compiled and village and plantation inspection carried out. Once again, the plantation showed signs of regular maintenance.

MONDAY 5th May, 1953.

Collected tax at Wallis and then departed for Kai riru Island arriving at Bagaram at 1750 hours.

anchored overnight.

TUESDAY 6th May, 1953.

Visited Silisiang village. Census revised, tax census compiled and tax collected. After inspection of village, whilst returning to M.V. "BELA" the xi stationery box was dropped into the sea. All papers were wet through completely but after drying, it was found that no records were destroyed.

WEDNESDAY 7th May, 1953

Villages of Shan, Brauniak, Kavik, and Yuwan were visited.

Census was revised, tax census compiled and taxation collected without incident.

THURSDAY 8th May, 1953.

Proceeded to Koragul and landed through very heavy surf with great difficulty.

Tax census, census revision and collection of tax.

FRIDAY 9th May, 1953

Visited Shagur and once again a heavy surf delayed landing.

Census compiled and taxation collected.

SATURDAY 10th May, 1953

Visited Rumlal and Sarai for census and tax collection. Village inspection carried out.

In the afternoon a meeting was held attended by village officials and many natives to discuss economic

development.

Returned to Wewak per m.v. "Ela" arriving 1900 hours.

TUESDAY 13th May, 1958

Departed Wewak 1005 hours per m.v. "Ela" arriving Vokey Island at 1515 hours after a very rough trip.

Anchored at Dabu (off Uniwaro) a protected H.W. Anchorage in wind and rain squalls.

WEDNESDAY 14th May, 1958

Census inspections and tax collection at Uniwaro and Begiawa.

THURSDAY 15th May, 1958

Visited Baijor for census tax collection and village inspection.

FRIDAY 16th May, 1958

Sailed round the islands to Takul for census and tax. Village inspected.

Departed Takul 1500 hours, sailed to Koil island and anchored at Sitila 1600 hours.

SATURDAY 17th May, 1958

Visited Sitila, Malowa, Unwalu and Woal. Census revised and tax collected. Villages inspected. Not all persons eligible for tax had money readily available but they overcame this by borrowing from friends.

SUNDAY 18th May, 1958

Returned to Wewak arriving 1215 hours.

THURSDAY 29th May, 1958

Departed Wewak late evening per m.v. "Onyx" - a short visit to Blup Blup, Kadovar and Bam Islands.

FRIDAY 30th May, 1958

Arrived Kadovar 0730 hours. Talks with officials and people. Departed 0930 hours accompanied by Luluai.

Arrived Bam 1130 hours. Inspected census, aid posts, housing. Talk with officials. Departed 1430 hours, accompanied by Luluai.

Arrived Blup Blup 1615 hours. Talk with officials. Departed 1845 hours for Wewak accompanied by Tul tul.

SATURDAY 31st May, 1958

Arrived Wewak early A.M.

THURSDAY 17th July, 1958

Departed Wewak 1330 hours for Koil Is. arriving 1920 hours.

FRIDAY 18th July, 1958

To Wei (Vial) Islands (about 1 1/2 hours) Census

16

-4-

and inspections carried out. Entire village exempted from tax.

Continued on to Blup Blup Island arriving 1445 hours. Census and inspections carried out and once again, the entire population was exempted from taxation.

Depated from Bam Island but strong north westerly winds commenced which would have prevented a landing on Bam so patrol returned to Elup Blup.

SUNDAY 20th July, 1958

To Bam Island arriving 0945 hours. Census and tax census. Bam is covered by a blanket exemption.

Inspected housing and aid post, coconut groves and canoes. People requested canoe and carpenter's adzes to assist canoe construction.

M.V. "ELA" returned to Blup Blup to anchor

MONDAY 21st July, 1958

Inspected copra driers.

Departed Bam 0845 hours - arrived Wewak 1900 hours.

The patrol was later to have revisited Wallis, Tarawai and Kairiru Islands accompanied by Mr. H.H. Jackman, but his accident and subsequent hospitalisation have postponed this visit.

DIARY ENDS.

J. W. Frawley
(J.W. Frawley)
a/Assistant District Officer.

YEAR.....

Govt. Print.—7403/10.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL			
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		At Work		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES			Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child			Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F	M	F			
Sup	28.4.58	8	6					2	1			2	2			3	1	2			7	1			6	42	12	37	4	37	2.6	27	33	40	38	146	
Marai	29.4.58	1	1									1	2			3		1			5				-	16	1	12	1	12	1.5	2	5	13	15	40	
S. Muschu	29.5.58	6	1			1						2		1	1	1	2	7							5	22	9	20	2	20	2.3	17	22	15	17	76	
L.No.1 Muschu	30.4.58	6	9						1			1		6	3	6	3	5	19						17	71	12	48	1	48	3.1	44	52	62	58	240	
Bam	1.5.58	4	4			2							3				1	1	11						7	37	7	29	-	29	3.1	29	19	28	35	123	
Sibabaru	2.5.58	-	4									1					4	1	6						2	21	4	10	2	10	2.1	7	15	16	14	59	
Tarawai	3.5.58	3	1			1							2	1			2			7				16	49	9	42	2	42	2.2	42	38	62	61	210		
Walis Is	4.5.58	7	6	1									6	3			2	2	1	11						51	109	28	101	4	101	2.	107	102	152	144	517
Silisiang	6.5.58	3	1					1	1	1	1						3		4						4	29	5	18	3	18	3.1	18	12	27	22	83	
Sham	7.5.58	7	1					1	1			4	1	3	3		1	2	2						1	22	2	17	1	17	2.1	14	10	17	19	64	
Brauniag	7.5.58	2	2													1	2	3			2				5	21	5	16	1	16	2.8	11	14	18	14	59	
Yavik	7.5.58	2	2										2			1	3	1	3						21	24	6	26	26	26	2.6	15	19	20	29	87	
Yuwun	7.5.58	7	4			1	1							3	1		1		7						7	32	8	26	26	26	3.1	30	23	33	29	122	
Koragul	8.5.58	15	12			1		1	1	1	1		3	3			5	3	4	17						24	93	19	64	1	64	3.1	70	61	89	77	318
Shagur	9.5.58	12	8									1				3	2	4	6		6				19	59	13	51	51	51	3.1	56	37	57	73	235	
Rumlal	10.5.58	6	7					1	1					2	3		2	1	6						7	31	5	25	2	25	3.1	20	19	27	30	103	
Surai	10.5.58	3	2									1						2	4						3	18	3	17	2	17	3.	13	13	13	20	65	
Uniwaro	11.5.58	1	3			1								4	4	2	4	3	9						9	50	11	61	2	61	1.6	26	24	65	68	195	
Begiauwal	14.5.58	2	1											1	2		2		9						2	31	1	31	31	31	1.	8	13	32	46	108	
		95	75	1		4	5	5	6	2	1	26	18	23	36	18	36	29	142	1					207	777	160	651	28	651	556	531	782	809	2850		

YEAR.....

Govt. Form—7403/10-58

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL		
		0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Child	Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F							
		10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F									
Bajor	15.5.58	3	2									1	1			1	4	5	5							5	65	4	46	2	46	.9	21	14	68	69	187
Takul	16.5.58	1	1					1					3	1	2	3	1		3	4						4	62	3	58	58	1613	11	71	83	185		
Malowa	17.5.58		1										1			2	2	1		5						1	18	3	13	13	1.1	5	7	16	17	50	
Sitila	17.5.58	2											1				1	1	1	5						3	28	3	35	35	1.5	10	16	28	48	108	
Unwalu	17.5.58		1											1				1	2	2						2	17	3	16	16	1.5	10	9	17	19	60	
Woal	17.5.58														1				1	1						5	23	2	24	24	1.4	14	7	25	28	75	
Blup-Blup	18.5.58	6	1										1		2	2			2	16			1	2	19	76	18	66	2	62	3.2	53	39	67	22	262	
Wbi	18.5.58	1																	1	1				3	7	17		10	1	8		11		16	12	44	
Kadovar	19.5.58	3	4										1		1	5	4			6				6	22	59	16	49	4	41		56	54	69	67	258	
Bam	20.5.58	11	14	1	2							1					1			4						59	88	53	74	9	81		126	124	105	94	453
		27	24	1	2			1	1	1	1	1	8	6	4	10	13	13	15	54			10	2	127	453	105	391	18	384		319	281	482	519	1682	
		95	75		1			4	5	5	6	2	1	8	18	23	36	18	36	29	142	1				207	777	160	651	28	571		556	531	782	809	2850
GRAND TOTAL		122	99	1	3			1	4	6	6	7	3	2	34	24	27	46	31	49	44			10	2	334	1230	265	1042	46	1035		875	812	1264	1328	4532

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NA. 30-11-151

Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

18th February, 1959.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

COFFEE SEED FOR SEPIK DISTRICT.

Quoted below is a memorandum, K21-3-7 of the 29th January, 1959 from the Director of Agriculture, for your information, please.

"Your reference 30-11-151 of the 22nd January, 1959.

The question of Robusta coffee seed supplies for the Sepik District has been the subject of a long correspondence.

Coffee is a seasonal crop and just at the present, no seed is available. We are trying to arrange small consignments from the Milne Bay District, which might become available during March-April, but quantities on the scale envisaged by the District Commissioner should not be expected until after June, when the coffee crop at Keravat should reach a suitable stage for harvesting for seed."

p R A.A.R.
(A.A. Roberts)
DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/1/59 ✓



In Reply Please Quote

No. Special Patrol Report No. 3/58-59 /552 DISTRICT OFFICE SEPIK DISTRICT WEWAK

14th January, 1959

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

WEWAK SPECIAL REPORT NO. 3-58/59

I feel the frustration which caused the nativism is due to our inability to keep these people fully occupied. W

We have encouraged road making and the planting of coffee as a cash crop. They now have their roads and are now demanding coffee seed to establish their cash crops.

This office and the District Agricultural Officer have made repeated requests for coffee seed but up to date we have only received limited quantities. M

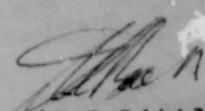
Two hundred pounds of seed are required immediately to meet the demand and as far as it can be determined, a regular supply of twenty pounds per week is needed to keep up with our coffee planting programme. To date, we have been receiving an occasional 5 lb. lot.

Can the matter of supply of coffee seed be taken up with the Department of Agriculture at Headquarters level.

The area will be patrolled again in February to check on any signs of nativism and to encourage cash cropping if we are able to supply the people with coffee seed. V

Originally it was thought that this outbreak of nativism had spread from the Sepik River but it was found to be an isolated outbreak. ✓

Mr. Mater has conducted a good patrol.


(C.G. Little)
Acting District Officer.

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PR 3/23-59/529

DISTRICT OFFICE
SEPIK DISTRICT
WEWAK

8th January, 1959

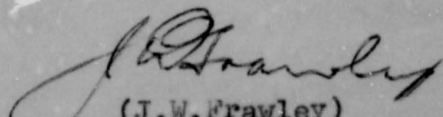
The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT NO. 3-58/59
TURENGI CARGO CULT - J.H.MATER.

Herewith two copies of Mr. Mater's report of investigation into cargo cult activities in the TURENGI area. Attached also is an addendum by Mr. C.A.Trollope, Patrol Officer, Officer in Charge, Yangoru, who accompanied the patrol.

Messrs. Mater and Trollope did excellent work in getting to the heart of the matter and in exposing the two cult leaders and the report, though brief, contains the essential details.

I agree with the final paragraph of Mr. Mater's report. A patrol will be scheduled for the area early in February.


(J.W.Frawley)
Assistant District Officer.


TERREITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ADDENDUM to WEWAK Patrol Report No. 3 of 58/59.

DIARY:

SATURDAY - 20th December 1958.

Departed TOANIMBU Village (WEWAK sub-district) per Land Rover for MUNDJIHARANJI Village (YANGORU area). Mr. Mater and his party departed TOANIMBU on return journey to WEWAK. Arrived MUNDJI. Populations HAUMBUGWE, ABAUIA villages had assembled. Enquired of the people whether cargo cult activities present in the RABONDAGUM area of WEWAK sub-district had penetrated in any way. All vehemently denied any associations with it. Inspected village sites and cemeteries. Nothing to indicate that these people had any interest in cult activity. General address to the combined populaces on the inadvisability of any sort of cult activity and the likely results that would follow should a cult become evident. Emphasised importance to channel interest into cash cropping activity. Departed MUNDJIHARANJI and arrived WAMOIN village approximately 12 noon. Two police constables who had been detailed to inspect various villages namely, KWALIANGA, TIMANANGWA, KAMARAGU, SOTANGAI, and KINIAMBU villages in the SEPIK census division of the YANGORU area reported to the patrol. A number of villagers in addition to all officials of these villages accompanied police to WAMOIN. Police report suggested nothing that would indicate presence of cult activity in the area and again, natives vehemently denied any associations with it. General address given to those assembled. Undoubtedly natives of SEPIK and lower YANGORU EAST census divisions had heard of the RABONDAGUM cult but there is no evidence to believe that it has been active in these areas or even encouraged. In addition the investigations conducted at RABONDAGUM itself revealed nothing to implicate any native or village in the YANGORU area. Departed WAMOIN for YANGORU. Arrived YANGORU approximately 5: p.m. after heavy rain had fallen.


C. H. TROLLOPE
Patrol Officer

DIARY:

Special Report
No. 3/58-59

SUBDISTRICT OFFICE
SEPIK DISTRICT
WEWAK

23rd December, 1958

The Assistant District Officer,
WEWAK

SPECIAL PATROL REPORT NO. 3/58-59:
INVESTIGATION OF TURENGI CARGO CULT BY J.H. MATER

DIARY:

THURSDAY - 11.12.58. To Turengi Catholic Mission air-strip with five police, Ex Sergeant Major YAUIGA and ex Sergeant BEIBI in four Cessna trips, the last trip landing at 1.30 P.M. Proceeded to RABUNDOGUM rest house (10 minutes) and set up camp. The people were quite cooperative and friendly.

Mr. Trollope, Officer in Charge, Yangoru arrived by land rover at 12.30 P.M. with 10 police. Visited Father MITTERBAUER at the Turengi Catholic Mission during the afternoon for an hour. Addressed large gathering of people from neighbouring villages in the late afternoon and told the the purpose of the Patrol was to investigate the cargo cult and see it in operation.

Everybody was quite anxious to cooperate and the Luluai volunteered to take Mr. Trollope and I to inspect the cult houses which we did. The people were told that we would take statements next day about the cult and would like to see the cult in action. This was readily agreed to and the people said that the cult rituals were always carried out on Friday nights and they would make the necessary arrangements for a demonstration the following night.

Overnight at RABUNDOGUM.

FRIDAY - 12.12.58. Spent the day taking statements from a number of RABUNDOGUM men including the two nominal leaders of the cult - HAFESE and HOYOFON. The ritual started about 4.30 p.m. when all the men of RABUNDOGUM washed and gathered in the cult houses for the evening meal. Mr. Trollope and I were invited to observe the procedure. After the meal, the people sat about in groups until dark when a sing sing started which included all the RABUNDOGUM men and women and a lot of visitors from the neighbouring villages. Mr. Trollope and I visited the sing sing on the invitation of the village people after ensuring that two experienced lance Corporals were well concealed near the cemetery with instructions to detain anybody seen placing things on graves. While the sing-sing was in progress HAFESE and HOYOFON, the two cult leaders were in the cult houses allegedly waiting "the thought message which would indicate the proper time to visit the cemetery."

At about 8.10 P.M. BEIBI announced at the sing sing that, if the two cult leaders declared that the people should visit the cemetery, only RABUNDOGUM people were allowed to go and he also said that he would like Mr. Trollope and myself to accompany them as observers with police if we wished. Shortly afterwards, two lines of men marched into the sing sing area with HAFESE and HOYOFON on either side. The sing sing stopped and BEIBI declared that the two cult leaders had decided the time was right to visit the cemetery.

At this stage, the two lines of men were marking time with HAFESE acting as "Officer in Charge". On his orders the men turned completely around on the spot in four distinct movements and then marched towards the cemetery with one man in front to light the way. There were nine men in each line making a total of twenty in the "squad" including HAFESE and HOYOFON. Mr. Trollope and I accompanied them to the cemetery but they were most adamant that we should not shine torches on the graves. The "squad" halted outside the cemetery and then, on HAFESE's instructions, turned around three times on the spot, each time in four distinct movements. HOYOFON then invited me to search him (which I did) and he proceeded into the cemetery and stood at the head of one of the graves for about two minutes. He then moved to the next grave and did the same thing before moving to the edge of the cemetery and declaring he had found nothing. HAFESE then decided to try and after inviting me to search him proceeded to stand at the head of the same two graves as HOYOFON had done. He came back to the edge of the cemetery and after consultation with HOYOFON decided that they should try again later. The "squad" dispersed and sent back to the sing sing after telling Mr. Trollope and I that they would send word to us when they were going to the cemetery later in the night. After this first visit to the graves, Mr. Trollope and I arrived back at the camp at 9.15 P.M. The sing sing recommenced in the village. At 10.10 p.m. the two police we had concealed in the cemetery came to the rest house to report that somebody had just sneaked into the cemetery and placed £2.0.0. and £1.0.0. respectively on the two graves that the cult leaders had previously visited but they had failed to see him properly and the intruder had gone before they could disturb him. The two police handed the £3.0.0. to me and returned to the cemetery to take up their positions again. At 11.45 p.m. we were told that the two leaders had decided that the time was now opportune and invited Mr. Trollope and I to accompany them to the cemetery on the understanding that we did not use our torches near the graves. On the second occasion the "squad" consisted of a single line of thirteen men with HAFESE and HOYOFON completing the group of fifteen. The "squad" came to attention again at the edge of the cemetery, turned around as before and HOYOFON confirmed that torches should not be used on any account although he insisted on carrying one himself. The cult "squad" moved into the cemetery and went to within fifteen yards of the two graves to be inspected. Mr. Trollope and I stopped with them. The two leaders invited us to search them and then proceeded to the two graves. When they saw there was nothing there they talked between themselves and then shone their torches to make sure they were not mistaken. They then came back to the assembled "squad" and HOYOFON went to BEIBI who had followed us down and said: "The two pound is not there". He then said to HAMBARUA: "The £1.0.0. is not there". Everybody showed great concern. HAMBARUA ran away and we detained the whole group and marched them back to the rest house for further questioning. The questioning continued until 3 A.M. without result and the patrol retired for the night. The cargo cult "squad" remained overnight with the patrol so that that they would be on hand for further questioning in the morning.

SATURDAY - 13.12.58. Mr. Trollope and I spent the day taking statements from the two cult leaders and the thirteen men that constituted the "squad" the previous night. The two cult leaders admitted putting things in the cemetery to deceive the village people and they were both arrested and charged with spreading false reports under Section 83 of the Native Administration Regulations. HOYOFEN admitted putting £3.0.0. in the cemetery last night and claimed that he got £1.0.0. from HAMBARUA and supplied the other £2.0.0. himself. Overnight at RABUNDOGUM.

SUNDAY - 14.12.58. At RABUNDOGUM.

MONDAY - 15.12.58. The Acting District Officer, Mr. J. Frawley and Sub-Inspector J. Purcell arrived by air-craft at 9.50 A.M. Mr. Frawley laid a charge against HAFESE and HOYOFEN and when these Courts were completed a large assembly of people from the villages in the TURENGI area were addressed at length by Mr. Frawley, Mr. Trollope and myself on the Government attitude towards cargo cults and the adverse effect they have on Native life and general Administration. It was pointed out how HOYOFEN and HAFESE had deceived the people and they were instructed to cease all cult activities in the area. The people were extremely interested and appeared to accept our instructions. Mr. Frawley and Sub-Inspector Purcell returned to Wewak in the late afternoon by air-craft.

WEDNESDAY - 17.12.58. The people agreed to demolish the two cult houses and the pieces of bark and the bottles of water which the people believed were sent to them by their ancestors were destroyed. Mr. Trollope moved to SOANDOGUM with the main body of the Patrol and investigated cult activities there. I went to BARARAT with eight police to investigate cult activities there and moved to SOANDOGUM in the late afternoon. Overnight at SOANDOGUM.

THURSDAY - 18.12.58. Patrol moved to TOANUMBU. Investigations of cult activities and found that it had little following in this village. Held a meeting of all villagers and discussed cash cropping and marketing and a variety of other topics of native interest. Visited MUNJI (Yangoru area) with Mr. Trollope by Land Rover. Investigated possibility of cult and inspected cemetery. The cult does not appear to be active at MUNJI. Returned to TOANUMBU and remained overnight.

FRIDAY - 19.12.58. Mr. Trollope proceeded to Yangoru and the main body of the Patrol moved to No 2. HANYAK, and investigated cult activities and took statements from the two leaders of that village - YAUWILIKNI and HIAYABENI - lectured a group from both HANYAK villages on the Government attitude towards cult. Overnight at HANYAK No. 2.

SATURDAY - 20.12.58. To NIMONDOGUM. Investigated cult activities and held a meeting of all the village natives to instruct them in the Government attitude to cargo cult.

SUNDAY - 21.12.58. To PAPARAM via SASSOIIYA. Visited Father Bittner at the SASSOIIYA Catholic Mission Station en route. Overnight at PAPARAM.

MONDAY - 22.12.58. To Wewak via SAURI - eight (8) hours walking.

END OF DIARY

JA 7/71

CARGO CULT - TURENGI AREA.

The Cult started in March or April this year when WIAMAZI of RABUNDOGUM dreamt that his deceased father's spirit spoke to him and told him to visit the cemetery and he would find things. He told the village people what had happened and they visited the cemetery without result.

WIAMALI decided that his nephew HAFESE should help him in this new method of acquiring wealth and HAFESE recruited the assistance of HOYOFON of RABUNDOGUM.

HOYOFON and HAFESE decided to put things in the cemetery to deceive the people that these things had been sent by their ancestors. HAFESE started the Cult by putting a piece of bark on a grave and then pretending to go and find it at night. The people were convinced that HAFESE was in communication with their deceased ancestors. HOYOFON also deceived the people into believing he also had this power by placing things in the cemetery and pretending to find them later.

These two men soon got the support of the RABUNDOGUM officials and all the people and had two separate cult houses built. There are two kinship groups at RABUNDOGUM known as KILIWABE and POWABE and HAFESE and HOYOFON belong to these two groups respectively and the men from each group built and patronised the separate cult houses.

It was decided that the RABUNDOGUM people should adopt European ways of eating and tables and chairs were placed in the houses and meals were served there three times a day by the women. The men washed in hot water before each meal and used cutlery and table cloths. Grace was said before the meal and two men acted as waiters to remove the plates which were washed and put away by the women. These houses were also used to store things allegedly found in the cemetery - the houses will be described in detail later.

Meetings were held outside the houses after the evening meal and the people then retired to their homes but on Fridays these meetings are followed by the cult ritual which commences with a sing sing attended by both kinship groups. While the sing sing is in progress, either HOYOFON or HAFESE sneaked into the cemetery and put bark, bottles of water or money on the graves. Later, they announced while the sing sing was in progress that they had received a thought message that the time was opportune to visit the cemetery.

At this stage of the sing sing which Mr. Trollope and I observed on Friday 12th December, the young men formed two lines and marched into the sing sing clearing with HAFESE and HOYOFON acting as drill instructors or "N.C.Os") They marched to the cemetery and the "squad" waited outside while HOYOFON and HAFESE went to the graves. It is alleged that if things are found in the graves the "squad" march back to the cult house and deposit their find. There is a lot of applause and the sing sing is continued. The cult ritual is only carried out on a Friday night and sometimes the visits to the cemetery are fruitless. On these occasions, HOYOFON and HAFESE claim that the village is dirty or there have been disputes in the village which displease the spirits.

HAFESE and HOYOFON soon usurped the powers of the rightful village officials and entered the names of each clan group in a separate book. The roll

2/2/71

was called each morning and the people delegated different tasks such as cleaning the villages, collecting firewood or cutting grass on the main road.

HOYOFON and HAFESE each appointed four "boss bois" from their respective clans and their duties were to supervise the work delegated and help spread propaganda in connection with the Cult. The writer feels that even these men did not realise that the people were being deceived and they were all firmly convinced that the various pieces of bark etc. were really sent by their ancestors.

Word of the Cult spread rapidly and neighbouring villages had been bringing gifts of food to RABUNDOGUM for at least two months prior to this patrol. In return HOYOFON and HAFESE visited MAPARINGA, BARARAT and SOANDOGUM villages, hold meetings to discuss the Cult and at BARARAT and SOANDOGUM were "successful" in finding pieces of bark and bottles of water.

In HANYAK, NIMONDOGUM and other distant villages the people followed the pattern of the RABUNDOGUM Cult with sang sings, dream men, and visits to the cemetery on Friday nights but they were under the impression that the cargo would arrive and soon lost interest when their visits to the cemetery proved fruitless.

The two cult leaders, after they had admitted to deceiving the people, agreed to address a large gathering of natives at RABUNDOGUM, on Tuesday, 16th December and at this meeting, they told how they had deceived everybody. However, even after this confession, there were a lot of the older age-group that insisted that they bark etc had been sent by their ancestors and I feel that they will continue to hold this belief - they believe in spite of concrete evidence to the contrary, because they want to believe. Fortunately this is not the case with the other villages where the Cult was in the early stages and they readily saw the stupidity of their activities.

*mainly
people failure
or through
learning*

CONCLUSION: The Cult was the manifestation of frustrated ambition for rapid economic development. There has been a great deal of emphasis placed on cash cropping in the first five years but, due to the lack of access to market, their produce has rotted in many cases, and only since a Land Rover was bought in the past three months has a market for produce been assured. Unfortunately, the Cult had started before the vehicle was purchased. Like all Native people the RABUNDOGUM natives are averse to hard work - particularly when the fruits of their labour are left to rot and consequently they started looking for an easy road to success - hence the Cult which promised wealth without effort.

The writer is confident that the marching, Cult houses and visits to the cemetery have been successfully stopped throughout the area but it will take a lot of arduous field work to change the beliefs of the older people of RABUNDOGUM, BARARAT and SOANDOGUM and it is recommended that a follow up patrol visit the area early in the New Year to ascertain if the Cult has recommenced in any form.

J. H. Mater
(J. H. Mater)
Patrol Officer.

ORIGINAL



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... SEPIK Report No. 4 of 1958-59.

Patrol Conducted by..... J. H. MATER PATROL OFFICER.

Area Patrolled..... BUT-BOIKEN CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... MR. J.S. DWYER CO-OP TRAINEE

Natives..... 3 POLICE.

Duration—From..... 25/10/1958 to..... 21/2/1959.

Number of Days..... 52.

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... /..... 12/1957.

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol..... a) CENSUS b) ENCOURAGE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

..... c) INVESTIGATE LAND DISPUTES.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

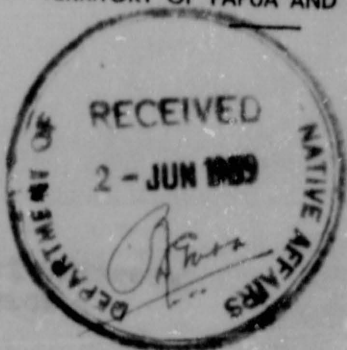
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

lage P

→ 30/11/55 ✓
357/2



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. P.R.4-1958/59/1008

District Office,
Sepik District,
Wewak.

28th May, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
KONEDOBU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 - 1958/59 - WEWAK.

I refer to your memo undated 30-11-155.

At present I am unable to make an officer available to carry out full preliminary investigations.

I consider it imperative that the land tenure in this area is fully investigated, as the disputes are a major obstacle to economic development. It is essential that economic development in the vicinity of Wewak be encouraged to the full, as Wewak is the front door to the Sepik District and is the place where area administration is next to be introduced in this District.

Can you make an officer available to this District for special duties i.e., to carry out full preliminary investigations into the land disputes.

Also, could I have further details as to the exact information the Lands Commissioner requires in a preliminary investigation.

For your favourable consideration, please.

(C. G. LITTLER)
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER.

*Q. 2/1
action on 357/2*

TGA.ATL.

30-11-15

KOMEDOBU

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WENAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 - 1958/59 - WENAK.

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

If you can make an officer available to carry out full preliminary investigations in land matters and forward the records to the Lands Commissioner, he may find it practicable to send a Land Commissioner to the district to check the reports and make necessary decisions.

It is noted that all necessary local administrative action has been or is being taken on matters arising out of this report at district level.

A.A.R.
JA (A. A. Roberts),
DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20/11/58 ✓



*In Reply
Please Quote*

No.P.R.No.4 58/59-2482.

Department of the Administrator,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

26th February, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

WEWAK PATROL NO.4 58/59.

The above mentioned Patrol Report refers.
I agree entirely with the opinion expressed and
believe that every effort should be made to obtain
the services of a Native Lands Commissioner to at
least deal with the outstanding cases of native
land disputes in this District.

I would be pleased if you would advise in
due course when the services of a Native Lands
Commissioner could be made available.

(T.W. Ellis)
A/District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

File: P.R. No. 4-58/59-738

District Office,
WEWAK. SEPIK DISTRICT.

24th February, 1959.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
FORT MORESBY.

WEWAK PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1958/59

Enclosed are two copies of Wewak Patrol Report No. 4 of 1958/59, submitted by Mr. J. Mater Patrol Officer, covering his patrol of the But-Boiken Census Sub-Division.

I fully concur with the remarks contained in the attached memorandum 14-1-4/727 and agree that land disputes are a major obstacle to the economic development and general administration of the area. It is recommended that every effort be made to have a Native Lands Commissioner posted to this district as soon as possible to avoid unrest and maintain the native confidence in the Administration, which could result from a delay in settling land problems.

C. G. Littler
(C. G. Littler)
(A/District Officer)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA
DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

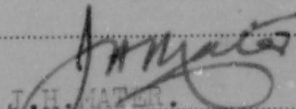
Appendix A

MEMORANDUM OF PATROL

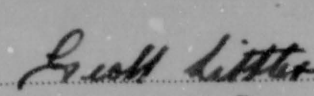
Patrol No. 4 Sub-District WEWAK District SEPIK
Officer Conducting Patrol J. H. Mather, Patrol Officer and J. W. Dwyer, Co-op Officer in Training
Census Division Patrolled BUT-BOIKEN
Objects of Patrol (1) To conduct census
(2) Encourage economic development
(3) Investigate land disputes
(4) General Administration
Date Patrol Commenced 25th Oct. '58 Date Completed 21.2.159
Duration—days 52 days

SUMMARY OF CORRESPONDENCE ARISING FROM PATROL

(1) Native Land disputes - But-Boiken area.


J. H. MATHER.
Patrolling Officer's Signature.

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


Erroll Little
District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. 14-1-4/727

SUBDISTRICT OFFICE
SEPIK DISTRICT
WEWAK

24th February, 1959

The Assistant District Officer,
WEWAK

NATIVE LAND DISPUTES - BUT-BOIKEN SUB DIVISION

During my recent patrol of the But-Boiken Sub-division, I investigated a number of disputes over land which are causing a great deal of animosity between the affected groups and retarding economic development in the area.

The boundaries of village hunting lands which are owned jointly by all members of the village are based on legends about mythical ancestors and often these legends, and consequently the boundaries, are in conflict when neighbouring villages were traditional enemies.

Land disputes between neighbouring villages have arisen where the construction of the Dagua-Wewak road and the introduction of economic development has converted disputed hunting land into valuable gardening land suitable for cash crops; but neither village will permit the other to cultivate the land until the boundaries have been settled, thus impeding development. It is the exception in this area for two neighbouring villages to agree on their boundaries and at Boiken the people have already taken the matter into their own hands and two groups were charged and convicted of riotous behaviour after a brawl resulting from a dispute over land boundaries.

Provision for the investigation and recording of rights and interests in land, and the establishment of a register of lands owned by indigenous people are contained in the Native Land Registration Ordinance 1952. A lot of the best agricultural land will remain undeveloped and economic advancement will be retarded until the conflicting claims of ownership have been determined by the Commission.

Land disputes are a major administrative problem in this sub-division and the delay in finalising them is undermining native confidence in the Administration. Therefore, it is recommended that every effort be made to have the land boundaries finalised by the Commission as soon as possible.

The following land disputes are causing native unrest:

- (1) An area of land known as DEDERIGEN which is claimed by the people of OROHEMI and SOWAM and has already resulted in fights between the two groups.
- (2) A section of land known as PULANGEN at KARAWOP which is disputed by the KARAWOP and YUO groups. This dispute has also resulted in brawling and riots and a lot of people were subsequently imprisoned.

(3) A section of land known as BARATAU which is disputed by the YUO and BOIKEN people and two other areas known as SEMBI and ENDAGO are also disputed by these two groups.

(4) An area of land known as KALAWAU and KALAGAU which is disputed by the natives of KWABUN and YUO villages.

For your information, please.

J. H. Mather
(J. H. Mather)
Patrol Officer.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958-59

Govt. Print - 7039/7-58.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS								MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENT				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL M+F			
		M	F	0-1 Mth.	0-1 Year	1-4	5-8	9-13	Over 13	Females in Child Birth	In	Out	Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	Preadult	Number of Child Bearing age	Child	Adults	M		F	M	F					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F					
MISVAM	1-11-58	8															3		2	4								5	28	21	19	87		
SOWOM	1-11-58		1																1	1	5							16	10	14	20	65		
OROHEMI	1-11-58	4	3	1															1	3	1							25	23	17	28	97		
BALAM	3-11-58	3	1		1												1		2	4	1	1	1				23	27	22	28	122			
KAVK	4-11-58	2	3																2	2	12							29	16	26	26	114		
LOWAN	29-11-58	1	5																3	4	1	2	2				69	61	54	66	285			
KUMINIM	1-12-58	2	4																1	2	3						25	28	18	28	110			
BUT	1-12-58	2	1																1	2	17						21	20	29	34	142			
SMAIN	2-12-58	1	1																5	6	1	1	1				37	43	26	33	162			
MAGAFIN	2-12-58	11	8																27	21	43						100	78	68	95	408			
JAPVAIN	4-12-58	4	3																17	13	9						54	52	58	70	251			
WGINARAI	5-12-58	11	9																9	6	41						139	134	136	149	646			
WGINARATI	6-12-58	24	22																2	2	77						109	213	137	216	795			
URIP	13-1-59	21	9																10	15	38						110	72	83	109	430			
DAGUA	14-1-59	6	3																1	1	5						41	37	42	44	173			
KWOTAL	14-1-59	4	2																10	8							29	13	21	26	111			
BANAK	16-1-59																		1								9	8	6	8	33			
KWANGEN	16-1-59		2																1								12	9	11	13	52			
TOTAL TO CARRY FORWARD		97	84	4	4	1	5	2	1	1	15	34	31	80	53	48	122	8	306	1	49	57	116	324	980	305	823	46	787	863	819	551	1012	4073

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958-59

Govt. Print.—7035/7.55

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL										
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults							
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F								
		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F		M	F	M	F
<i>Totals brought from sheet 'A'</i>		97	84			4	4	1				5	2	1	1	15	34			81	80	53	48	122	8	306	1	49			57	16	374	920	305	823	46	787			863	873	551	1012	4073
WALANDUUM	16-1-59														1							2	6			2				2	4	17	4	8	1	8			8	7	11	10	46		
BOGEMATAI	"	2	2																	3		2	1	1	2			1		5	21	4	15		17			16	12	13	14	65			
AUTOEI	19-1-59	4	3											1				1	6	2	10			15		7				20	46	13	35	2	31			34	40	22	40	174			
KUMUDU	20-1-59	2	3											1				1	2	1	6			10						1	25	3	11		11			6	10	11	13	56			
KOFI	"	1	2															1	3			4		4						4	19	7	16	1	19			18	20	12	19	77			
KARAWOP	21-1-59	2	2			1								1				5	4	2	3	6		12		5				10	51	15	42	1	41			29	36	36	46	170			
KOANUMBO	"	4	4															6	5			4	1	3						8	26	6	18	1	19			34	25	21	9	107			
KWARUN	22-1-59	1	2					1						1					3	1	4	5	3		2	1	3	6	24	2	22		24			13	10	20	19	80					
KRUPIER	22-1-59	1																5	12		1	7	2	1	4	1		2	21	4	20	1	20			11	21	14	19	80					
BOIKEN	"	4	3					1						1				12	12		1	6	2	5	4		1	9	40	10	30	2	30			23	31	30	30	140					
NUMBATUI	24-1-59	3																1				2		9	1				7	23	5	14	1	17			14	13	14	14	67				
PAROM	"	1	3									1		1				5	6	2	4	3		5					9	41	10	29	1	34			30	30	36	31	136				
MASUAM	26-1-59	4	1																4	2		3		2					2	16	1	17	2	17			15	11	11	17	59				
KANDAMAIAK	28-1-59													1	1			1	2	4				4					3	8	1	11		12			11	7	5	12	39				
SIRO	"	1	1											1				2	2	1	1	1		7				5	18	2	16	1	17			20	12	24	20	76					
WAINJO	"	1	5											2				11	14	2		4		17	1			10	29	8	21	2	22			22	29	15	30	118					
NUMIENGWAI	"																					1							4	11	2	11	1	10			12	12	11	11	47				
		128	115	5	4	1	2	6	2	1	1	22	39					132	156	64	70	190	19	407	1	72	60	22	503	416	402	1159	63	1104	1179	1207	868	1366	5616						

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1958-59

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												MIGRATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL					
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child			Adults				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M				F	M		F	M	F		
Totals brought from sh. 18		122	115	5	4	1	2	6	2	1	1	22	39			132	156	64	70	190	19	407	1	72		60	22	508	402	63		1104		1207	1366	5610		
PARINGGA	30-1-59	3	2									1				2	1	5	5							3		6	34	3	24	1	23	20	18	34	22	101
RAINUMBO	3-2-59	3	1													3	1	4	3	1	1	3	2			1		6	18	5	14	13		15	12	17	15	67
KARASAU	18-2-59	17	13			1			1			3	2			1						23						15	63	20	56	1	47	61	56	48	66	254
YUO	19-2-59	30	25			1		1				7	3			1	2	1	2	5	1	42				6	3	34	142	21	103	2	72	99	80	105	111	452
TOTAL		181	156	5	4	3	2	7	3	1	1	33	44			138	161	80	74	196	21	475	1	74		70	25	564	457	67		1374	1072	1580	6484			

Hire of
Canoes



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPAK Report No. WAWAK 4/198-59

Patrol Conducted by BRUCE F. DAWKINS

Area Patrolled WAWAK INLAND SUB DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans No

Natives 2 CONSTABLES

Duration—From 26/9/1958 to 2/12/1958

Number of Days 52

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4/1958

Medical —/—/1958

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol ROAD MAINTENANCE, RECONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES, ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

TGA:PMc

30-11-147

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

27th January, 1959

PATROL REPORT NO. 4 - 58/59 - WEWAK.

Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged with thanks.

2. The report has been brought to the notice of the Registrar of Co-operatives who comments that "This is an excellent way to 'break in' a new officer - plenty of native contact and scope for initiative".

3. I am gratified to note that Mr. Dowling has done a particularly good job, despite limited road maintenance funds.

4. It is satisfying to note though fostering economic development in the area has been a slow and difficult task, it is now beginning to show reward.

5. The only possible way these people can develop is through the emergence of their own leaders and this should be encouraged at every opportunity.

6. It is noted that the operation of the long-wheel-base Landrover has been successful.

A.A.R.
p.c. (A. A. Roberts)
Director.

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To... *Ref. Co-op* From... *D. N. A.*
subject..... Date.....

*For info. & favour of
comment please*

9/1

*Noted - no comment other than the opinion
that this is an excellent way to "break in"
a new officer - plenty of native contact
& scope for initiative*

[Signature]
9/1/59



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/11/47 ✓



In Reply
Please Quote

No. Wewak PR4/58-59/477

DISTRICT OFFICE
SEPIK DISTRICT
WEWAK

29th December, 1953

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

WEWAK PATROL REPORT No. 4-58/59

Please find enclosed a Patrol Report submitted by Mr. Dowling, Co-operative Officer in Training.

Mr. Dowling was sent to this District to receive field training. He has received varied field duties and, during his stay in this District, his work has shown marked improvement as he gained experience.

Could this report be placed before the Registrar of Cooperatives for his information.

Matters of interest to other Departments have been brought to their attention.

Done: //

(C.G. Littler)
Acting District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
Please Quote*

No. WEWAK PATROL REPORT
NO. 4-58/59-461

SUBDISTRICT OFFICE
SEPIK DISTRICT
WEWAK

22nd December, 1958

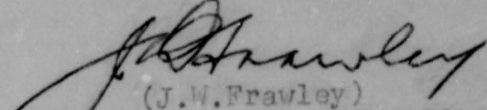
The District Officer,
WEWAK

WEWAK PATROL REPORT NO. 4-58/59.
B.F. DOWLING - COOP OFFICER IN
TRAINING

Herewith three (3) copies of report compiled by Mr. Dowling of his patrol of the Wewak Inland.

Mr. Dowling was given the task of repairing bridges and culverts and erecting new structures where necessary.

The only comment necessary is that Mr. Dowling did a particularly good job despite limited road maintenance funds.


(J.W. Frawley)
Assistant District Officer.

WEWAK PATROL REPORT
NO. 4-58/59-461

SUBDISTRICT OFFICE
SEPIK DISTRICT
WEWAK

22nd December, 1958

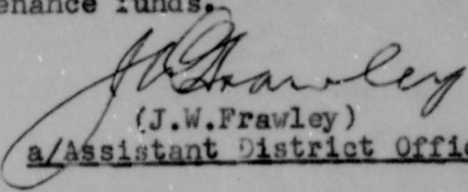
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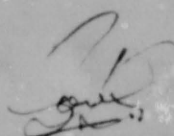
Department of Native Affairs,
Sub District Office,
WEWAK.

3rd December. 1958.

The Assistant District Officer,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL REPORT 4/1958-59.
WEWAK INLAND SUB DIVISION.

AREA PATROL: Maprik Road - Wewak Inland.
PERSONNEL OF PATROL: Bruce F. Dowling.
DURATION: 26th September, 1958 to 2nd December, 1958.
52 days.
OBJECT OF PATROL: 1. Road maintenance.
2. Reconstruction of bridges.
3. Routine administration.


Bruce F. Dowling.

PATROL DIARY.

WEWAK INLAND SUB DIVISION.

- Friday 26th Sept. 1958 Departed Wewak for Haregin 1.30 p.m.
Two trips necessary for transport of gear and stores. Camped Haregin.
- Saturday 27th " " Village Aid Post and several gardens inspected and repairs to resthouse. Late in day road section between Haregin and Kaubari covered. Camped Haregin.
- Sunday 28th " " Observed - Camped Haregin.
- Monday 29th " " Remained Camp awaiting Mr. A.D.O. Frawley's arrival. Camped Haregin.
- Tuesday 30th " " Inspected road section between Haregin and Mambe. Discussed with natives purpose of patrol outlining work necessary for completion. Later in day aided Mr. P.O. Mater in movement of Landrover bogged along road after heavy rain. Camped Haregin.
- Wednesday 1st October " Rain delayed departure of patrol for Mundungi - eventually arrived at 1.30 p.m. Intermittent showers interrupted dismantling of bridge during afternoon. Road a quagmire, impassable to Vehicular traffic. Camped Mundungi.
- Thursday 2nd " " Selected trees for felling and cut logs - snigging tracks to bridge cut. Camped Mundungi.
- Friday 3rd " " Logs hauled to bridge site and laid in position - demolition of old bridge completed. Camped Mundungi.
- Saturday 4th " " Visited Wewak returning late afternoon. Camped Mundungi.
- Sunday 5th " " Observed. Camped Mundungi.
- Monday 6th " " Labour absent at Rural Progress Society Meeting held at Mandi. Visited Passam inspecting road section - three bridges requiring repairs. Walking time 5 hours. Camped Mundungi.

Tuesday 7th October '58. Levelling of girder on Kaubari Bridge. Decking laid and straightened. Stone and wood ramps completed. Camped Mundungi.

Wednesday 8th " " Framework constructed for overhead cover. During afternoon retired to cot with internal pains and suspected malaria. Camped Mundungi.

Thursday 9th " " Continued sickness confined me to bed. Camped Mundungi.

Friday 10th " " Returned Wewak to consult Doctor. Remained Wewak overnight.

Tuesday 14th " " Returned Mundungi late morning. Inspected at completed Kaubari Bridge and afternoon spent at first Passam crossing replacing bridge onto abutments. Camped Mundungi.

Wednesday 15th " " Police-boy sent to Passam for one week's work on road section. Continued work at Passam Bridge digging culverts, bracing decking against washways and building up approaches. Bridge opened to vehicular traffic. Camped Mundungi.

Thursday 16th " " Assembled gear and moved to Munwarra - 4 hrs walking. Afternoon supervision of road maintenance. Camped Munwarra.

Friday 17th " " Inspected road section between Munwarra and Warmangu. 6 hrs. walking. Camped Munwarra.

Saturday 18th " " Rain interrupted road maintenance - during afternoon visited a coffee garden. Camped Munwarra.

Sunday 19th " " Observed. Camped Munwarra.

Monday 20th " " Assembled gear and moved to Kowiro village - 3½ hrs. walking. Supervision of extensions to rest house during afternoon. Camped Kowiro.

Tuesday 21st " " Inspected road section between Kumbarraga and Nagan River - two bridges surveyed.

- Tues. 21st October '53 (cont)
Visited S.D.A. Mission to advise that road would be closed to vehicular traffic during repairs. Camped Kowiro.
- Wednesday 22nd " " Cutting of 5 logs in bush and hauling to bridge site. Camped Kowiro.
- Thursday 23rd " " Strengthening of abutments and laying of beams. Placing of supporting piles and levelling of girders. Camped Kowiro.
- Friday 24th " " Laying of decking and construction of ramps. Gutters dug and site cleared. Camped Kowiro.
- Saturday 25th " " Collecting of building materials and building of overhead framework. Camped Kowiro.
- Sunday 26th " " Observed. Camped Kowiro.
- Monday 27th " " 1st Bridge. Completion of bridge overhead framework except laying of morata.
2nd Bridge. Cutting of 5 logs in bush and preparing for haul to bridge site. Camped Kowiro.
- Tuesday 28th " " Hauling of logs to bridge site and laying same. Half completed levelling. Camped Kowiro.
- Wednesday 29th " " Completion of levelling and laying of decking. Ramps constructed and strengthening pillars set. Camped Kowiro.
- Thursday 30th " " Approaches on both banks of Nagan altered. Steep inclines cut to lower level and drains to prevent gullying dug. Camped Kowiro.
- Friday 31st " " Assembled gear and transferred camp to Rabiawa - 2 1/2 hrs walking. Delayed at Nagan River crossing until flood water receded. Village inspection and several complaints heard late afternoon. Camped Rabiawa.

Saturday 1st November '58			Road inspection to Turinga. Survey of bridges for estimation of repairs. Walking time 5 hrs. Camped Rabiawa.
Sunday 2nd	"	"	Observed. Camped Rabiawa.
Monday 3rd	"	"	1st Bridge. Placing of supporting posts to brace underside and strengthen beams. 2nd Bridge. Removal of old structure. Cutting of five logs and hauling to site. Alteration of abutments, laying and levelling of beams. Camped RABIAWA.
Tuesday 4th	"	"	Laying of decking, strengthening posts and construction of ramps. Framework of overhead protection commenced. Camped Rabiawa.
Wednesday 5th	"	"	Assembled gear and commenced return to Wewak. Walking time to Nunwarra 6 hrs. Camped Nunwarra.
Thursday 6th	"	"	At Wewak.
Thursday 13th	"	"	Departed per M.V. Ela for Vokeo Island via Muschu. Camped Vokeo.
Friday 14th	"	"	Visited Koile, Wei and Blup Blup Islands. Camped Blup Blup.
Saturday 15th	"	"	Visited Ban and Kadovar Islands, returning to Blup Blup. Camped Blup Blup.
Sunday 16th	"	"	Visited Koile Island to collect copra. Returned to Vokeo Is. later in afternoon. Camped Vokeo.
Monday 17th	"	"	Visited Muschu to collect 2,000 coconuts. Returned Wewak.
Tuesday 25th	"	"	During afternoon assembled gear and moved to Mandi. Camped Mandi.
Wednesday 26th	"	"	Departure delayed by rain - transferred camp Mambe. Walking time 6 hrs. Camped Mambe.
Thursday 27th	"	"	Transferred camp to Rabiawa - walking time 7 hrs. Camped Rabiawa.

Friday 28th November '58 Covered road section between Rabiawa
and Rabindogum inspecting bridges
constructed during absence. Three
completed - walking time 5 hrs. Camped
Rabiawa.

Saturday 29th " " Writing of Patrol Report. Camped Rabiawa.

Sunday 30th " " Observed. Camped Rabiawa.

Monday 1st December " Returning Wewak. Walking time $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.
Camped Wawat.

Tuesday 2nd " " Returned Wewak - walking time $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

END OF DIARY.

The patrol was conducted over a period of nine weeks. The majority of time being spent working on the Wewak Sub-District section of the Wewak-Maprik road. During a short sojourn in Wewak sundry jobs were completed under the instructions of the Assistant District Officer amongst, these a four day patrol of the local islands per M.V. Ela.

The prime objects were -

1. Road maintenance.
2. Reconstruction of bridges.
3. Routine administration.

Economic Advancement:

Fostering economic development in the area has been a slow and difficult task which is now beginning to show rewards as may be observed by touring along the main roads. Peanuts have been, and remain a most lucrative product, albiet a desire for permanent crops is being voiced., several blocks having already been established. Anton, a native from Yumunku Village, is extremely active in encouraging the planting of permanent crops, himself having developed an ideal coffee block of 600 trees.

One feels however, that something is lacking by the lethargic manner the populace takes towards proposed schemes, thereby making it an overpowering struggle for the few enthusiastic individuals. Possibly it is the dread of hard work or small return ~~or~~ long delay without gain or the chance of failure in this entirely new venture that prompts the hesitant attitude. A concentrated effort by European Agricultural experts to make one garden an outstanding model (possibly Anton's) this, then being used as an example for all others to observe, imitate and realise that an income can be earned though not necessarily immediately.

Products are marketed by several Rural Progress Societies situated at Wewak.

In the past the major problem which faced the inland people was the transporting of produce to Wewak. On several occasions bagged peanuts had to be destroyed due to delays in disposal. Recently a new long-wheel-base Landrover was delivered to the people of Turingi, thus overcoming the necessity of relying on others to remove products from the area. Stocks and subsequent supplies of produce have kept this vehicle busy, passengers adding to earnings and contract backloading to the S.D.A. Mission have in all made this venture a great success and apart from giving the people closer contact with Wewak, an assurance that products will actually be marketed and not rot in store.

Census and Taxation.

Census figures have been regularly recorded each year. All taxes in the area have been collected.

Health.

Hospital facilities are within reach of all inhabitants, these services seemingly being fully utilized as few cases were noticed of minor ills. Infant Welfare sisters have visited Haregin and it is hoped that their sphere of activity will be extended to other villages accessible by road during periods of favourable weather conditions. Treatment may also be sought at Village Aid Posts which are suitably positioned along the road.

Village Officials.

Throughout the patrol a most co-operative attitude was encountered from all village officials in supplying labour for various projects undertaken in their area and cargo carriers. No objections were heard about the strenuous work associated with bridge building or the tedious task of general road maintenance.

Roads and Bridges.

To explain the work completed I have divided the road into sections where maintenance and rebuilding was undertaken.

1. Mandi - Mundungi.

This section of the road is undoubtedly the worst. Adverse weather conditions turn steep gradients into muddy slides impassable to motor traffic. Serious gullying in parts could cause damage to vehicles. The successful correcting of this corrosion only being possible by the use of earth-moving equipment. At Kaubari a new bridge was constructed - overhead protection was built.

2. Mundungi - Passam.

This section of road is in good condition. One bridge required extensive repairs while overhead protection was built on three others.

3. Mundungi - Kowiro.

General maintenance, such as grass cutting, drain digging, etc., was completed in this division. The road passes through several large flat kunai patches, but owing to potholes, etc., cannot be accelerated over without risk. Grading would rectify this condition.

4. Kowiro - Nagan River.

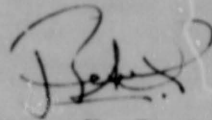
Two bridges, one with overhead protection, were completely rebuilt. The steep approaches of the Nagan River crossing were cut to a lower level.

5. Nagan River - Rabundagum.

Four bridges were totally reconstructed and a host of others repaired. To increase the lifespan of bridges overhead weather protection has been added in most cases. However, several were not practicable, for example where floods are likely to continually damage the supporting pillars.

To obtain a surface desirable for speedy vehicular movement it is now necessary to use heavy earth moving machines, as pick and shovels cannot possibly provide the required improvement.

This thoroughfare is exceptionally well maintained and with the bridges in a roadworthy condition (Wewak Sub-division) no time should be lost in allocating the requested equipment.



Bruce F. Dowling.