

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: MAPRIK

VOLUME No: 1

ACCESSION No: 496.

1945 - 1953

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: MAPRIK EAST SEPIN
 ACCESSION NO. 496
 VOL. NO: 1 : 1945/53 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 20

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[6] 2 OF 1947/48	1-15	J.M. ROGERS P.O.	VILLAGES SOUTHEAST OF MAPRIK	2 MAP	10.3.48 - 22.3.48
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[16] 1 OF 1950/51	1-20	R.B. LULOFS CPO	SOUTH AND WEST OF MAPRIK STATION	4	5.3.51 - 17.3.51
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SEPIK DISTRICT

MAPRIK SUBDISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS:

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1 of 46/47

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1 of 52/53



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK MARRIK Report No. 1 of 45/46

Patrol Conducted by S. F. WAKEFORD PO

Area Patrolled NORTH EAST AND EAST OF MARRIK

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....
Natives 6 Police 1 M.M.O.

Duration From 9/4/1946 to 4/5/1946

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? Y.M.O.

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

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

Map Reference WENAK SHEET 4" 1 MILE

Objects of Patrol CENSUS INSPECTION OF VILLAGES REHABILITATION,
INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS, ENQUIRY INTO UNSETTLEMENT OF
NATIVE WIFE CAUSED BY THE WAR

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 £.....

.....
.....
.....

Territory of Papua New Guinea

KM 30/4-1
District of Sepik
Sub District Office,
Maprik.
14 th May 1946.

WKM 1-45/46.

Report of Patrol by J.E. Wakeford Patrol Officer to the villages North East and East of Maprik, District of Sepik.

<u>Personnel</u>	J.E. Wakeford	Patrol Officer.
	Reg No 4034	Const Apul
	" " 2599	" Wapi
	" " 4184	" Gaga
	" " 3474	" Waripaan
	" " 4017	" Koikoi
	" " 3744	" Warruf

Seni (Native Medical Orderly)
Carriers-Village to village.

Duration April 9th 1946 to May 4th 1946.

Map used on Patrol Wewak Sheet 4 inches to 1 mile.

Objects

1. Inspection of Native Villages.
2. Agricultural and housing, Rehabilitation of villages.
3. Census.
4. Investigation of coal ints.
5. Enquiry into unsettlement of native life caused by war.

Diary On Tuesday the patrol left Maprik station and moved out to Kumbungu Map Ref (W) A7198. The village was lined and a census taken, the village was inspected and found to be in good order. The natives were busy rebuilding houses which had been destroyed during the war.

There were no complaints.

The patrol then proceeded to Kalabu Map Ref (W) 7298. Village lined and census taken, an inspection was made of the village. This place was badly knocked about during the war and there is a lot of work to be done rebuilding this village. Work is progressing well.

There were no complaints.

Wednesday 10 th April 1946.

The patrol moved on to Malba Map Ref (W) A7696. This village is divided into two parts, both parts having Luluel and Tultul.

The villages were lined and a census taken. Both these villages were in good order. Although occupied by the Japs no damage had been done.

There were no complaints.

All the patrol cargo was left at Malba and personnel walked on to Bugiwarra Map Ref (W) A7795 - approximately twenty minutes walking time.

There were no complaints

The patrol walked on to Narangow (W) A 7797 half an hours walk from Bugiwarra. This village was lined and a census taken. The village inspection revealed good work being done on housing and hygiene.

There were no complaints.

(2)

The patrol walked on to Kusamatu Map Ref (W)A7894, twenty minutes walk. The village was lined and a census taken.

11th April 1946

The patrol moved to Ulupu Map Ref (W)A7895. The village was lined and census taken.

Further reference is made to the tremendous damage done to this village in Appendix No

Two minor complaints were settled at this village.

The cargo was left at Ulupu and the patrol proceeded to Unyelip Nos. 1 and 2 Map Ref (W)A7895.

Both places were lined and a census taken. Unyelip Nos 1 and 2 had both been badly damaged and there were still the remains of Japanese bottles in the houses. These were removed and burnt.

There were no complaints.

The patrol returned to Ulupu well after dark.

12th April 1946

The patrol moved to Gwalip Map Ref (W)A8492. Gwalip is divided into two parts. Both parts were lined and a census taken.

Both these villages were busy rebuilding. A number of minor complaints were settled.

The cargo was left and the patrol moved on to SUANABU Map Ref (W)A8393.

Suanabu was lined and a census taken. There were no complaints.

Patrol moved to Bugita (W) A8294. The village was lined and a census taken. No complaints.

The patrol now returned to Gwalip.

13th April 1946

Patrol moved to Weingit.

Village lined and census taken. As this village had finished all work previously allocated in regard to housing and gardens a demonstration of road making was given. The Tultal was later given a pass to proceed to Maprik to collect shovels and picks.

Patrol moved on to Mambowru and camped.

14th April 1946.

Lined Mambowru Map Ref (W)A 8493 and took a census.

This village is being entirely rebuilt as all houses were damaged during the fighting.

Moved on to Agupman Map Ref (W)A 8594 and Gwiningi Map Ref (W)A 8595. These are two small places and have both been put in the one village book.

Both places were lined and a census taken. There were no complaints.

15th April 1946

Moved out to Balmo Map Ref (W) 8692. Lined and took ce
census.

On to Bugniwarra Map Ref (W) A 8894. Lined and took
census. These people were burying bodies in houses. A
cemetery was marked out and they were made to remove
the remains and put them in the cemetery.

There were no complaints.

Moved to Nimbihum; lined and took the census. This village
was being rebuilt as it had sustained extensive damage
during the war.

Some small complaints were adjusted. Twenty Jap rifles
were destroyed at this village.

Patrol camped for the night.

16th April 1946

Patrol moved to Malabeim (W) A 8596. Village lined and
census taken. There were no complaints.

Moved on to Kragamun Map Ref (W) A 8696. Lined and took
census. There were no complaints.

As this village was being rebuilt and no rest house was
available it was necessary for the patrol to walk on to
Bukinara arriving at 8 30 pm.

17th April 1946.

Lined and took census of Bukinara Map Ref (W) A 8998. No
complaints.

Moved to Himburu (W) A 8999. Lined and took census. No com-
plaints.

The patrol moved onto the two hamlets Alisua and Bubuan
both were lined and census taken. Some minor complaints
were settled.

The patrol moved on to Koboibus Map Ref (W) A 8900. Village
lined and census taken. Patrol camped.

18th April 1946.

Patrol moved to Yabominu (W) A 8598. Lined and took census.
A number of marriage disputes were settled here according
to native custom.

On to Bonaitum Map Ref (W) A 8898. Village lined and census
taken. No complaints.

Moved on to Agilum, a quarter of an hours walk. Village
lined and census taken.

Sent patrol equipment to Ilipsiem Map Ref 8599. The patrol
preceeded to the two small hamlets of Ulunkoheitu Map Ref
(W) A 8101 and Nanbenogwen Map Ref (W) A 8103. Both lined and
census taken.

Moved on to the hamlets of Yelihin and Taula. Lined
and took census.

Patrol returned to Ilipsiem and camped.

19th April 1946

Lined and took census of Ilapiem. No complaints, Village in excellent order.

Patrol moved to Yamil (W)A7999. This village is divided into two parts. Both were lined and a census taken.

Yamagan a hamlet of Yamil was next visited and a census taken.

20th April 1946

Patrol moved on to Yangisaugo (W)A8494.

Please see separate report on this village. Patrol remained here for two days.

22nd April 1946

Walked down to Komembo Map Ref (W)A8596. Village lined and census taken, Talk given to the people on the attitude of the Yangisaugo people.

Patrol walked to Sagasi Map Ref (W)A 8492. Village lined and census taken. These people are very unsettled and have had trouble with neighbouring villages. A number of minor complaints were settled.

Walked to Beng gerum Map Ref (W)A8391 and the hamlet of Kwolendu. Both places were lined and a census taken.

Patrol returned to Yangisaugo and camped.

23rd April 1946

Patrol moved to Jamei (W)A7300. Lined and took census of village. Six marriage disputes settled according to native custom.

Patrol moved to Loneim (W)A 7400. Village lined and census taken.

On to Baranga-ten minutes walk away. Lined village and took census.

Patrol proceeded to Yamikan and camped.

24th April 1946

Lined and took census of Yamikan (W)A7498. No complaints.

Patrol moved to Imbia (W)A7600 with the hamlet of Balogwi Both were lined and a census taken.

Patrol now proceeded to Neligum (W)A7204. Village lined and census taken.

Moved to Kuminibus (W)A 6804; lined No 1 and took census.

25th April 1946

Lined No 2 Kuminibus and took census. No complaints.

Patrol moved to Wembak (W)A 6532. Village lined and census taken.

Proceeded to Bungaira (W)A 6898. Lined and took census.

On to Saragun (W)A6999. Lined and took census. Returned to Marrik and camped.

April 26th.

Patrol proceeded back to Yangisaugo and stayed until 29th April.

April 29th.

Moved to Unjemi (W)A 8589. Village lined Census taken.

April 30th.

Moved to Dumbet (W)A 8089 lined and took census. This village has suffered greatly from Dysentery during the Jap occupation. Stayed all day, built a latrine and marked others.

May 1st.

The patrol moved to Kuligi (W)A 7888. Lined and took census.

The day was spent building and marking latrines as this village had suffered from Dysentery during Jap occupation.

May 2nd.

The patrol moved to Kwimbu (W)A 6298. Village lined and census taken. As this village is in good order the day was spent in giving a demonstration of road and bridge building.

May 3rd.

The patrol moved to Waiganua(W)A 7289. The village was lined and inspected and a census taken.

A road building demonstration was given at this village.

May 4th.

The patrol returned to Maprik.

Condition of Native Villages

Speaking generally, the condition of the native villages seen on this patrol was bad, but this was expected as it must be understood that for some years now the villages have been occupied, firstly by the Japanese, then Australian soldiers and N G I B. In some cases villages have been the centres of severe fighting and targets for bombing.

One of the worst cases is the village of Ulupu. This village was devastated, every coconut tree and house was destroyed. The village site is a mass of shell craters. A 500 lb bomb which was unexploded was removed from the village and disposed of over a cliff.

It was suggested to these people that a new village site be selected, but all preferred to build on the original site.

Axes, picks and shovels were loaned to them from this station to expediate the work of rebuilding. This work is progressing most satisfactorily.

Salt and klap has been made available to the people of Ulupu to purchase banana plants and sprouted coconuts from other villages.

In contrast to Ulupu there are the villages of Malba and Kuminibus. Although both occupied by the Japanese these places are hardly damaged and only maintenance repairs are necessary to bring the houses into first class condition.

Housing.

New houses are being erected in practically all villages and it is considered that within a few weeks all the native inhabitants in the area covered by the patrol will be well housed.

This station took over from the army a number of tools. These have been issued to the villages on loan to help them with their work. These tools will be returned on completion of the work.

Reconstruction and Progress of Native Gardens.

Possibly owing to the strain of war the natives in this sub district after the fighting ceased fell into a state of ~~inert~~ lethargy and it appeared that a request for rations was inevitable. However on taking over the station word was sent to all village officials that they were to come into the station and a works programme was given them.

It was as follows. No 1 priority work was the making of gardens and food production. No 2 work was village housing. No 3 work was village hygiene, No 4 work was roads and tracks.

Only the very highest of praise can be extended to the natives of this sub district in their response to the instructions issued that they should concentrate all their efforts on food production.

Special attentions were given to gardens on the patrol and there is no doubt that within a month when the crops are ready for harvesting there will be an abundance of food in this sub district. At present food is in light supply, the people living mainly on saksak and bananas.

The crops planted include maize, both red and yellow varieties. Kau kau, taro, yams, lipman, tomatoes, cucumbers, many, and bananas.

Some tobacco seed was obtained also some cabbage, lettuce and pumpkin seed. This was distributed throughout the sub district.

Arrangements have been made for a supply of peanuts for experimental purposes as it is thought that ground situated near the banks of the creeks would be a suitable type for such a crop. This land is a sandy loam, friable and moist.

Health.

In spite of lack of food and privations the health of the natives seen on the patrol was most satisfactory; very few were sent to hospital.

Those sent had tropical ulcers, some scabies and some with gonorrhoea; this is becoming fairly prevalent throughout the area.

The services rendered by the Native Medical Orderly, Sanie who accompanied the patrol were excellent. Sanie is at present stationed at the Native Hospital Maprik.

Unfortunately the natives have reverted to the habit of disposing of their dead in the houses, in some cases the bodies were lightly covered with soil, in others they were lying exposed upon the surface. All were in various stages of decomposition. At Unjambi all heads had been removed and placed in the House Tambouran.

Cemeteries were marked out and the remains interred. Villages were warned that any repetition would have serious consequences.

Roads and Tracks.

With the exception of the main road from Maprik to Kiarivu all roads and tracks were in a very bad state.

Villages who had finished work on their gardens and houses were given demonstrations of road building. It was stressed how necessary the cutting of logs for cordroy roads was. The demonstration was the building of a six foot wide road, well cambered and with two shallow fish drains six inches wide and six inches deep running parallel with the road.

Tools for this work are loaned from the station for varying periods. It has been found most successful, villages competing with one another in the work.

Native Complaints and Enquiries.

Action taken. The main trouble experienced by the patrol concerned women, marriage and bride price. The action taken to settle these disputes was in the form of a conference, all the parties concerned stating their views and the dispute being settled in every case according to native custom. Only on the matter of payment was any action taken by the patrol. This had to be made before the patrol left the village.

Throughout the area a number of natives to whom payment for past services is still outstanding. These were assured on enquiries that the government was doing all in its power to expedite payment of them.

W.P.A.

P.A.D.
14/11

NATIVE OFFICIALS

It was found at the village of Noi Yamil that an army officer had deposed both the lulusi and the tultul and had appointed his two personal servants in their place. The original tultul had since died. The village itself was divided and a most unsatisfactory condition existed. The original lulusi had collected a few adherents and was away in the bush. They refused to line. Police were sent out and all were brought in. The lulusi's grievance was heard.

He stated that he considered himself too old to hold the appointment but that he resented the present lulusi.

The principle of election by popular vote was explained to the people and by a show of hands his eldest son was elected pro tem. An application for endorsement of this appointment is attached.

At Kalabu both village officials were shot by the Japs. An election was held and WAI O, a son of the previous lulusi, was elected. An application for confirmation is attached.

CENSUS

Attached herewith is the census return. Unfortunately no previous records exist and therefore to attempt to draw conclusions between existing population and previous population by one who is new to the district would only be misleading.

There is no doubt that a number of natives were very definitely pro Jap and did actually render them great assistance, but these I feel sure are in the minority. This term pro Jap has raised up a situation which is being tried by quite a number of natives. For example cases have been investigated where one native has a quarrel with another. The case is brought to the station and the cry is that this man helped the Japanese and therefore deserves punishment. This is particularly noticeable amongst ex Police N.G.I.B. and A.I.B. who in most cases are finding it very hard to settle down to village life after possibly three or four years of army discipline.

It is also regretted to have to state that some of these native soldiers are making trouble against the administration; their attitude being that but for them we should have lost the fight. In any such case met with an appeal to their better nature was made and it was also pointed out that they too received great help in defending their country as is evinced by the war cemeteries at Lee and other places.

In regard to internal trouble as yet no fighting on a large scale has occurred. There have been a number of cases of individual fights.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

CENSUS RECORD TAKEN APRIL 1946

Name of Village	Children		Adults		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
KUMBUNGUA	27	24	42	41	69	65
KALABU	91	61	112	118	203	179
MALBA No 1	30	19	41	47	71	66
MALBA No 2	20	11	36	34	56	45
BUGIWARRA	16	6	45	49	61	55
HARAMGOW	27	15	39	34	66	49
KUSANABU	21	14	33	34	54	48
ULUPU	43	30	58	54	101	84
UNYELIP No 1	17	15	40	34	57	49
UNYELIP No 2	11	19	34	23	45	42
GWALIP	43	23	86	69	129	92
SUNANABU	12	12	47	36	59	48
WEINGIET	31	17	75	62	106	79
MAMBORU	36	27	22	23	58	50
WAGUPMAN	17	7	42	41	59	48
BALMO	30	28	18	17	48	45
BUGINWARRA	28	17	30	21	58	38
NIMBIHUM	54	33	75	60	129	93
MALABBIM	36	34	41	37	77	71
KRAGAMUN	57	36	67	58	124	94
BUGINWARRA	32	10	60	52	92	62
HIMBURU	29	33	39	17	68	50
ALISUA	30	23	51	50	81	73
BUBUAMO	14	12	27	22	41	34
YABOMINU	53	40	48	47	101	87
BONAITUM	60	50	58	30	118	80
AIGULUM	29	29	28	29	57	58
ILIPAI-IM	48	29	47	35	95	64
ULUNKOHOITU	11	7	21	20	32	27
NAMBENOGWEN	30	18	21	28	51	46
KOBOIBUS	64	67	92	4	156	131
TOTALS	1047	766	1475	1286	2522	2052

Name of Village	Children		Adults		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Carried Forward	1047	766	1475	1286	2522	2052
YALIHIN	13	8	12	10	25	18
TAULAGUMEN	30	18	21	28	51	46
YAMIL No 1	49	35	65	57	114	92
YAMIL No 2	30	18	33	32	63	50
YANGISAUGU	24	9	42	30	66	39
KOMBENOBO	29	15	41	35	70	40
YAMAGEN	31	12	32	22	63	34
ALGUMBA	33	17	60	54	93	71
BENGAGARUM	30	10	53	47	83	57
LONEIM	38	20	45	39	83	59
ANGA	12	10	22	21	34	31
YAMIKUN	60	39	95	95	155	134
IMBIA	15	29	15	16	30	25
BALOGWI	22	10	24	23	46	33
NEJANUM	41	34	66	66	107	100
KUMMUMIMETS No 1	65	37	78	74	143	111
KUMMUMIMETS No 2	71	37	58	61	129	98
BUNGAIRA	36	27	37	38	73	65
SARAGUN	14	9	23	25	37	34
UNJANGET	50	17	78	73	128	90
DUREET	18	9	41	38	59	47
KULIGI	7	2	19	13	26	15
KWINBU	33	21	73	60	106	81
WAIGANUM	61	18	89	84	150	102
WAMBAK	43	23	41	38	84	61
TOTALS	1902	1230	2638	2365	4540	3595

NATIVE POLICE. Herewith is a report on the behaviour and work of Native Police used on the patrol.

Reg No 4034 Const APUL.

This constable showed initiative and keennes throughout the patrol. He was placed in charge of the police and he handled them exceptionally well.

Reg No 2599 Const Wapi

This is a constable of outstanding ability in this district. Having fought through the campaign in this area he thoroughly understands the natives of this Sub-District. His help was invaluable. His conduct on the patrol was exemplary.

Reg No 4184 Const GAGA.

This constable worked well throughout the patrol, but requires watching. He is inclined to be very harsh in his treatment of the natives. He works well in a team but it is not recommended that he be left alone in a village.

Reg No. 3474 Const WARIPMAN

This constable is very young and very keen but requires much more schooling in patrol work.

Reg No 4017 Const KOIKOI

.....
An excellent type but very much spoilt, having been a personal orderly to a previous ANGAU officer. Has little knowledge of the type of work required of a police const. on patrol but is very keen to learn.

Reg No 3744 Const WARRUF

.....
good type, very quiet, and inclined to take the easy way out. Would be a good constable in a very settled area.

A.G.
R.P.C.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Application for Recommendation of the Appointment of
Luluai to the Village of YANGISAUGU Map Ref (W)A8494.

The previous Luluai died and until the patrol visited
the village no other had been appointed.

On lining the village the most outstanding man was
UPWI, a brother of the previous Luluai. At the time these
people were too timid to fully understand the principles
of election but by gestures and chattering, later
intrepreted as being favourable, this man was the popular
choice.

On a later visit to the village it was found that he
was holding the office well and that the people were
taking his orders.

He visited Haprik station on 16th May 1946 to pay
compliment to Mr Bridge A.D.O.

He is married and has two children.

In view of the unpopularity of these people with their
neighbours and the previous trouble in this village as
mentioned in a special report attached to the patrol report
would, if the applic tion is to be favourably considered,
it be possible please to expedite the confirmation of
same. It is thought that it is inadvisable to leave this
village without a nominal head for any length of time.

Name UPWI. Village Yangisangu. Sub District Haprik.
District - SEPIK.

J. E. Wakeford
.....P.O.
(J.E. Wakeford.)

TERRITORY OF PAPA NEW GUINEA

Application for the Recommendation for the Appointment
of Luluai to the Village of KALABU Map Ref (W) A 7298

Sub District of MAPRIK

District of SEPIK

It is requested please that favourable consideration be
given to the application for appointment of WAIWO as
Luluai of KALABU.

As previously mentioned in the patrol report, part "Village
Officials" the Luluai of this village was killed by the
Japanese.

WAIWO is the son of the previous Luluai. He was the popular
choice of the village, was very highly spoken of by the
Paramount Luluai of Maprik, is a good type and has two wives
and three children.

J. E. Wakeford
.....P.O.
(J.E. Wakeford)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA-

Application for the Recommendation for the Appointment
of Luluai to the Village of YAMIL Map Ref (7)A 7999.

It is requested please that favourable consideration be
given to the appointment of GULA as Luluai for the village
of Yamil in the Sub District of Maprik ; District of SEPIK.

This man is the eldest son of the previous Luluai, he is
the village choice, he has no prison record, is a good type,
is married and has two children. He has the assistance of
his father who was the previous Luluai and still wields a
big influence throughout the area.

J. B. Wakeford
.....P.O.
(J.B. Wakeford)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Special Report on the Village of YANGISAUGU.

On April 20th 1946 the patrol moved to the village of Yangisaugu Map Ref (W)A8494.

The rest house is situated on a knoll above the village, the road going through this area before entering the village. Talk had been sent from Ulupu that the patrol was coming.

On arrival it was found that the village was deserted.

Proceedings Taken.

1. All the cargo was placed inside the rest house and a police guard mounted.
2. A pole was cut and the flag raised.
3. In company with a few police a house to house search was made. This revealed the following- Japanese rifles in good order, bayonets, hand grenades, mortar bombs, Jap clothing and equipment.

All this was collected plus some two hundred native spears and taken to the rest house area. The Japanese equipment was destroyed while the spears were placed inside the rest house.

In practically every house was a corpse in various stages of decomposition, some had been placed upon biers, others had been lightly covered with earth and those found inside the House Tambouran had been placed inside the garamuts, these for the time being were left.

A native from Komenobo brought news that the natives from Yangisaugu were in the bush and ready to fight, they had rifles and hand grenades. This was afterwards proved to be an exaggeration.

Carriers from Unyelip were at once sent back accompanied by a police constable who also carried a message for the District Officer acquainting him of the situation, and also asking for some more police. The luluai of Unyelip was also told to send talk to all surrounding villages that all officials were to come to Komenobo for a conference.

After lunch a further search was made and some more hand grenades were found hidden in the roofs of houses.

In another house standing apart was found what appeared to be the tail fin of a bomb partly buried in the ground. It was decided that to attempt to dig it up was involving the greatest risk and it was decided to burn the house. Everything was removed and placed inside another house and the police were removed to a safe distance. The house was fired and in a short time the bomb exploded with terrific force, the blast flattening a clump of bamboo approximately twenty feet high. The owner of the house, afterwards apprehended, stated that the bomb had been brought in by members of the N G I B and left in his house.

A watch was set for the night.

21st April 1946

In company with four police a search was made of the bush. Fourteen Yangisaugu natives were found in the morning. These were all carrying spears, none had rifles or other arms, they were very frightened and timid. These were escorted back to the House Tambouran situated close to the rest house. No force was necessary and no force was used. They were given some rice and meat.

SKETCH MAP OF PATROL BY J.E. WAKEFO



THE VILLAGES NORTH EAST AND EAST OF MAPRIK, DISTRICT OF SEPIK.





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MAPRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 2 of 45/46

Patrol Conducted by G.C. HERKES P.O.

Area Patrolled VILLAGES SOUTH AND SOUTH EAST OF MAPRIK

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans —

Natives 12 Police 1 N.M.O

Duration—From 11/6/1946 to 30/6/1946

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N.M.O

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

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

Map Reference WEWAK SHEET 4 INCHES : 1 MILE

Objects of Patrol 1) CENSUS 2) INVESTIGATION OF WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS
3) INSPECTION OF VILLAGES 4) INVESTIGATION OF PAYMENTS OF WAGES
UNDER PREVIOUS CONTRACTS. 5) ROUTINE.

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 £.....

.....
.....
.....

Territory of Papua-New Guinea

WKM 2-45/46.
District of Sepik.
Sub District Office,
Maprik.
30th June, 1946.

Report of Patrol by G.C.Herkes, Patrol Officer, to the villages situated South and South East of Maprik, District of Sepik.

Personnel G.C.Herkes, Patrol Officer.

Reg No 2286	L/Cpl Buigunan
" 3774	Const Warruf
" 1819	" Yambungowie
" 2521	" Karawusia
" 4040	" Kerrek
" 2531	" Kas-l
" 2283	" Kulae
" 3466	" Guaragumba
" 3474	" Waripman
" 3937	" Buruwet
" 5057	" NAon
" 4028	" Duna

Native Medical Orderly Bana

Carriers Village to village.

Duration June 11th 1946 to June 30th 1946.

Map used on Patrol Wewk Sheet 4 inches to 1 mile.

Objects

1. Compilation of Census.
2. Investigation of war damage claims as set out in District Services Circular 38.2.1
3. Inspection of village housing and gardens.
4. Investigation of payments due to natives under previous contracts and deceased estates.
5. Attention to roads and tracks.
6. To gain information regarding native customs in the area.

Diary On Tuesday June 11th the patrol moved off from Maprik station along the main Maprik-Marui Road to the village of Bainyaik (Map Ref (W)A6896).

An inspection of the village and a record of war damage claims was made in the afternoon.

12th June 1946.

Bainyaik was lined and census figures obtained. The patrol then departed for Wora (W)A6693.

A general inspection of the village site was made after which war damage claims were assessed and census taken.

13th June 1946.

Leaving all cargo at Wora patrol personnel moved to the small village of Nimagen (W)A6794. The village was inspected, lined and all claims recorded.

Returning to Wora a start was made for Gwinigi. The journey was interrupted to view the Wora gardens which are situated at a considerable distance from the village.

Gwinigi (W)A6587 was reached in the late afternoon.

14th June 1946

Gwinigi was lined and a complete record of all losses suffered by the inhabitants obtained.

Chikinambu (W) A6589 was reached in the early afternoon. Normal patrol procedure was carried out. Three sick were sent to hospital for treatment. War damage claims were compiled.

15th June 1946

Bamuken (W) A6690, the most northerly of the Chikinambu group, was visited during the morning.

These people are still lethargic and show little interest in village life. A dysentery epidemic in the early days of the Japanese occupation caused many deaths from which the people have never recovered.

In the afternoon the party moved on to Mikau (W) 6787. The Chikinambu-Mikau track is a succession of river crossings. The Amagu River being crossed and recrossed continuously.

Upon arrival at Mikau an inspection of the area was carried out. Lining was deferred until the following day.

16th June 1946.

Mikau No 1 and its hamlet Mikau No 2 were lined and censused.

In the afternoon the extensive gardens of the village were inspected.

17th June 1946.

Moved to the Tuboigen group comprising Tuboigen No 1 and Tuboigen No 2.

Tuboigen No 1 (W) A 6785 was first inspected after which Tuboigen No 2 (W) A6786 was censused and all claims noted.

War damage claims were not extensive, there were no complaints and as the village was in good order it was decided to move on to ABUSIK (W) A6684. By late afternoon duties at Abusik were completed.

18th June 1946.

Arriving at Kunjingini (W) A6583 in the early morning it was found that the village was in a filthy condition.

Natives were immediately set to work to clean the area whilst village officials were sent to contact village natives still hiding in the bush.

Lining of these people was deferred until the following day. All natives were instructed to be present.

In the afternoon Kaloben (W) A6684 was visited.

19th June 1946.

Kaloben, a small village situated to the east of Kunjingini was inspected and the people complimented on their efforts.

Returning to Kunjingini it was found that the people were making efforts to clean the area and that people had returned to their homes.

Village was lined and an address given the people.

Cleaning of the village continued during the afternoon.

20th June 1946

Visited Wosera (W)A6683 and its hamlet Palkiera.

A thorough inspection of the area was made and the natives instructed to repair several homes which had fallen into a state of disrepair.

Routine patrol procedure was carried out after which it was decided to walk on to Serenwantu (W)A6581. The village was reached in the late afternoon.

21st June 1946.

Serenwantu is an excellent village. It was the largest and most prosperous of all the villages seen.

The greater portion of the day was spent in collecting war damage details and in obtaining a census of the people.

The patrol moved to Nosai (W)A6378 in the afternoon.

22nd June 1946.

Nosai was lined, censused and war damage claims recorded during the morning.

Leaving patrol equipment with a police guard at Nosai patrol personnel moved to Pokoko (W)A 6276. This is the most southerly of the sub-district villages. These people suffered heavily during the Japanese occupation and were very dispirited. They were greatly cheered to find that the government intended to recompense them for their losses during the war.

A new tul tul was appointed and the village was left in a satisfactory condition.

23rd June 1946.

Moved east through sago and kunai swamps to Mangubo. In the afternoon Mangubo (W)A8176 and the hamlet of Serembier were lined and all relevant details collected.

Much work has yet to be done on the tracks in the village vicinity. These were badly overgrown and in some instances practically impassable. Natives were instructed to clean the undergrowth adjacent to the tracks.

24th June 1946.

Duties at Mangubo being completed party proceeded to the village of Kupmabit (W)A 8577. Natives were assembled and particulars of damage suffered obtained.

Leaving the cargo with a police guard at Kupmabit remainder of patrol visited Mongul (W)A 8775. Routine patrol work and war damage claims was attended to in the village.

Returning to Kupmabit the party camped for the night.

25th June 1946.

Patrol proceeded to Dumbet (W)A 8481. The village was found to be untidy and that many natives were absent. Despite the fact that a recent patrol had devoted considerable attention to these people they had made no attempt to carry out the instructions which had been given.

The morning and early afternoon was spent in supervising the cleaning of the site and in contacting the absentees of Dumbet and the neighbouring village of Kuligi (W)A8483.

By mid-afternoon all natives had been assembled. A census check was made and war damage recorded. An address was given to the assembled natives after which cleaning of the area was resumed.

26th June 1946

Leaving Dumbet in a satisfactory condition Kwimbu (W)A8288 was reached at noon. After a thorough inspection of the area natives assembled and census figures were checked.

War damage claims were recorded. In the case of this village damage had been considerable.

27th June 1946.

The village of Naramgow (W)A 7793 was next visited and routine patrol procedure again carried out.

Bugiwara (W)A7795, a nearby village was reached in the early afternoon.

Census figures were checked and all war damage claims were recorded.

28th June 1946.

Arriving at Malba No 2 (W)A 7696 equipment was left and patrol walked on to Nhapu (W)A 7895. The village of Ulupu suffered a greater amount of damage than any other village visited. The people therefore welcomed the arrival of the news that the government intended to do all it could to assist them and recompense their losses.

These people are doing an excellent job. They have been forced to rebuild the entire village and establish new gardens.

Returning to Malba No 2 people were assembled, census was checked and all war damage claims were recorded.

29th June 1946.

Malba No 1, which adjoins Malba No2, was inspected and all damages recorded.

Proceeding to Waigenum (W)A 7294 the remainder of the day was spent in checking the census, assessing war damage claims and in an inspection of the village site generally.

30th June 1946.

Moved on to Kumbungus (W)A 7198 viewing the Waigenum gardens on the way.

After attending to normal patrol duties and assessing war damage claims the patrol returned to Maprik in the early afternoon.

Condition of Native Villages.

All the villages visited still show, in varying degrees, the effects of the war. In some cases where damage was particularly heavy the people have been forced to rebuild the entire village. A case in point is the village of Kaloben. Although but a small village such damage was sustained that the people decided to move to a new locality and start over again. Great progress has been made by these people. The rebuilding programme is practically completed. New gardens have been started and signs of industry are everywhere apparent.

As opposed to this effort the people of Kunjingini have made little or no attempt to rebuild or even carry out maintenance on their old homes. The village was filthy. Houses were falling down and becoming overgrown.

These natives did not suffer nearly so heavily as many others during the Japanese occupation and the subsequent campaign. They have large belts of sago palm, their gardens are well established, yet such was the state of their village that it was considered necessary for the patrol to remain in the area and supervise the work of cleaning the site. This was by far the most untidy village visited.

These people were lined and severely reprimanded on the condition of their homes. Picks and shovels are available at the sub-district store. They were instructed to visit the store and borrow these to assist them in their work.

Apart from these extreme cases the condition of the villages seen can be described as fair only. Fear of a return of hostilities still seems to pursue these people. In all cases it was impressed upon them that the Japanese would not return. The aims of the government were explained to them in regard to native rehabilitation.

Another cause for discontent and the subsequent deterioration of village life was the number of self appointed village officials. These men were in the majority of cases boss boys previously employed by the army. Returning to their homes in the unsettled period immediately following the cessation of hostilities it was easy for them to usurp an official position in the village. Now that the times are returning to normal the villagers are losing faith in these men. Further details are given in the section on Village Officials.

It must be understood that these people have not had an official visit since the commencement of hostilities. Their last contacts with Europeans were made when it was a matter of military necessity to gain as many labourers as possible from each village. This was the explanation given by village officials, in several instances, for the poor line up of natives when the patrol arrived at a village. However by assuring the people that the days of compulsory recruiting are over and by waiting in the villages until all returned it is hoped that future patrols will not encounter this difficulty.

A noticeable feature was the almost complete lack of domestic animals. Pigs and fowls are urgently needed. Over five hundred claims for pigs and several hundred claims for fowls destroyed during the war have been submitted. The few remaining fowls are being carefully tended in an endeavour to build up the poultry supply. The only pigs seen were wild pigs which had been caught when young and tamed by the natives.

Housing

The people of this area favour large homes with earthen floors and sak sak roofs sloping to the rear and sides.

Much rebuilding and repairing will be necessary before the population of the area traversed can be said to be satisfactorily housed. Many new homes are being constructed but many more are required.

Sago palm for rebuilding, although not abundant, is at least sufficient for present needs.

Now that gardens have advanced to such a satisfactory stage the people have been instructed to pay more attention to their housing. Where minor repairs only are required they have been told to carry them out immediately. Where houses are beyond repair they will be removed and replaced as soon as possible. In this way it is hoped to have the entire population visited suitably housed within the next three to four months.

It is interesting to note the attempts being made by returning labourers and native soldiers to change the old style of building. In many cases these men have built their homes well off the ground. Their homes are built after the fashion of European homes constructed of native material. No action was taken either to encourage or discourage these natives. It is considered that, provided homes are waterproof and roomy no more can be expected at the present time.

Reconstruction and Progress of Native Gardens.

All gardens in the area visited are large and well stocked with native foods. These people are great agriculturists. Great efforts have been made to get their gardens productive again and so build up an adequate food reserve.

The majority of gardens are new. In most cases they have been established since the war. They contain such vegetables as yams, beans, tarrows, maize, tarro, kau kau and onions. Bananas and paw paws are plentiful in the old gardens. New banana plants have been planted in the new gardens but are not, as yet, bearing.

The bulk of the yam crop will be ready for harvest in late July and early August. Small quantities are being dug now but these are only in isolated cases.

Corn in the area is being kept for seed and future planting. Both the red and white varieties are grown but unfortunately the quality is poor. It is hoped that some seed maize will be supplied by the Agricultural Department.

Dry weather conditions prevailing during the past two months have enabled the natives to burn off new areas which will later be worked and planted.

Health.

Considering the fact that no medical patrol has visited these villages since pre-war days native health was found to be surprisingly good. In all 96 cases were sent to the native hospital at Maprik for treatment. Quite a large proportion of these however were suffering from only very minor complaints. The majority of other cases were yaws and tropical ulcers.

Grilles and colds are prevalent throughout the area. Colds are very general. No serious cases were, however, seen.

Now that adequate food supplies will soon be available a general improvement in native health can be anticipated.

Hospitalization is most unpopular with these people. This is possibly due to the fact that still fear they will be forced to work in an army work line when cured. Efforts were made in many cases to conceal sores by covering them with mud. These attempts however were soon discovered by the medical orderly, Bana, who accompanied the patrol. His work was excellent.

At present the major items of diet are sago, taro, bananas, and small quantities of kau kau.

Roads and Tracks.

The area traversed runs roughly parallel to the main Maprik Marui road. This road takes up a great deal of time and labour on the part of the natives. Although they do their best to keep it in order it requires constant attention. In parts the services of a road master are required. As this is the main route for the transport of station stores the natives were told to continue to keep it clean.

Tracks joining the various villages are in fair condition in most cases. Nowhere can they be described as good. In most instances attempts had been made to cut the grass and clear away the undergrowth bordering the tracks.

When other more pressing work is completed improvements can be carried out on all tracks. The people have been told to borrow picks and shovels from the station to assist them.

The Serenwatu-Mangubo track traverses large belts of Kunai and sago swamps. It is doubted if, apart from cutting the grass, any improvement can ever be made on this track by the natives. It is not frequently used so the natives have been instructed out the grass and not to worry unduly about it.

Native Complaints and Enquiries.

Numerous complaints were made regarding native women. These in all cases were settled on the spot; the complainant and defendant being brought together with the officials of their respective villages. With one exception all these complaints were settled amicably by this method.

Only one serious case was reported. This was a case of an attack with a spear at Waiganum. As one of the parties was seriously injured all the natives concerned were sent to Maprik.

Apart from this one case and the minor complaints regarding females the area is very quiet. No cases of a serious nature necessitating the holding of a Court for Native Affairs were noted.

Village officials in several instances inquired regarding their powers. These were explained to them and their people instructed to support their officials and carry out their orders.

Native Officials.

As previously mentioned several officials were self-appointed. These men were dealt with on their merits. Some were confirmed in their positions, others were replaced. These men had in all cases usurped the positions of tul tul. The luluais, who were for the most part pre-war appointees, still retained their positions and prestige.

Only two luluais were nominated by the patrol. Recommendations for confirmation are submitted. In one case, that of Kanjingini, the previous luluai had died. In the other the village, Kaloheh, had not previously had a luluai.

Several tul tuls were appointed by the patrol to fill vacancies caused by deaths and to replace those who were inefficient.

Of the village medical tul tuls only two have had any hospital experience or attended a school. The remainder are village natives who have been raised to the position without any special knowledge entitling them to the office. Many had no idea of their duties. Mr. Blythe, Medical Assistant, is now running short courses for these men. The position should gradually improve.

A supply of hats for officials is urgently required. At present most of the officials have no hats. Others are in a dilapidated state. Only in the villages of Sarawantu and Kugmabit have the officials managed to preserve their hats. Credit must be given to the tul tul of Kongul who by burying these hats in a box managed to keep them during the days of the Japanese occupation.

War Damage Claims.

Great numbers of claims were submitted. No village escaped without some damage during the war. The people were therefore greatly impressed to learn that the government intended to replace or recompense their losses.

Care was taken to ensure the greatest possible accuracy when recording claims. It is felt that the claims submitted are in all cases honest. Claims were recorded in the presence of the assembled village.

A complete list of damages has been compiled. Details of wages due to pre-war indentured labourers have also been gathered.

Lists of individual items have been prepared and totalled. The following major items are submitted to give an idea of the damage suffered.

Natives killed or died as a result of the war	70.
Pigs destroyed	527.
Fowls destroyed	276.
Coconut palms destroyed	844.
Dwellings burnt	374.
Food storage houses destroyed	126.
Mens club houses burnt	6

Native Customs and Beliefs.

The following information was gathered as a result of investigations carried out by the patrol.

Language The population of the area traversed speak the Kwindi language. The language changes at the border village of Kokoko. Here a mixture of Kwindi and Sepik is spoken.

Weaving. The villages in the Sorenwantu- Wosera area have a monopoly of the weaving of native string bags. These bags which are neatly made are traded to villages as far afield as Koboibia to the north and the Sepik to the South.

The women do the weaving and marking. The marking takes a great variety of patterns and colours.

Such a well established and useful industry was encouraged. Arrangements were made to purchase one of these bags. When it arrives it will be forwarded to the Administration Museum.

Festivities Most of the dances and festivities revolve around the planting and the harvesting of the yam.

Certain men of the village elect to remain as guardians to the crop when it is planted. The eating of certain foods are prohibited. To break this prohibition the natives believe will result in the failure of the entire crop.

Initiation ceremonies are also carried out in conjunction with the planting and harvesting. Youths who are about to be initiated go into hiding when the crop is planted. They must remain in hiding until the crop is ready for digging. During this period they must not be seen by a native woman. Roaming freely through the bush they live on what they can gather. This is supplemented by visits to unwatched gardens.

When the yam is harvested it is decorated and great festivities take place. The young men return and enter normal village life once more.

It is pleasing to note that preparations are being made throughout the area for festivities during the coming month.

Census

Census figures for the area have been collected and are now submitted. Unfortunately with the exception of the villages to the north of Dumbet no records of a previous census are obtainable. All village books had been destroyed during the war. Those villages possessing books had been issued with them by Mr. Wakeford on his previous patrol.

In those villages previously censused 421 new names were added to the census. These natives had hidden in the bush. They seemed to think that by giving their name and having it recorded they were likely to be called up for forced labour. Now that they can see for themselves that no efforts have been made to take them from their villages no more trouble is expected from this cause.

There is a great disparity between the numbers males and females in the villages. In all cases the total of males exceeds the total of females.

Census Record Taken June 1946

Village	Births		Deaths		New Names		I/L	Children		Adults		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F
Bainyik								17	22	33	35	50	57
Wor								19	16	63	49	82	65
Wimagen							1	10	10	40	34	50	44
Gwinigi							1	9	9	33	23	42	32
Chikinambu								14	3	27	20	41	23
Bamuken							1	9	10	35	32	44	42
Nikeu							1	16	6	49	40	65	46
Tubeigen No 1								15	5	23	19	38	24
Tubeigen No 2								10	3	26	18	36	21
Abusik								14	7	40	29	54	36
Kunjingini								9	10	34	30	43	40
Kaloben								2	3	18	14	20	17
Wosera								11	10	44	34	55	44
Palkiera								9	5	25	18	34	23
Serenwantu							4	32	25	87	80	119	105
Nossi								22	10	50	35	72	45
Pokoko								27	11	42	39	69	50
M ngabu							3	9	2	19	14	28	16
Serebier							1	9	6	16	14	25	20
Kupmabit							2	23	10	35	28	58	38
Mongul								15	3	35	24	50	27
Dumbet	1				15	9		21	10	55	46	76	56
Kuligi		1			13	14	3	10	17	29	23	39	40
Kwimbu	1	-	1			3	7	34	22	72	62	106	84
Narangow					1		1	27	15	39	34	66	49
Bugiwera	1	1					2	20	7	45	40	65	47
Ulupu	1				15	11	1	47	33	69	62	116	95
Malba No 2		1			7	4	1	39	20	40	41	79	61
Malba No 1			1		7	10	2	35	27	43	50	78	77
Weiganum No 1		1		1	6	3	1	30	9	38	40	68	49
Weiganum No 2	2				11	9	4	38	10	63	55	101	65
Kumbungua	1		2			1	4	24	24	42	42	66	66
Tot ls	7	4	4	1	75	64	41	626	330	1309	1124	1937	1504

Native Police

Conduct of the police accompanying the patrol was very good. The L/Cpl in charge of the police has served for nine years with the force so that he was able to pass on to the others much that he had learned during that period.

Comments are made on all police individually below.

Reg No. 2286 L/Cpl Buigunah

A very good type of N.C.O. He carried out his duties exceptionally well on all occasions. Much of the good work done by the police can be attributed to him. He is a local and so was able to speak the language of the people.

Reg No 3774 Const Warruf.

A good type of constable. Showed keenness throughout the patrol. He is very quiet and well behaved. With additional experience should make a good patrol constable.

Reg No. 2521 Const. Karavuaia

A good reliable type. Worked well and carried out all duties satisfactorily.

Reg No. 1819 Const. Yabungowie.

Worked well. He is at all times cheerful and is very keen and energetic.

Reg No 4040 Const Kerrak.

An excellent constable. At all times showed great skill in the handling of the natives.

Reg No 2531 Const Kasal

Although he worked well under supervision this constable is inclined to be quick tempered and to bully the natives. Apart from this failing he is quite efficient.

Reg No 2283 Const Kulise.

A good solid type who worked well at all times. He is very quiet and as he is a local he is able to appreciate the point of view of the natives of the area.

Reg No 3466 Const Guagumba.

A local who is inclined to take a great interest in local politics. As he is only a young constable this can perhaps be understood. It is felt that he would do much better in another area.

Reg No. 3474 Const Ripman

A good type who however requires much more training. He is very young and should develop into a good patrol constable.

Reg No 3937 Const Baruaia.

A good steady worker who carried out all duties well.

Reg No. 5057 Const Meen.

A very intelligent constable. Although only a junior he is very quick to learn. It is anticipated that he will rapidly develop into a first class patrol constable.

RCG No 4028 Const Duna.

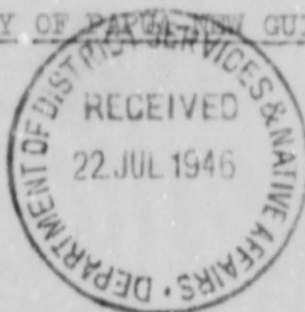
Young and keen to learn he shows promise of developing into a good constable. At present however he has very little knowledge of what is required of him on patrol.

Native Medical Orderly- Bana.

This native has had great experience in patrol work. He has at various times worked as a medical orderly in practically all parts of the territory.

His work during the patrol was excellent and deserves the highest possible praise.

G.C. Herkes
(G.C. Herkes)
Patrol Officer



WK. 30/4-5 - 7

Sepik District,
District Office,
WENAK.

17th July, 1946.

The Director of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - MAPRIK - 2 of 45/46.

Attached are copies of Patrol Report submitted by P.O. Herkes, covering a patrol of portions of the Maprik Sub-district, between Maprik and Burui.

The patrol appears to have been thorough, and the officer shows the right spirit in personally visiting the native gardens and remaining in the villages, where necessary, to supervise village hygiene and house construction.

I am convinced that the Japanese propoganda was strong enough to leave a definite feeling in the native mind that their defeat was temporary, and that they would return in the not too distant future. This has helped to discourage rehabilitation, as the natives feel that all their work may be wasted, if another war should happen.

Payment of pre-war wages and War Damage compensation, will help to overcome this feeling.

This report again shows the inadvisability of District Service Field Staff doing any recruiting of labour. The good name of the Kiap suffered during A.N.G.A.U., when officers had to recruit, and it is recommended that no recruiting, except for police, be done by District Services staff. With the large number of Native Labour Department staff allowed for, it is considered that all recruiting should be done by that Department. Field Officers are loath to recruit labour who will be supervised, in many cases, by people whom the recruiting officer does not consider suitable to supervise labour; he therefore has to act against his conscience. Under present conditions, if a recruit is not well treated, he naturally blames the District Services Officer who recruited him.

It is hoped to have a Road Master with a permanent labour line employed on the Maprik-Marui road as soon as staff is available, and we will then not have to call on the local villages for maintenance, or for portorage of stores to Maprik.

The recommendations for Lulusais have been approved. It will be some years, in many cases, before we can properly sort out the right men for the job, as the whole area was so upset by the war: the appointment of Japanese Captains has further complicated the position.

Every effort will be made to encourage the festivals associated with the planting and harvesting of yams. Besides ensuring the main food supply, the sing sings are a good sign that normal conditions are returning.

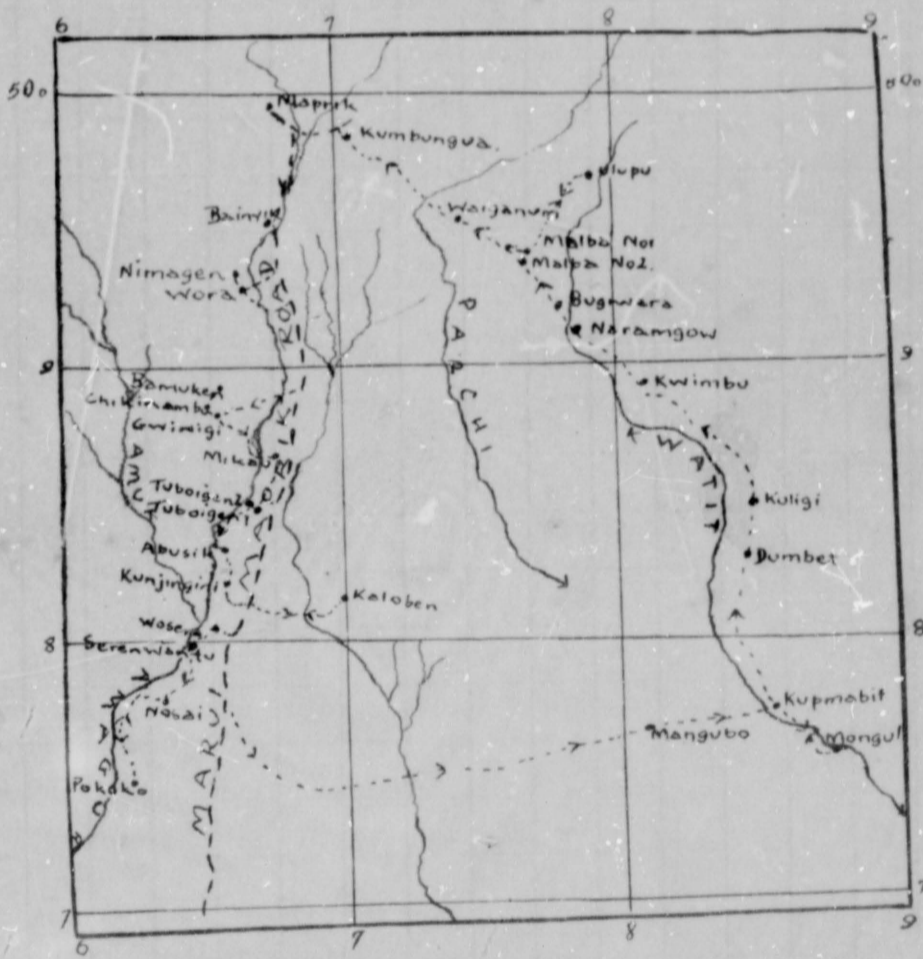
Regular patrolling will soon show good results in the Maprik Sub-district.

J.A. Niall
(E.R. NIALL)
District Officer.

SKETCH MAP

AREA TRAVERSED BY PATROL.

WEWAK SHEET 1 INCH TO 4 MILES.



R. F. 1:253 440

Date: 10th July 1946

DRAWN BY G. C. HERKES.

Herkes P.O.
10/7/46

COPY.

DS 30/12/44

Amount
Returned
to Store

P/R No. 3/45-46

STATION MAPRIK

DISTRICT WEWAK

DETAILS WIHUN - BOINIP - BOINUM Area

OFFICER LT. MORRIS

DATE 25-29 October, 1945.

MAPRIK.

30 Oct. 1945.

PATROL REPORT WEWAK No. 3 of 45/46 -
NX172234 LIEUT. G. MORRIS, CADET PATROL
OFFICER.

Object of Patrol: To investigate reported food shortages in the WIHUN, BOINIP, BOINUM Areas.

From: 25 Oct. 45 To: 29 Oct. 45.

Map References: WIHUN 895:088
BOINIP 879:048
BOINUM 873:092

All Map References in this report are taken from MAPRIK WEST 1 inch : 1 mile, Sheet 3175.

Map Correction: BOINUM is at 869:095

Personnel: NX172234 Lieut. G. Morris, Cadet P/O.
4 members R.P.C.

PATROL DIARY.

- 25 Oct. 45: MAPRIK, by Jeep to YAMIL, walk to KABOIBUS.
26 Oct. 45: KABOIBUS, BANAHTAM, BOINIP, BOINUM, WIHUN 1.
27 Oct. 45: WIHUN 1, WIHUN 11, WIHUN 111, WIHUN 1.
28 Oct. 45: WIHUN 1, YABILE, TEBENO, KUBUHUN, DUNIGI, KALILU, BELAGEL, KABOIBUS, YAMIL.
29 Oct. 45: YAMIL, MAPRIK.

References to Villages on Map:

YAMIL	776:985	TEBENO	888:053
KABOIBUS	843:996	KUBUHUN	No definite place, Area around 89:02
BANAHTAM	862:018	DUNIGI	884:002
BOINIP	879:048	KULILU	882:001
BOINUM	873:092	BELAGEL	877:003
WIHUN	895:088		
YABILE	882:073		

REPORT ON FOOD POSITION.

General: This area has been free from Japs for approx. 1 month. During the occupation villages moved into the Maprik area, and drew rations from YAMIL. Now they have returned to find their gardens eaten out by the Japs. They are living on sac sac and what green stuff they can find in the bush. Their coconuts are untouched, except at BOINIP, where some 30 have been destroyed. Most of the old bananas are still bearing and there are many new trees coming on. In the old gardens, sufficient kau kau vines remain to plant new gardens, also some taro for planting. Other foodstuffs such as corn, tapioca etc. have gone completely. The area is fortunate in having a good supply of fish and crayfish in the creeks. All livestock has gone; a few wild pigs in the bush are their only meat supply. New gardens have been started but have not progressed very far.

Native Crops:

Sac Sac: A little remains. It is mountain country and sac sac does not grow well. Immature trees are being cut, affecting the future supply.

Yam: None

Taro: None

Kau Kau: A little is still found in old gardens, but is very small owing to weed growth.

Cabbage }
Corn } None
Bean }
Ibica }
Aupa }

Mammies: None

Tapiok: None

Cabiak: Plenty of trees, but will not bear for 2-3 months.

Saior: A little - very little.

Paw Paw: None

Banana: Few, many new trees will be bearing in 4-5 months.

Pumpkin: None

Edible Pit Pit: Enough for planting only.

Action taken and recommended future action:

1. In places where coconuts have been destroyed tambocs have been put on remaining trees to provide nuts for planting.
2. All old gardens to be searched and all available food for planting brought and stored awaiting the completion of new gardens.
3. One man from each village brought to station and supplied with corn, cabbage, Tapiok, pumpkin, ibica seeds and cuttings.
4. Instructions given to devote all time to the making of new gardens.
5. Instructions given that no village could come to station for rations unless sufficient gardens had been planted for future needs.

This action was taken because of a tendency to sit down and wait for rations before making a start on gardens. In support of this fact it is noted that though gardens are unfinished, a dropping ground has been well cleared and cleaned in anticipation of an air drop.

6. To enable the natives to catch eels, of which there are a great number, the carrier line was paid in fish hooks, since eels cannot be speared easily and cannot be caught in nets.
7. Natives told to plant only quick growing crops, kau kau, corn etc.

Future action recommended:

When the villages come in for food, they will do so because they have planted a sufficient food supply for the future.

If they are given 1/3 rations for 1 month their gardens will be bearing. If they are not bearing it will be because the villages lied when they came for their rations, and thus do not merit a scale.

If a scale of rations were given now there would be no pressure on their work. They have sufficient food to keep them in working condition for a short time and with hunger putting an edge on their keenness, the area should be back on its feet in about 6 months.

Approximate Population:

Very hard to estimate. Approximate figures are:-

BOINUM)	110 (YABILE)
BOINIP)	
TEBENO)	

WIHUN 1)	200 (WIHUN)
WIHUN 11)	
WIHUN 111)	

If rations were issued in bulk for 300, the villages cooperate enough to enable them to share it out.

Additional General Information about the Area:

The villages BOINIP and BOINUM and TEBENO are making one village, to be called YABILE, at 882:073. This area has been cleared for an air drop.

The villages of WIHUN 1, 11, 111 are making one village, WIHUN, at 896:087.

All roads are overgrown completely. When the villages are re-established, they will be fairly easily accessible. Because it was necessary to break bush at many points and because villages have disintegrated, no walking times have been given.

The village of WIHUN possesses 2 pairs of American diving goggles, which increases the fishing crop immensely.

Sentry boys in the area have done good work, as witness many Jap dead on the paths. Every track had dug-outs prepared by the Japs, WIHUN especially.

Once the YAMIL, DUNIGI, KABOIBUS area heard of the patrol, they became starving and gardenless, though they found it hard to explain children eating taro and pumpkin in the houses.

Police: Performed their duties satisfactorily.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MAPRIK SEPIK Report No. 1 of 46/47

Patrol Conducted by S E. WAKE FORD P.O.

Area Patrolled VILLAGES SOUTH AND SOUTH WEST OF MAPRIK

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans

Natives 13 Police

Duration—From 10/11/1946 to 15/12/1946

Number of Days —

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

Medical —/19

Map Reference WEVIK SHEET 4" : 1 MILE

Objects of Patrol 1) CENSUS 2) WAR DAMAGE 3) INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS 4) INSPECTION OF VILLAGES 5) GENERAL

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /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 £.....

.....

.....

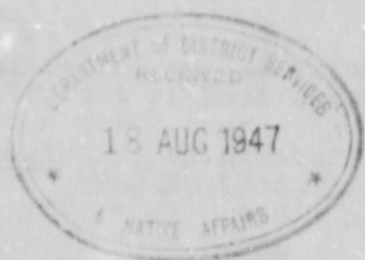
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popul

30-4-12

MIGR	In	
	M	F

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.



WK. 30-4-12

Sepik District, District Office, WEWAK.

1st August, 1947.

The Director of District Services and Native Affairs, PORT Moresby.

PATROL REPORT - No 19 of 1946/47

Attached please find Patrol Report by Patrol Officer Wakeford covering a Patrol of the area west of Maprik. The delay in submitting this report is to be regretted, but Mr. Wakeford was moved from Maprik at short notice to take over Aitape and then shortly afterwards to re-open the Vanimo Post.

The area patrolled though close to Maprik Station is little known and cannot be considered as under control, due to staff shortage and changes we have not yet been able to conduct a follow up patrol, which is most necessary to consolidate the good work done by Patrol Officer Wakeford. For some months to come we will have to concentrate on the area to the East of Maprik and thoroughly census the area and finalise War Damage claims.

This is an interesting and well written report. The action taken regarding the Killing of two natives, was the best under the circumstances and your approval for Mr. Wakeford's course is recommended. It was the best under the circumstances and it is thought that no repercussions will take place. Since his patrol the area has been quiet and no further trouble is expected. The arrested native was probably returned home by A.D.O. Searson to save that Officer to work involved in hearing a Court Case.

The "Headmans' Court" instituted by Mr. Wakeford is an interesting experiment and seemed to have worked most satisfactory. It is a pity that we have not the staff to continue with such experiments and the officer is to be commended for his initiative.

The report shows the need for an experienced Patrol Officer at Maprik to thoroughly bring under control the Natives West and South West of the Station.

cc
 Pass to
 2/1/48
 Mr. Blair for your
 remarks, all good.

(H.R. NIALL) District Officer.

DDs
 * It is suggested that above remark is not in keeping with the spirit of official correspondence as it is an unnecessary reflection upon the work of another officer and in such a way to upset the relations of officers belonging to the Department.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

Wks. 30/4-9.

Sepik District
Sub-District Office
MAPRIK.

Jan. 6th. 1947.

Report of Patrol by J.E. Wakeford, Patrol Officer, to the villages South and South West of Maprik, Sepik District.

<u>Personnel</u>	J.E. Wakeford,	Patrol Officer.
Reg. No. 1806	L/Cpl.	WARI
" " 4178	Const.	BAMBAN
" " 4206	"	NABIAGA
" " 3744	"	WARHUF
" " 3852	"	WANTA
" " 2599	"	WAPI
" " 4017	"	KOIKOI
" " 4028	"	DUNA
" " 3147	"	ANIS
" " 3559	"	ORANGWE
" " 2283	"	KULAE
" " 3937	"	BURAWAU
" " 2521	"	KARAWUSIA

Carriers village to village.

Duration: November 10th. 1946 to December 15th. 1946.

Map used on Patrol: Wewak Sheet 4 inches to the mile.

Objects:

1. Inspection of native villages.
2. Agricultural and housing, rehabilitation of villages.
3. Census.
4. Payment of War Damage claims.
5. Investigation of complaints.
6. Enquiry into unsettlement of native life caused by war.

Diary: The Patrol left Maprik and proceeded to GWELIGUM Map Ref(W) A6697. The village was lined, inspected and a census taken. There were no complaints.

The Patrol moved on to GWELIGUM No. 2, village lined, inspected and a census taken. The Patrol moved to MERAGUN and made camp.

Nov. 11th.

Lined, inspected and took census of the village of MERAGUN Map Ref(W) A6295. Village clean, no sickness and the roads were in good order.

Patrol proceeded to GUDNAGUN, Map Ref(W) A6296. Lined and took census, very good line, the place was clean but had no cemetery, marked one out, had ground cleared and fenced and planted some ornamental trees. Inspected gardens, which were excellent. The Patrol camped.

Nov. 12th.

Patrol moved to NI. TAGO, Map Ref(W) A6298. Lined and inspected and took census, place very clean, went and inspected gardens which were in good order.

Nov. 12th. Cont.

During the afternoon the Patrol walked to the village of SANGUM, Map Ref(W)A6097. There were only a few people in the village as these people had killed a carrier who was with a Patrol which had been on an investigation of village fighting and had returned through this area a week before.

The village was very dirty, and the people sullen this village had only been visited once before, they had built a Rest House and a house for the Police but had burnt it down, only the burnt posts remaining.

Those remaining were lined and told that the Government was now back and desired to help them, but firstly they themselves must clean their place and forget all this talk of fighting, the payment of War Damage was also explained to them, they were asked to co-operate and that if the men responsible for the killing should come in they were to be brought to the Patrol which would be moving across the river tomorrow.

A policy of peaceful penetration was decided upon, time enough later to apprehend the men responsible, this was carried out and later all the men were caught.

Nov. 13th.

Crossed the river AMUK, and came up to the village of SARAGUM, Map Ref(W)A5995, villages on this side of the river have not been lined before, it was from this village that the carrier had come from that was killed the week before.

On arrival the people were all in mourning, another killing had taken place earlier in the day by men from a nearby village (NAMBATIA) it was decided to investigate the track was strewn with needles from Mamy, and pits had been dug and filled with sharpened Bamboo. NAMBATIA was deserted, the natives remaining in the nearby bush crying out and waving spears, little could be done at this juncture so the Patrol returned to SARAGUM.

The village was lined, a census taken and War Damage assessed, the only pre-war indentured labourer in the village was made Tultul on probation, the policy of the Government was explained to the people, stress being laid on the Agricultural and Educational aspects.

Inspection of the village revealed shocking conditions, the people were put to work on such matters as sweeping the village, burning all refuse and the cleaning and fencing of an area for a cemetery, no other orders were given but a re-visit was promised them in the near future. The Patrol camped in a Native house.

Nov. 14th.

The Patrol prepared to move to the MIKO group, ^{fence} During the night many natives had come to the surrounding and called out, however it was decided to proceed slowly and ignore them. The track to MIKO had to be cut, on coming to the Kunei, tracks were found but as these were covered in needles and sharp bamboos it was decided to strike out through the grass, the Patrol came to a burnt patch and found several dozen natives waiting, all carrying spears they encircled the Patrol to within about two hundred yards, precautions were taken to protect the carriers and cargo but it was unnecessary as the natives after much shouting and waving of spears withdrew. No shots were fired.

Nov.14th.Cont.

The Patrol arrived at MIKO, Map Ref(W)A5993. The village was deserted except for one ex N.G.I.B. native, he explained that all the natives had run away into the bush, asked why, he said "that all through this area the Japs had treated the natives badly, and they thought that this Patrol was going to do the same". The village was in a terrible state, houses were falling down, the place was overgrown with bush and human excreta was all over the place. The carriers were paid and sent back to their village under escort. During the afternoon a native came in from a nearby village and suggested that the Patrol should move up to his village, he stated that the people were waiting, as a test of good faith he was sent back to obtain some carriers, this he did and the Patrol moved up to the village of DUNNINGI, Map Ref(W)A6192.

It was decided to make this place a base for a few days. Police were sent back along the river road to MAPRIK to bring back picks and shovels, axes and knives and a start was made on cleaning up and road making, in the meantime the Patrol was making inspections of gardens and the area generally, quite a number of natives were contacted, it meant chasing them and catching at first, when caught they were given salt or tobacco, this form of treatment soon spread and during the night and next day natives came in, all were assembled and talks given to them, the policy was explained and they were set to work on cleaning up the villages, no attempt was made at this stage to line them, tools were left with them and as there were no roads it was suggested that they should make some.

The gardens inspected were magnificent and the houses were well stored with food.

The Patrol moved on to RUBUGAN.

Nov.17th. Arrived at RUBUGAN, Map Ref(W)A5991, and established a base, the natives built a temporary Rest house and a house for the Police.

Nov.18th. Lined RUBUGAN, took census and assessed the War Damage, inspected the village and marked out a cemetery, work on which was put in hand at once. Walked down to MOWEDU Map Ref(W)A5789. Lined, took census and assessed War Damage, inspected the main village which was very dirty gave them orders to have it cleaned, and marked out a cemetery.

Returned to RUBUGAN.

Nov.19th. Patrol went to TALANGI, Map Ref (W)A5689. Lined and took census, assessed War Damage, inspected village, this place was very dirty and much overgrown, started the people on cleaning and burning, marked out cemetery and put the work in hand. The Patrol moved on to GWAIWARU, Map Ref(W)A5687. Lined and inspected and took census and War Damage, this place was filthy and so were the people, work was put in hand at once and as usual the cemetery was marked out and work started.

Returned to RUBUGAN well after dark.

Nov. 20th.

The Patrol proceeded to KUMMUNAGUN No.1.: Map Ref(W)A5594. Lined and inspected, took census and War Damage, the place and the people were filthy, it may be as well to explain at this stage that this is the time for planting Yams and during this time all those so engaged are forbidden to wash, this does not however excuse the state of the villages. Marked out cemetery and started them on the work.

Proceeded to KUMMUNAGUN No.2 Map Ref(W)A5593. Lined and inspected, took census and War Damage, started the people on cleaning up.

Moved on to KUMMUNAGUN No.3 Map Ref(W)A5492. Lined and inspected, took census and War Damage, marked out cemetery and started on cleaning the village.

Returned to RUBUGAN.

Nov. 21st.

Proceeded to BALANDIA, Map Ref(W)A5191. Lined and inspected, took census and War Damage, this place was the worst we saw yet, started them on cleaning and making a cemetery.

Returned to RUBUGAN.

Nov. 22nd.

Proceeded to the MIKO group for a visit, these people had done wonders, villages had been cleaned up, roads have been made really excellent roads, it was suggested to them that all roads should be cut straight to their objective, this has been done and as the country in this area is of the undulating type the walking is easy.

Returned to RUBUGAN and held a Court for Native Affairs against Const. KOIKOI, he was found guilty and despatched to Maprik under escort.

Nov. 23rd.

Yesterday it was decided to try the village of [unclear] and a native had been sent with a half coconut shell filled with salt and a shrub known as a Target, this is placed in a prominent place in the village and if the natives are kindly disposed they replace it with a nother gift. The Patrol proceeded with caution, on approaching the village some natives were seen who ran away but in the direction of the village, on coming to the village the Target was observed surrounded by a heap of Yams, the Patrol waited and presently the natives came in, they were very timid, they were lined and a census taken, War Damage was made up and although there were no forms at this time it was decided as this time a measure of good faith to pay the Headman, this was done, he was paid £3 for pigs destroyed by the Japs, no mention was made at this stage of their previous bad conduct and of the killing.

The Patrol returned to RUBUGAN.

Nov. 24th.

The decision against the Police Boy KOIKOI had upset the other Police especially as it was a well known fact that the complainant had been a Jap Captain and it was decided to return to Maprik and change the Police, feelings were high on both sides, the natives stating that if this was the policy they did not think much of it.

The Patrol returned to MAPRIK.

Nov. 25th.

At MAPRIK, changed the Police and returned to RUBUGAN.

- Nov. 26th. The first of the War Damage Compensation forms having arrived a start was made to prepare them to pay RUBUGAN No.1. This was done.
- Nov. 27th. Prepared forms and paid part of RUBUGAN No.2.
- Nov. 28th. Continued paying RUBUGAN No 2.
- Nov. 29th. On returning from MAPRIK via MIKO information was given that the natives concerned in the killing of the carrier were in the bush nearby, they were caught and brought back to RUBUGAN with the Patrol, talk had also been sent to all places for all Headmen to come to RUBUGAN where the ceremony of the "Changing of the Men", was to be performed, all came and whilst all were here it was decided to form a Headmen's Court, this was done.
- Nov. 30th. Made up vouchers and balanced cash, got ready the forms to pay KUMBUNAGUN.
- Dec. 1st. Patrol proceeded to KUMBUNAGUN and paid No.1 and half of No.2.
- Dec. 2nd. Paid Nos.2 and 3 KUMBUNAGUN. Returned to RUBUGAN.
- Dec. 3rd. At RUBUGAN, balanced cash and sent to MAPRIK, talk sent to the MIKO group that the Patrol would be coming to line them tomorrow. Headmen's Court, and they settled four marriage disputes.
- Dec. 4th. Went to the MIKO group and lined the two hamlets of DUNINGI and KONGIA.
DUNINGI Map Ref(W)A6192, was very clean the people having worked very well, they were lined and a census taken, The War Damage forms having all been used only particulars were taken.
KONGIA Map Ref(W)A6451, was lined and a census taken also War Damage particulars.
The Patrol returned to RUBUGAN.
- Dec. 5th. Returned to the MIKO group and lined the villages of MIKO and MIKONG, Map Ref(W)A6193, made a good line and the places were clean. War Damage particulars and a census was taken at both places and cemeteries were marked out.
Returned to RUBUGAN.
- Dec. 6th. War Damage forms having arrived from MAPRIK, the Patrol went to GWAIRAZI Map Ref(W)A8687, and paid War Damage, place in good order now.
- Dec. 7th. The Patrol went to BALINGU Map Ref(W)A5689 and paid War Damage. Proceeded on to BALANDIA and paid them. Place now excellent.
- Dec. 8th. Went down to measure the HAYFIELD airstrip and submit a report, returned to RUBUGAN, made out report and sent same to MAPRIK.
- Dec. 9th. Out of forms again. Patrol proceeded to BALUNINGI Map Ref(W)A6288. Lined and took census and War Damage particulars. marked out cemetery. Returned to RUBUGAN.
- Dec. 10th. Patrol went to WAIGAMAGA NO 1, Map Ref(W)A6188. Lined and inspected and took census and War Damage particulars, the place was very dirty and started them on cleaning up, marked out cemetery. The Patrol moved on to WAIGAMAGA No.2

Dec.10th.cont. Lined and inspected and took census and War Damage ~~part~~ particulars, put all the people on cleaning it up, marked out cemetery. Returned to RUBUGAN, and found letter from A.D.C. saying to proceed with the work at HAYFIELD at once.

Dec.11th. Some more cases for the Headmen's Court, these were heard and settled. Whilst all were here was explained to them that tomorrow the Patrol would be moving to HAYFIELD to arrange for natives to do the work, these people expressed a desire to take part in this work, and it was considered that it would be a very good test on the results of the work of the Patrol.

Dec.12th. The Patrol moved to HAYFIELD.

Dec.13th. Work commenced at HAYFIELD.

Dec.14th. At HAYFIELD.

Dec.15th. At HAYFIELD.

Dec.16th. At HAYFIELD.

Dec.17th. Work on the Airstrip and the BURUI road as far as WALWAL amounting to 17 miles of road finished.

The promised plane did not of course appear and there was nothing left to do but send the natives back with further promises of pay in the distant future.

The Patrol returned to LAPRIK.

Health and Hygiene

Health generally throughout the area could best be described as fair, except for the skin diseases such as Scabies and Tinea, the cases of Scabies were some of the worst seen anywhere in the Territory.

Yaws and Tropical Ulcers were scattered throughout the community but not in large numbers, but some seen were in a very advanced stage,

There was only one case of Dysentery.

As it was not intended to go from village to village spending only a day at each, but to establish bases and work from them a request was made for one of the two Medical Assistants at Maprik to accompany the Patrol, it was suggested that he should remain at the base and give injections and treatment for Scabies etc, thus gaining the confidence of the natives, it must be clearly understood that it was not possible to send natives to the hospital at Maprik, the country being hostile and there being no roads, Police escort was considered but rejected it savoured too much of force, unfortunately this request was not acceded to.

Hygiene

This was non-existent throughout the area.

Latrines

There were none, and no orders were given for any to be constructed these people were not considered ready as yet for any such step, they have no tools with which to construct them and no greater menace to the health of a community exists than an improperly constructed latrine.

The people were given to understand that the use of the village as a latrine would not be tolerated and steps were taken to obviate this practice.

Water Supply

Whilst sufficient is of poor quality, however careful one is it is impossible to obtain clear water, there appears to be no pollution by villages, the sediment consists of earth particles.

Disposal of the Dead

The disposal of the dead inside the houses has been checked, and all villages now have cemeteries, the people have been told that the improper disposal of the dead is punishable by law and as such will be enforced.

All the people were put to work on cleaning their villages, the bush has been cut back from the houses for a considerable distance, this was done for two reasons, firstly this will discourage the natives defecating near the houses and secondly it will allow sunlight and air in and sweeten the ground which in all cases was very rank.

All the rubbish has been burnt.

NATIVE VILLAGES.

Nearly all the villages were surrounded by high walls made of interlaced timber with a small entrance about half way up the wall, this was fastened at night and sometimes a watch was set. The walls in some cases were over twenty feet high.

No villages were clean, and all had allowed the surrounding bush to encroach right up to the houses, this has now all been cut back.

Villages are in groups, having one large central one, surrounded in close proximity by hamlets.

One very noticeable feature in all the villages was the vast store of firewood stacked at the back of each house, it was explained that on certain days all in the village would go and gather the firewood the women and children gathering and the men keeping watch.

Each village has one and sometimes two houses set aside for the men and in these are placed the drums and any ceremonial regalia that they were able to hide from the Japs, there are none of the large "House Tambarans" such as seen in the Naprik area.

Intercommunication between villages was practically unknown, what tracks there were, were well covered with the needles from the Many plant and pits were dug and filled with sharp bamboos, this state of affairs has now been stopped, and all roads are now open.

Housing. Throughout the area the houses were good, they are of simple design, they consist of a framework built high in the front and sloping to the rear, the frame is covered with coconut fronds, most of them are built with a small porch at the front end it appears to be a protection against the weather.

NATIVE COMPLAINTS AND COURTS.

At first there were no complaints, but later when the patrol became better known complaints came thick and fast, they were the shooting of pigs, marriage disputes, sago disputes, and "Bride Price".

It was decided to start these people off with a "Headmans Court", simple court procedure was explained to them and they were carefully watched, fortunately two of the police could understand the talk and were able to help me to put matters right, they were without a doubt most successful, both parties were at all times satisfied with the decisions, but to make sure that there should be no repercussions all were made to put lime on each other and to shake hands.

The men involved in the killing of the carrier having been apprehended a preliminary hearing was made, the facts were these, The feud was of long standing, the village of SARAGAN having killed a native of SANGAN a short while before which made that village one ahead in killing which in accordance with their customs could not be allowed, the carrier having dawdled on his way back to his village gave them the opportunity they had been waiting for, they had no idea at the time that the patrol was in the area, and it was not until they were viewing their work and having a dance to celebrate the killing that one of them saw the marks of my boots, they all ran away into the bush, much thought was given to the matter, it was realised that these people were virtually uncontrolled, that the killings were part of a long standing boundary dispute, that putting them in gaol would not serve the purpose of making them realise that they had committed a crime, as to them at this stage it was not a crime, it was decided to bring them before a "Headmans' Court", the question to be decided was should they go free? or be bought before a Government Court. The court was held in camera and each man had his say, in order that there should be no malice borne each man was given a piece of paper and a pencil, to go free was a circle, to come before the court was a cross, each man put his mark on the paper without the others seeing what mark he made, the paper was then folded and put in a box, when all had voted the papers were handed to the headman who opened them and spread them out for all to see, the majority voted for freedom, it was decided there and then to go down later on and settle the boundary dispute, this was done and to seal it the ceremony of the "Exchange of the Men" was performed.

There were two Courts for Native Affairs held on the patrol, one being for a police man and the other it is regretted to have to state was on a returned labourer who had been made a Tultul. Both Courts were held with a large public, and both defendants were convicted and sentenced.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

After crossing the river Amuk none of the villages had any officials in the entire area were only seven previously indentured labourers and these had assumed the position of Tultuls, no appointments will be recommended as yet, each village now has its Luluai and Tultul on probation, it is hoped to return to the area and view the work done by these men and then make the recommendations.

The method of making the Luluai was as follows, the war damage was assessed and this showed where the wealth was, the head of the most influential family was made Luluai pro tem, if he was too old then his eldest son or brother was made. Tultuls were made by lining the most likely looking men and those who had a smattering of "Pidgin", they stood with their backs to the people and after explaining to them all the method of picking their choice by a show of hands, the Tultul was duly elected.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

The gardens throughout were excellent, and there is an abundance of food. At the time of the patrol all places were engaged in either clearing and burning the bush preparatory to planting or were actually planting, Yams, Mamy, Taro and Pit Pit.

Kau Kau is not grown, but a number of tops were taken from the station and distributed to various villages.

The seeds received from the Dept were distributed in the following way. A small area was selected near the Rest House if the soil was good, cleaned and fenced, the seeds were planted and the people told that they belonged to the Government, but as soon as the plants came to seed they were to be gathered by the village officials and the seeds were to be given to the people, but that they must make another Government garden and re-plant, this was done owing to the short supply of seed and it is hoped that by making it a Government undertaking that the supply will be maintained and all will get a share.

There is no corn in the area, some was taken from the station garden but only a small quantity could be spared.

In an article in the "Monthly Notes" on Agriculture by W.L. Conroy, he mentions plants of the family, Cucurbitaceae, (pumpkins, Melons) these are grown extensively in this area, but it is of interest to note that the fruit is regarded by these natives as "Poison", and is never eaten, only the tops which are pinched out and used in soups with Sage or Yams, these make an excellent vegetable.

Bananas are planted over large areas and appear to be of only two types, the large cooking variety and the very small and very sweet type.

Tobacco. This is a mild, sweet smelling variety and does not burn the tongue, mixed with native twist it makes a good pipe mixture.

Taun. This is a large tree, and bears huge clusters of large berries the size of small plums, these have a strong outer casing inside which is a kernel about the size of a loquat stone, this is surrounded by a gelatinous mass which is eaten, it is most sickly, this tree is grown in large numbers in this area.

Type of Country. The country is undulating, mostly Kunai flats interspersed with belts of timber, the soil varies from a good sandy loam on the flats to a heavy clay on the hills, judging by the present gardens and the amount of food stored the rainfall appears to be good.

Gardens. It is shifting agriculture, new gardens being made each year for the Yams and Mamy, it was noticed that Taro and Abika is planted amongst the Bananas in ground that was the season before used for the Yam and Mamy crop.

The gardens are very large and are worked by several families, this is done for protection some keeping watch whilst others work.

Types of seeds required are, Corn, Beans, Chinese Cabbage, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Melons.

Forestry. Timber is not plentiful, a few hardwoods such as Mangi, Taun and Kwila, were seen but only in small numbers, there are no large stands.

Houses are built of softwoods and only last a short while.

A tree that is plentiful and natives have been asked to bring in some to the station in order to plant on each side of the road, they make an excellent shade and the leaves are used in soups is the "Tulip"

ANTHROPOLOGY.

There are no large Ceremonial Houses in this area as are found in and around the Maprik station, but there are either one or two special houses set aside for the men, and in these is kept all the ceremonial regalia and the large drums.

One ceremony was witnessed and that was the "Changing of the Men". This is performed in order to put an unbreakable seal of good faith upon a previous misunderstanding, in this case a boundary dispute and a number of killings.

The ceremony is performed in the following way, Each village taking part sends four or six men to visit another village, these men if they do wear any covering remove it, and daub themselves with paints, wear a headdress and large native rings, they then proceed to another village, all parties agree that all roads shall be clear and no one molested who is taking part in the ceremony. On arrival at the village the visitors are met by the population and are brought to the cleared space where food is ready for them, although no one seems to be entirely at ease the rings are set on the ground in a circle the village people contributing to those brought by the visitors, visitors and notables of the village then partake of the food, and "Beetle nut" and the lime are then passed around and things appear to become a little more settled, a drum is then beaten and the dancing starts, this may continue all night, in some cases virgins are placed at the disposal of the visitors, in the morning the visitors with the entire village population depart to a pre-arranged meeting place, in this case Saragan. On arrival there they are met by others from other villages, these men who have taken the part of the visitors now form a ring, the chief Luluai enters this ring at first at a walk then later at a fast run he races around shouting at the top of his voice, having finished everyone who has a spear rushes towards the ring and drives the spear into the ground after much shouting and not a few blows being exchanged the "visitors" take the spears break off the points and pile them in the centre where the chief Luluai sets them alight, dancing then starts and may continue for days.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR AND WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

Speaking generally the effects of the war in this area were slight, the Japs it seems used the area as a staging camp and rest camps, there was one small headquarters based south of Rubugan, they interfered little with the natives and had quite considerable gardens of their own. Individual Japs did make a nuisance of themselves but retaliation on the part of the natives was quick, the people of Waigamaga killing seven in one night with tomahawks, the Japs had shot an old man who had refused to work in a Jap garden, the skulls are retained by the people, being kept in the mens house.

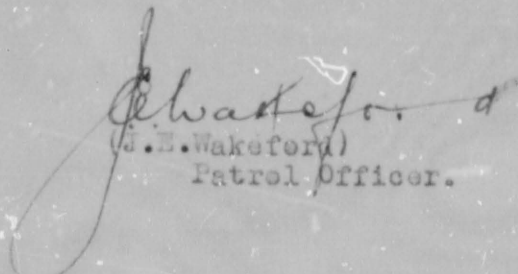
War Damage Compensation payments were made only to nine villages owing to the shortage of forms, as there was no fighting and no bombing in this area the payments were not large, it was obvious that these primitive people did not appreciate the payments as time and again natives would get up to go away and leave the money on the ground, it was noticed on countless occasions that elders would at once on being paid and going back to their seats hand the money to a child to play with, and at times the ground over a small area was covered with shillings placed by several children playing together. This is quite understandable as none of these villages had ever been lined before and only a very very few men had ever gone away to work, they had no contact with the outside people, this was obvious by the almost complete lack of roads, they therefore had no conception of the value of money in our form and what it would purchase. Replacement in kind was what these people wanted, but that of course could not be given. With the coming of a Trade store to Maprik and the opening of the roads these people will go ahead by leaps and bounds, they are without a doubt a kind and thoroughly good type, generous to a fault.

Payments were 179 pounds between nine villages.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

CENSUS RECORD AS AT THE SIXTH JAN 1947.

Name of Village.	Children.		Adults.		Total.
	M	F	M	F	
GWELIGHUM.	23	25	62	70	130
GWELIGHUM No 2.	7	3	26	27	63
NERAGUN.	23	13	39	36	111
GUDNAGUN.	11	10	31	36	82
NIMTAGO.	7	3	31	22	63
BAKIGUM.	12	5	34	29	80
DUNNINGI.	23	4	32	22	81
DUNINGI No 2.	32	14	61	48	155
RUBUGAN No 1.	26	27	56	59	159
RUBUGAN No 2.	21	14	47	34	116
MOWNDU.	79	45	109	88	321
TALANGU.	24	21	33	26	104
GWAINARU.	43	26	52	49	170
KUMUNAGUN No 1.	23	18	37	27	111
KUMUNAGUN No 2.	29	23	36	28	116
KUMUNAGUN No 3.	43	19	44	38	144
BALANDIA.	3	13	43	34	132
NAMBATIA (KWARUL)	8	4	15	10	37
NAMBATIA (KWARUL No2)	16	6	19	10	51
KCWGIA.	17	11	39	24	91
MINUM.	16	5	26	21	68
BALANINGI.	15	12	39	27	93
WAIGABAGA.	45	25	72	53	195
TOTALS.	581	346	983	803	2713

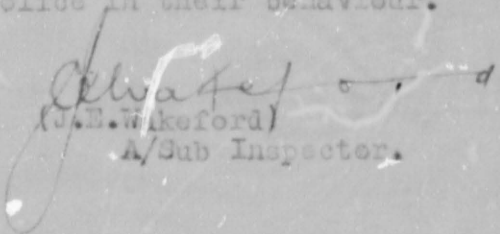

 (J. E. Wakeford)
 Patrol Officer.

THE POLICE REPORT.

- Reg No 1806. L/Cpl Wari. An excellent N.C.O. and handles both Police and natives really well.
- Reg No 4178. Const Bambar. Not by any means a good type, is very vicious.
- Reg No 4206. " Nubiaga. Definitely a very bad type and not to be trusted.
- Reg No 3744. " Warruff. A really good keen worker.
- Reg No 3652. " Wanta. Anxious to please, but most unreliable with messages, but a splendid worker.
- Reg No 2599. " One of the best policeman I have ever known, is on his own in the bush and handling natives. I would like to take this opportunity to suggest that consideration in regards to promotion be given to this excellent policeman.
- Reg No 4017. Const Koikei. This policeman misbehaved himself at a most critical period of the patrol, he was brought before the Court for Native Affairs and sentenced, his behaviour after hearing the decision was disgusting.
- Reg No 4028. Const Duna. A thoroughly good policeman.
- Reg No 3147. Const Anis. An excellent man and most reliable.
- Reg No 3859. Const Orange. Equal in every way to Const Wari.
- Reg No 2283. Const Kulaa. A really good steady and reliable man.
- Reg No 3937. Const Burawau. Another good and reliable man.
- Reg No 2521. Const Karawusia. Very steady and very reliable.

The police except for Consts Koikei, Bambar, and Nubiaga, showed wonderful patience with the natives, there were times when everyone including myself were tried sorely.

I have no doubt that whatever good may come from this patrol is to the credit of the police in their behaviour.


(J.E. Wakeford)
A/Sub Inspector.

SKETCH MAP TARGET AREA



APPROX SCALE 1:1000

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

DS.30/11/33.

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

2nd October, 1947.

CONFIDENTIAL.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - W.K.A. 30/4-9 OF
6TH JANUARY, 1947.

Reference your memorandum WK.30-4-12 of the 1st
August, 1947.

Whilst the circumstances are fully appreciated,
it is felt that there has been undue delay in the submission
of the report, and action should be taken to ensure that reports
are prepared and forwarded to this headquarters with the least
possible delay.

Diary. In diary under date of 22nd November, it is
recorded that Const. KOI KOI was found guilty - but no information
is given of the charge or the penalty imposed.

Further mention is made of the case under date
24th November.

Complaints and Courts. Whilst the degree of control in the
area is appreciated, it is felt that the "Headman's Court",
despite what has been said in its favour, is not, in the long
run, the best way to deal with these cases, and no authority
exists for such a procedure.

For your information and guidance, I give hereunder
an extract from a letter written to His Honour the Administrator
by Mr. Justice Phillips -

" It is understandable that when uncivilized natives
are being brought under Government control for the first
time, it may well be deemed desirable or expedient, in the
early stages, to soften the impact of the application of
our criminal code upon them. It has been customary to
give such natives due warning of the intention to enforce
our criminal code before enforcing it. At the beginning,
some officers have acted "administratively" by preferring
no charge against the native offenders. Other officers
have acted in both an administrative and pseudo-judicial
way, by treating homicides as mere "common assaults". But
it is submitted that the adoption of such a fiction is un-
sound and that the officer who adopts it is setting himself
above the law. No policy based on such a fiction can en-
dure, nor should it, in my view, be tolerated. Sooner or
later such a policy, being founded on falsity, must yield
to the truth: and the longer such a misconceived policy
continues, the more embarrassing to everybody the inevitable
change-over must become. Surely, the sound policy is to
treat crimes such as wilful murder as what they are - wilful
murder, triable on indictment by the Supreme Court. I
venture to think that the Supreme Court, when it finds
natives not yet brought under full Government control or
only recently brought under such control guilty of crimes
such as wilful murder, may be trusted to recommend the form

of punishment appropriate in each case; and that the Administrator may be equally trusted to exercise clemency whenever, and to the degree, clemency is called for by the circumstances of the case. Such powers are given to the Supreme Court and the Administrator by law, and there is no necessity for anyone to adopt a policy of juggling with the truth or of labelling wilful murder as common assault. It is suggested to Your Honour that the policy hitherto adopted at Mount Hagen of treating homicides committed there in a very lenient and tolerant way has now become dangerous, and whoever is responsible for its continuance cannot escape some moral responsibility for any continuance of crimes of homicidal violence there."

Mention is made under this heading of the ceremony of the "Exchange of the Men". What does this refer to, please?

Effects of the War and War Damage Compensation: When paying compensation to these people the greatest of care should be taken to explain the value of our money in relation to their native currencies.

Mr. Wakeford is to be congratulated in successfully carrying out the patrol through a very difficult country, and for ~~in~~ his informative report.

(J. H. Jones)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MAPRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 1 of 47/48 / ~~48~~

Patrol Conducted by S.M. ROGERS

Area Patrolled VILLAGES SOUTHEAST OF MAPRIK

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 4 Police

Duration—From 5/2/1948 to 12/2/1948

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

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

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

Map Reference WEWAK SHEET 4 MILES : 1 INCH

Objects of Patrol INVESTIGATION OF NATIVE UNSETTLEMENT

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 £.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

WKM 30/4-10

District of the Sepik,
Sub-District Office,
Maprik. 13/2/48

Report of Patrol by J. M. Rogers, Patrol Officer, to the villages to the South East of Maprik, Sepik District.

Personnel: J. M. Rogers Patrol Officer.
Reg. No. 2599 Const. Wapi
" " 2147 " Anis
" " 4159 " Sipul
" " 4178 " Bambam
Carriers village to village.

Duration: February 5th. 1948 to February 12th. 1948

Maps used on Patrol: Wewak sheet 4 miles to the inch.

Object: Investigation of native unsettlement.

Diary: The patrol left Maprik and proceeded to Kwombigum village Map Ref. AB 7894. The village was inspected and enquiries were made as to the strength of the 'cargo' movement in the area and as to the villages affected. A talk on the folly of 'cargo' was given to the village. It was explained to the natives just how the various goods were manufactured. Native parallels were used whenever possible. The new yam gardens which had just been completed were inspected. The gardens were very large and the men were very proud as they had every reason to be of them.

The natives were advised to build new latrines and to repair the rest house. This they agreed to do. Shovels and picks were loaned by the patrol for the purpose. Two large latrines were constructed and the rest house repaired. Three natives were sent into Maprik Native Hospital and several others were treated in the village. The general health of the natives of the village was good.

During the night village officials of Sagasi Map Ref. AB 8294 and Guambukum AB 8190 arrived at Kwombigum village. These officials were told that they were to return to their villages and prepare their villages for an inspection and census.

Feb. 6th.

The patrol proceeded to Sagasi village Map Ref. AB 8294. The village was found to be deserted.

opul

Females in Child Birth	MIGR	
	in	
	M	F

After several hours the Luluai and the Tul Tul finally appeared. These officials were questioned as to the purpose of the numerous tables that were scattered throughout the village and the reason for the decorations in and around the cemeteries. They said that they had held a singsing to "rouse" sorcery from the village as they had been very worried at the number of deaths that had occurred in the village. The Luluai and the Tul Tul at first denied and then admitted that they had hung up lavalavas for flags throughout the village. The predominant colour, black - for the black man. A Japanese flag was also hung up by the Luluai. From native informants, I am led to believe that the flag was purely for decoration. It was explained to the Luluai that although he was entitled to keep the flag as a memento of the late war it was foolish to do so. It was further explained to the Luluai that the flag was the symbol of the Japanese. The Luluai agreed to burn the flag.

The natives of Sagasi were continually calling out from the bush but none would enter the village.

Leaving two police to guard the patrol equipment I proceeded to Suambukum No. 1 village Map Ref. AB 8490. A little used native footpad was used so that the patrol would not be sighted, the natives take alarm and run away. On the way to the village the garamuts of Suambukum No. 1 were heard telling the natives of Dunebit village Map Ref. AB 8481 that the patrol was at Sagasi village and that the Luluai and Tul Tul of Dunebit village should go to Suambukum No. 1 village for a conference before the villages were visited by the patrol.

Eleven natives were found working in a garden close to Suambukum No. 1 village. These natives after some persuasion agreed to accompany the patrol to Suambukum No. 1 village. Unfortunately the patrol was sighted while still approximately 150 yards from the village and all the natives ran away into the bush.

The patrol found the cemeteries cleaned and decorated. Houses had been built over the graves in the cemeteries and tables and chairs had been made out of limbon planks. The tables were decorated with flowers and the walls with various coloured creepers. A large store house had been built about 15 yards from the cemetery to hold the cargo.

A small boy from the village who had been found in the garden told the patrol that the Luluai and Tul Tul had instructed all the boys of the village to clean the cemeteries and to construct the houses, tables and chairs. When this had been done the boys were given a feast of poultry over the graves. The villagers had a singsing in the village at the same time. Lavalavas were hung up on ropes the colour black, for the black man again predominating.

Natives from Suambukum No.2 village Map Ref. AB8193 arrived and they told the patrol that the roads to Suambukum No.1 were closed to them when they had refused to join in the movement. The Luluai and Tul Tul of Suambukum No.1 village finally arrived and the natives of Suambukum No.1 village began to shout and brandish spears on the outskirts of the village. One old man began to wave a tomahawk round and called on the others to fight. Persuaded the Luluai and Tul Tul to sit down on the ground and to call out to the natives to put down their spears and to come in and sit down. The natives refused to come into the village but withdrew into the bush shouting threats.

Leaving the Luluai and Tul Tul and villagers found in the garden guarded by a police boy the patrol made a house to house search of the village for rifles and hand grenades. A Japanese rifle and cartridges was found in the TulTul's house. These were confiscated.

The Luluai and Tul Tul of Dunebit village Map Ref. AB8481 then arrived at Suambukum No.1 village accompanied by 18 male natives. These natives were told to sit down with the natives of Suambukum No.1 who had been found in the garden. The natives were told of the folly of 'cargo' and questions were asked as to the villages affected and who were the ringleaders. They were then told to return to their villages and to wait for the patrol. The patrol then returned to Sagasi village Map Ref. AB8294.

On returning to Sagasi village it was found that three aged native women of Sagasi village had brought in native foods for the patrol. Salt was given in exchange and they were told to tell the other natives to come into the village and not to be afraid as the patrol did not intend to hurt anybody.

Natives from Suambukum No.2 Map Ref. AB8193 and Kwombigum village Map Ref. AB7894. came in. These natives were given a talk on how goods were manufactured. Native parallels were used to explain European tradesmen.

The natives of Sagasi village continued to call out until about 11 o'clock when three old men came into the village. These men were told the ^{Purpose} purpose of the patrol and were told to tell the other natives not to be afraid as the patrol did not intend to hurt them. Tobacco and salt were given as presents and the old men said they would endeavour to persuade the villagers to line in the morning. They said that the 'cargo' movement throughout the area was at first welcomed by all the natives as they had hoped it would suppress sorcery. Many natives had died and they had been very worried. The 'cargo' had failed to oust sorcery as natives had died after the village had accepted the 'cargo' movement.

Feb. 7th.

In the morning 32 men from Sagasi village came in from the bush. They said that the women and children were afraid to come into the village while the patrol was present. The natives said that they had been schooled in the movement by the village officials of Dunebit village Map Ref. AB 8481. They had been told to decorate their cemeteries and to build houses over the graves and to throw away the red paint used in the making of magic to ensure a good long yam crop. They had also been told to kill their dogs as the dogs would guard the tracks and so prevent their ancestors returning with the 'cargo'. They had burnt their string bags as these would due to past associations (the carrying of magic charms, betel nut and tobacco) would hinder their ancestors from returning. All cane armbands were burnt for the same reason. They said that they were told that if they did not carry out all these instructions their houses would be destroyed by fire and the gardens destroyed by water. The men would also lose the use of their genital organs. All this talk had made them afraid, the men said and they had carried out the instructions given by the village officials of Dunebit Map Ref. AB 8481. They said the ringleader of the movement was a catechist Kwusiga of Mangul village Map Ref. AB 8570. They also said that they had placed much faith in his ability to oust sorcery due to his mission training. They had carried out all the instructions but sorcery still remained.

The natives were given a talk on the manufacture of goods and salt was exchanged for native foods and tobacco distributed to the influential men. They said they would clean their roads which they did and as the patrol was leaving they had commenced work on the building of latrines.

The patrol proceeded to Suambukum No. 1 Map Ref. ABC190 and camped for the night.

Feb. 8th.

The village lined and medical treatment was given to natives requiring attention. Three natives were sent to Maprik Native Hospital. A talk on 'cargo' and the stupidity of practicing it was given. An extremely pleasing feature of the patrol at this stage occurred when the native Mungambu of Suambukum No. 2 village a former prisoner at Maprik Native Jail gave a talk to the natives of Suambukum No. 1 village. He told them that they should help and cooperate with the Government who was their friend. Eight natives of Suambukum No. 1 village burnt their cane bilums as a gesture that they had renounced the 'cargo'. Mungambu offered to accompany the patrol to Dunebit village Map Ref, AB 8481. This offer, was of course accepted.

Feb. 9th.

The patrol proceeded to Duhebit village Map Ref. AB 8481. Some difficulty was experienced in persuading the villagers to line. Eventually the people agreed to line. Medical treatment was given to those needing it. These people like all the natives met during the patrol are a shy, likeable primitive people who have experienced little European contact. There are in the village several natives who worked under indenture pre-war. These appear to have slipped completely back into village life and are indistinguishable from the ordinary villager. The village officials are however extremely sophisticated types and the Tul Tul especially (from personal observation and native talk) by reason of his outstanding personality and his long terms of ~~in~~ indenture pre-war exerts tremendous influence on the village and surrounding area. He is definitely the most intelligent and plausible rogue I have met in a year in the Sub-District.

The people were given a talk on how the various goods were manufactured and native parallels to explain European tradesmen were drawn. The people were shown how to build latrines. The natives agreed to build two latrines. These were built before the patrol had left the village.

Feb. 10th.

The patrol proceeded to Kupmabit village Map Ref. AB 8577. The tracks were the worst the patrol had encountered to date. The village which was in an extremely filthy condition was deserted and the houses were of very poor construction. The villagers could be heard shouting in the bush but they refused to come into the village.

Unfortunately large bodies of Japanese troops were stationed throughout this area during the war years who lived mainly off the gardens and livestock of the natives. Many natives were shot by the Japanese and quite a few were eaten by the Japanese. The natives have now developed the practice of fleeing into the jungle whenever anyone who is not a native is sighted.

Late in the afternoon several old men came into the village these were given presents of tobacco and salt. They told the patrol that the cargo had come from Mangul village AB 8570 and that the leader of the movement was a native catachist Kwusiga of Mangul village. The old men said that the 'cargo' movement was none of their making. They had tried to suppress the movement but the ringleaders were too strong for them.

Feb. 11th.

During the morning some of the men of the village came in. Medical treatment was given to those in need of it.

No attempt was made to line the natives who overcame their timidity and entered the village. These people have never been lined and as they had a particularly bad time from the Japanese and were unsettled due to the talk of 'cargo' it was considered that the time was not suitable to persuade these people to line. The men were told that they would be given compensation for the losses sustained during the Japanese occupation.

The War Damage in this area was particularly heavy and it appears to have dulled the personal initiative of the natives. This was more pronounced in Kupmabit village than in the other villages visited. The gardens were very small and the fences protecting them were of poor construction. The houses were badly constructed and the House Tambaran was in a sad state of disrepair.

A talk was given to the men encouraging them to plant larger gardens. It was pointed out that the war was over and they had no need to fear that their crops would be stolen and when they received their War Damage Compensation they would be able to buy pigs and poultry to replace those lost during the Japanese occupation.

The patrol then proceeded to Mangul village Map Ref. AB 8570.

The village was deserted but the villagers drifted in ones and twos during the morning and early afternoon. The natives were given a talk on the folly of 'cargo' and were told how the various European goods in common useage were manufactured. The natives said that when the catechist Pai-Wi of Tolombi village Sepik Map Ref. had instructed the catechist Kwusiga of Mangul in the 'cargo' movement they had been afraid of sorcery that had killed many people throughout the area and they had embraced the movement as they thought it would do away with sorcery.

During the months of November and December '47 influenza swept throughout this area and many natives died. The people were very worried and frightened at the number of deaths and elaborate precautionary methods were used to prevent "poison". The people were sufficiently agitated at the time to be particularly susceptible to any suggestion that would help them to wipe out 'poison'. It was at this time of unrest that the native Pai-Wi of Tolombi village, Sepik visited Mangul village to bring the talk of 'cargo' from the catechist Arimes of Tolombi village. Kwusiga the catechist of Mangul village was readily converted. The Luluai and Tul Tul were quickly won over by Kwusiga. The people were told to prepare a feast and a 'singsing' was held. The small boys of the village were told to clean the cemeteries. Houses were constructed over the graves and tables and chairs were made out of limbon. The tables were decorated with flowers and the

walls of the houses with coloured creepers. The small boys were then told to hang up lavalavas for flags the colour black - for the black man, predominating. The boys were then given a feast of poultry over the graves while the villagers held a singsing in the village.

After the singsing the villagers sat down to wait for the cargo to arrive. The women and children were allowed into the 'House Tambaran' and were shown the magic flute and the sacred stones. Previously it would have meant death for any woman or young child to have been found in the 'House Tambaran'.

The dogs of the village were killed as it was thought that the dogs would guard the roads and prevent the ancestors from returning with the cargo. All string bilums were burnt as it was thought that as the bilums had been used for carrying the red paint for garden magic, pieces of ginger (used in love spells) the past associations that the bilums would possess would prevent the ancestors from returning. New bilums were made out of cane. An amusing feature concerning the cane bilums was the fact that all the old tories and dihardas who were openly contemptuous of the talk of cargo were carrying just like the others, bilums the size of a large suitcase - just in case, the 'cargo' did turn up. Watchers of six male children were set by the graves both day and night to wait for the ancestors to appear.

Paiwi of Tolombi village, Sepik returned at this time and when the villagers protested to him that the cargo had not appeared he told them to put a long bamboo pole down into the ground in the cemetery. They were then to listen for the talk that their ancestors would give. The dead man who would speak through the bamboo would be the man who would lead the ancestors back to earth with the cargo.

The patrol returned to Kumabit Map Ref. AB8577 and camped for the night.

Feb. 12th.

The patrol proceeded to Kwimbu village Map Ref. AB7889.

The village was lined and inspected. Medical attention was given to those in need of it. One case of yaws was found the man who was unable to walk was carried on a stretcher to Maprik native hospital when the patrol left Kwimbu. The village was only very mildly affected by the 'cargo movement' the natives had contented themselves with 'wait and see'. The gardens were very large and as the men were in the midst of planting their long yams the patrol left as quickly as possible to enable the men to get back to their gardens.

The patrol proceeded to Malba village Map Ref. AB7797.

The village was lined and inspected. Medical attention was given to those in need of it. This village was not affected by the movement due to the influence of the Luluai and Tul Tul. These officials are exceptionally fine men who have on numerous occasions helped the Administration at Maprik. The Luluai Bumboi was given the Loyal Service medal for his work with the Australian Army during the war.

The people of this village are a particularly fine lot who suffered very heavily during the war but who have tackled the job of rehabilitation from the start. They point with pride to their houses and large gardens and say that although they lost the majority of their houses and their gardens were destroyed by bombs and the Japanese they don't care as they have now built larger houses and gardens. The spirit of these villagers is striking in comparison to the outlook of the natives of Kupmabit.

Feb. 13th.

The patrol returned to Maprik.

Agriculture :

- The main crop throughout the area is the yam. Large gardens have been planted. The gardens in the Malba and Suambukum areas are particularly large. Suambukum also has large areas under bananas.

The principal crops are yams, manny, taro, bananas and pit pit although small stands of corn were noticed in the villages very few natives are interested in European crops. No beans, tomatoes, Chinese cabbage or cucumbers were seen in the gardens inspected.

- Tobacco : The native tobacco is especially mild and when rolled makes a good cigar. A mixture of one part native twist to two parts native tobacco makes a pleasant pipe mixture.

Type of Country : The country is undulating and consists of Kunai plains interspersed with belts of timber. The soil on the flats is a sandy loam and on the hills a heavy black soil. The rainfall is good.

- Timber : The whole area is sparsely timbered and very few hardwoods were seen. Marked signs of the effect of the rotation of land rather than that of crops was seen in the extensive deafforestation of the area.

Livestock Pigs, Poultry etc : Only one pig was seen in all the villages visited.

The natives stated that they lost all their pigs and fowls to the Japanese who lived off their gardens and livestock for three years. Wild pigs which were plentiful in the Kunai flats pre-war were also nearly exterminated by the Japanese. Natives report that the wild pigs in the Kunai are however beginning to breed.

Seeds : No seeds were available for the patrol to distribute in the various villages. It is hoped that the next patrol in this area will be able to distribute peanuts for planting. This crop would overcome to some extent the protein deficiency in these peoples diet caused by the loss of their pigs and fowls.

Health & Hygiene :

The health of the natives seen on the patrol could be described as good.

• Several cases of scabies were found in the villages. Natives suffering from this disease were sent into Maprik Native Hospital, two cases of yaws were also sent into Maprik for treatment by the patrol.

Latrines : Very few of the villages had latrines. In all cases the natives were encouraged to build latrines, picks and shovels were lent for the purpose.

Water Supply : This is sufficient and of fair quality throughout the area.

• Disposal of the Dead : The majority of the villages had small cemeteries.

A cemetery was marked out at Suambukum village. The people were told of the advantages of a special plot for all graves and promised to bury their dead in the ground that was marked out by the patrol with the natives approval and help.

Epidemics Diseases etc.: The natives of this area suffered heavily from influenza that swept through the area during the months of November and December 1947. Many natives died and the others ⁱⁿ despair ~~to~~ ^{to} elaborate precautionary methods to prevent sorcery which was of course blamed for all the deaths.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

CENSUS RECORD AS AT THE THIRTEENTH OF FEB. '48

Name of Village	Children		Adults		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Sagasi	38	26	60	56	180
Suambukum No.1	16	11	36	31	94
Suambukum No.2	12	13	33	29	83
Dunebit	21	11	48	44	127
Kwimbu	42	31	43	41	157
Malba	37	22	69	57	185
	169	114	289	254	826

J. M. Rogers
 J. M. Rogers
 Patrol Officer

The Police Report.

Reg.No. 2599 Const.Wapi : An excellent policeman in every way.This policeman handles natives exceptionally well.He worked very hard on the patrol. He is highly regarded by his fellow police and by the natives of the Sub-District. It is respectfully suggested that consideration in regard to promotion be given to this constable.

Reg.No. 3147 Const.Anis : A good steady reliable man.

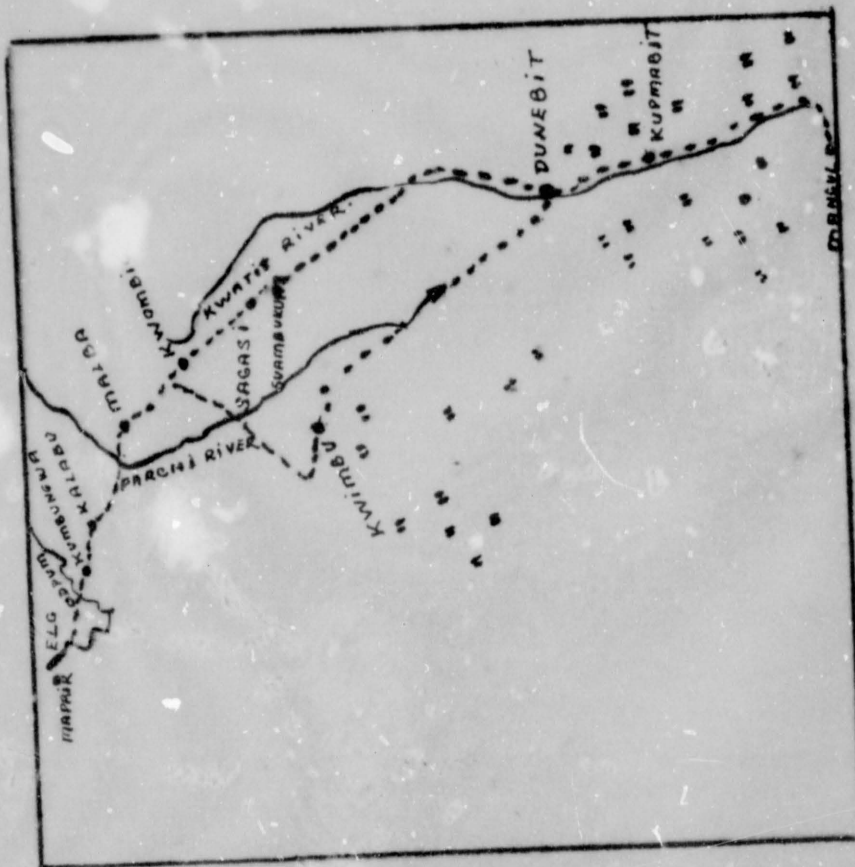
Reg.No.4169 Const. Sipul : A quiet reserved man who is very reliable and who worked well on patrol

Reg.No.4178 Const.Bambam : Works well when under supervison,is inclined to be rather severe .

J.W.Rogers

Patrol Officer

SKETCH MAP
AREA TRAVERSED BY PATROL
WEWAK SHEET 1 INCH TO 4 MILES



R. F. 1 : 253, 440 DATE 20.2.48
DRAWN BY J. M. ROGERS

at

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Territory of Papua-New Guinea.

30711/44

WEM 30/4-10

Sub-district Office,
MAPRIK.

25th. Feb., '48.

District Officer,
WEWAK.

Patrol Report MAPRIK - No 1. of 1948.

Forwarded is a report of a Special Patrol carried out by Mr. J. Rogers, Patrol Officer. It is his first Patrol Report and is not consistent with correct form in regard to lay-out but loses none of its interest because of that. It is a good report of a well handled situation painstakingly done.

"Cargo Cult" is not new but where it occurs there is always something new in the story. In this instance children were set to watch for the coming of their ancestors. Children are more prone to conjure up imaginary ghostly appearances and so give the movement impetus.

The present movement has drifted slowly from the Pora Pora area on the Bogia-Angoram boundary making its way upstream on the Sepik River to Tolombi thence to the area dealt with in the report. At Tolombi the catechist appointed himself a Pope and others Bishop and Priest as part of the movement. After a very temporary occupation they were removed from office by Father Cruysberg of the Marui Mission.

The area covered by this patrol has been visited only about three times by Europeans and the people are very primitive in their habits.

It is not intended to take any action under the Regulations but to deprive the movement of its leaders by allowing the prime-movers to remain on the Maprik Station as guests for a month and then to send them home to clean up whatever mess has been made.

I hope to be able to send a Patrol accompanied by a Medical man to deal with War Damage and look into health matters as soon as possible.

A.R. Haviland

A.R. Haviland.
Assistant District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MAPRIK SEPIK Report No. 2 of 47/48

Patrol Conducted by J.M. ROGERS P.O.

Area Patrolled VILLAGES SOUTH EAST OF MAPRIK.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 3 Police

Duration—From 10/3/1948 to 27/3/1948

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services FEB 12th 1948

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

Map Reference WENAK SHEET 4 MILES 1 INCH

Objects of Patrol CENSUS, WAR DAMAGE, INSPECTION OF VILLAGES

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 £.....

.....
.....
.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Patrol Report - Maprik No. 2 of 1948

Report of Patrol by J.M. Rogers, Patrol Officer, to the villages South East of Maprik, Sepik District.

Personnel : J.M. Rogers Patrol Officer
 [Redacted] Reg.No.2599 Const. Wapi
 " " 3147 " Anis
 " " 4178 " Bambam

Carriers village to village.

Duration : March the 10th. 1948 to March the 22nd. 1948.

Date of Last Patrol : February the 12th. 1948.

Maps used on Patrol : Wewak sheet 4 miles to the inch.

- Object :
1. Compilation of Census.
 2. Investigation of War Damage claims.
 3. Inspection of village housing and gardens.
 4. To gain information regarding native customs in the area.

Diary : On March the 10th. the Patrol left Maprik and proceeded to Malba No.1 village Map.Ref. WA 7797. The village was lined and inspected, medical attention was given to those natives needing it and a census taken. War Damage claims were assessed, gardens inspected and peanuts for planting distributed. There were no complaints.

March the 11th.

The Patrol moved to Malba No.2 village Map Ref. WA 7696 which adjoins Malba No.1 village. The village was lined and inspected and all War Damage claims recorded. The village gardens which are extremely large were inspected and peanuts distributed for planting. Three natives suffering from Scabies were sent to Maprik Native Hospital for treatment. The Patrol moved to Yendigo village Map Ref. WA 7692 and camped.

March the 12th.

The village was lined and inspected. Medical treatment was given to those in need of it and seven natives were sent in to Maprik for treatment at the hospital. Inspected gardens which were excellent and distributed peanuts for planting. A census was taken and War Damage claims assessed. Two minor disputes were settled.

March the 13th.

The patrol proceeded to Naramgow village Map Ref. WA 7797. The village was lined and inspected. Medical treatment was given to several natives. Five natives were sent to Maprik Native Hospital for treatment. The gardens which were very large were inspected and peanuts were distributed for planting. The remainder of the day was given to census and the assessment of War Damage Claims.

March the 14th.

The Patrol moved to Kwinbu village Map Ref. WA 7884. The village was lined and inspected. A census was taken and War Damage claims assessed. Nine natives were sent to Maprik Native Hospital for treatment. Peanuts were distributed for planting. The natives were advised to repair their roads which were in very poor condition. The Patrol moved to Kusanabu village Map Ref. WA 7891. The village was lined and inspected. The natives were complimented on the condition of their roads and their enormous gardens. War Damage Claims were assessed and several minor disputes were settled. The Patrol camped.

March the 15th.

The Patrol proceeded to Kwombigum village Map Ref. WA 7894. The village was lined and inspected and War Damage claims assessed. The War Damage claims of the natives were very extensive due to the fact that the Japanese troops used the village during the War as a base. Five natives were sent into Maprik for medical treatment. The village gardens were inspected and peanuts distributed. Several minor disputes were settled. The patrol camped.

March the 16th.

The Patrol moved on to Sagasi village Map Ref. WA 8294. The village was lined and inspected. War Damage claims assessed. The gardens were inspected these considering the size of the population were enormous. Eight natives were sent to Maprik Native hospital for treatment. Several disputes over rings were settled amicably among the parties concerned. The patrol camped.

March the 17th.

The Patrol moved to Suambukum No.1 village Map Ref. WA 8190. The village was lined and inspected. A census was taken and all War Damage claims were assessed. Walked down to Suambukum No.2 village WA 8193. The village was lined and inspected. Medical treatment was given, a census taken and War Damage claims assessed. Since the last Patrol the village has extended its' gardens considerably. Three natives were sent into Maprik for medical attention. Returned to Suambukum No.1 village and camped.

March the 18th.

The Patrol moved to Dumbit No.1 village. The village was lined and inspected a census was taken and War Damage claims assessed. Medical treatment was given to those in need of it and six natives were sent to Maprik hospital for treatment. The village gardens were inspected and peanuts for planting distributed. Several minor disputes were settled. The roads and latrines were found to be in an excellent condition and much hard work has been done by this village since the last patrol. The Patrol camped.

March the 19th.

The Patrol proceeded to Dumbit No.2 village WA 8481. The village was lined and inspected. A census was taken and War Damage claims were assessed. The village gardens were inspected and afterwards peanuts were distributed for planting. Several natives who were suffering from minor cuts, ills etc. were given medical treatment and four natives were sent to Maprik for medical treatment. The patrol camped.

March the 20th.

The Patrol moved to Kupmabit village Map Ref. WA 8577. The village was lined and inspected. A census was taken and War Damage claims assessed. The census showed that there were only 26 male adults left in the village and quite a few were elderly. 17 natives were away working under indenture. The village gardens were inspected and peanuts were distributed for planting. The village has made great efforts to repair its roads since the last patrol, the roads can now be described as poor. Several minor disputes were settled amicably amongst the parties concerned. The Patrol camped.

March the 21st.

The Patrol moved to Mangul village Map Ref. WA 8570. The village was lined and inspected. A census was taken and War Damage claims were assessed. The village gardens were planted, visited, inspected and peanuts for planting distributed. Nine natives were marked to accompany the Patrol back to Maprik for treatment at the Maprik Hospital. The Patrol moved to Nala village Map Ref. WA 7475. The people of the village were extremely shy and nervous as it was the first visit by a Patrol since pre-war days. The people were given a talk on the Government's policy of paying compensation for natives losses due to the war. The village was lined and a census was taken. The Patrol camped.

(4)

March the 2nd.

The village was inspected, the gardens visited and the last of the peanuts distributed for planting. The village itself was very tidy but much work has to be done on the tracks in the village vicinity. These were all badly overgrown and in some instances almost impassable. The people were advised to repair their roads and they promised to do so before the next patrol. The Patrol then proceeded to Maprik by way of the Maprik - Marui road. Natives were advised to cut the grass on the road and to cut the grass on the Hayfield airstrip. The Patrol arrived at Maprik.

Effects of the War & War Damage Compensation :

Speaking generally the effects of the war in this area was extremely heavy. Japanese troops roamed the countryside in bands of approximately forty men. These bands lived off the native gardens and livestock. In cases where the natives refused to give them pigs they simply shot the owner of the pig and went their way. Any village who was successful in hiding its' pigs from these troops had their houses and gardens destroyed by the frustrated Japanese.

The stealing of the pigs and poultry by these Japanese troops is to some extent understandable as they were in most cases starving men surrounded in most instances by hostile natives. The long orgy of three years of wanton destruction of native gardens, houses and valuables however, can only be put down to a perverted love of destruction for destructions sake.

Throughout the area traversed by the patrol great delight was shown by the natives at the appearance of the patrol. Every village had been decorated with coloured lavalavas hung up on vine ropes and multicoloured creepers. The rest houses were decorated with coloured creepers and flowers. The rest houses were decorated with coloured creepers and flowers. Every village had enormous quantities of native foods, firewood and water in readiness for the Patrol. In most of the villages the entire male population was lined on the road waiting to shake hands and the extremely bashful wives of the village officials were waiting in the centre of the village with coconuts for the Patrol.

An extremely embarrassing position that arose in every village visited was the present of a rooster and in some cases of a rooster and a hen to the patrol.

It was especially embarrassing because these natives have almost no poultry left due to the Japanese occupation. The poultry was only accepted to save giving offence. In almost all cases the natives refused to accept payment for carrying from village to village. In all cases honour was satisfied by making presents of salt which is an especially valuable commodity in the area that the Patrol passed through.

The effect of the payment of War Damage claims in this area will be enormous. Some old men summed up the general native opinion by saying, "Yes, we were told that we would receive compensation for our losses. You must understand however, that we know very little about the white man and our experience with the Japanese made us disbelieve your promises."

625 claims for War Damage Compensation were assessed during the patrol. The work of assessing the War Damage claims were particularly exhausting due to the fact that so few natives understood 'pidgin' and quite a few cases even the natives had only a stumbling knowledge of 'pidgin'.

Roads and Tracks. :

The portion of the jeep road running from Maprik to KaKoibis travelled was in excellent condition. Two small culverts that had been weakened during the recent heavy rains were repaired. Tracks joining the various villages were in good condition to Kumpabit village Map Ref. WA 8577. The tracks then deteriorated.

The natives of this area have however definitely devoted considerable energy and time to bring the tracks up to the stage where they could be classed as poor. The natives advised the Patrol that the roads and tracks would be brought up to the standard by the time the next patrol passed through the area.

The stretch of the Maprik - Marui road covered was overgrown with kunai. This road to be kept in first class condition would require a considerable amount of time and worked on the part of the natives. In one small section the services of a roadmaster is required.

Housing :

The people of this area build large houses with earthen floors and saksak roofs sloping to the rear and the sides. The natives can be said to be satisfactorily housed. Sago palms for rebuilding is more than sufficient for the needs of the population. In some cases returning labourers and ex police have endeavoured to change the old style of building. These natives have built houses well off the ground with limbon floors. This act was discouraged by the Patrol. This area is only recovering from an epidemic of influenza that swept through the South East sector of the Maprik Sub-District in November and December '47. It was considered that as these houses built well off the ground are very draughty they would during an epidemic be deathtraps to anyone with a weakened resistance. The man is usually well protected against the draught with one or two blankets, his wife and children sleeping on bark mats have no protection. It was found that at least one child had died from the families living in these houses during the recent epidemic.

Health and Hygiene :

The health of the natives seen during the patrol could be described as good. This is rather surprising when one considers that there has not been a medical patrol through the area since pre-war days. The majority of the natives sent into Maprik for treatment at the Native Hospital were suffering from scabies. Eight cases of yaws were sent into Maprik for treatment.

The diet of the people consists of Yams, Taro, Sago, Bananas and small quantities of Kakau. It is to be hoped that the peanuts distributed for planting will do well as this will do much to make up for the protein deficiency in the natives' diet caused by the loss of their pigs and livestock to the Japanese.

All the villages visited now have latrines.

Water Supply :

This is sufficient and of fair quality throughout the area.

Epidemic Diseases etc. :

The natives in the area traversed by the patrol suffered heavily from influenza that swept through the area during the months of November and December '47.

The natives appear well settled down now and no cases of influenza, measles or dysentery were seen during the patrol.

Disposal of the Dead :

All villages visited during the patrol have cemeteries. The old practice of burying the dead in the houses seems to be dying out. The natives were instructed that the disposal of the dead inside houses would not be tolerated and that it was an offence punishable by law.

Native Complaints and Disputes :

Numerous minor complaints and disputes were settled on the spot. The majority of the disputes were trivial and it was obvious that they were brought to notice only because the Patrol had asked whether there were any complaints or disputes. A dispute over rings at Sagasi village was the only major dispute that was heard. In all cases the complainant and the defendant were brought together with their respective village officials. All cases were settled amicably.

Agriculture :

All gardens visited during the patrol were large and in excellent condition. These people are all great agriculturists most of their festivities and social ceremonies centre around the cultivation of the 'long' yam. The cult of the 'long' influences the men in almost all phases of their lives most social, economic and

magical rites hinge around it. Large areas have also been planted with manny, taro, bananas and arbilka. Small stands of corn were seen. No beans, tomatoes, Chinese cabbage or cucumbers were seen in the gardens inspected. Peanuts were distributed in all the villages visited for planting. The natives were all instructed in the method of planting and the harvesting of the crop. It is to be hoped that they will do well as it should do much to help to overcome the protein deficiency that was brought about by the slaughter of the natives pigs by the Japanese.

Livestock Pigs, Poultry etc. :

Only three pigs were seen during the patrol. The natives stated that they had lost all their pigs and poultry to small forces of Japanese who lived off their gardens and livestock for three years. Wild pigs which were plentiful in the kunai prewar were nearly exterminated by the Japanese. Natives report that wild pigs are now beginning to be plentiful in the kunai plains again. Traces of wild pigs were seen on most of the tracks.

Type of Country :

The country is undulating and consists of kunai plains interspersed with belts of timber which are mostly soft woods. The soil on the flats is a sandy loam and on the hills a heavy black soil. The rainfall is good.

Anthropology :

When a child is born it is guarded very carefully by the parents and several taboos are observed. Until the child is able to walk the husband may not have sexual intercourse with his wife for fear that the semen will be transmitted to the child when it suckles its mother's breast. The man will not break any bones in food for fear that the child will suffer. The father will endeavour to be goodnatured to all so that sorcery will not be made against the child and so that the child will not grow up to be badtempered.

The faeces of the child during the first four months are carefully collected and guarded. When the child has motion the faeces are collected on leaves which are dried by the fire by the mother. The leaves are placed in a string bag and after approximately four months they are taken into the kunai and carefully crumbled and thrown into the air. This is to prevent the 'masali' or enemies of the parents from gaining access to the faeces of the child and by making sorcery cause illness or death to the child.

First menstruation and marriage :

When a young girl has her first menstruation period she retires to a special house for the purpose (the women have a separate house) with her aunt. The blood is collected in a hollow bamboo and is kept by the mother. The child remains in the house for approximately twelve days at the end of this period the mother goes to the garden taro and bananas (food which the young girl cannot eat during her seclusion.)

The girl is then taken to a stream and washed by her aunt. Her hair is shaved off and she is dressed in all the family finery. She is then led back to the village in triumph on entering the village all congratulate her mother. The girl then retires to her parents house where she cooks the food prepared by her mother.

The food is distributed to close relatives and friends. During the night a 'singsing' which the girl does not attend takes place to celebrate the occasion.

The next morning she goes to work with her mother and her childhood is over.

If the girl has an elder brother of marriagable age she will most likely in the next few months go to live with the mother of the girl who is to marry her brother. She will in turn marry a son from this family.

There would appear to be two distinct marriagable groups. Married men who had acquired their wives by sister exchange married between the ages of 17 - 22 years.

The other group consisted of males between the ages of 22 - 28 years of age.

These men who had not been able to exchange sisters and who had to borrow

and earn their brideprice would appear to have a ~~small~~ slight part in the selection of their brides. The 17 - 22 years group take no part in the selection of their wives. The selection on both sides is entirely in the hands of the parents.

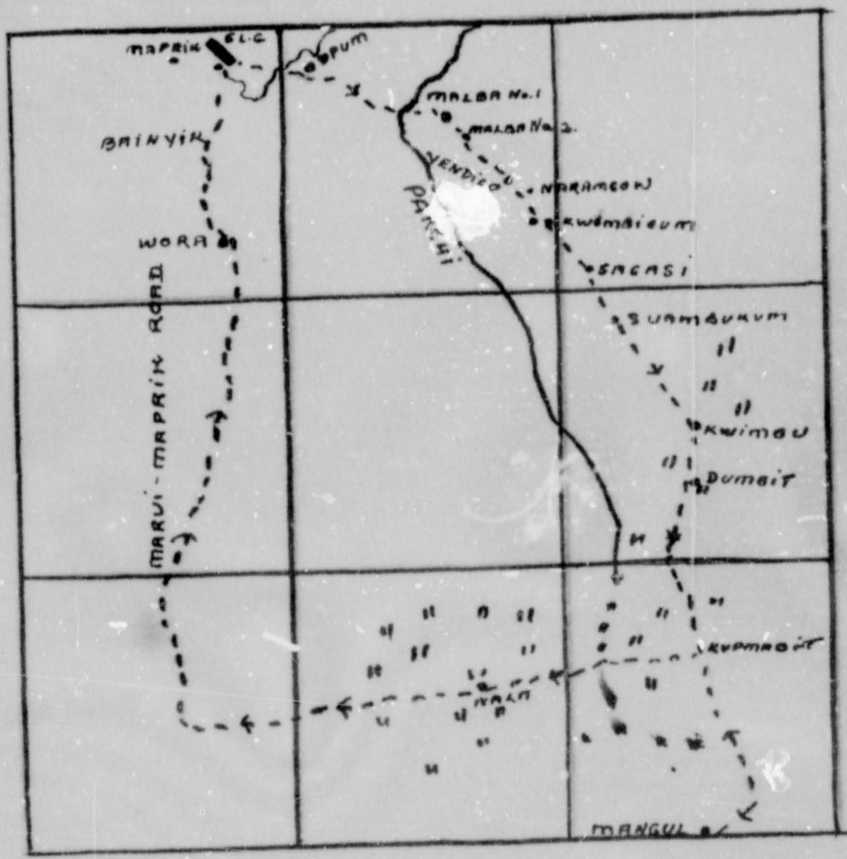
The Police Report

Reg. No. 2599 Const. Wapi : An excellent policeman in every way. He worked very hard and well during the patrol. This policeman handles natives exceptionally well and is highly regarded by his fellow police and the natives of the Sub- District.

● Reg. No. 347 Const. Anis : A good steady reliable man who worked hard during the patrol.

Reg. No. 4178 Const. Bambam : Worked well during the patrol and was efficient in every way.

SKETCH MAP
 AREA TRAVERSED BY PATROL
 WEWAK SHEET 1 INCH TO 4 MILES.



R. F. 1 : 253, 440

Date: 25.3.48

DRAWN BY J. M. ROGERS.

30/11/47

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.



WK. 30/4-7

Sepik District,
District Office,
WENAK.

12th April, 1948.

Director District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT MAPRIK 2. of
1947/48

Attached hereto please find copies of the above-mentioned Patrol Report by Patrol Officer Rogers.

This patrol appears to have been well carried out by a young Officer who shows enthusiasm in his work.

As usual the War Damage investigations have occupied the greater part of his time on patrol and until these are completed no officer will be able to devote his full time to general native Administration.

The Patrol Officer has shown good judgment in not interfering with the traditional type of native house. Amongst primitive people, I am opposed to the too hasty change to houses with raised floors, and consider that these are the main cause of the many epidemics of influenza which are causing a high death rate in many parts of the Territory.

It will be noted that over 8000 natives were visited on the patrol and only three pigs were sighted. This is the usual state of affairs in the Maprik Sub-District since the War, but to date we have not been able to assist the natives to obtain any pigs. The big airstrip at Hayfield is in this area and if pigs are supplied direct from Australia they could be landed right in the centre of these people, who will shortly receive a large amount of money for War Damage.

The small percentage of female children is not a good sign, especially when there is already an excess of adult males.

H.R. Miall

(H.R. MIALL)
District Officer.

Mr McDonald, please.

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Territory of Papua-New Guinea.

WH. 39/4-11.

Sub-district Office,
Maprik.

6th. April, 1948.

District Officer,
WEWAK.

Patrol Report Maprik No. 2/48.

In this report Mr. Rogers has covered some of the ground included in his patrol report Maprik No. 1, 1948 and it is apparent that the Vailala Madness has, at least for the time being, had a definite set-back. I would have liked the Patrol Officer to have spent more time in this area, however he had been warned for transfer before commencing the patrol and it was necessarily a little hurried.

It has not been mentioned that the taking of census included the compilation of new Village Books, but this was done in most cases.

No doubt a great deal of damage was occasioned by war activities. The damage assessed is in the vicinity of seventhouasnd pounds and claim forms will be forwarded as soon as practicable.

It's a good thing that poultry and carrying were paid for with salt as a native never gives anything for nothing and the circumstances may have proved still more embarrassing at a later date.

Housing improvements are always a problem to the patrolling officer. One would like to see more modern attempts in architecture but it is noticeable that in the coldest parts of the Territory houses are built on the ground and are snug if filthy. I think the patrol officer was correct in discouraging any alteration of housing in this respect for the time being.

The section in anthropology is extremely interesting but I have never understood why all early attempts at anthropology are wrapped round child-birth and menestrator menstruation.

A. R. Naviland
A. R. Naviland. A. D. O.

Amount returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MAPRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 3 of 47/48

Patrol Conducted by A.S. ZWECK P.O.

Area Patrolled SOUTH OF MAPRIK STATION ALONG THE ANAGO RIVER.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans —

Natives 4 Police 1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 18/5/48 to 12/6/48

Number of Days —

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N.M.O.

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

Medical — / —/19 —

Map Reference WENAK 4 MILES : 1 INCH.

Objects of Patrol CENSUS : WAR DAMAGE : ROUTINE ADMIN.

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 £.....

Territory of Papua-New Guinea.

Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK.
16 June, 1948.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT, No. 3 of 1948.

Personnel of Patrol. A. J. Zweck, Patrol Officer.

Reg. No. 2599. Const. WAPI.
" " 3147. " ANIS.
" " 4169. " SIPUL.
" " 4178. " BAMBAN.
N.M.O. TAMINAKA.

Carriers. Village to village.

Area patrolled. South of Maprik Station along the AMAGU River.
Map used - WENAK - 4 miles to the inch.

Duration of Patrol. 18 May, 1948 to 12 June, 1948.

Objects of Patrol. 1. Recording of Census and issue of village books.
2. Assessing of War Damage Claims.
3. Routine Administration,

Diary of Patrol.

- 18 May. Departed Maprik for GWELIGUM No. 1 ((W)A6199).
Lined No. 1 GWELIGUM? recorded census and issued Village Book.
Commenced assessing War Damage claims.
- 19 May. Completed assessing War Damage for No. 1 GWELIGUM.
Lined No. 2 GWELIGUM ((W)A6290), recorded census and issued
Village book.
Assessed War Damage claims.
- 20 May. Inspected village.
Moved to No. 1 AUPIK ((R)V5901).
Lined No. 1 and No. 2 AUPIK, recorded census and issued village books.
Assessed War Damage claims.
Inspected No. 1 AUPIK.
- 21 May. Moved to NELIGUM (W)A6397, calling at No. 2 AUPIK (W)A5899 en route.
Lined No. 1 and No. 2 NELIGUM, recorded census and issued Village book.
War Damage claims assessed.
Inspected village. Settled several minor complaints.
- 22 May. To WUMAKUM (W)A6495.
Natives lined, census recorded and village book issued.
Assessed War Damage claims.
Inspected village.
- 23 May. To WORA (W)A6693. SUNDAY.
Patrol visited by a number of village officials who were
informed of the route to be followed and date at which patrol
expected to arrive at their respective villages.
- 24 May. Lined WORA, recorded census and issued village book.
Assessed War Damage claims.
Moved to SERANDU. Held Court for Native Affairs - illegal burial.
- 25 May. Lined SERANDU (W)A6691. Recorded census and issued village book.
Assessed War Damage claims.
Inspected village.

Moved to ~~ORIGINA~~

Diary of Patrol (Contd.)

- 25 May. Moved to CHIGIANGU (W)A6589.
Lined, recorded census and issued village book.
Commenced assessing War Damage claims.
- 26 May. Completed recording of War Damage for CHIGIANGU.
Natives of this village put to work building a latrine under supervision of Const. BAMBAN.
Moved to BOEMAGUN (W)A6289.
Lined, recorded census and issued village book.
Assessed War Damage claims.
Inspected village which was very dirty. These natives expected to line at CHIGIANGU and did not expect the patrol to visit their village.
Whole village put to work cleaning up the place, and a further inspection was made about 5.30 p.m. revealing a much improved state of affairs, although plenty of work remained to be done.
- 27 May. To TENDEGUM (W)A6689. Lined natives, recorded census and issued village book
Assessed War Damage Claims. Inspected village.
To No. 1 MIKAU (W)A6737. Checked census, many new names since previous census in December, 1947.
Commenced assessing War Damage claims.
- 28 May. Completed assessing War Damage for No. 1 MIKAU.
To No. 2 MIKAU (W)A6686.
Lined, checked census. Assessed War Damage claims.
A site was marked for a cemetery and work commenced on cleaning it
to No. 2 TUGAIKUM (W)A6486.
Checked census. Many new names since original census recorded in December, 1947.
Assessed War Damage claims.
Complaint made against M.T.T. of village who was absent at MAPRIK.
Particulars of case together with complainant and witnesses sent to A.D.O. Maprik.
- 29 May. To No. 1 KUNJINGINI (W)A6683.
Lined No. 1 and No. 2 KUNJINGINI, recorded census and issued village books.
Assessed War Damage claims.
Inspected No. 1 KUNJINGINI.
Moved to PATUKWA (W)A6583.
- 30 May. Lined PATUKWA and AKIARA at PATUKWA, recorded census and issued village books. Assessed War Damage claims for both villages.
Inspected villages which were very dirty. A start was made on cleaning these villages and filling in of old latrines and construction of new ones.
- 31 May. To PALGE (W)A6582. Lined, recorded census and issued village book.
Assessed War Damage claims. Inspected village.
Moved to SERANGWANT (WOSERA) (W)A6581.
Lined village, recorded census and issued village book.
Commenced assessing War Damage claims.
- 1 June. Completed War Damage claims for SERANGWANT.
Inspected village.
To KWANTUAMA (W)A6177.
Lined, recorded census and issued village book.
Assessed War Damage claims. Inspected village.
To PUKAGO (W)A6875.
- 2 June. Lined PUKAGO, recorded census and issued village book.
Assessed War Damage claims.
M.T.T. of No. 2 TUGAIKUM arrived from Maprik under police escort with relevant parties in the complaint against him. He was charged under Section 124 of the Native Administration Regulations and convicted.
- 3 June. To NUNGWAIGO (W)A6672.
Lined village, recorded census and issued village book. Said to be first census recorded in this village.
Assessed War Damage. Inspected village.
Mr. H. Cameron, recruiter from ANGORAM visited patrol and spent night.

Diary of Patrol (contd.).

- 4 June. Mr. Cameron departed for WOSERA .
Patrol moved to KWARINGE (W)A5272.
Lined natives, recorded census and issued village book. Said to be first visit of a patrol to this village.
Assessed War Damage claims.
It was originally intended to go as far as MOWI (MOI on the map) (W)A5066. The Tultul of this village was seen at KWARINGE. He stated that he had been appointed by the O.I.C. AMBUNTI and that the people of his village traded regularly with AVATIP Village on the Sepik River. The natives of AVATIP took them by canoe to AMBUNTI when they wanted to go there, and that this arrangement was preferable to walking to MAPRIK.
- 5 June. To BANGLEGO (W)A5877 via NUNWAIGB.
Encountered Mr. Cameron returning to MARUI. He had no recruits.
- 6 June. Lined BANGLEGO, recorded census and issued village book.
Assessed War Damage. Inspected village.
Adjusted several minor disputes over women.
- 7 June. To YAMBIGO (W)A5979 via GIPMAGO. Inspected GIPMAGO (about 5 minutes from YAMBIGO) en route.
Lined YAMBIGO and GIPMAGO at YAMBIGO, recorded census and issued village book.
Assessed War Damage claims. Inspected village.
To WOMBISA (W)A5981. Lined, recorded census and issued village book.
Assessed War Damage claims. Inspected village.
- 8 June. To MIKO (W)A6182.
Lined, recorded census and issued village book.
Assessed War Damage claims. Inspected village.
To YIEDIKO (W)A6282.
Lined, recorded census and issued village book.
Assessed War Damage. Inspected village.
Patrol moved to NANGDA (W)A6382.
- 9 June. Lined NANGDA, recorded census and issued village book.
Assessed War Damage. Inspected village.
To KAUSAGA (W)A6383. Lined, recorded census and issued village book.
Village very dirty. 18 cases of scabies from very severe to mild were found and sent to Maprik for treatment.
Assessed War Damage claims.
Moved to MUL (W)A6384. Met Mr. K. Boness, recruiter, there.
- 10 June. Lined MUL, recorded census and issued village book.
Assessed War Damage claims. Inspected village.
Moved to No. 1 ABUSIT via No. 2 KUNJINGINI and No. 1 KUNJINGINI.
Inspected No. 2 KUNJINI en route.
Lined ABUSIT, checked census. Many new names since original census in December, 1947. Assessed War Damage claims. Inspected village.
Moved to No. 1 TUGAIKUM (GWINYINGI) (W)A6685. Lined village and checked census. KAKKEK
- 11 June. Assessed War Damage claims for No. 1 TUGAIKUM. Inspected village.
Moved to KWARENJU (W)A6988. Lined village, recorded census and issued village book. Assessed War Damage claims. Inspected village, very dirty, instructions given to clean it. Also to move cemetery to a new site further away from the village.
Moved to No. 1 WAIKNAKUM (W)A7191.
Lined No. 1 WAIKNAKUM, recorded census and issued village book.
Assessed War Damage claims.
- 12 June. Lined No. 2 and No. 3 WAIKNAKUM, recorded census and issued village book.
Assessed War Damage claims.
3 additional adult women (two of whom had very bad tropical ulcers) 1 adult male and one child were discovered in No. 1 WAIKNAKUM and names entered in the village book.
Inspected the three villages.
Returned to MAPRIK via No. 2 BAINYEK.

War Damage.

Damage caused by the Japanese and by Allied bombing throughout the area patrolled was extensive. The Japanese apparently for the greater part of the occupation lived entirely from the gardens and livestock of the natives. The natives for the most part avoided contact with the Japanese foraging parties, and in many cases left their main villages, and settled in small groups in the bush away from the main roads and tracks..

Actually the individual claims of each native are not very large. In all 1537 claims for compensation for property other than land were assessed, and these claims would average between five and ten pounds per claim, the lowest being for four shillings (one fowl) with very few claims in excess of twenty pounds. This is accounted for by the fact that these natives are a very primitive people, and their possessions are limited to gardens, houses, pigs, fowls, native money (shell rings, etc.), clay saucepans, and a few items of European origin such as knives, tomahawks, plane irons, and a very few articles of clothing. In many cases where natives evacuated their villages for less-isolated more isolated locations, they took the bulk of their goods with them, and retained them right throughout the time of the Japanese occupation. Money is practically an unknown item and there are very few claims by natives in their village for cash. Most of the money earned by indentured labourers pre-war was apparently converted into goods (knives, tomahawks, lava lava, etc.) before the labourer returned to his village.

A few instances of natives attempting to claim compensation for Japanese invasion currency were encountered, but they were very isolated. Payment by Japs. for goods or services were however, very rare. The natives were informed by the Japanese troops that when the war was over, the Japanese would open trade stores, and this invasion currency would be honoured by them. It was explained to the natives concerned that the money was valueless, and that shortly they would receive compensation for goods lost, and this money would have a definite value and could be exchanged for goods.

Many houses, both dwellings and food stores were destroyed either by Japanese troops burning them, or in Allied air raids. Those destroyed by the Japanese were apparently done out of sheer vandalism, or in retaliation against some hostile act by natives of that village, or lack of co-operation and assistance. In quite a few cases where houses were destroyed by the Japanese, the owner had already left the house and taken all his goods and chattels with him.

Damage to palms and trees (coconut, areca nut, sago palms and breadfruit trees) was not very great, and there are still ample of these trees and palms in the villages visited. A few were cut by the Japanese - they cut sago palms and extracted the food from them - but the majority of palms destroyed were done so as a result of an Allied air raid.

The majority of natives in this area were apparently actively hostile to the Japanese. This was probably due to the disrespect shown to native property by the Japanese troops, more than a sense of loyalty to the Allies. However, when Australian troops were fighting in the area, they received assistance from the natives as sentries, scouts, guides and carriers. Several instances of natives sheltering and feeding escaped Indian prisoners of war were also related.

Seventy-four claims for compensation for death were recorded. About half of these would be as a result of shootings by Japanese and the remainder due to Allied air raids. For the most part the natives apparently avoided contact with the Japanese troops whenever possible. A few instances of cannibalism were also reported.

Generally speaking the natives have rehabilitated themselves very well. Gardens are large and seem more than ample for the population. Houses have all been rebuilt and the community is well housed. All villages visited have fowls - those near Maprik Station not very many, but further down towards the Sepik River, there are fairly large numbers in each village. Each village has a few pigs, but not in such numbers as pre-war. With more regular patrolling, the natives would lose their timidity and fear of Europeans, and regain confidence in the Administration.

Villages and Housing.

Villages were for the most part fairly clean, but the work of cleaning was fairly recent - a day or two before the arrival of the patrol. Visits to outlying hamlets, which were strongly discouraged by the officials, revealed that the work of cleaning had been confined to the main hamlet in which the Rest House is situated. Tracks were overgrown, there was high grass right inside the village, and old disused houses which had been replaced by new ones, were allowed to remain. Instructions were given for the cleaning of the tracks and villages, and the destruction and removal of the old disused houses, and burning of any material in them which was of no further use.

The houses are of a very simple construction. The roof is of thatched sage leaves, and extends right to the ground. The floor is of ground. Although the natives are able to sew up the sage leaves to form strips of "morata" and in fact do so in the construction of most of the Rest Houses, and all of the "House Tambarans" they prefer to split the sage frond and lay it very closely to form a thatch for their dwellings. The result is a satisfactory roof, which although it does not look as neat as the morata, and probably entails the use of more sage leaves, is waterproof. It is also less trouble than sewing up the sage leaves to form morata.

Attempts have been made by a few returned labourers to build a better type of house. A limbon floor is put down two or three feet above the ground, and in some cases low walls of punkul (stem of the sage palm) are built. The result is usually not very satisfactory, as these natives are apparently unable to lay a good floor of limbon, nor are they able to make a windproof wall from the stems of the sage palms. For this reason, these efforts were not encouraged, nor were they discouraged. The present type of house is waterproof, and would be very snug inside, although perhaps inclined to be a little stuffy by our own standards. Until such time as these natives learn or are trained to improve their houses, no good point would be made by changing the present style.

Most villages have a cemetery, which is usually used. Some villages were encountered where there were no cemeteries, and in such cases, a site was marked, and instructions given for the cleaning and fencing of this area. Village officials were also instructed to see that the cemetery is used, and to report any cases of burying deceased inside houses. This is still practised by quite a few natives - two specific cases were found on the patrol and the offenders were charged under the relevant section of the Native Administration Regulations.

Hygiene is a problem and will be for some time to come. Not one satisfactory latrine was seen on the whole patrol. Various excuses were given, the main one being lack of tools - picks and shovels - to build same. A distribution of picks and shovels, even one of each per village, would be both welcome and useful to these natives. In some villages latrines were built under police supervision, and nearby villagers were instructed to visit these villages, inspect the latrines, and model their own on the same pattern. However, even if latrines are built of a suitable type and in sufficient numbers, it will still be necessary to train natives to use them. This latter point was stressed with the Village Officials, particularly the Medical Tultuls.

Gardens.

These people are essentially agriculturalists, and their gardens are very extensive. The cult of the long yam is practised, and the ceremonial part of this plays an important part in the life of the community. Yams were seen up to eight feet in length.

The principal crops are yams, mammy, taro, and bananas. On the kunai slopes, bananas and pit pit are planted at the same time and in the same plot as the yams, mammy and taro. These latter crops mature first, and when they have been harvested, the bananas and pit pit remain to mature later.

Crops of European origin are very few. A few small polts of poor type corn were seen. There are no such crops as tomatoes, spinach, etc., which would probably do quite well in the area.

Palms are still plentiful, and coconuts and sage form

Coconuts are plentiful right throughout the area. There are also plenty of sago palms, and sago forms a large part of the diet of the people, particularly on the kumai country.

Livestock and Poultry.

The losses of live stock and poultry to the Japanese were considerable. There are some pigs in all villages again, but not in any great numbers. According to the natives, the Japanese shot a lot of wild pigs in the bush, and although there are still large numbers left, they are not as plentiful as pre-war.

Some poultry was seen in all villages. In those in the immediate vicinity of Maprik, there are very few. However, further down on the kumai plains, there are large numbers of fowls.

Each village has a few dogs which are highly prized by their owners. Many dogs were apparently killed and eaten by Japanese troops in the area. The dogs seen are a poor type, but according to the natives are able to hunt pigs satisfactorily.

Health.

The health of the natives seen is for the most part good. The main complaints seen were scabies and yaws. A thorough medical inspection was carried out by an N.M.O. accompanying the patrol, and all cases were ordered to report to the Native Hospital, Maprik, for treatment.

These natives are still very reluctant to go to the Native Hospital for treatment, unless ordered to do so. The number of natives who would voluntarily report for treatment is not great. However, when told to go, in most cases they are willing enough. For this reason regular medical patrols are necessary, until such time as these people overcome their reluctance to report of their own accord. Unfortunately the staff position at the Maprik Native Hospital does not allow the N.M.A. in charge to make more than short patrols, as he is unable to leave his hospital for any lengthy periods. It is doubtful whether patrols by Native Medical Orderlies would achieve the desired results, as it is probable that many natives who will line for inspection for a European, would not do so for a native. Even for a European the tendency is to try and conceal natives who are sick or have sores.

Census.

Census was recorded in all villages and village books issued. Figures are appended (see Appendix "A"). It is anticipated that, in spite of the fact that the recording of War Damage claims was held out as an inducement to all natives to line, there are quite few absentees in most villages, particularly amongst women and children. Of the four villages which had been issued with village books since the war, actually last December, many new names were recorded in each village. This indicates that with the checking of census again in those villages which lined for the first time since the war, a number of new names will be obtained.

Village Officials.

Village officials are for the most part satisfactory. However, there is a tendency amongst ~~stik~~ influential men unable to speak pidgin to refuse appointment as Lulusi, even though pre-war some of them held this appointment. Some were induced to resume the appointment. The result of this is that a number of the new Lulusis, although they speak pidgin fluently, do not command a great deal of respect in the village, and complain that the villagers will not obey them. They were told to bring the offenders to Maprik, and were assured of support in their demands, if they are reasonable. In this way the influence and power of these men can be built up, until they are actually leading men in the community.

The Tultuls are all satisfactory, and although in some cases are not particularly intelligent, have a reasonable knowledge of pidgin and are able to act as interpreters. Quite a few of them wield a certain amount of influence in the village as well.

A number of new Medical Tultuls were appointed and sent to Maprik for training as such. The majority of the villages were without M.T.T.'s and were

anxious to have one appointed and trained as such. Names of suitable applicants were taken and the natives were sent into the E.M.A. Maprik for training. The work of the M.T.F. is difficult at present and they get very little co-operation from the villagers. In the first instances they have to find the sick - for the most part these people live in scattered hamlets - and secondly they have to induce them to report to the hospital for treatment. A number of instances were found where the M.T.F. stated that the natives had refused to report to the hospital for treatment. In such cases they were told to report the matter to Maprik, and a police constable or a native medical orderly from the hospital would be sent out to bring the offender to hospital.

A list of village officials is appended (Appendix "B"). All are recommended for appointment on probation. Recommendations for permanency are left to the next patrolling officer.

Roads.

All roads between villages had been cleaned and were in fairly good order. The work however, was very recent and prior to the visit of the patrol, these roads were probably in a very poor state. The natives were urged to maintain the roads in the condition they are were at the time of this patrol.

Rest Houses.

All villages visited have rest houses. Although they are for the most part poorly constructed, they are adequate for the purpose.

Police.

The conduct of the police was at all times satisfactory, and they carried out their duties satisfactorily.

Reg. No. 2599. Const. WAPI

This constable was in charge of the police as there was no N.C.O. with the patrol. His knowledge of the area coupled with his tactful handling of primitive natives was of great assistance to the patrol. He is capable of holding N.C.O. rank.

Reg. No. 3147. Const. ABIS

Works well under supervision.

Reg. No. 4169. Const. SIPUL

A good worker. Very quiet and unobtrusive.

Reg. No. 4178. Const. BAMBAN

Satisfactory.

The N.M.O. TAMINAKA, who accompanied the patrol, although very young and at times inclined to be over zealous, did an excellent job.

A. Zweck
.....Patrol Officer.
(A. Zweck)

APPENDIX "B" - - - LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TULTUL	M.T.T.
No. 1 GWELIGUM	BIRA	IABITU ; WIMINI	ANGWAGITHIA
No. 2 "	TAMBUJO	GULISIMBI	GULGUL
No. 1 AUPIK	ARIRO	KITNAJI	YALISINGI
No. 2 "	GALINDUA	BILANGI	KUMELIO
No. 1 NELIGUM	NAMBASHO	WANGI #	-
No. 2 NELIGUM	CHITBAN	HITUE	RAMOKWEN
KUMAKUM	TAMANGUMBI	TAKURA	SAUN
WORA	YAKAMUN	TABUGIN	-
SERANDU	YIBANU	TESUA	-
CHIGIANGU	GUMBORA	TESUA; DUSIMBIA	APANGALUNG
BOEMAGUN	KWARUNGAREL	ANAMBANGU; LANGWU *	GURA
TENDEGUM	NI LMO	YAPOMI; GUMBULI	HAUWAK
No. 1 MIKAU	HAUWAK	KINMANGI	SAUNALAVI
No. 2 "	GAIMBULI	KANYUANGI	WAIMBUNUANGI
No. 2 TUGAIKUM	DUSIMBIA	YIPWI; KAUGEL	GWORA
No. 1 KUNJINGINI	KWASELU	KINBANGU	SAUTAGA
No. 2 "	NYAKWAMBI	KWATUKBAN	WANLU
AKIARA	GULI	PARANGALA	-
PATUKWA	RAGIKIK	WIANAMBANGU	KIBUKWIN †
PALGE	LABOKOWI	UTAU	-
SERANGWANT	CHIMGIANDU	GULI; NINDINGAI; JIKAWI;	LUEWAL; NYAGERA
		YAMBAKUNDIA	
KWANJUAMA	CHITINBAN	CHITBALE	WINDULE
PUKAGO	TUGIT	MALIGMBU	YUBWI
MUNGWAIGO	NEINDU	YANGIA; WABIME	YAMANGALI; MALIMBI
KWARINGE	ACHINGI	WALANGREN	-
BANGLEGO	GWANDO	KINRANG	WAIBA
GIPMAGO	WANGI	GUPMACHIK	NYAGALAGO
YAMBIGO	DUGERAL	JUKEN	GUMHIRA
WLBISA	WANGIK	WAPIGORU; ANGATAMBWA	WAI-IMSWA; TAUMI
MIKO	NYAKERA	GILISIMBI	WALAKU; BAMBWA
YINDIKO	KWAIK	MAR	GAULER
NANGDA	WANGIWAN	TOMISA	-
KAUSAGA	GWAWI	AINGWA	GANI; KANYURAE
MUL	URANIAL	KWORUINSAMEG	LANGUMBIBA
ABUSIT	JAN	BILENGU; SIGINYAP	WAI-IM
No. 1 TUGAIKUM	KUMBURA	CHITBAN; VANA	MINIKWUN
(or GWINYINGI)			
KWARENGU	NAUNEL	GUNGU	MA-IM
No. 1 WAIKNAKUM	KUPMACHIRA	YALUGWIEM	YALUMBUNGWI
No. 2 "	KAWIKEN	SIMBIWEN	-
No. 3 "	TUPWIS	LONDAS	SABIKK

At present I/L WAU

* At present Admin. Servant, RABAU.

† Looks after AKIARA as well.

D.S.

20/11/51 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.



WK. 30/4-

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

19th July, 1948.

Director District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT MAPRIK No. 3
of 47/48

Attached is copy of abovementioned Patrol Report by Patrol Officer Zweck together with covering memo by A.D.O. Maprik.

As in previous Patrols by Mr. Zweck all work was carried out thoroughly and conscientiously, and this Officer is a most valuable asset to the staff.

Very hard

The amount of work entailed in investigating 1537 War Damage Claims in addition to normal routine Patrol work amongst people who are timid and barely under control requires great tact and patience as well as hours of work in the hot, humid Sepik Plain.

Conditions in the area are good considering that almost complete rehabilitation of gardens, houses, roads etc; was necessary after the War and the staff was too small to render much supervision and it is pleasing to note that food is plentiful, though of course their diet must be greatly unblanced due to the lack of livestock, but no further comment can be made as we do not seem to be in a position to replace the lost pigs.

The area has been a good recruiting ground in the past year, and although 226 are absent, mostly in New Britain, no damage is done to the population as the percentage of absentees is small.

This is a thickly populated area, though not so thick as other portions of the Maprik Sub-District. A glance at the accompanying map will show that the area patrolled covered approx. 100 square miles. Almost 5000 natives live in the area, giving an approximate density of 50 to the square mile.

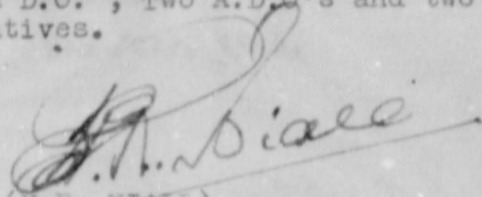
A supply of 50 picks and 50 shovels will be forwarded to the A.D.O. Maprik for distribution to villages to build latrines, but it will take a long time before all can be encouraged to use them.

The appointments of village officials will not be confirmed until another patrol can visit the area. More patrols will give confidence to the officials and bring the natives more under control. At present the field staff in Maprik consists of the A.D.O. and Mr. Zweck. I would again like to point out that these two cannot hope to patrol the Maprik sub-district which must contain well over 50,000 natives

The Mr. Zweck, please: Good work of P.O. Zweck.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

and they cannot hope to compete with the Administration of Manus District which has a D.O. , Two A.D.O's and two Patrol Officers for 12,000 natives.



(H.R. HIALL)
Actg. District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

WEM 30/4-12
Sub-district Office,
MAPRIK.

7th July, 1948.

District Officer,
WEWA K.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No. 3 of 1948.

Report of a Patrol carried out by Mr. A.J. ZWIECK,
Patrol Officer, is appended.

The Patrol was carried out efficiently and reported on
in a manner which shows attention to detail and ability to do a
job well.

Much of the area traversed borders on the classification
"uncontrolled", but, as Mr. ZWIECK points out, the natives will
quickly become confident in European Administration with regular
patrolling.

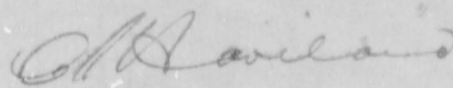
It is impossible, at least for the present, to supply
picks and shovels for digging latrines. Some of the ground
work done by MAPRIK natives in the YAMOK-TOBINAI and other areas
in the past in preparing their ceremonial grounds with primitive
tools show that important works need not be left undone because
of lack of modern equipment. Some of these ceremonial
grounds are hundreds of yards long, about 50 yards wide and
levelled like a bowling green.

The lack of live stock is too well known to need
reiteration by me.

Mr. ZWIECK selected natives for training as Medical
TulTuls, and their appointment will rest on recommendations by the
Medical Assistant, who is beginning a training period for such,
but the answer to village health really is the Patrol Medical
Tul Tul.

Recommendations for Village Officials' appointments will
be forwarded at a later date.

It is pleasing that the natives are settling down so
quickly, and that no opposition was met with.


A.R. HAVILAND
A.D.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MAPPRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 4 of 47/48

Patrol Conducted by A. J. ZWECK

Area Patrolled SOUTH WEST CORNER OF MAPPRIK SUBDISTRICT

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 6 Police 1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 15/7/48 to 31/7/48

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N.M.O.

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

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

Map Reference WEWAK 4 MILES : INCHA

Objects of Patrol SENSUS, WAR DAMAGE, ROUTINE ADMIN.

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 £.....

.....
.....
.....

Sub-District Office,
Maprik.
10th August, 1948.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT - No. 4 of 1948.

Personnel of Patrol : A. J. ZWEEK Patrol Officer.

Reg. No.	2599	Const.	WAPI
" "	4178	"	BAMBAN
" "	4169	"	SIPUL
" "	3941	"	KATOWI
" "	5057B	"	NAON
" "	4184	"	GAGA
		N.M.O.	WANGI

Carriers - Village to village.

Area Patrolled : South-West corner of Maprik Sub-District.
Map used. Wewak - 4 miles to the inch.

Duration of Patrol : 15th to 31st July, 1948, inclusive.

Objects of Patrol : 1. Recording of Census and issue of Village Books.
2. Assessing of War Damage Claims.
3. Routine Administration.

Diary of Patrol.

14 July. Cargo and Police to MUL, Const. WAPI in charge.

15 July. Self and Const NAON to KUNJINGINI Mission by Jeep. Thence walked through No. 2 KUNJINGINI to MUL. Party then moved to KAMGE (W)A4284. Lined KAMGE and recorded census. Heavy rain prevented further work.
Luluai of MIKO joined patrol as guide and interpreter.

16 July. Assessed War Damage claims for KAMGE.
Address to natives, Luluai chosen, and book issued.
Moved to KUTIGUM (W)A4185. Lined, census recorded and village book issued. War Damage assessed. Address to natives.

17 July. Self and 4 police to WARINDIGUM (W)A4184. Cargo to TUGAUKIM (W)A5987. Lined WARINDIGUM, recorded census and issued village book. War Damage assessed. Address to natives, Luluai chosen.
To TUGAUKIM. Lined, census recorded and village book issued.
War Damage assessed. Address to natives, Luluai chosen, and an additional Taltul appointed.
Patrol visited by natives of NUMAMAKA and SITABIKWIN who were told of movements. SITABIKWIN told to make some preparations for accomodation of Patrol on night of Monday, 19 July.

18 July. To ISOGUM (W)A5984. Lined, census recorded. village book issued, and War Damage assessed.
Taltul appointed. Address to natives, Luluai chosen.
SUNDAY.

19 July. To NUMAMAKA(W)A5885. Lined, census recorded, village book issued, and War Damage assessed. Address to natives. Luluai chosen.
To SITABIKWIN (W)A5786. Patrol taken to overgrown hamlet on edge of village group. About 15 or twenty males and six females assembled there. No preparations had been made for reception of patrol and the majority of natives were said to be in their gardens, and busy with preparations for a singsing. Those present were told to build a Rest House, etc. and to ensure that natives remained

- in village for next patrol, when census would be recorded and War Damage assessed.
Patrol then moved to SARAGUM (W)A5784. Lined, census recorded village book issued, and War Damage assessed.
Address to natives, Luluai chosen.
- 20 July. To GULAKIM (W)A5684. Lined, census recorded, village book issued and War Damage assessed. Address to natives, Luluai chosen.
To KWATMAGUN (W)A5584. Lined, census recorded, village book issued and War Damage assessed. Address to natives, Luluai chosen.
Some more natives from GULAKIM came to have names recorded in census and war damage claims assessed.
Natives from JAMBITANGA and WABINDUMAGAK contacted patrol.
- 21 July. To JAMBITANGA (W)A5484. A number of natives seen running away as patrol entered first hamlet. Tultul and some other natives sent to try and induce them to come and line for census. Remainder put to work on cleaning village.
A few more natives came in to line. Census recorded, village book issued and Luluai chosen. War Damage assessed.
- 22 July. To WABINDUMAGAK (W)A5282. Lined, census recorded and village book issued. War Damage claims assessed. Address to natives, Luluai chosen. Natives from JIBAKIM and UMUNOKO visited patrol.
Word sent to MANJUKWARUI, JIBAKO and UGUTAGWA.
- 23 July. To JIBAKO (W)A5181. Natives of MANJUKWARUI had also congregated there so both villages were lined at JIBAKO, census recorded and village book issued. War Damage assessed. Address to natives and Luluai chosen for each village.
Not a very good line from either village, as they were about to have a singsing.
Natives from UGUTAGWA met patrol and returned to their village with patrol. Natives from JIBAKIM seen at UGUTAGWA.
- 24 July. Lined UGUTAGWA (W)A5082, census recorded and village book issued. War Damage assessed. Address to natives, and Luluai chosen.
To JIBAKIM (W)A5183. Lined, census recorded and village book issued. War Damage assessed. Address to natives and Luluai chosen.
- 25 July. To UMUNOKO (W)A5184. Lined, census recorded, and village book issued. War Damage claims assessed. Address to natives and Luluai chosen.
SUNDAY.
- 26 July. To MUI (W)A5788. Due to lack of information and a poor guide patrol went via SUNAHAU (W)A5289 and UTAMUK (W)A5488, both of which villages are in the Dreikikir sub-division of the Aitape Sub-District. Waited approximately 2 hours at MUI for natives to come and line. A few arrived, but less than half. Those present told to return following morning and to try and induce rest of village to come also. Patrol moved to BAPANDU (W)A5388, as there is no Rest House at MUI.
- 27 July. Returned to MUI. A few male natives only waiting for census. After about an hour, 10 or 15 women and some children arrived. Visited some of the hamlets, a few natives were seen but immediately ran away. Returned to main hamlet. Addressed natives, and told them that when they would come and line census would be recorded and War Damage assessed. Appointed KEM as Tultul.
Returned to BAPANDU. Lined, census recorded, village book issued and War Damage assessed. Address to natives, Luluai chosen.
Const. NAON sent along road to contact officials, and tell them to visit patrol. Two Tultul of TATUMBA arrived at BAPANDU p.m. and informed of movements of patrol.

28 July.

To SATUBA (W)ASBE, lined, census recorded, village book issued, and War Damage assessed. Address to natives, limited census. Moved to No. 2 KUMHAGAN. After some time patrol arrived. He was pointed up for slugging, and stated that all natives were in bush. Decided to move to KUBUGAN, where the next Rest House was to be located, and sent for officials of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 KUMHAGAN. Lined KUBUGAN, recorded census and issued village book. War Damage had been paid, but there were several additional claims. Officials of KUMHAGAN, TALANGU and GWAKU reported to KUBUGAN. Those from KUMHAGAN stated that they were busy with preparations for slugging, and did not come to visit y stool and uncertain movements. Their War Damage had been paid in 1946, but no census had been recorded. Told them to await next patrol, be sure to contact it before it arrived in their village, and census would be recorded and any outstanding claims for War Damage assessed.

29 July.

GWAKU and TALANGU lined and census recorded. Village book issued. Two claims for compensation for death recorded for TALANGU. Cargo sent to WAGABAGA (W)ASBE. Sent to MAUNDU (W)ASBE, MALAKA lined at MAUNDU, census recorded, village book issued, 1 additional claim for War Damage. MAUNDU lined, census recorded and village book issued. War Damage claims assessed. Moved on to ALIGABAG.

30 July.

Lined WAGABAGA, census recorded and village book issued. War Damage assessed. To ~~ALIGABAG~~ BALINGGI (W)ASBE. Lined census recorded and village book issued. War Damage assessed. To KWAKABANDU (W)ASBE. Lined KANGAL, head of KWAKABANDU, recorded census and issued village book. Assessed War Damage claims.

31 July.

Court for Native Affairs re native woman KINBITAGWA. Lined KWAKABANDU (KUNYINGI, GWINYINGI and KINUNG) and recorded census. Known to be very shy. Attempts made to round up some were unsuccessful. Village book issued to officials, who were told that their village would be re-visited in about a month, and that if the natives all came out lined for census, War Damage would then be assessed. Patrol then returned to MAPRIK, via WORA and BAINTEK.

The greater part of the area patrolled has had very little contact with the Administration. The villages from WABINDUMAGAK to UMUNOKO have never been visited by an Administration patrol. Some of these places were visited by Captain McGill of the A.I.B. during the war and pre-war were occasionally visited by recruiters. Some of the villages between KANGE and JAMBITANGA were patrolled some two years ago by Mr. K.W.T. Bridge, then A.D.O. Maprik, when he was investigating reports that there were still some Japanese troops in the area. According to the police who accompanied him, who very little contact was established as the majority of the natives ran away when the patrol entered their village. However, this patrol undoubtedly made things easier for the following patrol, as those natives contacted would help to bring others along to line for census.

The villages between KUMUNAGUN and KWANABANDU were patrolled in 1946 by Mr. J. Wakeford, and he apparently spent a fair amount of time there inducing natives to come out of hiding. He recorded census, but there were no village books available, and his records could not be found. War Damage was paid to KUMUNAGAN, RUBUGAN, GWAIRU, TALANGU and BALANDIA (or BALANTIA). The other villages were lined and census recorded, but no war damage compensation was paid. Mr. Wakeford also appointed village officials.

KWANABANDU was visited on two occasions by Mr. Wakeford, and according to statements of the police with him, some time was spent in inducing natives to come and line. With the exception of one hamlet, BUNYINGI, the natives refused to come and remained hiding in the bush. On this occasion, all hamlets were represented, but again with the exception on BUNYINGI, only very poorly. For this reason it was decided not to record War Damage claims until such time as all, or nearly all, of the natives would line for census. It is hoped that it will be possible to visit this group in about a month's time, when War Damage claims will be assessed, provided the line is reasonable. The natives have been informed of this intention.

The attitude of the natives to the patrol was friendly, although they are inclined to be somewhat suspicious of outsiders coming into their midst, whether they be Europeans, members of the native police, and in some cases even natives from other villages. The Luluai of MIKO, who accompanied the patrol as guide and interpreter stated that he had never been beyond JAMBITANGA, and that he would be afraid to do so unless accompanied by a European. Some of the villages still have the barricades of Limbon palms at their entrance, and others have a large ditch with one or two logs across it. These logs are removed when there is trouble between villages, and a watch kept on the ditch. However, it is apparently some time since there has been any tribal fighting in this area. Whilst there is no imminent danger of an outbreak of tribal fighting in this area, it is considered that there is always a possibility of it in the event of a quarrel between two or more villages. Luluais and Kuluais were appointed, and told that in the event of any such outbreak, they should endeavour to settle it by arbitration, and if unable to do so, to bring the aggrieved parties to MAPRIK, but not to resort to any fighting.

WAR DAMAGE.

War Damage was not very considerable. A total of 645 claims for compensation for property other than land and 70 claims for compensation for death was assessed. There are very few claims for amounts of more than five pounds, the majority ranging from four shillings to five pounds.

The actual damage was done mainly by parties of Japanese troops either foraging for food, or fleeing before the advance of Australian troops. There was very little damage by Allied bombing. Pigs, dogs, fowls, and parrots (cockies) were killed whenever found. Food was taken from store houses and from gardens. Some native valuables - shell rings, shell beads, bird feathers, etc. - were destroyed and a few houses were burnt. These latter acts were either sheer vandalism, or in retaliation to hostile acts, or lack of co-operation by the native population.

This area is noted for the capturing and taming of various parrots - the white cockie and a multicoloured parrot. The feathers of these birds are used for decoration by the natives at times of singings. Natives from as far away as the YAMIL area come here to trade for them. The Japanese apparently killed the majority of these birds, although there are still odd ones to be seen in most villages - but certainly not as numerous as pre-war.

Here, as was found on a previous patrol, the natives avoided all contact with the Japanese troops whenever possible. In some cases, old village sites were evacuated, and small groups settled in out of the way spots away from the main roads and tracks. At times, food supplies presented some difficulty, and periodical visits were made to old village sites and gardens. It was on some of these visits that natives were intercepted and shot on sight by the Japanese.

This movement of the natives and formation of small scattered hamlet is one of the most unfortunate ~~and~~ features of the Japanese occupation. It is doubtful whether these people will ever come back to their old sites, where they were more compact. Pre-war, according to reports of local natives and some of the police, there were some very large villages. MUI is one case in particular. This was a very large village, but is now scattered over a large area. Attempts were made to line ~~the~~ these natives with very little success, and a number of hamlets were visited. Some were more than half an hour's walk apart, and consisted of eight or ten houses. No census was recorded, because as soon as the patrol entered a hamlet, all natives with the exception of a few aged, went bush. Eventually about 20 adult males, 10 females and some children were congregated. An address was given to them, telling them to try and induce the rest of the village to come and line for census at the next patrol, when war damage claims would also be assessed. A Tultul was also appointed.

A ~~total~~ total of seventy claims for compensation for death was lodged. From circumstances as related by witnesses, the Japanese shot on sight, without regard to the sex or age of the victim. This accounts for the suspicion the natives have for strangers. The natives retaliated at times and managed to kill a few Japanese troops. At least one man was killed whilst waiting in ambush along a road frequented by the Japanese. Later some natives were instructed in the use of Japanese rifles and hand grenades by an A.I.B. officer.

A number of instances of cannibalism were also reported. These cases are being further investigated, and will be the subject of a special report to the District Officer.

Generally speaking, the natives are fairly well rehabilitated. Gardens and houses are apparently back to normal. Ceremonial life, the cult of the yam and the initiation ceremonies for the young men, have been resumed and "HOUSE TAMBARANS" either rebuilt or repaired. There are still plenty of coconut palms and betelnut palms. Very few sage palms were cut by the Japanese. The main shortage is in pigs, poultry and dogs. These were practically totally wiped out by the Japanese, and whilst there are still a few of each in most villages, there are nothing like the numbers owned by the natives pre-war. Wild pigs, of which there were plenty in the bush before the war, were lessened considerably by the Japanese. Dogs, which are far from adequate for the needs of the population, are also of a very poor type and probably degenerated during the time of the occupation.

VILLAGES, HOUSING, etc.

As has been said previously, the natives for the most part live in scattered hamlets, a direct and probably lasting result of Japanese aggression. These hamlets are overgrown with grass and approached by small native pads. No attempt was made to clean them. The houses are of a very simple construction common to most of the natives of this sub-district. They are very large and consist of a peaked structure thatched with sage palms which extend right to the ground. The floor is of ground, and there are no walls. Whilst not a particularly good type of house, they are of very simple construction, and ~~are~~ are waterproof, and serve the needs of the people. It will probably be many years before there is any change in the type of house built by these people.

A feature of most villages is the "HOUSE TAMBARAN." This is a very large house, built on the same pattern as the ordinary dwelling. There are usually carvings and paintings adorning the front of the house. In front of the house is a large cleared, level patch of ground where the singings are held. Some of these clearings are ringed with a type of rustic garden seat, apparently for the use of the spectators. Singings were in progress at the time of this patrol, but fortunately did not cause any great inconvenience, with the exception of KUMONAGUN. The ~~details~~ details of the initiation ceremony were told to the writer, but as they have been previously reported by Mr. J. Rogers, Patrol Officer, they are not included in this report.

Hygiene is non-existent and unknown with the exception of the last half dozen or so villages visited, and in these villages it is very primitive and far from satisfactory. Instructions were given for the building of latrines in all villages, but it is not likely that these instructions will be carried out for some time yet. With the appointment and training of medical auxiliaries, this will all come later.

Again with the exception of the last few villages, cemeteries are an unknown quantity. It is the usual practice to bury the dead inside the house, in a shallow grave. No action was taken against any offenders - no recent cases were discovered - but all villages were told to clear and fence cemeteries, and the officials were instructed to report any future cases of burying inside the house. Further, all were warned that in future action would be taken against any offenders.

GARDENS.

Gardens are more than adequate for the needs of the population. The cult of the 'long yam' which is practised throughout this area, ensures that a great amount of attention is paid to gardens.

The principal crops are the long yam and manioc. Very little taro was seen in the gardens. Bananas and pawpaws are plentiful. Sage supplies a change in the diet of the people, although the yam and manioc seem to form the main foodstuff.

Crops of European origin are practically unknown. In one village, JIRAKIM, one native had obtained a few corn seeds from WOSERA and planted them near his house in the village. The corn seemed to be doing well.

LIVESTOCK & POULTRY.

As has been stated previously, livestock and poultry were sadly diminished during the time of the Japanese occupation. It will be some time before stocks can be increased to pre-war figures, and a ~~marked~~ lack of meat in the diet of the natives will remain for some time.

HEALTH.

Health of the natives for the most part is good. There were no cases of any disease such as pneumonia or dysentery seen, nor were there any reports of such an outbreak. However, yaws and scabies are very common. All cases seen were ordered to report to the Native Hospital at Maprik for treatment, but those people are very much in fear of going to hospital, and it is known that although quite a few came in, many did not. Some very bad tropical ulcers were seen also, and were sent in for treatment.

The general tendency is for anyone with a sore to hide and not report for census. The only way to overcome this is by establishing confidence of the native in our methods of treatment. Unfortunately, the native remembers only those who go to hospital for treatment and die there - the numerous other natives who go and come back cured are forgotten.

CENSUS.

Census was recorded in all villages ~~except~~ except MUI and KUMUNAGUN and village books were issued. It is doubtful whether a complete census was obtained in any one village as many natives refuse to line for various reasons - fear of the patrol, indifference or because there is something wrong with them, such as yaws and scabies. The officials are not a great deal of assistance in doing the census, because for the most part they are afraid to call the names of any natives who have not come and lined.

Probably when War Damage Compensation payments are made many more natives will come and line for census. For this reason, it is recommended that census be checked in all villages before any payments are made for War Damage Compensation.

ROADS.

Roads are for the most part overgrown native pads. Some villages made some show of cleaning them on the day of the arrival of the patrol, but actually very little work had been done. Instructions were given for the cleaning of all roads before the next patrol.

RECT HOUSES

REST HOUSES.

With the exception of those villages visited some two years ago by Mr. WAKEFORD, none of these villages previously had rest houses. Now, with the exception of SITARIKWIN, MANJUKWARUI, JIBAKO and MUI all villages have built Rest Houses. Whilst far from being elaborate structures, they are adequate for the needs of a patrol.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The majority of these villages had no officials prior to this patrol. There were a few tultals, but not many luluais and very few medical tultals. A list of officials is appended but as ~~these~~ these are for the most part new appointments, no recommendations for permanent appointments are made at this stage.

Appointments were made in the following manner. When the patrol entered a village, all returned labourers were called for, and the most suitable was appointed taltal. Census was then recorded and war damage assessed. When this was completed, all the natives - men, women and children - were called together and given a general talk on matters of hygiene, health, and general instructions were given. They were then asked to nominate their leader as luluai. In this way it is thought that the natural leader of the people was appointed luluai. Whilst, however, he may be the leader in the matter of singsings and fighting, it will be some time before he can be trained to use his influence in furthering the policy of the government with regard to health, hygiene, etc. A volunteer was then called for amongst the returned indentured labourers to train as Medical Taltal, and he was given a note and told to report to the European Medical Assistant for training. ~~There~~ There are very few trained medical tultals in the area patrolled.

Unfortunately medical tultals in this area have a tendency to use their authority to further their own ends. They are for the most part young men who normally would have little if any authority in the village. The fear of being ordered to hospital for treatment is always uppermost in the mind of the native and several instances were discovered where this was used by the medical taltal in cases of minor cuts and abrasions, to further their own interests. Charges were made under the relevant section of the Native Administration Regulations and gaol sentences imposed.

POLICE.

The conduct of all police was good and they carried out their duties in a satisfactory manner at all times.

Reg. No. 2599. Const. WAFI	This constable was again in charge of the police detachment and his manner of handling the police and the natives left nothing to be desired.
Reg. No. 4178. Const. BAMBAN.	Satisfactory.
Reg. No. 4189. Const. SIPUL	An excellent worker, but inclined to be a bit quiet.
Reg. No. 3941. Const. KATOWI	Good. Can be relied upon also when not under direct supervision.
Reg. No. 5057B. Const. NACW	An indefatigable worker, but is inclined to have too much to say.
Reg. No. 4184. Const. GAGA	A good worker.
N.M.O. WANGI.	Worked well, but lacks experience for patrol work.

A. Zwick
Patrol Officer.
 (A. ZWICK)

APPENDIX "A"

CENSUS FIGURES.

Village.	I/L		Total Excl I/L				Total incl I/I
	M	F	Child		Adult		
			M	F	M	F	
KAMBE	4	-	13	9	28	22	74
KUTIGUM	3	-	24	9	34	33	103
WABINDIGUM	9	-	15	4	25	21	72
TUGAUKIM	14	-	42	14	43	39	152
ISOGUM	6	-	26	12	36	32	112
NUMAMAKA	4	-	15	5	23	21	63
SARAGUM	11	-	13	2	26	17	74
GULAKIM	7	-	23	12	38	38	121
KWATMAGUN	4	-	16	5	18	15	53
JAMBITANGA	10	-	32	8	35	27	112
WABINDUMAKAK	10	-	19	19	54	53	156
MANUKWARUH	5	-	10	5	21	22	63
JIBAKO	3	-	19	14	43	35	114
UGUTAWA	2	-	14	10	41	31	98
JIBAKIM	6	-	44	37	41	42	170
UMUNGO	7	-	13	13	43	42	123
BAPANDU	12	-	35	23	30	29	129
TATUMBA	14	-	15	15	42	31	115
KWATWARU	2	-	26	17	44	47	134
TALANGU	6	-	17	19	25	27	92
RUBUGAN (No. 2)	3	-	19	14	70	60	166
RUBUGAN (No. 3)	2	-	11	8	21	18	60
MAUNDU	10	-	44	18	73	73	216
BALANTA	-	-	12	3	21	15	51
WAIGAMAGA	25	-	57	50	65	69	264
BALININGI	3	-	11	6	25	24	70
TAUGIAK	2	-	6	6	25	18	57
KWANABANDU	7	-	30	13	63	55	168
TOTALS	190	-	629	375	1059	966	3199

APPENDIX "B" ***** VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

1

VILLAGE	LULUAI	TULTUL	MEDICAL TULTUL	REMARKS
KAMGE	ANGWATA	KINBANGU	KWAMBULI	
KUTIGUM	KAWIA	MAI-IM	WIANUMBANGU	
		KUNCU		
WABINDIGUM	KWANDAI	TA BOGWUN	HAWAK	
TUGAJKIM	NYMBIA	YIPWI	WANGI	
		KAWIKEN		
ISOGUM	KAKAMBALI	KWINGU	MAUWE	
NUMAMAKA	BAKE-ABU	KWIANG	None suitable	
SARAGUM	WAINGUMA	TUMBELO	" "	
GULAKIM	SAUNBULI	ANAMBANGU	GILUWANGI	
KWATMAGUN	KWAWU	LALAU	TAKWANJAMBI	
JAMBITANGA	KIANDU	GUMBULI	NYAURIGIA	
WABINDUMAGAK	KWAMBULI	YANDU	NYALI	
MANJUKWARUI	URAKABI	MALKAN	None suitable	
JIBAKO	ANYIKE	BIALA	" "	
UGUTAGWA	WUMBA	GILIKWURU	" "	
JIBAKIM	DUNGELAL	KAURUP	" "	
UMUNOKO	MANGUR	MORLI	" "	
MUI	*	KWIM	- -	
BAPANDU	WINDIKISHIK	WAI-IMBWA	GUMBULI	
TATUMBA	YINIMU	GURA	KINBANGU	
		WEINDULA		
QWAIWARU	KARASAU	KAWIA	KAWIKEN	M.T.T. now being trained.
TALANGU	RAMINIAN	DUIINJAMBI	GURU	
RUBUGAN (1 & 2)	WURUNAWI	WAMABAGU	KAWIKEN	M.T.T. has been trained.
		WAIMBANGIL		
RUBUGAN (NO. 3)	- -	YESAGUN	* - -	
MAUNDU	TAMANJA	NAUWAK	KURA-IN	
		GAUMBWA		
		YIPWI		
BALAMTIA	KWANDE	TAKURA	- - -	
WAIGAMAGA	KAWIKEN	WANGI	JANANGALAM	M.T.T.'s have been trained.
		WINAMAKRA	PIRA	
BALININGI	MANJAN	GUMBHYA	KWINBANGU	M.T.T. now being trained.
KAUGIAK	MYAMBAJE	YABUMI	DUNGERAL	" " " "
KHANABANDU	TAKWANGU	YAMAGWA		
		KWATINGILI		

NOTE:- All M.T.T.'S with the exception of those shown as 'trained' in the remarks column are new appointments and have had no training.

at on Register

30/11/61. 30/11/61.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

RA77		PORT MORA VILLAGE		TOTALS	
Dist	Sub-Dist	Dist	Sub-Dist	Dist	Sub-Dist



WK. 30/4

Sepik District, District Office, SEAK.

31st August, 1948

Director District Services and Native Affairs, PORT MORSEBY.

PATROL REPORT MAPRIK - NO. 4 1948

Forwarded herewith are copies of a Patrol Report submitted by Patrol Officer A. Zweck covering a patrol of the little known country to the South West of Maprik Station.

Prior to the war the Administration aimed at consolidating the country to the East of Maprik, and lack of staff prohibited the extension to the West and South. Since recommencing civil administration the same policy has been observed, but now that rehabilitation is well advanced and the Yangorau Police Post re-opened, we have been able to devote some time to the thickly populated area South and West of Maprik.

Mr. Zweck recently patrolled the adjoining area and his census recorded a population of 4462. These together with those recorded on this patrol show a total population of 7601 in a small compact area of approx. 100 square miles. As will be seen from the report the census is far from complete and it is thought that the total population will be close to 10,000.

Staff permitting this area will be given much closer attention during the coming year, as the area is quite close to Maprik Station.

The timid attitude of the natives towards the patrol is understandable, in view of the harsh treatment they received during the war, and it will take some years of constant patrolling for them to overcome their fear of strangers. Seventy deaths by shooting in such a small area is a high loss, and compensation will not make them forget, as these people have little idea of the value of money, though Trade Stores are now operating at Maprik and Hayfield.

Nearly 200 recruits have come out of the area during the past year and their return home after indenture should materially assist in resettling the natives in their former village sites.

In common with the other Maprik people, these natives are good gardeners and all have a sufficiency of native foods. You are well aware of the position in regards to livestock and I will not comment any further beyond stating that nothing has yet been achieved with regard to replacing the livestock destroyed by the Japanese, nor does it appear from the assistance given by the Department of Agriculture that any assistance will be given for many years.

As usual Mr. Zweck has carried out a thorough patrol.

H. R. Niall

(H. R. NIALL) Actg. District Officer.

for the District



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MAPRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 1 of 43/49.

Patrol Conducted by S.D. HAY C.P.O.

Area Patrolled NORTHEAST CORNER OF MAPRIK SUBDISTRICT.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 3 POLICE

Duration—From 15/2/1949 to 22/2/1949

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference NEWAK 4 MILES 1 INCH.

Objects of Patrol WAR DAMAGE, CENSUS AND 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 £.....

.....
.....
.....

PATROL REPORT No. 1 of 1949.REPORT OF A PATROL TO VILLAGES NORTH AND NORTH EAST OF MAPRIK.

Officer conducting patrol: J. D. HAY
Cadet patrol officer.

Area patrolled: North-east corner of Maprik sub-District. Map used Wewak 4 miles to 1".

Objects of patrol: 1. Assessing remaining war damage claims.
2. Recording census and issue of new village books.
3. Routine Administration.

Duration: 15th to 22nd February, 1949, inclusive.

Personnel accompanying: Reg. No. 2599 Const. WAPI
" " 3941 " Katowi
" " 4178 " Bamban

carriers: village to village.

INTRODUCTION.

The small area through which the patrol travelled had been visited since the war by three patrols led by J. Wakeford, 1946, J. Herks and J. Rogers in 1947 and 1948. In the majority of places the village officials had not given the names of indentured labourers, and in several villages, such as Yaniko and Kwimbu, a large line of finish time natives was recorded. The main object of the patrol was to assess the female war damage and also the indentured natives' claims who had finished time.

DIARY OF PATROL.

15th Feb. Left Maprik and arrived at Neligum. Const. Wapi in charge of police. Lined No. 1 and 2. Neligum on arrival and census recorded. In the afternoon half the female war damage assessed.

16th Feb. Assessed the remainder of Neligum females by 10 o'clock, then left for Yamikum. Heavy rain prevented further work. After lunch lined Yamikum and recorded census and assessed half the female war damage. One sick native treated for fever.

17th Feb. Finished Yamikum and left for Balanga with police and cargo. Lined the two villages Balanga and Loneim in the afternoon and census taken. Then assessed Loneim's war damage.

18th Feb. Assessed Balanga's war damage. Police and cargo to Malba 1 passing through Kalsbu. Lined 1 and 2 Malba, census taken.

19th Feb. Finished assessing war damage at Malba 1 and 2. To Yeniko, lined village and recorded census at 1 and 2 Yeniko. Assessed war damage of No. 1.

20th Feb. Assessed war damage in No. 2 Yeniko and then observed Sunday.

21st Feb. To Kwimbu. Lined 1 and 2 Kwimbu. Assessed war damage in the afternoon for both places.

22nd Feb. Returned to Maprik via Wygugam and Painyik.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

On several occasions assistance and advice was given village officials in settling disputes. The main troubles were over underpayment for pigs and a female going to a faraway village to be married. Both were settled. One case was sent in to the A.D.C. at Maprik for settlement. In the main the Luluais and Tultuls seem to be able to keep affairs around the village in hand and settle the disputes amongst themselves.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

(a). Gardens. The main gardens are the long yam and mannes; bananas and pawpaws are plentiful but only a subsidiary crop. Great pride is taken in the cultivation of the long yam inspired by the long yam ceremonies held in the house tambarans.

(b). Livestock and poultry. In this small area there was an abundance of native fowls. Pigs seem to be on the increase, although not up to the pre-war supply.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The health of the natives in the villages was good. There have been no large outbreaks of dysentery or pneumonia, only isolated cases. The main complaint is "grillae" the skin disease which is most common. Two very advanced tropical ulcer cases were sent in to hospital. Both had to be carried and were from Kwimbu. This was a typical case of hiding the sick from the census taking. The natives are suspicious of the hospital, considering it a place to die rather than a place to be cured. This attitude is mainly due to the sick native waiting till he is incurable before attending the hospital for treatment.

EDUCATION.

The erection of the school at Maprik will be a fine step in so far as the natives are concerned. They are keen to learn to read and write and judging by this it should be a success. As it is now, written messages cannot be sent from government office to a village owing to the shortage of clerks in the villages themselves. This may be remedied by training several young boys from each village to read and write at the school.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Bridges are non-existent in this area and the native pads were overgrown. The villagers showed little interest in cleaning them. Village officials were advised to clean them before the next patrol.

VILLAGE. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The houses are large and consist of a peaked structure thatched with sago leaves which extend to the ground. They are very dark inside and allow no light to enter them. I should say that these houses are harbours of disease owing to the lack of ventilation and light. At Palanga I observed that the majority of houses were on piles and built of limbon. These were introduced mainly by finished time natives, and there was no decrease in the population caused by pneumonia which might be expected from this type of house. All the villages were adequately supplied with officials. Medical tultuls were also present in each village entered. In Yeniko the Medical tultul had been

instructed by the Medical Assistant at Maprik to go to Boram for further education. One native was chosen to replace him during his absence at Boram.

In several villages the Medical Tuitul had become a trifle ambitious and set broken limbs which in the majority of cases were a complete failure, the patients limb usually faced the opposite direction to which god had intended it to.

This is balanced by their good work in treating minor abrasions and cuts.

CENSUS.

Seven out of the nine villages showed an increase in population and indentured labourers. At Kwimbu for instance there were eight indentured labourers shown before by Mr. Rogers in 1948. The latest recording shows twenty. The new type village book issued in all nine villages recorded.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

The House Tambarans were of a smaller type in the area patrolled than the large ones at Maprik itself. The majority were in a bad state of repair.

WAR DAMAGE.

The majority of these claims were for small amounts - 5/- to £10. There were 481 claims for compensation for property other than land, and 6 claims for compensation for death were assessed. Most of the damage was done by Japanese occupation and foraging. In assessing Yeniko and Kwimbu it was found that the claims were negligible for palms but were mostly livestock and personal possession.

The amount of Death claims were very few and in several cases the Japanese were reported to have eaten their victims.

PATROL MAPS.

Reference is drawn to the sketch map accompanying Mr. Rogers' Patrol Report No. 1 of 1948.

Police Reports attached.

J.D. Hay
J.D. HAY
Cadet Patrol Officer.

(1)

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF NATIVE CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING PATROL No. 1
of 1949, MAPRIK. to AREAS NORTH & NORTH EAST
OF MAPRIK.

The conduct of the police was satisfactory.

Reg. No. 2599	Const. WAPI.	An excellent policeman. Efficient and well liked by both natives and police.
Reg. No. 4178.	Const. Bamban.	Satisfactory.
Reg. No. 3941.	Const. Katowi.	Reliable.

Hay

J. D. HAY
Cadet patrol officer.

30/1/73
6

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

M. 30/4.



Sepik District,
District Office,
TEWAK.

5th March, 1949.

Director of District Services
& Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT, MAPRIK - No. 5 of 1948-49.

Attached are copies of Patrol Report submitted by
Cadet Patrol Officer Hay. This is the first patrol
carried out by this officer and covered an area close to
Maprik Station.

In an earlier patrol the officer concerned did not
take War Damage Claims from any women. This patrol should
complete War Damage Claims for the area.

The population statistics shows twice as many deaths
as births viz., 96 deaths and 48 births in a period of
slightly less than 12 months. The death rate seems abnor-
mally high especially as the villages concerned are only a
few hours walk from Maprik Station. The Patrol Officer
reports the health as good, but the figures belie this.

He will be requested to submit further views as to
his reasons for the declining population.

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink.

(H. B. (HAIL))
Actg. District Officer.

Encls.

8-1/2
Antic census patrol.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

DS.30-11-73

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

14th March, 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR:

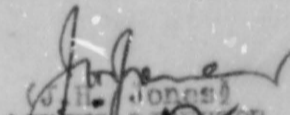
District Officer,
Sepik District,
N. E. W. A. K.

PATROL REPORT - MAPRIK NO. 5/48-49

Receipt is acknowledged of the above-mentioned patrol report, submitted by Cadet Patrol Officer Hay.

This routine patrol would appear to have been satisfactorily conducted.

Further comments on the apparently abnormal death rate will be appreciated, when you have obtained them from Mr. Hay.


J. H. Jones
ACTING DISTRICT OFFICER

P/A

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MAPRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 2 of 48/49

Patrol Conducted by S.D. HAY C.P.O.

Area Patrolled SOUTH OF MAPRIK IN THE WOSERA AREA.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....
Natives 3 Police

Duration—From 11/3/49 to 7/4/49

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N.O.

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

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

Map Reference WEWAK 4 MILES 1 INCH

Objects of Patrol WAR DAMAGE, ASSESSMENT OF INDENTURED
LABOURERS CLAIMS, 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	.....	£.....

popul

(6)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT. No. 2 of 1949.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO VILLAGES IN THE SOUTH WOSERA AREA.

Officer conducting patrol:

J. D. HAY
Cadet patrol officer.

Area patrolled:

South of MAPRIK station in the
WOSERA Area. Map used WEWAK 4 miles
to 1".

Objects of patrol.

1. payment of war damage.
2. Assessing indentured labourers' claims.
3. Routine administration.

Duration.

11th of March 1949 to 2nd of April 1949
(inclusive).

Personnel accompanying:

Reg. No. 2599	Const. WAPI
" " 4178	" BAMABN
" " 2034	" KAPORIS

Introduction.

The area in which the patrol operated was visited by P.O. ZWECK in May, 1948. The work done by him in establishing good relations with these primitive people has greatly assisted the carrying out of this patrol.

Co-operation was given from all the village officials, and the operation of the patrol went smoothly. Although a full census was recorded in all the villages the figures will not be submitted, as it is only a portion of this division, and a year has not passed since the last patrol by P.O. ZWECK. The indentured labourers' war damage claims were assessed in all villages. These labourers were absent from the village at the time of Mr. ZWECK'S patrol.

DIARY OF PATROL.

- 11th March. Cargo and police to SERANGWANTU (W) A 6581 via BAINYIK, TAMAU and KUNJINJINI (W) A 6583.
- 12th March. Inspected latrines and villages at SERANGWANTU. 6 new latrines built and village cleaned under supervision.
- 13th March. SERANGWANTU lined and census taken.
- 14th " KWANGWAMA (W) A 6177 lined at SERANGWANTU. Census taken and war damage paid.
- 15th " TINDIKO (W) A 6262 lined at SERANGWANTU. Census taken and war damage paid.
- 16th " AKIARA (W) A 6583 and PATUKWA (W) A 6583 lined at SERANGWANTU. Census recorded and war damage paid.
- 17th " NANGDA (W) A 6388 lined at SERANGWANTU. Census recorded and war damage paid. Advice was given in two disputes over females.
- 18th " MUL (W) A 6384 lined and census recorded at SERANGWANTU.
- 19th " To ABUSIT (W) A 6684 with const. WAPI and KAPORIS to pay war damages and record census. Village cleaned and two new latrines built under supervision.

(5)

- 20th March Observed holiday.
- 21st " KAUSAGA (W) A6383 lined at SERANGWANTU. Census recorded and war damage paid. Con. KAPORIS to ABUSIT to report on the cleaning of the village.
- 22nd " PAKAGO (W) A 5875 lined at SERANGWANTU. Census taken and war damage paid. Con. WAPI to YAMBIGO (W) A 5979 to investigate rumours of a Japanese rifle said to be held by the Luluai.
- 23rd " NUNGWAIGO held up by flood in the Amogu. Opened bank accounts only.
- 24th " rained heavily in the morning. Assessed SERANGWANTU indentured labourers' war damage claims - 32 in all.
- 25th " Lined GIPMAGO (W) A 5979 and WOMBISA (W) A 5981 at SERANGWANTU. Census taken and war damage paid.
- 26th " to NUNGWAIGO (W) A 8672 with Const. WAPI, NUNGWAIGO lined, census taken, and war damage paid.
- 27th " Lined KWARINGA (W) A 6988 at NUNGWAIGO. Census taken and war damage paid.
- 28th " rained heavily all day. Advice given in two disputes over females.
- 29th " Lined MIKO, BANGLEGO (W) A 5877 and YAMBIGO (W) A5979 at SERANGWANTU. Census taken and indentured Labourers' war damage claims assessed.
- 30th " Lined PALGE (W) A 6582 at SERANGWANTU. census taken and war damage paid.
- 31st " Assessed indentured labourers' war damage claims and balanced accounts.
- 1st April Lined KUNGINJINI (W) A 6683 and TUGAUKIM 1 and 2, (W) A 6486 enroute to MAPRIK. Census taken. Slept at TUGAUKIM.
- 2nd " Returned to MAPRIK via TAMAUI and BAINYIK.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

As usual there were frequent quarrels over women in this area. These quarrels concern laxity in the payment of bride prices. All the cases heard were settled peacefully. The patrol officer is aware of an underworld of native society which would be difficult to enter beyond the fringe without being conversant with the local dialect.

Many of these quarrels regarding women were old and had been forgotten, but owing to recent quarrels, the old ones had been revived again and brought before the Court.

At SERANGWANTU the tultul and Luluai seemed to be able to settle these minor quarrels. The Luluai CHINIADU is an intelligent native who holds the respect of the villagers. Both Luluai and tultul here are leaders in the singsings as well as in government affairs. A combination which is not common amongst village officials as a whole.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

a. GARDENS.

Around SERANGWANTU the long yam and taro were plentiful, and also bananas, pawpaws, native spinach and sac sac. The patrol was able to purchase plentiful supplies of these native foodstuffs with salt, the natives preferring this to money.

As this area is on the Sepik plain the gardens have a decided advantage to the ones around the Maprik station. Their position greatly reduces the danger of soil erosion, no signs of this menace were observed. As the patrol worked back towards TAMAUI native foodstuffs became shorter. At TUGAIDUM the natives were living on the subsidiaries of bananas and pawpaws. They had planted their yam and taro crops later than the SERANGWANTU area and these crops had not arrived yet.

a. LIVESTOCK and POULTRY.

Pigs and fowls are in short supply; in this area the retreating Japanese killed and ate the greater percentage of the livestock, and it will be several years before the supply is restored to normal.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

The health in the area is fair. In MUNGWAIGO and KWARENGU many cases of filariasis were observed amongst the aged. These villages are close to the Sepik where the mosquito ratio is higher.

At SERANGWANTU there was one usable latrine for over 300 natives. This latrine is in the main village itself, the three outlying hamlets having none.

Under supervision one was built in each of the hamlets, and three in the main village itself.

Also at SERANGWANTU there was observed indiscriminate usage of bandages for leg and arm decorations in the singsings. The medical tultul was advised to be more thrifty with the bandages in future.

EDUCATION.

The younger natives of this area are keen to school at Maprik, but owing to the distance from Maprik it is impossible. There is a

3

There is a Mission school at Kunjinjini which caters for the villages nearby and prospective students were advised to attend.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

On leaving the main MAPRIK-MARUI road the patrol followed small village to village pads.

On the majority progress was difficult because of the recent heavy rain in the area. However, the grass had been cut in most cases.

VILLAGE. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The housing in this area is adequate. At Pukago a native version of a European house was seen. It consisted of an earth floor and sac sac roof as the ordinary native house, but the walls were composed of native cane up to a height of five feet. This allowed more light to penetrate making it quite light inside.

Several natives were advised to build their new houses on this pattern. the effect on health can then be observed.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

A dictionary of the local dialect was started modelled on Mr. Murphy's pidgin English edition. It is hoped that when completed it will be of some use in the translations in Court cases.

WAR DAMAGE.

The main object in this patrol was for the payment of War Damage; a base to be established at SERANGWANTU and the nearby villages called in to be paid. Villages which were further away such as ABUSIT and NUNGWAIGO were visited and the money paid in the village.

Eighty-eight indentured labourers' claims were recorded during the patrol.

2

Report on Members of Native Constabulary accompanying

VILLAGE: MURAI. Patrol No. 2/49 MAPRIK to area SOUTH OF MAPRIK.

ARRANGEMENTS ON PLACES

(WOSERA AREA).

KASAPUAMA

CHITUBAN

JULIBALE

WINDULE

The conduct of the police was satisfactory.

YADIKO

YAVIAK

BAR

GAULON

ALISA

OTLI

PALAHANLA

at hospital station

Reg. No. 2599 Const. WAPI

Excellent.

PATUKI

KAKILAN

KLAWARAN

KISUKAN

Reg. No. 4178. Const. BAMBAN

satisfactory.

MARISA

LABUNDA

LABILA

at hospital station

Reg. No. 2034 Const. KAPORIS.

An excellent young constable; very reliable without supervision.

MPL

TRANIAL

JURAI

AMBIT

JAN

BILINGS

WAPI

SIGAFAY

KASAGA

GHANI

AINGWA

KASUBYAN

FORAGI

LUMIT

BALAHIN

YUSU

ALPAGI

WAGI

OPPLAKIE

YUQALAO

MORISA

MANIL

ANGATARA

TUKI

MURWAGI

NSINDU

YANGLABINE

YANUWALI

KASWINGA

ACHINGI

WALAMELON

MA-IL

NIJO

NYAKERA

OTUSINGI

BAMEA

YANLGO

DROHAI

GUAN

PANGINGO

MARDO

KINDANG

WISA

PALIS

KARANGI

BEAN

CHITUBAN

KUNDIRI 1

KANCAI

GUMBUN

KATAGA

KUNDIRI 2

NYAKWABI

KRATUBAN

WAPI

KUNDIRI 1

KAMPUSA

CHITUBAN

WAPI

KUNDIRI 2

DUSIRELA

WAPI

KADON

WAPI

12

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

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VILLAGE.	LULUAI.	TULTUL.	M. T. T.
SERANGWANTU	CHINIANDU	GULI NINDINGA YAMBAKUNDIA JIKAWI NYAGERA	LUKWAL
KWANJUAMA	CHITNBAN	CHITBALE	WINDULE
YINDIKO	KAWIAK	MAR	GAULEN
AKIARA	GULI	PARANGNALA	At hospital MAPRIK undergoing course
PATUKWA	KAKIKAN	WIANAMBANGM	KIBUKWIN
NANGDA	YAUWINGBUN	TOMISA	At hospital MAPRIK undergoing course
MUL	URANIAL	JUMATO	LANGUMBIRA
ABUSIT	JAN	BILENGU SIGANYAP	MAI-IM
KAUSAGA	GWAWI	AINGWA	KARUNYAN
PUKAGO	TUGIT	MALIAMBU	YUBWI
GIPMAGO	WANGI	GUPMACHIK	NYAGALAGO
WOMBISA	WANGIK	ANGATAMBA	TAUMI
NUNGWAIGO	NEINDU	YANGIAWABIME	YAMANGALI MALIMBI
KWABRINGA	ACHINGI	WALANGELEN	MA-IM
MIKO	NYAKERA	GILISIMBI	BAMBA
YAMBIGO	DUCERAL	GUKEN	
BANGLEGO	GWANDO	KINBANG	WAIBA
PALGE	KARANGI	UTAU CHITBULAU	
KUNGINJINI	1 MANGAN	GUMBULI	SUATAGA
KUNGINJINI	2 NYAKWAMBI	KWATUKBAN	WANGI
TUGAIKUM	1 KUMBURA	CHITBAN VANA	MINIKWUR
TUKAIKUM	2 DUSIMBIA	YIPWI KANGEL	GWORAN

lat

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

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WKM 30/4

sub-district office,
MAPRIK.

14th April, 1949.

District Officer,
W E W A K.

PATROL REPORT. MAPRIK No. 2/49.

This patrol by Mr. J. Dalrymple-Hay was to the most backward area of the MAPRIK sub-district, the WOSERA SOUTH census division.

purpose was to pay war damage, and routine Native Administration. Both these objects were successfully carried out, and Mr. Hay is rapidly gaining experience.

SERANGWANTU was a pre-war patrol post and warranted an A.D.C. Mr. H.E. WOODMAN as A.D.C. was stationed there for some time. The WOSERA SOUTH and WOSERA NORTH census divisions comprise some sixtyseven villages. War damage was not extensive in the south, and Mr. Hay did not visit all the villages because of this.

The fact that some war damage payments were made at SERANGWANTU instead of in the villages was due to heavy rains and the difficult carriage of heavy boxes of cash. The native tracks in the area are very hard going. It has been explained to Mr. Hay that it is desirable that each village be visited and matters connected with those villages dealt with in the village itself.

The question of native architecture is always a moot point but the time has not yet arrived to make alterations generally.

It has been a very useful patrol.

A. R. HAVILAND
Actg. A.D.C.

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10/11/49

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30/11/78
8

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.



WK. 30/4.

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEJAK.

26th April, 1949.

Director of District Services &
Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT, MAPRIK. No. 2 of 1948-49.

Attached are copies of Patrol Report submitted by
Patrol Officer Dalrymple-Hay, covering a routine patrol to
the area south west of Maprik.

There is little to call for comment and the patrol
was carried out mostly for the payment of War Damage. Mr.
Hay seems to be learning fast and is showing common sense
and restraint in dealing with natives. The people concerned
are as yet very primitive, as was indicated by the report of
Mr. Zweck earlier in the year.

(R. R. PERL)
Actg. District Officer.

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MAPRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 3 of 48/49
 Patrol Conducted by S. P. HAY C.P.O.
 Area Patrolled SOUTH OF MAPRIK STATION IN THE WOSEKA NORTH AREA
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....
 Natives 3 Police
 Duration—From 21/4/1949 to 12/5/1949
 Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference NEWARK 4 MILES : 1 INCH.

Objects of Patrol PAYMENT OF WAR DAMAGE. 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 £.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

Remains in Child Birth	MIGRAI	
	In	
	M	F

21.4.49. PATROL REPORT no. 3 OF 1949. - Report of a patrol to
villages in the WOSERA NORTH AREA.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL.

27.4.49. J.D. HAY
gadet patrol officer.

AREA PATROLLED.

South of MAPRIK Station in the WOSERA NORTH area. Map used
WEWAK 4 miles to 1".

OBJECT OF PATROL.

1. payment of War Damage.
2. Routine Administration.

DURATION.

21st April, 1949, to 12 of May, 1949.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING.

Reg. No. 2599	Const. WAPI
" " 3941	" KATOWI
" " 6446	" ARI-IUI

INTRODUCTION.

The area in which the patrol operated was visited by P.O.
ZWECK in July, 1948.

The area itself is very backward, and the villages from
WABINOUMAGAK to WUNOKO having their second census only.
The accompanying interpreter, a tultul from TENDEGUM, stated that he
had never been into this area beyond JAMBITANGA, and would be afraid
to unless accompanied by a European. In many of the villages
were surrounded by deep ditches by which a stand could be made against
villages attacking them; however, there was no sign that they had
been used for this purpose for a considerable time.

The natives do not yet recognise the authority of the Luluai
and tultul, and in many places the tultuls stated that the natives
believe the latter's hats or badge of authority came from the trade
store and not from the government.

In all these villages, there are a certain number of natives
in hiding still but with numerous patrols to this area they will gain
confidence and attend census with the rest of the village.

DIARY OF PATROL.

- 21.4.49. cargo and police to RUBUGAN (W) A5991 via BAINYIK and WORA. village inspected.
- 22.4.49. RUBUGAN lined. War Damage paid and census taken.
- 23.4.49. KWANABANDU (W) A6191 and KAUGIAK (W) A6191 lined. War Damage paid and census taken. villages inspected.

- 24.4.49. BALININGI (W) A6238 lined. War Damage paid and census taken. Village inspected.
- 25.4.49. MAUNDU (W) A5789 and BALAMTA (W) A5191 lined at MAUNDU. War Damage paid and census taken; villages inspected.
- 26.4.49. WAIGAMASA (W) A6188 and KAUWGUM lined. War Damage paid and census taken. Villages inspected.
- 27.4.49. TENDEGUM (W) A6688 lined. War Damage paid and census taken. Village inspected.
- 28.4.49. Cargo and police to TUGAUKIM (W) A5986 via MAUNDU. Village inspected.
- 29.4.49. ISOGUM (W) A5984 and KAMGE (W) A6284 lined. War Damage paid and census taken. Villages inspected.
- 30.4.49. WABINDIGUM (W) A6184 and NUMAMAKA (W) A5885 lined. Census taken and War Damage paid. Villages inspected.
- 1.5.49. GULAKIM (W) A5684 lined. War Damage paid and census taken. Village inspected.
- 2.5.49. KWATMAGUM (W) A5584 KUTIGUM (W) A6185 and SITABEKWIN (W) A5186 lined. SITABIKWIN for the first time. The former two paid War Damage and census taken. Villages inspected.
- 3.5.49. SARAGUM (W) A5784 and TUGAUKIM lined. War Damage paid and census taken.
- 4.5.49. TO JAMBITANGA (W) A5484 Lined village. War Damage paid and census taken. Village inspected.
- 5.5.49. TO WABINDUMAGAK. War Damage paid and census taken. An increase in the population of 200 natives. Village inspected.
- 6.5.49. TO JIBAKO (W) A5181 MANJUKWARUI (W) A5281 and JIBAKO lined. War Damage paid and census taken. Villages inspected.
- 7.5.49. TO JIBAKIM (W) A5183 JIBAKIM and UGUTAGWA (W) A5082 lined and census taken and War Damage paid. Many in hiding still in both places. Villages inspected.
- 8.5.49. TO UMUNOKO (W) A5184 village inspected and in a filthy state. waited for the full number of inhabitants to arrive. decided to line them the following day.
- 9.5.49. Lined UMUNOKO and paid War Damage. Recorded a population of 194 but judging by the size of the village and the number of empty houses should say the correct population is about 300 natives.
- 10.5.49. TO BAPANDU (W) A5889 via MAI. (the latter is in the AITAPE Sub-district). BAPANDU and TATUMBA (W) A5892 line lined together. War Damage was paid and census taken. Villages inspected.
- 11.5.49. TO KUMUNAGUM No. 3 (W) A5899 Nos. 1 and 2 lined at No. 3 census recorded and books issued, one to No. 3 as it is a large village and one book to Nos. 1 and 2. P.O. Wakeford did record a census here in 1946 but the records have been misplaced and no book was issued.

12.5.49. Returned to MAPRIK via WORA (W) A6693 and BAINYIK.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The natives in this area are very primitive and backward people, and consequently the responsibility of the Luluai and tultul as an authority to settle minor disputes is not recognised by them. Many cases were settled in the presence of the officer, several of long standing, and the Luluai and tultul were advised that in the absence of a patrolling officer in this area, to bring the dispute straight to the MAPRIK office if unable to settle them quickly themselves. As far as the officer could discern the natives were unwilling to abide by the decisions of their Luluais and tultuls, and were inclined to settle matters in their own way, which would be by bloodshed or force. As one tultul said: "there are so many of them that they eventually talk us out of any decision we make."

With more routine patrols in this area the Luluai and tultuls would have a more concrete backing by the presence of a government officer in the area, and also give them confidence.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

a. GARDENS.

Gardens are more than adequate for the needs of the population. The cult of the "long yam" is practised throughout the area, the natives therefore giving much attention to the size and growth of this main foodstuff. European crops are unknown in this area with the exception of some corn planted at JIBAKIM. At JAMBITANGA there are no coconut palms, the village having moved from their old site to a new one about 2 miles away. The natives were advised to plant new palms here.

b. LIVESTOCK and POULTRY.

Powls and pigs are still scarce in this area. The stocks greatly diminished during Japanese occupation and have not yet showed any signs of increase.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Although no signs of an epidemic were observed, many cases of yaws and scabies were seen. It is hard to determine the death rate and sickness here because of the fact that on Mr. Zweck's patrol in July 1948, many were in hiding so that there are no complete figures to use as a comparison. Three cases of natives with scabies came in with the patrol from WABINDUMAGAK. All were told previously by Mr. Zweck to go to hospital for treatment and the sores in all cases had reached an advanced stage. The native's memory is very clear in regard to the deaths of relatives and friends who die in hospital but very dim when as to the number who have been cured. The natives were told through the interpreter that death would occur in any case if they stayed in their village and let the sores reach an advanced stage, but if they went to hospital immediately there would be a fair chance of being cured if the sore was at a primary stage.

Suitable applicants for medical tultuls were selected in all villages minus them and sent in to MAPRIK to train at the hospital.

EDUCATION.

The distance from the MAPRIK government school to this part of the sub-district is considerable, and until there is a system on the lines of a boarding school at MAPRIK it will be impossible for young natives to attend from this area.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The patrol followed small village to village tracks and in most cases no attempt had been made to clear them. On the second half of the patrol from JAMBITANGA to KUMUNAGUM a native constable was sent forward to ensure that the road would be passable. All village officials were advised to clear the roads and build new bridges before the next patrol. The main excuse for the lack of bridges was the absence of tools such as shovels and axes etc. If several shovels and axes could be placed in the care of each village Luluai for the upkeep of the roads there would be no reason for laxity in this matter.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

All villages with the exception of SITABIKIN had village officials previously selected by Mr. Zweck.

At SITABIKIN after the census had been recorded a Luluai was chosen by popular election and two gultuls from the number of returned indentured labourers who presented themselves. In other villages the Luluais whom P.O. Zweck appointed were natural leaders in the ceremonies and had a great deal of influence over their people. Their ideas in relation to hygiene are naturally primitive. But change has to be brought in gradually, particularly in housing and any drastic changes may bring disaster in the form of epidemics.

CENSUS.

In all the villages there were increases in the population. At WABINDUMAGAK and MAUNDU there was an increase of 200 new names in each place.

No doubt the payment of War damage led to the increase as all the newcomers came prepared to have their war damage assessed, but were told that the payment of war damage was to finish first, before any recording could be carried out. The total of 39 indentured labourers in WABINDUMAGAK for example was high in comparison with the male labour potential of 85. This is a higher percentage than the figure laid down by the Administration for safe recruiting from a village. Apart from the shortage of labour in the gardens, this also affects District services by the absence of carriers for patrol purposes. The A.D.O. has decided to issue a pamphlet which includes all the villages in the sub-district and marking those which according to the figures are most affected. These will be distributed to the different recruiters and will be changed from time to time as the present recruits terminate their contracts and return to their respective villages. This scheme should greatly ease the situation.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL.

Several legends, called in the local dialect "WALISAGI" were collected during the patrol. The following is submitted, although its authenticity is not vouched for.

Years ago all our ancestors or BAMBUK lived in a large hole in the ground. They did not sleep at all and lived entirely on all taro. Now the dog was different. He lived on top of the ground, slept well at night and lived off the beautiful ripe bananas which were scattered here and there over the countryside.

one day the dog ventured down the hole in the ground where our ancestors lived carrying several ripe bananas in his mouth. one of our ancestors took the bananas from the dog's mouth and ate them. The dog went back out of the hole. That night this certain ancestor slept well and when he arose in the morning he was fat and sleek. All his friends asked him about the bananas and where the dog obtained them, and said they would like to try them. That afternoon the man asked the dog where he had obtained the bananas and could he and his friends be shown the exact spot. So the dog agreed and pulled them out of the hole with his tail, and took them to his garden of paradise. After they had eaten their fill of the bananas that lay on the ground they returned to the place where the hole was. They decided that the people remaining in the hole could look after their rings and valuables which were down below and to make certain they placed rings on the hole to stop the others from coming up. They placed a large ring first, which covered the circumference of the hole completely, and then gradually piled up a pyramid of rings, ending with a very small one on top with a hole the size of threepence. In this hole they put a stick of YELAN which is used now to pierce the nose of a native as an ornament. The people who came out of the hole first followed the dog to the coast where the insects stung their lips so that they could not speak the inland dialect. These were the coastal people and it was not till years later that the inland people eventually freed themselves from the hole in the ground and came on top. The place where they first emerged is near TUGAUKIM according to the legend, and is called in the native dialect KUKIBATAK. Every year pigs are killed and a ceremony is held on the sacred land to commemorate this great event.

WAR DAMAGE.

The main object of this patrol was the payment of war damage. This was carried out successfully, but owing to the heavy rains in this area the majority of tracks were hard going for the carrying of heavy money boxes. Therefore some places were not paid in their respective villages, but the officer attempted wherever possible to carry out an inspection of the village concerned. £2015.2.0 was paid out altogether. ---
£1413.16.0 was deposited in C.S.B. accounts.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF NATIVE CONSTABULARY. ACCOMPANYING PATROL No. 3 1949 MAPRIK to AREA SOUTH OF MAPRIK

VILLAGE.	STATION.	NAME	REMARKS
RUBUNGAN 1 & 2	WIRAWATI	KAWITIKER	
RUBUNGAN 3	YESSAJUN		
KAUGIAK	SIARAGE	YABUN	
KWANABANDU	TAKWANGU	WAKYIPWI KATANGILI	
	Reg. No. 2599	const. WAPI.	
BALININGI	MARJAK	GURBYA	Handles police and natives splendidly. conduct praise-worthy at all times.
BALAPTA	KWANDE	TAKURA	no suitable applicant available
	Reg. No. 3941	Const. KATOWI.	
BALINDU	TABANJA	MAUWAK GAMBWA	Good. can be relied upon also when not under direct supervision.
	Reg. No. 6446	Const. ARI-IUI	
KAWIKUM No. 1	KARASAU	KAWIA	New constable. should improve with supervision.
KAWIKUM No. 2	BAMIRIAN	IWINJANGI	
KAIGASAGA	KAWIKEN	WANGI WINAMATRA	
TINDAUM	NYLMO	YAPOMI	
KANGS	ANGWATA	KIRANGU	
ISOGUN	TAKAMALI	KWIMBU	
WARINDIKUM	KWANDAU	GUNJULI	
NUBANAKA	BAKE-ABU	KWIANG	no suitable applicant available
GULAKIM	GAMBULI	ANARIBANGU	
KWAMAGUN	KWAPU	LALAU	
KUTIGUM	KAWIA	MAI-IM	
STAPIGUM	BALU 2	NYAGIRA 2	
TUGAUKIN	NIBLIA	YIPWI YAPUKWIN	
SARAGUM	WALINGKA	WANGILO	None available
WARINAURAGAN	KWAMBULI	KAYU KAMBU	
JIBALO	KEINGILI	KEBLE	

2

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

VILLAGE.	LULUAI.	TULTUL	M. T. T.
RUBUGAN 1 & 2	WURANAWI	WAMABAGU WAIMBANGIL	KAWIKEN
RUBUGAN 3	YESAGUN		
KAUGIAK	MIAMBAGE	YABUMI	DUNGERAL
KWANABANDU	TAKWANGU	WANYIPWI KWATINGILI MAPUNDA	KAWIKEN
BALININGI	MANJAN	GUMBEYA	KWINBANGU
BALAMTA	KWANDE	TAKURA	No suitable applicar available
MAUNDU	TAMANJA	NAUWAK GAUMBWA YIPWI	KURAIN
KAUWIKUM No. 1	KARASAU	KAWIA	KAWIKEN
KAUWIKUM No. 2	RAMINIAN	DUINJAMBI	GURA
WAIGAMAGA	KAWIKEN	WANGI WINAMAIRA	JANANG
TENDEGUM	NILMO	YAPOMI	ALAM
KAMGE	ANGWATA	KINBANGU	KWAMBILI
ISOGUM	KAKAMBALI	KWINGU	MAUWE
WABINDIGUM	KWANDAU	GUMBULI	NAWAK
NUMAMAKA	BAKE-ABU	KWIANG	No suitable applicant available
GULAKIM	SAUNBULI	ANAMBANGU	GILUWANGI
KWATMAGUN	KWARU	LALAU	TAKWANJAMBI
KUTIGUM	KAWIA	MAI-IM	WANUMBANGU
STAPIGUM	BALU †	NYAGIRA †	GAW †
TUGAUKIM	NIMBIA	YIPWI TAPUKWIN	KAWIKEN WANGI
SARAGUM	WAINGUMA	TUMBELO	None suitable
WABINAUMAGAK	KWAMBULI	NANDO YAMBU	NYALI
JIBAKC	NEINGILI	BIALE	DUNGERAL †

VILLAGE.	LULUAI.	TULTUL.	M. T. T.
MANJUKWARUI	URAKABI	MALKAN	None suitable
JIBAKIM	DUNGERAL	KAURUP	KAPERINGIMBWA
UGUTAGWA	NUMBA	GILIKWURU	None suitable
UMUNOKO	MANGUR	MORLI	BIRA †
TATUMBA	YINIMU	GURU WEINDALA	KINBANG
BAPANDU	NINDIKISHIK	WAI-IMBWA	GUMBULI
KUNAWAGUM 1	SIKIN †	YAPUMI †	SAUN
" 2		NININGU †	NYALI †
" 3	GINGIRA †	LANGUNBIRA †	TABUKWIN

† officials selected on this patrol.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.



30/11/84
30/11/80
10
WK. 30/11.

30/11/84
30/11/80
10
Wepik District,
District Office,
WENAK.

25th May, 1949.

Director of District Services &
Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

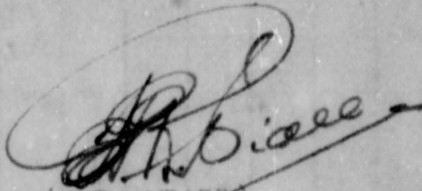
PATROL REPORT, MAPRIK - No. 3 of 1949.

Attached please find Patrol Report submitted by
Cadet Patrol Officer J. Dalrymple-Hay.

The area to the south west of Maprik was only patrolled once or twice before the war, and since the war staff has been insufficient to regularly and thoroughly patrol the area. Last year, Mr. Patrol Officer Zweck compiled the first census of the area, and as was stated at the time, the census was incomplete. It will be noted that several hundred new names have been added on this patrol and it is considered that there are probably still quite a few natives who have not yet appeared.

The over recruitment of the area will be watched but we will not be in a position to make any recommendations as regards closing to recruiting until we have a complete detailed census. It is considered that no great harm is being done to the community, as approximately 95 per cent of the labour going to work in other Districts returns home after completion of their one year's indenture.

The health position will be brought under the notice of the local Medical Officer, but there is little that can be done until the people become hospital conscious. There is only one Medical Assistant in the Maprik Sub District which has a population of over 50,000 and he cannot be expected to patrol all areas, although the Officer concerned is carrying out quite a few patrols.


(R. R. MIALL)
Actg. District Officer.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MARRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 4 of 48/49

Patrol Conducted by J. D. HAY P.O.

Area Patrolled N.W. OF MARRIK STATION IN THE MAMBLEP AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 3 Police

Duration—From 14 6/19 49 to 20 6/19 49

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference NEW P.K. 14 MILES : 1 INCH

Objects of Patrol WAR DAMAGE PAYMENT. 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 £.....

.....

.....

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pula

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT No. 4 of 1949. Report of a patrol to villages in the MAMBLEP or area North-west of MAPRIK STATION.

Officer conducting patrol. J.D. HAY, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area patrolled. North west of MAPRIK Station in the MAMBLEP area.

Map used WSWAK 4 miles to 1".

OBJECT OF PATROL.

1. Payment of War Damage.
2. Routine Administration.

Duration. 14.6.49 to 20.6.49.

Personnel accompanying.

Reg. No.	2599	Const.	WAPI
" "	2034	"	KAPORIS
" "	6446	"	ARI-IUI

INTRODUCTION.

The villages visited on this patrol form the boundary between MAPRIK Sub-district and AITAPE. All the villages had been visited by at least three patrols since the cessation of hostilities. These were conducted by a/A.D.O. BRIDGE and P.O. ROGERS in 1946-47, and F.O. ZWECK in 1948, the area therefore being accustomed to patrols and the village officials carrying out their duties reasonably well in regards to the cleaning of villages and upkeep of roads. NUNGALIM was visited by P.O. JACKSON from AITAPE in 1947 at the time of the dysentery outbreak.

This patrol was carried out too quickly for good administration, but with only one exception the villages met their obligations.

DIARY OF PATROL.

- 14.6.49. Lined YAMELIKUM. Census taken and War Damage paid. Continued on to KULELIGUM.
- 15.6.49. Lined KULELIGUM and MAGAPITA. Census taken and War Damage paid. Patrol continued on to MISANGAI.
- 16.6.49. Lined MISANGAI and AMI. Census taken and War Damage paid. Patrol moved to AUNYELIM.
- 17.7.49. Lined AUNYELIM, SAHALI, SUPA, AND NUNGALIM. Census taken and War Damage paid. Patrol moved to MILAK.
- 18.6.49. Lined MILAK and WAIKIM. Census taken and War Damage paid. Patrol continued to GWCINGWOIN.

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5

- 19.6.49. Lined GWOINGWOIN, SAULIK, MAPUTMA. Census taken and War Damage paid.
- 20.6.49. Lined, WA.BAK, BONGIORA. War Damage paid and census taken. Patrol continued on to MAPRIK.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Advice was given in several disputes involving women and pigs, although not nearly as many cases were encountered as in the previous patrol to the more primitive WOSERA north area, which is only to be expected.

These people are within 4 hours walk of MAPRIK station and it seems that in most cases they are capable of settling their minor disputes without interference.

The villages who speak the BUT dialect from MAGAPITA to MAPUTMA appeared to be the more advanced as far as native affairs are concerned. NUNGALIM for example is in direct contact with MATAPAU on the coast, and this coastal influence is noticed in their housing and general keenness for advancement. These people were responsible for the building of the air strip at SUPARI, and seem to be conscientious in fulfilling their responsibilities.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK.

X

In all villages traversed through by the patrol subsidiary foodstuffs were in plentiful supply for the local villagers. At NUNGALIM the tultul KADOLI was growing tomatoes and corn which he had obtained from the coast for planting. Encouragement was given to him, and it is hoped that seeds may be obtained from BAINYIK for distribution generally.

The yams in this area had not fully matured yet as they were planted in January, the planting season being later than the WOSERA area for example. The villagers are living on a subsidiary diet of taro, bananas, pawpaws etc.

Pigs are not plentiful in this area but the people who are in contact with the coast have been buying a more superior breed from the coastal natives. It is regretted that here, as at YANGORU, the natives are using them more ceremonial purposes rather than for the breeding and building up of their own depleted stock.

HEALTH.

The health of the population is fair, but the infant mortality rate is high being 57% of the total death rate.

Two cases of scabies sent into the hospital at MAPRIK were children. Attempts were made to hide these sores by laplapps being placed over the heads but both cases were detected and sent in for treatment.

At NUNGALIM, which had been ravaged by a dysentery outbreak in 1947, the deathrate is negligible, one person only having died since the last patrol in October 1948. The village is clean and amply provided with

X (1)
X (2)

4

latrines and pits for the disposal of rubbish.

Two N.M.O's from BONGIORA village are completing their course at BORAM, and should be an asset on their return. * (3)

EDUCATION.

Many school children from the closer villages such as WAMBAK, BONGIORA and GWOINGWOIN are attending the MAPRIK Government School. It was also noted in villages that there were students attending the mission school at MAPRIK where it is believed boarding facilities are available.

ROADS and BRIDGES.

Roads were in fair order owing no doubt to the patrols presence.

At MILAK the Lulusi was showing initiative by placing sand on the roads in the village, and planting ornamental shrubs lining the paths.

The road leading to this village from WAIKIM was cut to a width of about 20 yards. He was advised not to waste energy on widening the road as it is not a main one, but to divert the manpower to the actual upkeep of the existing road.

VILLAGE and HOUSING.

In all villages the standard of cleaning and building of latrines was excellent around the rest house, but on venturing on to the outskirts of the village and the surrounding small hamlets no attempt had been made to clean them. The officer has learned to judge the village hygiene standard by the small hamlets, and not so much by the area around the Government rest house.

Housing is on the style as the rest of MAPRIK, all being built on the ground. On arriving in the area under BUT influence the change in housing is noted - 10% of the houses being constructed on piles with limbon floors and sac sac roofs.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Officials in all villages appeared satisfactory, and to have a certain amount of influence over their people. In several cases where there are weak Lulusis this power has been built up by the influence of the numerous patrols which have been through the area. In four villages, MAPUWA, SAULIK, WAIKIM and AONYELIM, there were no M.T.T.'s, and no suitable applicants were available. It was decided to wait till more indentured labourers returned to their villages, before a suitable choice could be made.

CENSUS.

This was not a full census of the MAMBLEP census division as A/A.D.O. Hodgekiss had paid the villages from GANNIGUM to APERINGA from TAMAUI. Therefore this patrol was commenced at YAMBLIKUM. It can be seen by the figures that as elsewhere the total number of males - 1070 - exceeds the total number of females - 1011. Taking the adult division separately it is noted that the female totals 602 exceeds the male total 579 which is a good sign, but in the child division upon which depends the future population, the opposite state of affairs is observed - the males 491 and the females 409.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

Amount paid out in War Damage totalled £1234-15-0. On this patrol circuit several stragglers were met with, but the majority have been

(3)

assessed and have received their money. Many stated that they forgot an article the last time their claims were assessed, and would like to make a further claim.

These were informed that the payments received on this patrol were final, otherwise the War Damage payments would continue indefinitely. Indentured labourers claims were the only ones assessed on this patrol.

£1482-16-0 was deposited in C.S.B. accounts.

J.D. HAY

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REPORT ON MEMBERS OF NATIVE CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING PATROL
No. 4 of 1949 to area NORTHWEST OF MAPRIK STATION.

The conduct of the police was at all times satisfactory.

Reg. No. 2599 Const. WAPI
Reliable and dependable as usual.

Reg. No. 2034 Const. KAPORIS.
Enthusiastic and reliable, ably to
carry out a job thoroughly.

Reg. No. 6446. Const. ARI-IUI.
Satisfactory.

→ Sub. Inspector of Police,
PORT MORESBY.

DS. 30-11-92

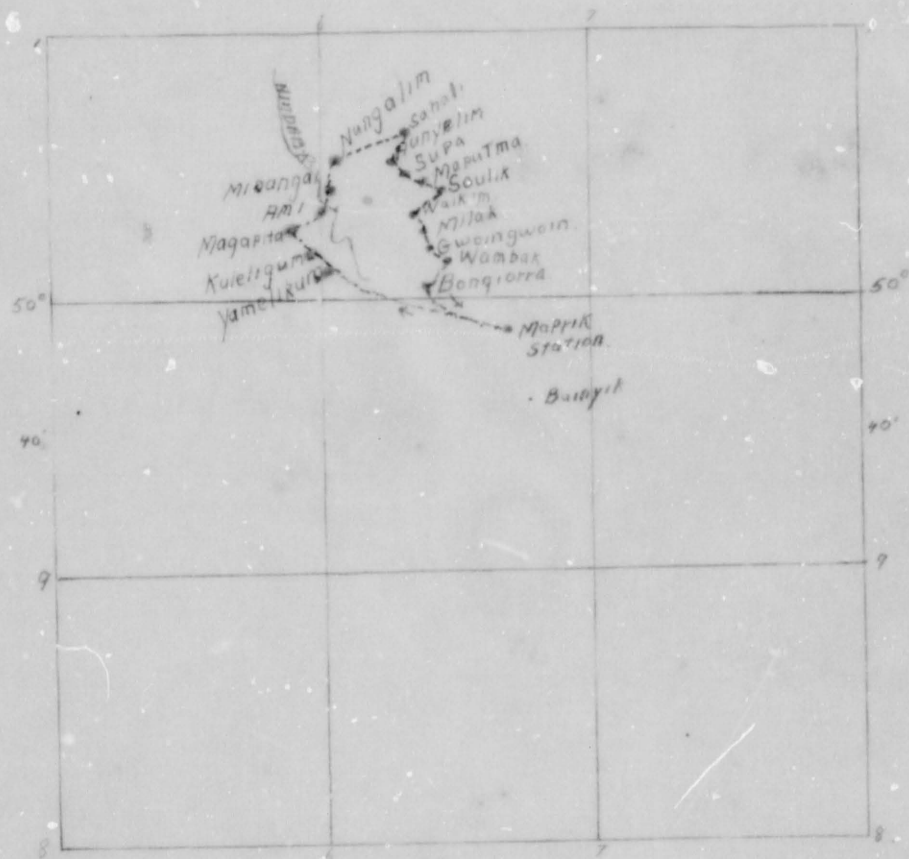
Referred Please.

(J.H. Jones)
Assistant Director.
DDS & NA 26/7/49.

SKETCH MAP

AREA TRAVERSED BY PATROL 4/49

WEWAK SHEET 1 TO 4 MLS.



R.F. 1253440

DATE 29TH JUNE 1949

KEY
Route of patrol
Water course

a

AT

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

M. T. T.

VILLAGE.

LULUAI

TULTUL

YAMELIKUM
KULELIGUM
MAGAPITA
AMI
MISANGAI
SUPA
SAHALI
NUNGALIM
AUNYELIM
WAIKIM
MILAK
MAPUTWA
SAULIK
GWOLINGWON
WAMBAK
BONGIORA

YALURA
URANYAL
BULINGEM
URISIMBI
WANGULA
ARINA
TULUR
AKINYAULA
WINGOMI
LIPU
GILIMBAL
SAKILIMAI
APIL
YABOISA
MOTOKMARIS

NUKUNGWE
BONGOSA
MOEM
KWIANI WGA
MAM
WAGYT
SIWAIA
GKAUOLI
(ANWEN
KIMBUTI
MORAT
KANDINJUMBA
YU/IMBANGIK
SUISI
W. SUSU-I
NYIRANGITNYA

YAKUSH
YALUWAN
TANGYANG
NUATSAP
KULBULI
WATSATUI
KOMOMAIM
DLAMPIS

KAMAM

WONGAGIGRA
YANDAGOMIO

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

30/11/49
8

WK. 30/4.



Sepik District,
District Office,
WENAK.

8th July, 1949.

Director District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT MAPRIK NO. 4 of 1948/49.

Attached please find copies of the abovementioned Patrol Report by Cadet Patrol Officer Hay.

The patrol was a routine one mainly to pay War Damage Compensation and check the native census.

The area is thickly populated and the map supplied shows the population density is approximately 2000 in four square miles. The people are roughly midway between the Maprik and Dreikikir native hospitals and there is no need for them to try and evade going to Hospital.

Mr. Hay is fast gaining experience. He has now been transferred to Aitape Sub-District to give him experience in other areas with a different type of people.

J. H. MIALL
Actg. District Officer.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (MAPRIK) Report No. 3 of 49/50

Patrol Conducted by A. J. ZNECK P.O.

Area Patrolled MAMBLEP & ALBIGES SUBDIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1

Natives 3 Police

Duration—From 11/10/1949 to 27/10/1949

Number of Days 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 6/49 MAMBLEP
10/1949 ALBIGES

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

Map Reference NEWARK SHEET 14 MILES : 1 INCH.

Objects of Patrol I) CENSUS II) WAR DAMAGE

AD) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

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.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WK.P/R.3-49/50.



Sepik District,
District Office,
W E W A K.

15th December, 1949.

The Director,
District Services & Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 3. ALBIGES AND
MAMBLEP - MAPRIK SUB-DISTRICT.

Herewith is a report by Mr. P/O Zweck.

The area patrolled is north-west of Maprik and about half-way between there and Dreikikir. Mr. Zweck wrote this report after transfer to Vanimo.

War Damage in the Maprik Sub-District is pretty nearly completed.

Nearly every patrol report speaks of the reluctance of natives to go into hospital. It is usual and sometimes understandable. In addition to factors such as superstition, leaving personal affairs and business, distance from home etc., natives undoubtedly dislike the regimen and discipline of native hospitals and the placing of themselves under the control of stranger natives.

The Bishop of the Catholic Mission is submitting applications for a number of leases, some of which are already to hand, and I understand, applications in regard to Supari will be made.

John J. Murphy
(JOHN J. MURPHY)
Acting District Officer.

DISTRIBUTION: 1 original and 2 copies D.D.S. & N.A.
1 copy ADO Maprik
1 copy Mr. Zweck, Vanimo.
1 copy file.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

8
WK.P/R.3-49/50.

Sepik District,
District Office,
W E W A K.

15th December, 1949.

Mr. Patrol Officer, Zweck,
V A N I M O.

PATROL REPORT NO.3.

Receipt is acknowledged of your Report of a patrol into the Mamblep and Albiges areas.

Native dislike of going to hospital is universal over the Territory -- particularly in the less sophisticated areas.

You have no doubt observed by this that ex-members of the M.C.P.F., R.P.C. and P.I.B. seem to have been developed by their membership of those bodies and very often play a leading part in village communal affairs. They can be guided along lines that are of great benefit to the community and to themselves as long as you keep two points in mind. First that the Village officials are the lawfully appointed representatives of the people and with whom the Administration works.

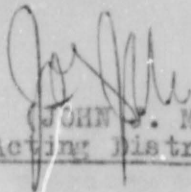
Secondly, too much attention and too concentrated an effort with a particular native almost invariably pushes him beyond his capacity and results in disagreeable consequences some of which are -- assumption of a false prestige in his community; unconscious or conscious blackmail on the other natives; withdrawal from Communal activities; usurpation of the Village officials authority and powers; disappointment and loss of interest. You could probably think of as many more.

In your paragraph on roads I want you to start:-

Vehicle roads	----	?	miles
Bridle paths	----	?	miles
Foot tracks	----	?	miles

Extracts of interest to other departments here have been sent to the officers-in-charge.

Your report is very informative.


(JOHN V. MURPHY)
Acting District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

(7)

Patrol Post,
VANIMO.
15th November, 1949.

Assistant District Officer,
M A P R I K.

PATROL REPORT.

Herewith please find five copies of a report on the last patrol carried out by me in the Maprik Sub-District.

It is regretted that no map accompanies the report. Unfortunately the relevant Wewak Sheet is not held in this office, and to get one from Wewak would have meant a further delay of three weeks in submitting this report. In view of this it was decided to submit the report without a map.

A. Zweck
(A. ZWECK)

Patrol Officer.

DIARY OF PATROL.

(6)

- 11th October. Patrol left Maprik station for APANGAE - 1½ hrs. Apangae lined, census recorded and village book issued. 9 more War Damage claims assessed. Inspected village.
- 12th October. To YAMELIKUM - 45 mins. - thence to AMAHOP - 50 minutes. Lined Amahop and NINGALIMBI - checked census and issued new village books. Assessed outstanding war damage claims. Inspected village.
- 13th October. To WALAHOTA - abt 30 mins. Lined, census checked and new village book issued. Assessed outstanding war damage. Inspected village. Moved to SUPARI airstrip - abt 40 mins. met by officials from surrounding villages, including some from Dreikikir area who were anxious to come under Maprik. They were told that it was not proposed to make any further alterations in existing MAPRIK-DREIKIKIR boundaries.
- 14th October. To SUPARI Village - abt 25 mins. Lined, census checked and new book issued. Outstanding war damage assessed. Previously natives of BUTIKA and SUPARI lined at latter place and names all recorded in one book. At request of natives two separate books were issued and permission given to BUTIKA to line at their own village in future. For information, BUTIKA is very close to the village of DAHABIGA. Returned to rest house at airstrip.
- 15th October. At Supari Airstrip. General clerical work. Writing up of new books.
- 16th October. Sunday. New village books distributed to officials.
- 17th October. To No. 1 WOMSAK - abt 1½ hrs. Lined, census checked and new village book issued. Outstanding war damage assessed. To No. 2 WOMSAK - abt 65 mins.
- 18th October. Lined No. 2 WOMSAK - checked census and issued new village book. War Damage assessed. To NILU - 1½ hrs. Lined, census checked and new village book issued. War Damage assessed.
- 19th October. To DAHABIGA via BUTIKA - 1½ hrs. Inspected latter place en route. Lined DAHABIGA, checked census and issued new village book. Assessed war damage. Some very bad tropical ulcers seen here and ordered to hospital for treatment. Cases came mainly from an outlying hamlet, the members of which reported for census for the first time since the war.
- 20th October. To AMI - 70 mins. - cargo to MISANGAI. Lined Ami and checked census. Paid some War Damage and assessed 2 more claims. To MISANGAI - 15 mins. Lined and census checked. Paid some War Damage and assessed 4 more claims. To AUNYBLIM - 30 mins. Paid one War Damage claim for SUPA Village and assessed 5 more. Rough check of census with village officials.

21st OCTOBER. Lined AUNYELIM - checked census. Paid some War Damage and assessed 2 more claims. Lined SAHALI - checked census. Paid more War Damage and assessed nil as there are said to be no outstanding claims in this village. Lined NUNGALIM - checked census. Assessed 16 claims for war damage - all recently returned I/L's. To WAIMAM - $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Lined checked census. 1 war damage claim assessed.

22nd October. To Milak - lined, checked census. 1 war damage claim assessed. To GWOINGWOIN. Lined GWOINGWOIN, SAULIK and MAPUTMA - checked census. Paid some war damage and assessed all outstanding claims. Inspected all three villages which are almost adjoining. Portion of MAPUTMA destroyed by fire on Thursday 20th October, including "HAUS TAMBARAN." Origin of fire unknown. People inclined to be despondent, but were urged to make an immediate start in rebuilding houses destroyed. Natives of SAULIK offered to assist in rebuilding, and both these villages exempted from work on MAPRIK-DREIKIKIR Jeep road. Told to report to A.D.O. MAPRIK, when work of rebuilding completed. At this stage, 2.45 p.m., letter received from A.D.O. Maprik stating that writer to return to MAPRIK and prepare for transfer to VANIMO. Returned to station via WAMBAK and BONGIORA, paying several war damage claims on the way. No new claims were taken from these two villages.

INTRODUCTION.

The main purpose of this patrol was to patrol the ALBIGES Subdivision which had been visited by P.O. MORRIS approximately 12 months before. However, as some of the MAMBLEP villages were along the route taken, the opportunity was taken of paying some outstanding war damage claims, and assessing claims for those natives who had been absent from previous patrols, mainly indentured labourers. The villages of the MAMBLEP Subdivision, with the exception of APANGAE, had either been visited by C.P.O. Hay in June, 1949, or in short one day patrols from the station by the writer. Accordingly full census figures are submitted for both MAMBLEP and ALBIGES Subdivisions, although census for all villages in the former subdivision were not checked on this patrol.

WAR DAMAGE.

War Damage claims were assessed in all villages except YAMELIKUM, WAMBAK and BONGIORA for previous absentees, and natives who for various reasons had not lodged claims before. In these MAMBLEP villages where census was checked and claims taken, it is thought that there should be no further claims. As this was the third war damage patrol to these villages, all natives should now have had an opportunity of putting in a claim. In the ALBIGES Sub-division, it is anticipated that there will still be a few claims to come from natives at present absent under indenture.

Claims were not high and were for the most part the result of the visit of foraging parties of Japanese troops. In some cases the natives were able to flee to the bush and carry most of their portable possessions with them. Gardens were despoiled, and food stores robbed and in many cases burnt. Killings by Japanese troops in the ALBIGES area were very few, although there were many deaths due to dysentery and malnutrition.

These people have rehabilitated themselves very well. Houses and gardens are more or less back to pre-war standards, and it is thought that all damage inflicted

by Japanese troops has been repaired.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Houses are of the typical style common to the natives round MAPRIK. In some of the ALBIGES villages, however, and two or three of the MAMBLEP villages, an improved style of house has been built by a few of the more enterprising natives. This consists of a raised house, with a limbon floor, and walls of the stem of the sago palm (punkul) and in a couple of cases, with walls of wither plaited punkul or bamboo. This makes an excellent wall, and is also very pleasing to the eye. These efforts were commended, but no instructions were given for any changes to be made in the old style, which although somewhat primitive, dark and probably stuffy inside, is still warm and rainproof. It is realised that the change to the improved type of house will be gradual, as is evidenced by the few which are making their appearance now. It was noted in all cases of new and better houses, the owners and builders were young men. The older men will not change. Also it was further found that these houses were occupied only by the men, their wives living in a house of the old type.

villages, with a few exceptions were clean by the local standards. Most of the work was recent, being done for the benefit of the patrol. The worst village encountered was AMAHOP. Instructions were given for the place to be cleaned immediately. From comments made by previous officers, the village seems to have been in a similar condition at the time of their patrols.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Health was for the most part good. A number of cases were ordered to Maprik for treatment. These were for the most part tropical ulcers in an advanced state. Efforts were made by a number of natives to hide these sores from the patrol. One of the most common dodges is to cover the sore with a black ~~paint~~ paint - another is to lengthen the lava lava. Most of these people have a fear of going to hospital, and unless ordered to do so by a European, will not go.

There had been an outbreak of dysentery in some of the Albiges villages - principally WOMSAK and NILU - about four or five months before this patrol. This caused a number of deaths and an actual decline in population. For example, in NILU, there is a decrease of eight in population, excluding gains and losses due to immigration and emigration. As usual the outbreak was not reported until it had abated. The E.M.A. Maprik visited the area but by that time the worst was over. These people were instructed to immediately report any such outbreak in future.

Hygiene is very primitive and far from satisfactory. Deep pit latrines are in use in all villages, but in most cases the pits are not very deep, and also have been in use for a long time. The main deficiency in these latrines is the lack of a covering over the vent. Instructions were given for the use of such a cover in all villages, and the M.T.T.'s were told that it is their responsibility to see that this is done. Further they were told to instruct the villagers to always replace the covering. These instructions had been given by previous patrols and to date nothing has been done.

All villages have their local cemetery which is usually on the outskirts of one of the main hamlets. In most cases it is fenced with pitpit. It would appear that it is also used for its destined purpose. No cases of illegal burial were encountered.

Gardens, livestock, etc.

Gardens are good and more than adequate for the needs of the local population. Main crops are yam, marmie, taro, bananas and around Supari a little sweet potato (kaukau). There are plenty of sago palms in the area, but sago is only a very minor item in the local diet. Coconuts and areca nut palms, despite some losses due to bombing and Japanese troops, are

more than sufficient for the needs of the people.

Crops of European origin are very few. Around Supari, the Paramount Luluai TERAPIN has had some good corn and also some tomatoes. In some of the Albiges villages there are a few tomatoes, but as these are not eaten by the locals to any extent, and there is no market for them to Europeans, there seems little point in them extending their activities at this stage.

Village pigs are very few, and for the most part are young pigs which have been captured in the bush. One pig of European origin only was seen, and this in WAIKIM village. The pig, a sow, was purchased by the locals from Mr. E.C.N. Helton of Wewak about 18 months ago, and is doing well. As there ~~was~~ is a boar of European origin at the BAINYIK Agricultural station it was suggested to these natives that they contact the A.D.O. Maprik with a view to taking their sow to BAINYIK for servicing. However, although they were inclined to think it a good idea, no great enthusiasm was shown.

Poultry is very scarce. Here again AUGEN, an ex member of the N.G.P.F. now settled at SUPARI, and the Paramount Luluai TERAPIN have taken the lead. The former particularly has quite a good fowl run.

Dogs are fairly plentiful, despite the fact that many were apparently killed and eaten by the Japanese troops. However, nearly all of these dogs are of a very poor type, and from a hunting point of view would not appear to be of much use.

A point of interest was noted. At the time of the patrol the natives were busily ~~engaged~~ engaged in clearing new garden sites and fencing them against wild pigs. Large bundles of the leaf or flag of the pit pit were noticed near these new garden sites. When the garden area is ready for burning off, this pit pit leaf is spread over the ground to assist in the burning. This as said to be a common practice right throughout the Maprik area. It is said to be done to assist in the burning of fallen timber etc. Possibly the ash would have some nutritive value to the soil also.

Roads and Rest Houses.

Roads were all in good order and showed evidence of recent work against the coming of the patrol.

All villages have Rest Houses. These although not elaborate, are adequate for the needs of a patrol. At SUPARI the natives have built a Rest House and Police quarters ~~xx~~ near the airstrip. They hope some day to have an officer stationed there.

Trade Stores.

A trade store, belonging to Mr. T. Wood of Maprik is situated near the airstrip. This store is run by the native AUGEN, mentioned above. This native AUGEN, an ex police boy, is rather an enterprising type. Near the strip there is a spring containing salt water. This is on ground owned by the natives of SUPARI. For five pounds he has purchased the right to "Cook salt" and sell it to the locals. However, the locals and natives from surrounding villages still have the right to visit the spring at will and take water back to their villages.

This spring, which was only apparently discovered during the time of the Japanese occupation, is a boon to these inland natives and gives them a regular supply of salt. The finished product, as displayed by AUGEN, whilst it obviously contains a fair amount of dirt and is rather brown to look at, is very welcome to the locals.

Village Officials.

With the exception of the Paramount Luluai, TERAPIN, of SUPARI, the officials are a very mediocre lot, and range from fair to very poor. The Paramount is an energetic official and means well. Unfortunately he does not appear to

23 -
have a great deal of influence outside his own village. He is mainly responsible for the building of the Supari airstrip and the building adjacent thereto.

In his favour, however, is the fact that the usual crop of minor disputes over women, pigs, etc. were conspicuous by their absence. All were said to have been settled by Terapin, and as there were no complaints, apparently they were satisfied to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. Once the sphere of his influence was left, the usual crop of minor disputes were again encountered.

Officials for the most part mean well, and appear to have the interests of the government at heart. The trouble is mainly with the old influential men who sit on the sidelines and take it all in. Their interest in the government and government officials is mainly in what they can get out of them - at the present time war damage. They are the actual "bosses" in the village and what they say goes for the most part. Their ability to practice sorcery, and the fear which they can instil into the natives, and this includes the officials as well, is the source of their power. Nothing can be done to change these older people, and any improvement in the lives of the people must come from the younger generation.

Census.

All figures for the Albiges Subdivision are submitted with this report. All villages were checked and new village books have been issued. Also, although all villages in the MAMBLEP area were not checked on this patrol, census figures are also submitted for this subdivision.

A few new names were recorded. This is probably due to a desire for previous absentees to participate in the distribution of cash in war damage. From DAHABIGA a complete hamlet lined for the first time. Of these, about 12 or 14 in all, no less than six had bad tropical ulcers, which is probably the reason they did not line before.

Police.

The conduct of the police was at all times good and they carried out their duties satisfactorily.

Reg. No. L/Cpl WAPI. This member, recently elevated to the rank of L/Cpl, as usual was on the job all the time. He has accompanied the writer on a number of patrols in the Maprik S.D. and at all times has been of great assistance. He is known by name favourably to natives right throughout the subdistrict.

Reg. No. Const. ANIS. Satisfactory. Whilst not brilliant he always does a good job.

Reg. No. Const. KAIS. New to the Sub-District. An energetic and capable P.B. His ability to read and write Pidgin is a definite asset.

Anthropology.

A few items of interest were noted in the course of the patrol. Owing to the number of war damage claims which remained to be assessed in the Albiges area, and also the amount of work entailed in re-writing new village books, no detailed research was carried out.

1. Dialects. The Mamblep people speak the Maprik dialect. This dialect, which extends around Maprik station, and down towards the Sepik plain, is spoken over a comparatively small area. It appears to be a simple type of language, and has the advantage, when working through an interpreter, of allowing that interpreter to ask his question and get a straight answer. In this it differs from the dialect spoken by the

ALBIGES people. They speak the BUT or YAMIL dialect which is recognised as one of the most complicated of native speeches. This dialect is spoken over a very large area - from the coast at BUT inland on one side to Y.MIL and on the other as far south as LEHINGA village. Great difficulty is experienced with interpreters, and the writer's patience has been sorely tried many times whilst waiting for the answer to some question such as the sex of a pig which has been killed by the Japanese.

2. Marriage. Amongst the Albiges people marriage is for the most part by exchange. However, cases have been reported where a woman is actually bought, the set price being five pounds. This buying and selling is said to be a comparatively recent innovation. No cases of bride price being paid in native currency were reported.

With the MAMBLEPS, both exchange and payment of bride price in native currency and cash are the rule. The women of Mamblep appear to be more unstable, and cause more trouble by their frequent changes of husbands and the complications arising therefrom.

3. Cult of the Long Yam.

It is not proposed to go into all the details of the cult of the long yam, which has been previously reported, principally by Mr. Patrol Officer Rogers.

This cult is not practiced amongst the Albiges people with the exception of those villages which border on the Mamblep area, namely AMI, MISANGAI, and the YUWOM group (AUNYELIM, SUPA and SAHALI). Even here, although it apparently plays an important part in the ceremonial life of the people, it does not appear to be as important as amongst the Maprik peoples. There is only one HAUS TAMBARAN and that is at MISANGAI and has been built in the last six or eight months. Paramount Lulusai TERAPIN explained to the writer, that although his people did grow the long variety of yam, it did not grow as large as those around Maprik, due to ~~xxx~~ fact that there ~~xxx~~ were no ceremonies associated with the planting.

Missions.

To date the mission has done little work amongst these people and their influence is negligible. However, amongst some of the MAMBLEP people, the newly established Assemblies of God Mission is gaining a strong footing.

At Supari there is at present a mission trained Catholic catechist who is building a school near the airstrip. Another catechist is domiciled at WOM which is the area adjacent to ALBIGES on the Dreikikir side.

It is known that several missions are interested in establishing themselves at SUPARI. Whilst there is ample scope for one mission, two or more would be somewhat in the nature of a crowd, and would probably cause confusion amongst the people.

To date no applications for the purchase of ground at or near SUPARI have been lodged. The school is being built by and with the approval of the natives on native owned ground.

A. Zwick

.....Patrol Officer.
(A. ZWECK)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of Maprik (SEPIK) Report No. 14 of 49/50
 Patrol Conducted by N. STOKES C.P.O.
 Area Patrolled MAMBLEP & ABIGES SUBDIVISIONS
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1
 Natives 2 Police
 Duration—From 20/3/1950 to 1/4/1950
 Number of Days 12
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11/10/1949
 Medical 11/1/1950
 Map Reference WENAK SHEET 4 miles 1 inch
 Objects of Patrol CENSUS, WAR DAMAGE
ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

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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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PATROL DIARY.

MARCH 20th.

Departed Maprik late afternoon. Spent night at YAMELIKUM. Yam harvest in progress.

" 21st.

To AMAHOP, WULAHUTA, arrived SUPARI midday. The paramount luluai, TARIPEN, presented himself and all the local village officials. Inspected the airstrip at SUPARI. Visited new medical aid post at the bottom end of the strip. The staff consists of an N.M.O. and an Hygiene Assistant both recently graduated from the Boram Medical School.

" 22nd.

Inspected site and boundaries of proposed Govt. Station. Lined SUPARI village, census, inspection. People clean, no sores noticed, no complaints. Roads clean but difficult after heavy morning rain. Returned to rest house on the airstrip.

" 23rd.

To WULAHUTA and SAUNUM. Lined, checked census and paid War Damage. Roads clean, health and hygiene apparently good. Practically all the inhabitants of these two villages have a particularly noisome form of grille. Returned to Rest House at SUPARI.

" 24th.

To No 1 WOMSAK. abt 2 hrs. Situated on a high ridge this village commands a magnificent view of the Central Highland Ranges and the Sepik Plain. Lined, took census, inspected village. The people are clean and healthy. The village officials appear to co-operate well and to have a reasonable amount of influence. European flowers in blossom and lawns of very fine-textured grass make this village quite picturesque.

To No 2 WOMSAK. THIS VILLAGE is situated on a parallel spur to No 1 WOMSAK, from which the road travels up to the main range and down the other spur. The sides of these spurs are very steep and impossible for carriers. The village showed evidence of recent cleaning against the coming of the patrol. Health and Hygiene are satisfactory. The rest house is of very shaky construction. The village officials were requested to erect a more substantial one immediately. Spent night at No 2 WOMSAK.

" 25th.

To NILU. Lined, took census, inspected village. Village officials quite efficiently perform their duties. One sick man ordered to hospital. To BUTIKA. Village clean and roads good. No sores. Took census. To DAHABIGA. Two sick to MAPRIK (one malnutrition case). Roads and village clean, officials enthusiastic. Spent night at DAHABIGA.

" 26th

Sunday. At the request of the village officials and as there are no missions or catechists in the area, AMT and MISANGAI were lined and census taken. In both villages the health and hygiene are satisfactory. Roads and villages clean. The patrol rested in the afternoon. Spent the night at MISANGAI.

" 27th

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March 27th.

To KULELIGUM.
Census taken, village inspected. No sores.
Roads clean and comparatively easy.
To MAGAPITA
Census. Officials unimpressive.
To AUNYELIM.
Census, village clean, health and hygiene good.
The hamlet of SUPA lined here also. The Tultul
the only official, appears mentally deficient.
Spent night at AUNYELIM.

" 28th.

To SAHALI.
Census taken, village clean, health good.
To NUNGALIM.
Lined, census taken, village clean, officials
energetic.
This village is situated on top of Lake AURAB.
This lake was formed during the 1936 earthquake,
when a landslide blocked the lower entrance.
The northern end is rather fiord-like in
appearance. It is very long and narrow, winding
in between high cliffs. The natives claim that
there are plenty of fish and eels in it and also
a bad type of "maselai" (evil spirit)
Spent night at AUNYELIM.

" 29th.

To WAIKIM.
Roads clean but difficult. Census taken.
Village clean and health good.
To MTLAK.
Census taken. Health good.
The Luluai has built several very good
pseudo-European houses in which he and his sons
live. All paths in and around the village are
channelled and allswampy areas drained.
The pit latrines are deep and appear to be in
use. This Luluai is the only one in the
MAMBLEP subdivision who appears to have a certain
amount of influence in his village.
To GWOINGWOIN.
Census taken, village inspected.
A very good Medical Aid Post has been set up
close to this village. The ward, dispensary
and N.M.O'S quarters are in a good position
and are solidly constructed. The N.M.O. in
charge is keen and resourceful. He co-operates
well with local officials and there is none of
the friction that is evident in other areas.
Spent night at GWOINGWOIN.

" 30th.

To SAULIK.
Census taken, roads clean, hygiene satisfactory.
To MAPUTMA.
Census taken, health good.
The village has completely recovered from a fire
that razed it in September 1949. New houses
have been built and food is plentiful.
To WOMBAK.
Roads neglected and village dirty. Orders
were given to clean it immediately.
Census taken, health good, hygiene inadequate.
Returned to GWOINGWOIN.

" 31st

To Kukwal.
Census taken, roads clean.
To CHIGINIMBU.
Census taken, village untidy, two sick to Maprik.
Several complaints over brother-sister exchange.
To APUNGAI.
census taken, village dirty. April 1st to MAPRIK

INTRODUCTION.

The object of this patrol was to patrol the MAMBLEP-ALBIGES sub-divisions which Mr. P.O. ZWECK visited in October 1949.

War Damage (42 claims) were paid to returned indentured labourers and to others who were absent from their villages in October 1949.

Enclosed are the full census figures for both MAMBLEP and ALBIGES subdivisions.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

From outward appearances the health throughout seems good. Sores and tropical ulcers formed the majority of cases sent into MAPRIK for treatment.

One hernia case, a small boy, was ordered to hospital. Common colds were prevalent. This evidently is a feature of the wet season. No deaths from pneumonia were noted.

Several cases of malnutrition were observed among very young babies. It was explained to the writer that the mothers had no milk for the children and they were being fed on coconut juice. The practice of wet nursing is apparently unknown in these areas.

The parents of these children were urged to avail themselves of the tinned milk supplies at the MAPRIK hospital, and were also warned that deliberate neglect of children was a crime meriting heavy punishment.

Several venereal suspects were ordered to hospital. Gonorrhoea and granuloma appear to be spreading. Returned labourers probably are the vectors and "meri parmuks" the transmitters. This disease is known in the villages as "sick susu."

It is regarded very lightly by both sexes mainly because very little pain is suffered and no incapacitation is involved. As the discharge disappears within a short time the natives think the disease has finished.

Mr. E.M.A. NELSON on a patrol through this area in January 1950 found 19 cases of granuloma in the village of MILAK alone, 17 being returned I/L's and the remaining 2 prostitutes.

The natives were warned of the consequences, both physical and legal, of failing to report the disease.

Disposal of faeces throughout is sketchy and inefficient. The pit-latrines in use are far too shallow and in every case have no adequate covering or protection against flies.

Apparently the only time an attempt is made to observe hygiene, is when a patrolling officer is in the vicinity, and then only through fear of punishment. Practically every village official ^{SHOWED} a brand new, but unused lavatory, ^{TO THE WRITER.}

It was explained to the natives that flies breed because the pits are not deep enough and that flies cause the various epidemics or "big sicknesses".

The situation could be improved by constant inspection by the Hygiene Assistants from the various Medical Aid Posts.

There is no antipathy towards new ideas of hygiene and there is no enthusiasm. The native attitude is one of complete indifference.

NATIVE MEDICAL AID POSTS.

The Aid Post at SUPARI is badly constructed and is situated on low swampy ground. The interior of the ward is dark and damp and besides patients there is a miscellaneous collection of dogs, fowls, and relatives.

The N.M.O. and the Hygiene AssT. are not locals and do not appear over enthusiastic. The natives in the area however are keen and appear make full use of the treatment offered. The staff were advised to move several advanced cases to MAPRIK.

The Aid Post at GWOINGWOIN is in a well drained and dry position on the side of a hill. The houses are well constructed. A very good garden has been planted and soon patients will receive a better balanced diet.

HEALTH & HYGIENE contd

The neatness and cleanliness of the Aid Post rear area reflect the enthusiasm and drive of the N.M.O. in charge. He and his Hygiene Asst. are making determined efforts to establish and police the use of deep pit-latrines in the local villages. Village officials were urged to co-operate more fully with this N.M.O. and carry out instructions given by him in regard to health and hygiene.

Cemeteries are usually situated on the outskirts of the villages and appear to be tended regularly. Important men are buried in a plot away from the main burial area. A low roof covers the grave and the dead man's personal effects hang from the roof.

These Aid Posts are a boon to the natives and they appear to make full use of them. As no great distances are involved and as the patient can remain in his village outpatient treatment is popular.

In this area there has been no friction between the N.M.O.s and the village officials.

VILLAGES & HOUSING

Though there are slight variations, the style of house throughout ALBIGES and MAMBLEP villages is uniform.

The main type consists of a roof with the eaves reaching down to the ground. The rear end reaches down to the ground and the front is a high wide entrance. A few feet from the entrance is a wall with a small opening to the main part of the house. There is no ventilation and the interior is very dark and damp. The sole redeeming feature of these houses is that they are very warm at night.

In several villages in the ALBIGES area enterprising officials and others have built themselves the typical coastal houses-- raised limbon floor, pungal sides and morota roof.

When the old men die out progress will be much quicker in developing a house combining the necessary features of hygiene and suitable to the environment. The ALBIGES villages were particularly pleasing to the eye as many had flowers and a fine lawn grass planted around the houses.

The MAMBLEP villages on the whole were badly drained and slovenly in appearance. Every village showed evidence that hurried cleaning had been done just before the patrol arrived.

GARDENS & LIVESTOCK

The gardens are well stocked and apparently well tended. The staple crop is yams. Subsidiary crops are-- bananas, taro, sugarcane, mammie, pitpit, kaukau and pawpaw. Though there are sago palms in abundance very little sago (sac-sac) is worked.

Certain types of sago palm in this area yield a sago which is very poisonous. In WALAHUTA recently a family of four were poisoned by this type of sago. Death takes place within a few hours after violent vomiting and cramps.

The usual bush fallow rotation system is in practice in these areas. No fertilising except the burning off of new gardens, is done.

Though no soil erosion was noticed kunai grass has taken a strong hold in old garden areas.

Very few pigs were seen. Those noticed were the typical long-snouted wild pig type, no European strains being in evidence.

Poultry is equally scarce. In the villages are the typical scrawny bush fowl though several tailless (Dutch type) were noticed. TERAPEN, the paramount luluai, has some Rhode Island Reds. These were given to him by Mr A.D.O. Haviland to breed up and propagate among the ALBIGES villages.

The usual miserable type of native dog was seen in all villages. Some good kelpie crossbreeds have been brought back to the ALBIGES villages by returned indentured labourers.

GARDENS & LIVESTOCK, contd.

However most dogs encountered were riddled with worms and covered in sores. As scavengers around the village they play their only useful role.

For pets the natives keep parrots. These however are practically in a perpetual state of semi-nudity as their feathers are much in demand for decorations at sing-sings. Several young cassowarys were noticed in the higher villages.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

In the MAMBLEP subdivision the village officials on the whole have very little influence within their villages.

The old men have a certain amount of influence through their sorcery powers, but this to a great extent is disregarded by the young people especially returned labourers.

Practically all minor disputes and petty squabbles are left to the patrolling officer to settle. In this area particularly all the disputes involve women-- deserting wives and brother-sister exchange are the main causes. The returned labourers also cause minor strife.

They loaf around the villages and refuse to work in the gardens. As soon as any hard work looms up or their money has gone they enter into contract again.

The ALBIGES area provides a direct contrast. TERAPEN, the paramount luluai, is a progressive and natural leader. All the village officials are apparently under his influence. This makes administration much easier in this area. SIMOGUN, the ex-Sgt Mjr. from DAGUA on the coast has a certain amount of influence here, Albiges being at the end of the Arapesh linguistic area.

Many natives from here have visited SIMOGUN'S Agricultural Project at Dagua and were very impressed. SIMOGUN according to the natives is due to visit this area soon.

The people in this area are keen to have a school established. The Education Dept. would probably meet with greater success here as the officials are enthusiastic and would co-operate in building a school.

Another pleasant feature of this area is that all minor disputes and troubles are settled amicably, as far as the writer could see, by the village officials or the paramount luluai.

ROADS, REST HOUSES, AIRSTRIP.

Roads throughout both subdivisions were good though some showed evidence of recent cleaning.

The MAPRIK-BREIKIKIR jeep road needs constant maintenance. Recent heavy rains have washed away the surface in many parts. During the wet season this road is impassable for jeep transport. A slight shower gives a very greasy and slippery surface. Hence the steep grades in this weather are virtual death traps.

The rest houses, whilst not appealing to the aesthetic senses, are adequate for the needs of a patrol. Certain villages were told to carry out maintenance on their rest houses. In some villages the "haus Kiaps" are quite elaborate.

The SUPARI airstrip is still in good order though it was flooded recently. The paramount luluai has the grass cut regularly. Besides much debris which was soon cleared away about six inches of soil was deposited over the strip. When it dries it should provide a good surface for any light plane. Terapen wishes to build a Douglas strip but was advised to wait as there was no immediate need for it.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



P/R 14

30/11/50
7

Sepik District,
District Office,
W E W A K.

13th December, 1950.

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT.

Attached are copies of a Report conducted by Mr. P.O. Stokes
in the MAMBLEP and ALBIGES areas.

The patrol was one of routine administration, and calls for no
special comment. The villages mentioned in the report as being over-
recruited have been declared.

The report apparently was overlooked during the handover from
Mr. Slattery to Mr. Haviland.

(J.R. RIGBY)
Acting District Officer.

P/A
23/12

1

CENSUS

Full census was taken in both subdivisions. The population total has increased by 51. The old people are in a very small minority. Hence there could be a fairly substantial increase in population over the next few years. In all villages every person lined for census except those who had legitimate excuses.

It was noticed that many people mostly single men from villages close to the MAPRIK-DREIKIKIR road wished to migrate to villages farther away. When asked they had many reasons for leaving but the real reason proved to be that they did not wish to work on the road or carry cargo. They were told to return to their villages.

The villages of SUPARI, No 1 WOMSAK, NILU, BUTIKA, DAHABIGA, MAGAPITA, SAHALI, NUNGALIM have been recruited to well over the limit. It is requested please that some action be taken to close these villages.

WAR DAMAGE

42 W.D. claims were paid to returned to returned I/Ls. The only outstanding claims in this area now belong to those who are still away working under contract. No new claims were assessed.

TRADE STORES

Mr. T. WOODS has a trade store on the Supari airstrip. It was damaged in a recent flood and is now being dismantled and moved to higher ground.

Ex-Const AUGEN who manages this store has the right to make salt from a salt spring near the store. He also has a gold claim on the Atob R. His relations work the claim on a community basis and they seem to be getting a reasonable return of gold.

MISSIONS

The Catholic Mission has no stations in these areas but there is a catechist at APUNGAI and another at No 2 WOMSAK. There is no antipathy, the people being anxious to have schools established. Rev. Fr. Risse visits the area periodically.

The Assemblies of God Mission have visited the areas but have not as yet established themselves.

POLICE.

The two members of the N.C.P.F. at all times gave complete satisfaction both in conduct and work.

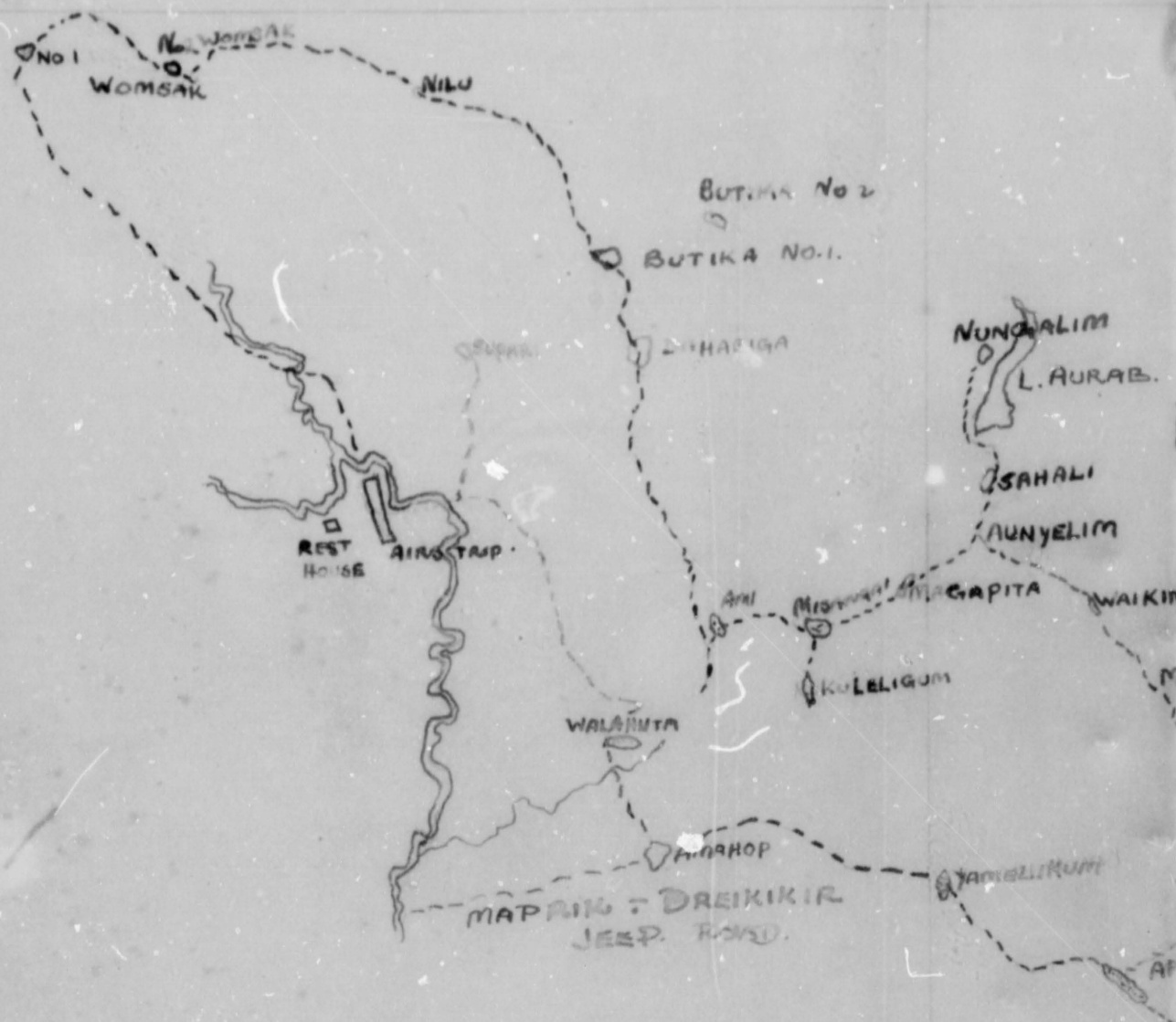
- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---|
| Reg No. 2599 | L/Cpl. Wapi. | This member ^{RENDERED} invaluable service to the writer through his knowledge of and familiarity with the district and its people. He is well known and popular with the natives. He is an excellent patrol N.C.O. |
| Reg NO 6446 | Const. Ari'ui | A young member, whilst not brilliant is an enthusiastic and good worker. |

40

NANU EAST

143'00.

MR

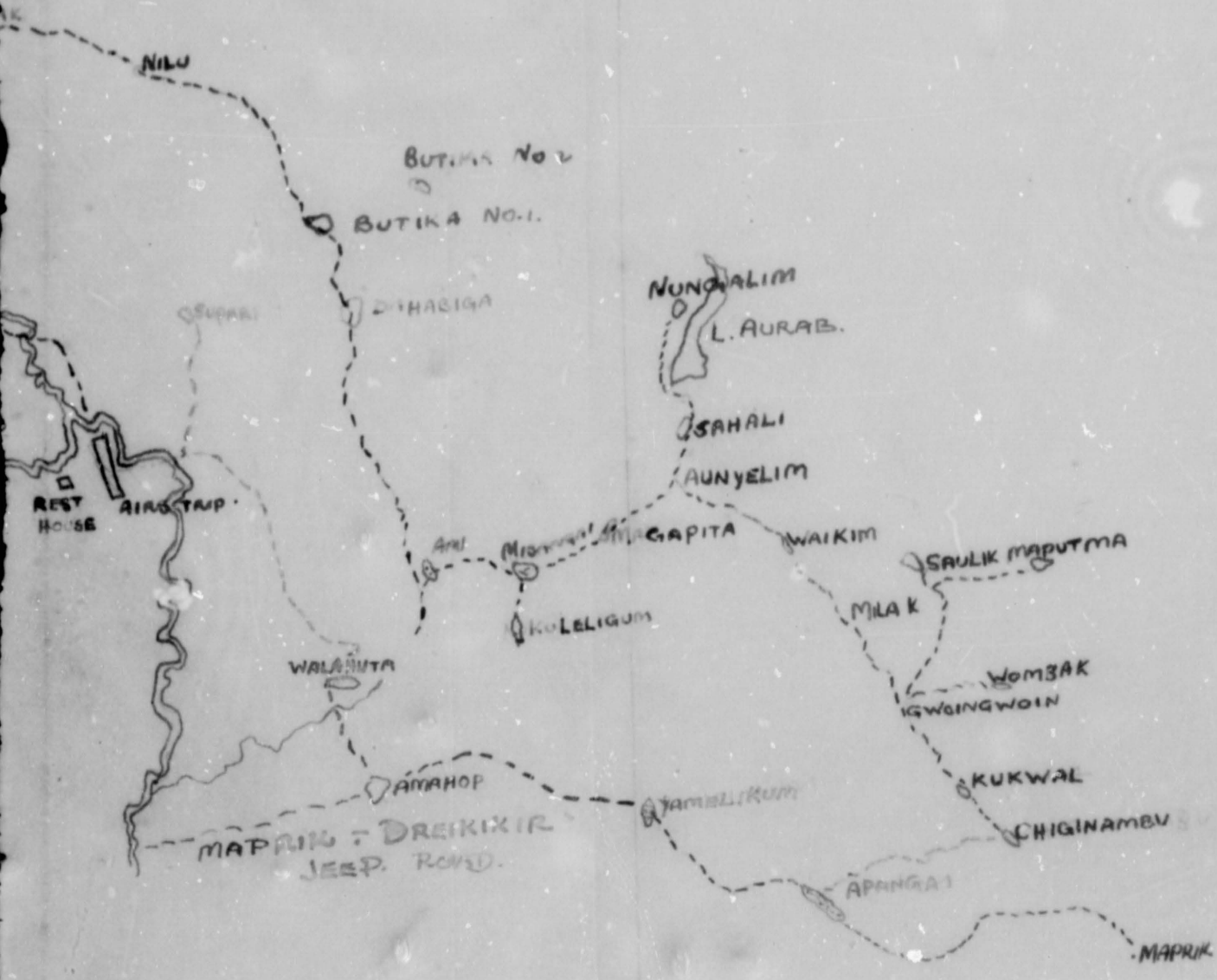


EAST

143'00.

MAPRIK WEST

70



NANU EAST

143'00

Maprik

No. 1. WAMSAR

No. 2. WAMSAR

NILU

BUTIKA

SUPARI

DAHABIGA

MANGILIM

L. AURAK

SAHALI

AUNYELIM

AIR TRAP

AMUK.R.

AMI

MISANGAI

MAGAPITA

MILAK

KULELIGUM

YAIKIM

WALAHUTA

AMAHOF

MARRIK - DREIKIR

JEEP ROAD

YAMELIKUM

APANMA

SCALE

NU EAST.

143°00.

MAPRIK. WEST.



SCALE 1 INCH = 1 MILE



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MHPRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 17 0/49/50

Patrol Conducted by L.S. DOOLAN P.O.

Area Patrolled BUMBEITA AND MUIIANG AREAS.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 4 Police

Duration—From 1/2/50 to 24/4/50

Number of Days 23 DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol CENSUS, WAR DAMAGE, ROUTINE ADMIN.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

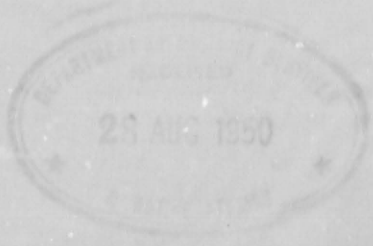
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....

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

pul

36/118

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



District Officer,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO.17 OF 1949-50

Report of a Patrol to the BOMBEITA and MUHIANG areas.

Preamble:-

Patrol conducted by : L.J. Doolan, P.O.

Personnel accompanying patrol:

Reg. No.	5194 B	Sgt.	NEMO
" "	5196 B	Const.	NOHUNGA
" "	4212	"	MUMUA
" "	6444	"	GUBURA

Duration of Patrol: 1/2/50 to 24/4/50 (23 days)

Objects of Patrol: Census revision
Recording War Damage
Routine Administration.

Area patrolled: BOMBEITA and MUHIANG
Sub-Divisions.

(7)

DIARY.

- 1.2.50 To BUBOKOI - 4 1/2 hours. Census revised. War Damage Claims taken.
- 2.2.50 To BAIATA - 35 min. Census revised. Commenced hearing War Damage.
- 3.2.50 Completed BAIATA War Damage. On to SARIN - 30 min. Census revised. War Indemnity recorded. On to N'BRAS - 30 min. Census revised.
- 4.2.50 War Indemnity recorded. On to KIKIKIR - 35 min. Census revised, War Indemnity heard. To URITA-SAU-UNES
- Sunday
- 6.2.50 Census revised for Group. War Indemnity recorded. To BOMBETA - 30 min. Census revised, War Indemnity recorded. On to INIHI - 35 min.
- 7.2.50 Census revised, War Indemnity heard. Village clean-up supervised. On to TAKINIKAS - 30 min. Census revised, War Indemnity recorded.
- 8.2.50 Returned to DREKIKIR en route WSWAK.
- 9.3.50 From WAFRIK to NURANGO. Census revised. War Indemnity heard. To BALIF - 35 min.
- 9.3.50 BALIF census revised. War Indemnity heard. To UPAIMBIL - 40 min. War Indemnity recorded.
- 10.3.50 Census revised. To WSIANUN - 35 min. Census revised. War Indemnity recorded. To ILANOF - War Indemnity heard.
- 12.3.50 Census revised. To ALSHINA 3 (RANBUHUN) - 15 min. from BALIF. Census revised. War Indemnity recorded. On to ALSHINA 2. - 15 min.
- 13.3.50 Sunday observed.
- 13.3.50 Census revised. War Indemnity recorded. On to ALSHINA 1 - 20 min. Census revised, War Damage heard. On to SUAMITA - 25 min.
- 14.3.50 Census revised, War Indemnity recorded. Returned to DREKIKIR.
- 17.4.50 Left DREKIKIR, slept INIHI.
- 18.4.50 To KAWAKAKOR - 1 1/2 hours. Census revised, War Indemnity heard. On to ILINIMA Group - 1 hour 20 min.
- 19.4.50 Census revised for all hamlets. Commenced hearing War Indemnity.
- 20.4.50 Completed War Indemnity. On to IN'AMBILIS - 1 hour. Compiled census, War Indemnity recorded.
- 21.4.50 To KOI - 45 min. Census revised, War Damage recorded. On to WAIKUK - 25 min.
- 22.4.50 Census revised, War Indemnity recorded. On to SUAMU - 1 hour. Commenced census revision.
- 23.4.50 Sunday observed
- 24.4.50 Completed census. Returned to DREKIKIR.

INTRODUCTION.

Going to past staff shortages and the non-staffing of MALIKIR, this area has not been patrolled since November, 1945, and approximately 800 of the population still living in their war-time hide-outs failed to appear for census.

The area is closely populated and is more or less a series of hamlets. It is comprised of two groups separated by the KAMU river, both belonging to the linguistic group which runs through to the MALAKA area on the coast.

The villages of KAMARAKOR and SUMANU are of the GAWANSA tribal group but were missed during the patrol of that area. Both villages are situated some distance away from the GAWANSA's and it is thought that, in future, they should be included in the patrolling of MALAKA.

NATIVE SITUATION

With the exception of ALBINIMA and SARISA, the area appears to be rather backward, probably due to the length of time between patrols. This is surprising owing to their proximity to the main highway and being only six hours from MALIKIR.

The previous patrol reported rehabilitation after the war to be slow and housing poor. Although rehabilitation is now complete, many of the houses were found to be in a bad state of disrepair and their destruction or repair was ordered. Instances were found where dead had been buried in shallow graves in occupied houses, despite instructions by the previous patrol. This practice was again condemned and, in one case at INDIBI, action was taken as a warning to future offenders.

As will be noted in the census figures, a few censuses were compiled for the villages of INGA-BLIS, MOI and UPANUK, situated in the south east corner of the MALAKIR area. The two former were censused once in the late thirties but no further visits were made, and the village books were destroyed during the Japanese occupation. Although this was the first patrol for at least ten years, the people were quite friendly and had done a good job in their rehabilitation. UPANUK, between MOI and SUMANU, was censused for the first time. This village has had many visits by Police Constables and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining the census.

The previous patrol reported the MALAKA group to be a "soft-spot" in the area but this patrol found them to be quite sociable and the various hamlets in reasonably good condition.

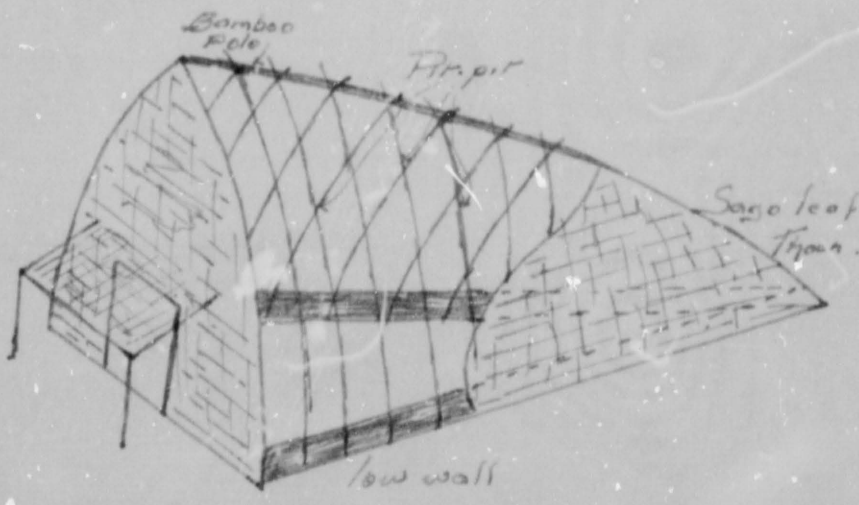
The village of INDIBI and nearby hamlets were neglected. The youths had only recently emerged from "hans tamborin" activities which would account for the lack of work. A general clean-up was ordered and supervised. A later trip through the group showed instructions had been heeded and all was in order.

The area is liberally sprinkled with recently returned youths who, in many instances, are causing the officials "head-aches" by their unwillingness to assist in village maintenance and the resultant "back-chat". Every opportunity was taken to impress upon them that their money and new clothes did not exclude them from doing their share.

HOUSING

As is usual throughout the ERBIKIR area, the housing is of a very primitive lean-to type (see sketch) with little or no ventilation and into the interior of which no sunrays ever penetrate. The poor construction is shown up when compared with their intricately constructed "haus tentorins".

Where climatic conditions allow, it is thought that modifications of this design, i.e. a rissed floor type with means of ventilation, would prove beneficial.



VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

A complete list of village officials in the area is submitted as Appendix A.

On the whole, the village officials are not an impressive lot. Although all-powerful when an officer is present, they appear to have little authority on other occasions. Recently returned youths consider themselves above taking orders while the middle aged "big men" hold their own opinions, and the officials, to save considerable "sickering", take the easiest path by using their authority only when backed up by a Government officer or a Police Constable.

Instructions have been issued for the officials

officials/

to make regular visits to the Station, as in the past many months have gone by without their reporting.

It is recommended that the Euluaia marked "X" in the Appendix be appointed under Section 170 of U.A.R.'s.

ROADS

All tracks were clear and in some instances work had been done in drainage. The terrain lends itself to road construction and with the population so dense, instructions have been issued for drains to be dug wherever necessary.

The recently completed DREIKIKIR/MAIRIK motor road passes through the area and has been well maintained.

REST HOUSES

Rest houses are sufficient and, with the exception of one at INDIBI, are in good order.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

The general health of the people is fair, although many cases of yaws and ulcers were found in need of medical attention. The E.M.A. DREIKIKIR has since conducted a patrol through the area and all those in need of hospitalisation are being treated.

Sanitation was far from good. Latrines, although constructed, were seldom used - the natives excreting in the bush near the village site. It is realized that the poor type of deep pit latrine built by most villages is far from hygienic but the practice of using near by bush could be much more injurious to health. Where latrines did not come up to standard their destruction and rebuilding was ordered.

The water supply is adequate, being mainly collected from nearby sage swamp ponds and generally confined to drinking purposes only.

AGRICULTURE

The patrol's visit was just prior to the harvesting of yam and taro crops, so the diet was limited to yam mainly, supplemented with cultivated pitpit and various greens. Extensive and well-cared for gardens are seen throughout the area.

M.H.D.

Agric

Agric

The S.S.E. corner specializes in the growing of long yams similar to MAFRIK, the harvesting of which becomes a festive occasion when the decorated yams are placed on show. Some newly harvested yams up to seven feet in length were proudly shown to the writer.

CENSUS

Census figures are submitted. Nothing unusual is noted other than the excess of males over females to a total of 586. It will also be noted that approximately 30% of the able males are absent under indenture.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION

Claims for war damage were investigated and recorded. These were numerous but were mainly confined to the loss of gardens.

A number of Death Claims were also recorded, mainly for those shot when sighted by retreating Japanese.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

The making of hunting nets from rope made from dried Mangus tree bark is the only native craft worthy of mention. These are used to throw over the cornered pig which thus gets entangled in the mesh.

Long Yams

Much ceremony and pride is taken in the harvesting of this crop.

When time for planting draws near, a few of the respected males are chosen by a committee of "big men" and are given a concoction to eat which has been prepared by the "chief" of the village. This concoction is made up of the sap of various plants, special greens and coconut. After eating they have strict "tambu"s imposed on them, e.g. cannot smoke, eat Erica nut, drink cold water, eat meat etc. and they are not to be served food or sleep in a house occupied by women capable of bearing children. The various "tambus" remain in force for from one week for smoking to when the yam vines are fully grown for others. They are then free men. It is interesting to note that the "chief" as mentioned above, has various "tambus", such as being unable to eat meat except that of some small pigeons, to which he must adhere for life.

In preparation for planting, a hole up to seven feet or more in depth is dug, then filled in again with the now loose earth. The piece of yam selected is then planted after a concoction similar to that described earlier, is applied to the small root.

[Handwritten signature]
J. J. BOOLAN, I.C.

A.S.O.P.A.
Syd King
Edwin

APPENDIX A
VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

VILLAGE	INDIAN	INDIGENOUS	MEDICAL OFFICER
BUNONGI	MANUPARI	X FANGISI	MANGAONUM
ANUNING	PERIE	SARUNAN	UATOHU.UM
VARANGOR	X UENISUM (ex Taltul)		
SALATA	KUJUN	KAMBONA	MEKANGI
WALAHUN	MULIABUS	KUMERAKALI	
SARON	UBRIN	PANGGI	
P'DVAE	PUANGO	ANGUEN	MAMANGU
YIMINGI	ADOSOU	ANDOR	
URITA	SATUKEN	ISRA	KURINI
SAN.UMSE	X KATSIEN		PANGSIAN
BONDSITA	URURA	TURBILI	
INDIDI	ARIHI	SOEMEN	
TAKUNUNGAS	ANAUEN	TAKO (AUR haslet)	
MURANGO	TURBILI	AMBIRWOR	
BALIF	WAIKHEVANINI	EMET KIRIS }	X WILIN
UTAWIBIL	ULIA	PAI. INAN	X AUPANGAN
MALANUN	X INTIAN (ex Taltul)	X DUANIS	X IKUINGI
ILANOF	WANGIEN	ULIENI	KORUMBI
SAUDANUN (KAMBITA 3)	KILIVAN	K'ANIBILING	KADUA
ENANIBIL (KAMBITA 2)	SIANG		MASUA
ALBINIMA 1.	ALINON	RELAP	SIPTIA
BULANITA	URANING	SAYAN	KORALIBI
KERANAKOR	SOUM	TIRJIBIR	
KUMUSIA (KAMBITA 1)	UAF	SELENY	
PAUSI (KAMBITA 2)	AFUA	X KANGBIN	
WIL (KAMBITA 3)	KVIANDU	TA. OR	
AUWI	WALUT	ASA	
INGAMHIS	X SUPUN	X SAUTA	
WUAI (MOI 1)	PAYGAI	RIBINI	
SEINGAI (MOI 2)	MUPUA	GAIMU	
UTANUK	AVINDA	SEFAN	
SUNANU 1	(TUKWASA	HUGIRA	
SUNANU 2	(TUKWASA	SUNANALANI	
	SYAARA	WAPIAT	

[Handwritten Signature]

 P. DOOLAN, P.C.

a

(1)

APPENDIX B

REPORT ON I. S. S. MEMBERS

Reg. No. 51948 Sgt. JENQ

Conduct Very Good.
Discipline Very Good.
Ability Most capable member with a wealth of experience.
Sets good example for younger members.

Reg. No. 51963 Const. HONKGA

Police

Conduct Good
Discipline Good
Ability Efficient worker who adopts a brotherly attitude
to all natives.

Reg. No. 4213 Const. MURUA

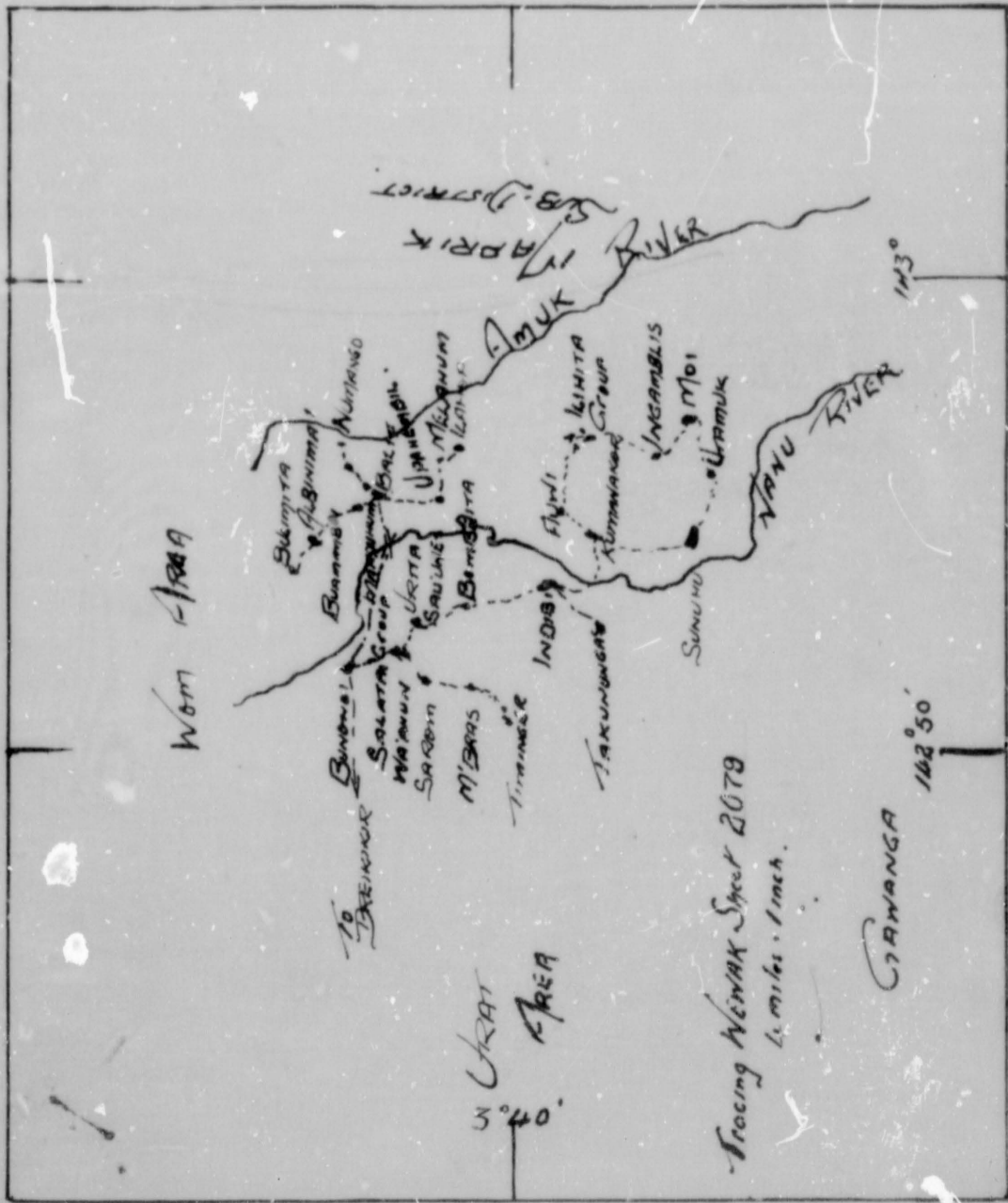
Conduct Good
Discipline Good
Ability A reliable and willing member.

Reg. No. 5444 Const. GHEURA

Conduct Good
Discipline Good
Ability A young member rapidly gaining experience.

[Handwritten Signature]

I. J. DOGIAN, P.O.



Tracing NEMAK Spool 2079
4 miles - 1 inch.

CARWANGA

WOM AREA

UKAT AREA

AMUK RIVER

YANU RIVER

TO BRENDOR

143°

142° 50'

1° 40'

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

8 36/11/120

WK. - P.R. 949/50.

Serik District,
District Office,
W E W A K.

24th August, 1950.



The Director,
District Services & Native Affairs,
PORT MORESEY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 17.

Herewith is a report of a Patrol carried out by Mr. Patrol Officer Doolan, in the Bombeita area.

The Patrol is a routine one, and calls for no special comment. It is pointed out, however, that the Patrol Report has just reached this office and Mr. Doolan will be asked the reason for the delay in submitting it.

J.R. Rigby
(J.R. RIGBY)
Acting District Officer.

15
30-11-120

1st September, 1950.

District Officer,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - No. 17 of 1949/50
SEPIK DISTRICT

I agree with your comments that you are asking Mr. Doolan for an explanation for the delay in submitting the report. It is noted that the area has not been patrolled since 1945, and before we will be able to see much improvement, further visits will have to be made to the area.

With young men returning from work and trying to usurp authority, the system could be thrown right out of gear. We have the incidents which occurred in another District rather fresh in our minds. These incidents finally culminate in one man receiving a long prison sentence.

Items of interest have been passed to the Departments concerned.

(Signature)
(I. F. Champion)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

9/4



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MAPRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 1 of 50/51

Patrol Conducted by R.B. LULOFS C.P.O.

Area Patrolled SOUTH AND WEST OF MAPRIK STATION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 3 POLICE 1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 5/3/1951 to 17/3/1951

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N.M.O.

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

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

Map Reference WENAKI 4 MILES 1 INCH.

Objects of Patrol 1) TAKING OF CENSUS
2) 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 £.....

.....
.....
.....

territory of PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-district Office,
Maprik,
Sepik District,
19th March 1951.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No.1 OF 1951

A report of a patrol embracing the census sub-division of WORA, an area roughly south and west of Maprik Station.

Officer conducting Patrol: R.B.Lulofs Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: South and West of Maprik Station.
Map- Wewak 4 miles to 1 inch.

Object of Patrol: 1. Taking of census,
2. Routine Administration.

Duration: 5/3/51 to 17/3/51.

Personnel Accompanying: Reg. No.2599 Const. WAPI i/c.
Reg. No.6147 Const. ANIS.
Reg. No.6006 Const. KAIS.
W.M.O. MOULINGA.

INTRODUCTION.

All villages within the census sub-division of Wora were visited and inspected during the patrol. One other village, that of GWINYINCI, (W)A6685, which is outside this sub-division, and is actually within the WOSERA SOUTH census group, was also visited, the reason being that the village was small and reasonably close to MIKAU, (W)A6787, and this officer wished to inspect that section of the Maprik-Marui Road between the two villages.

DIARY.

- 5 March. Left Maprik arriver Wora, (W)A6693, 2hrs walking. Walked to HAYFIELD, (W)A6692, to obtain native rations; returned to WORA. Camped.
- 6 March. Census taken and village inspected; 3 to Maprik for treatment. To NUMAKUM, (W)A6396, 8 minutes; census-inspected village found satisfactory: 4 to hospital Maprik. To SERANDE, (W)A6691, 19 minutes, census taken village inspected - 4 houses ordered to be pulled down; 1 to hospital with T.U. Returned to Wora, 15 minutes. Camped.
- 7 March. Moved to NELLIGUM, (R)V5901, half hour, census and village inspected - fair. To GWELIGUM No.1, (R)V5902, census of both No. 1 and No. 2, inspected village - fair. 3 to Maprik for treatment, one child ill, others with infected sores. Returned to NELLIGUM, camped.
- 8 March. Moved to GAINIGUM, (W)A6296, half hour. Census and inspection-unsatisfactory, village put to work burning old houses, digging latrine pits, cutting grass. 4 to maprik for treatment, T.U.s. 2 men apprehended for hiding. Moved to MINDIKO, ~~INDIKO~~ (W)A6295, 10 minutes walk. Census and inspection - fair. 3 to Maprik for treatment with T.U.s and skin complaints. Moved to SANGIK, (W)A6195, 15 minutes walk. Census and village inspected good. 7 men and women failed to appear. Camped.

- 9 March. Returned to NINDIKO, (W)A6295, and GETHICUM, (W)A6296, to see that instructions relating to work and the sending of sick to Maprik had been carried out; all satisfactory, returned to SERAGIKIM, (W)A6195, continued on, crossed the AMUK River, to SERAGIKIM No.1, (W)A5995. Census taken and village inspected, very good. 7 to Maprik for treatment with T.U.s and skin complaints. Moved to SERAGIKIM No.2, (W)A5896, half hour walk. Census taken, two recorded families failed to appear, one family was later found suffering from yaws and tropical ulcers. Four unrecorded families found and recorded. 5 to Maprik for treatment, 6 for jurisdiction, village dirty. Camped.
- 10 March. Moved to KWANABANDU No.1 (W)A6191, 10 minutes. Census and medical taken of both No.1 and No.2; 4 persons were hidden, all suffering infected sores, yaws, and tropical ulcers. Took census of KAULAK, (W)A6191, connecting hamlet, 22 sent to Maprik for treatment, two with fever; 6 to Maprik for jurisdiction - three for burying dead in their houses. Village inspected and found very satisfactory. Spent the afternoon supervising the removal of old houses, digging of latrines, and marking out of cemeteries. Arbitrated a few minor disputes. Camped.
- 11 March. Sunday. Observed.
- 12 March. Left KWANABANDU No.1, crossed the river AMUK, arrived BOHAGUM? (W)A6389, 28 minutes walk. Census and medical, inspected village found to be good. 4 to Maprik for treatment, T.U.s and skin complaints. To TENDEGUM, (W)A6688, 20 minutes, census, medical and inspection of village - good. 5 to hospital with sores and skin complaints; to CHIGIANCU, (W)A6589, census and medical, village inspected - condition good. 7 to hospital Maprik with infected sores and skin complaints. Settled a few minor disputes. Camped.
- 13 March. Moved to TUGAIKUM No.2, (W)A6486, 30 minutes, broke from secondary growth to grassland country en route. Took census and inspected village, found generally good. 4 to hospital for treatment. Settled minor dispute. To MIKAU No.2, (W)A6686, 12 minutes. Census, medical, and inspection of village - dirty and untidy. 1 to hospital for treatment. To MIKAU No.1, (W)A6787, 26 minutes, crossing SCREW River en route. Census taken and village inspected - good. 5 to hospital for treatment, leg sores, T.U.s, and skin complaints.
- 14 March. Down MAPRIK-MARUI Road to SWINYINGI, (W)A6686, 36 minutes walk. Census and inspection of village, found to be good. One child to hospital with yaws. Returned to MIKAU No.1 across the SCREW River to RUBGAN No.3. - 2 hours and 51 minutes. Rested and changed ax carriers, tried to settle a land dispute, advised that the villagers see the A.D.C. Maprik, one man to Maprik for burying a body in his house, and then continued on to SERAGIKIM No.2, (W)A5995 - 2 hours and thirty minutes. Camped.
- 15 March. Moved to NUNGALIMBI, 31 minutes walking. Almost entire inhabitants failed to appear for census, waited three and a half hours before the census could be finally be taken. 8 to Maprik for concealing either themselves or their children from census. 7 to hospital with sores and bad tropical ulcers. Inspected village and found sockingly filthy. Entire village put to work to clear the place under police supervision until evening. Camped.
- 16 March. To APERINGA - 48 minutes, census and village inspected, found dirty and untidy. Ordered several houses to be burnt, grass cut and latrine pits dug under police supervision. 22 to hospital for treatment - infected sores and yaws. 4 sent to Maprik for jurisdiction for concealing sick from the patrol. To LEHINGA No.2, census taken and inspection made, village not clean. 5 to hospital for treatment. To LEHINGA No.1 - 19 minutes. Census and inspection made, found to be fair. 2 sent to Maprik to have sores treated. Left village, crossed AMUK River and arrived at AUPIK No.2, (W)A5899, 57 minutes,

He may order them to be pulled down

continued on to AUPIK No.1, (R)V5901, 22 minutes. Camped

17-March. Took census and inspected village and found it to be fair.
No sick seen. Proceeded to Maprik station - 2 hours approx.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The most noticeable feature observed by this officer during the patrol, was the effect caused in the villages by the lack of regular patrolling. This, of course, has been due to the shortage of staff to carry out regular administrative patrols, the result of which is that the last patrol to cover the entire area of this subdivision was carried out by Mr. Patrol Officer A. Zweck in 1948.

The result can be classified by two features;

Firstly, in the general appearance of the villages, its sanitation and cleanliness, and the manner in which many of the natives regarded the the census.

Secondly - and this is the most important and most obvious feature - the ineffectiveness and pathetic anxiousness which is the general manner of the village officials.

These two observations will be dealt with and enlarged upon in their appropriate paragraphs below.

HEALTH.

Medical inspections were carried out in all villages in which census were taken. Very good work was done by N.M.O. MOULINGA, who was trained at the Medical School of Boran, Wewak. His work, which was often helped by odd Medical Orderlies on leave from the Maprik hospital, was always enthusiastic and he helped to bring forward many natives who would have otherwise escaped the notice of this officer.

Of those sent to Maprik for examination and treatment, the disease pattern would be approximately as follows;

- Framboesia - Yaws, which includes, primary and secondary sores, Plantar or Crab Yaws, and tertiary, 30%
- Tropical Uclers - many of which were severe, 30%
- Scabies and secondary infection, 10%

the final thirty percent being made up of several cases of pneumonia, ear infections, Elephantiasis, and sundry infected sores and boils.

The most common skin complaint seen was Tinea Imbricata or grilli; Elephantiasis seemed to be quite common, being made quite manifest by the swellings of legs and ankles.

The Medical Tultuls were generally ineffective, although it must be said that one or two were good; in nearly all cases they were without medical supplies necessary to treat minor sores and the like. Those who did have the necessary supplies, were too often found, on inspection, to be rotten, the bandages, lint, etc., having been left, forgotten, in the official's house ever since they were first put there.

Most M.T.T.s complained that the inhabitants would more often than not resent any interference on the part of the M.T.T. to send them to hospital or even to bandage and treat any minor sores, with the result that often nothing was done.

There were one or two cases, the M.T.T. of GATHIGUM is an example, who were guilty of concealing their own sick children when the census was taken, and who openly say and believe in the powers that people have at working "poisons" that cause illnesses and death.

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HEALTH cont.

There are, however, three natives, the M.T.T. GURUKU of NINDINO, and two ordinary natives from the village of KWABARANDU No.1 who express their very pleasing desire to attend a medical school at the Maprik hospital. It is unfortunate that these medical classes are not functioning as yet.

It was noticed in all but ~~two~~ ^{one} of two villages that the natives will try and conceal their sick away in their houses or in the scrub, or try and conceal their own sores by plastering their legs with mud and by wearing ankle length lap laps, or draping cloth over the infected parts of the body. It was also found that women were making the excuse that they were menstruating and therefore unable to line with the rest of the village, thereby concealing the fact that they had one or other of the more common complaints. The fear of being sent to hospital, for some unknown reason, seems to be very acute.

All sick were accompanied to Maprik by their M.T.T. who were instructed to ask for, and obtain, some medicine supplies with which they were told to treat and look after what sick they themselves were capable of doing. They were further instructed that when present supplies were exhausted they were to go to Maprik for fresh issues.

All men who were guilty of concealing children and others suffering from one ailment or another, were sent to Maprik to be dealt with by the Assistant District Officer.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Through out the whole area patrolled, the native gardens appeared to be large and well stocked, and the villages amply provided with food.

Although this whole sub-division practice the culture of the Long Yam, it was noticed that while Maprik villages had harvested and completed their yam ceremonies, the villages to the north of the sub-division within the vicinity of Aupik (R) V5901, about two and half hours walk from to the west of Maprik station, were just commencing the long yam harvest, while the other villages, progressing southward, will harvest later and later as far as MIKAU, (W) A3787, where the harvest will not take place for another three months. This culture, ofcourse, goes beyond the village of Mikau but the others are not included in this sub-division.

In the native gardens the following crops were noticed to be growing;

Yams - large and small)	
Mami)	Dioscorea spp.
Taro)	Colocasia antiquorum.
Pitpit	Saccharum robustum.
Aibeka	Abelmoschus manihot.
Chinese cabbage	Brassia chinesis.
Banana	Musa spp.
Pawpaw	Carica papaya spp.

European vegetables were grown spasmodically by the more progressive few or by those who were close to the Maprik-Marui road to be accessible to seeds and market. It was noticed that tomatoes, corn, mellons, and pumpkins were the usual in those villages which bothered to grow them at all. The tomatoes were just as often as not eaten when only half ripe and few fences or trellises to support the plants were, the plants being left for nature to take its course. Corn was only seen in one or two places, but where it was noticed it appeared to be strong and healthy. The pumpkins seemed to be growing in haphazardly in any untended ground which was not really needed for anything else, and as far as this officer could observe, the fruits was not often eaten, their main use being that of a cash crop for the Europeans in Maprik when the fruit ripens. The mellons were quite plentiful but invariably picked before they are properly ripe.

Within and about the native villages are found other native foods, mastocatories, and narcotics.

Tulip - Gnetum gnemon, are found to be grown as borders to the village themselves and along the edges of the bridle paths.

Coconuts - Cocos nucifera, are plentiful in all villages visited and are all mature palms planted pre war, showing that the village trees were not as widely devastated as they were else where.

Native tobacco - Nicotiana Tabacum or BUIS as it is known in Pidgin-English, is widely grown and seems plentifully stocked in amply provided gardens beside the village huts or in their special plots within the gardens.

Betel nut plants - Areca Catechu is found ~~is found~~ everywhere and there seems no likely hood that the natives will suffer from any shortage of their masticatory. Daka - Piper Betle, the green coloured fruit of a perennial evergreen climber, which is one of the Betel chewing ingredients used, is either grown in the gardens or collected in its wild state from the scrub.

In the village of KWANABANDU No.1 (X) A6191, the shredded bark of the Pupulu creeper is said to be used in connection with the initiation ceremonies.

A common shrubby which bears a vivid red fruit, shaped

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somewhat like a small apple, were seen in plenty, from which the natives make their string from fiber obtained from the inner bark.

The native decorative paint, the Bira Orellana, from whose spiny capsular fruit is obtained the red "a'atto paste" was seen in every village.

Other native foods were seen, Sago - Metroxylon rumphii, Breadfruit - Artocarpus nobil and Tann - Pometia pinnata.

Tapioca, or Manihot utilisima, was seen growing in a more or less wild state, for the natives don't seem to eat the vegetable.

The gardens of SIKAU, Mol, (W)A6787, which are made on the alluvial flats of the Screw River, were different from others seen, in that bananas were found to be grown in far greater numbers than had been seen noticed in other gardens. All these banana trees seemed to be growing extremely well.

The soils noticed during the patrol were generally those of the red-clay loam and the brown and black alluvial silts.

Livestock in the villages seem to be building up again after the ravagers of war, and in all villages pigs were seen. These were all of the typical native pig, but in the village of WUMAKUM, (W)A6296, a large cross bred native-European pig was seen, which had apparently been bought from one of the missions.

Fowls are plentiful, a variety of their own caused by generations of haphazard cross breeding. Their use to the natives seems to be no more than an easy means of obtaining decorative feathers, for no effort seems to be made to make enclosures for them and the natives don't use the eggs as a food. Occasionally a female bird may be eaten but not often, the natives being contented to merely own them.

The native dogs, the most miserable and dejected animal one is likely to see, are as plentiful as always their main use being that of a scavenger for which purpose they are excellent.

EDUCATION.

Education facilities in this sub-division is fair and is expanding. There are both mission and government schools established in or near enough to the area to be accessible.

At Kunjingini Mission, (W)A6693, there has been established a school for the teaching of catechists who are later sent out back to their villages to establish schools which will teach the native students to read and write Pidgin-English. Elementary counting is also taught.

These catechists schools have been established in numbers of villagers, decreasing in as they get further away from the Kunjingini Mission influence. Schools have been established at GWINYINGI, (W)A6685, MIKAV No.1, (W)A6787, TENDIGUM, (W)A6698, KWANABANDU No.1, (W)A6191, WORA, (W)A6396, and a new one has been marked out at NINDIRO, where the inhabitants are waiting for the return of two catechists from the Kairiru Mission who had previously been in the village.

The Assembly of God Mission have a school on the Maprik-Marui road ~~xxxxxx~~ within close vicinity of the large village of Wora. The school has not been very long established, but even so, it has forty nine (49) more or less regular students, eleven (11) of whom are girls, in attendance for this year. This number are those from the Wora sub-division only, with further students coming from areas outside of this sub-division.

English, not Pidgin-English is the main factor in the curriculum. Simple arithmetic is also taught.

The students range from the age of about five to thirty two, the average age being somewhere about the age of sixteen or seventeen.

The government school is situated at Maprik and is run by Mr Neve. During the census it was found that one or two youths had gone to the government school at Boama, Wewak.

Roads and Bridges.

Connecting bridle paths between the villages were generally fair, although very often they had only just been cut and cleared prior to the visit of the patrol, their belated attempts being most obvious.

Many patches of the paths were extremely muddy, due mainly to the recent rains and the lack of draining. Paths across the kuni were the worst experienced being nothing more than narrow foot deep drains. The best paths found, however, were those connecting the villages of AUPIK No.1 and AUPIK No.2 which are roads twelve feet wide, clean and passing through a belt of tall shady tropical forest which made walking, except for one or two muddy patches natural at this time of the year, a pleasure.

Native bridges were the usual log or two across odd streams.

The Maprik-Marui road was inspected between Mikau and Gwinyingi a section of about two to three miles. The road was overgrown in parts, but the surface still excellent, the drains still more or less clean, in fact parts have become small permanent streams; the small bridges and wooden culverts are in good condition, and in this section is an example of what the rest might be, it is of this officer's opinion that no difficulty would be experienced by any Jeep travelling from the ~~the~~ Sprik to Maprik.

In parts, this road was surfaced with three types of excellent lawn grasses which had taken control and killed out the tall wild sorghums and Themedia spp. found on the "kuni" plains.

ROADS AND BRIDGES CONT.

These grasses are couch like in appearance and were found in three varieties. The coarse variety is, from the information given by the District Agricultural Officer, a Paspalum spp., the medium variety is Cynodon spp., and the finest variety is unclassified.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Most villages seen were fair, some such as BOHAGUM and NUNUMUM, were very good, but there were some whose general condition was shockingly filthy. The village of MUNGALIBI is an excellent example of this.

Most villages were without latrine pits, or possessed old-ones, now unused, but over which new shelters had been made for the benefit of the patrolling officer. In other places tremendous shafts had been sunk which were the pride and joy of the inhabitants and were proudly exhibited to this officer when he made his inspection; but no effort had been made to cover them over or to use them. It apparently seemed sufficient to satisfy the supposed mania the Patrol Officers have for latrine pits by exhibiting a hole of pretentious size.

The general impression gained during inspections was that once the latrine pits and cemeteries which had previously been marked out by a patrol Officer, had collapsed or over grown, nothing what so ever would be done about it, except wait for the arrival of another patrol officer to make out new sites. This was especially noticeable at the village of KUMABANDU No. 1.

Most village squares were scrupulously clean as were most of the areas in front of the native houses, but in many cases the sides and rears of these huts were crowded in by a tangled mass of vegetation which often threatens to engulf the entire house. Specific orders were given to remedy these faults.

There were, of course, the yam and mani houses which were always allowed to grow wild and on attempt made to clean about them as it is their belief that were the vegetation and grass cleared away their crops would die. In such cases as these the houses were allowed to stay in its untidy condition, but it was always stipulated that once the yams and manis were harvested the houses were to be burnt.

Many old houses, their owners long deceased, were still to be found standing within the villages, left, as is the custom of the natives, to rot and fall down on their own accord. Orders were given that these were to be burnt down immediately.

In one or two villages instructions were given to put in drains to take off surface water from patches about the houses.

Native houses through out this area are the same as those found elsewhere in the vicinity of Mairik and their descriptions have been given in previous reports by other officers. One only needs to say that they are adequate for their purpose of shelter and privacy.

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VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

From the very start of the patrol it was obvious that the village officials were weak and inefficient. In nearly all cases the villagers control their officials and use them as their mouth piece or as a very effective whipping boy.

As a result from what ever fear the inhabitants hold over the officials, it was found that far too many helped conceal sick by lying as to the whereabouts often saying that they were off somewhere washing sago or buying pots, etc. When the truth was revealed, often by some grudge bearing official from another village, the officials were asked why they told the untruth and the answer that usually came back ^{was} that they were just doing what they had been told to do.

This, ofcourse, is due to the lack of patrolling and with this lack comes the lack of confidence in the Luluais and Tultuls in seeing that their instructions are carried out, for very few know what their full powers are and all view the patrols as times when they will be punished for what their villagers have failed to do.

Many village officials interviewed away from their own village were full of complaints about villagers who refused to carry out their instructions, but all officials ^{except} from one village, refused to pick out the hot heads complained about when their village was lined. The exception was that of BOBACUM, which was very efficiently run by village officials and their "bossboy" an exNGIB native.

Where ever possible this officer tried to impress upon the villagers as well as the officials that their Luluais and Tultuls had the full backing of the government, that if any native refused to carry out any order that their official may make, it was the native, not the Luluai or the Tultul, who got into trouble. At BOBACUM, where several persons were brought forward for being big-heads, an example was made of them for the benefit of the visiting officials from other villages, the persons at fault being made to work, and work hard, under police supervision.

Instructions as to the cleaning of the village, were made through the village officials who were made to repeat them to the villagers before to presence of this officer.

One Luluai, in the opinion of this officer, unfit for the position he now holds being completely in the hands of the villagers, and who ^{was} personally responsible for concealing three persons all of whom were suffering from acute tropical ulcers. Two of the concealed were children. It is recommended that the Luluai of SERANDU, (W) 15691, a native named YERANDU, be relieved of his position in favour of the village Tultul TERUA, who appears to be efficient and more or less trustworthy.

CENSUS.

Although the villagers were always warned beforehand that the act of concealing a native from the census taking would be punished with a months hard labour without option, many were found to have hidden their children or themselves mainly because they had some sort of ailment. It would be doubtful if such cases would be so plentiful if the area were more patrolled.

One village, that of NUNG LIMBI, a village which had been warned twice of the patrols intention of visiting the place, just failed to appear at all. The entire village was deserted save for a few old people, the rest having gone bush, and it took about 3 1/2 hours for the people to be collected before the census could be taken.

The reason of this was not altogether apparent, the excuse given was that they had been having "sing sings" for the past three weeks! The condition of the village has already been remarked upon.

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CENSUS CONT.

Numbers of new names were recorded during the partol mostly of those who have been away working as indentured labourers or persons who had been in hospital at the time of the last census, and there were also some who had just failed to appear last time.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

There are about twelve natives who have not had their war damaged assessed as yet, being away as indentured labourers at the time when the village was being assessed. and paid.

MISSIONS.

The influence of the ROMAN Catholic Mission is considerable in those areas within the immediate vicinity of the Mission at Knujingini. The influence of the Assemblies of God Mission is not as noticable, perhaps because its members dont wear rosaries. However, it was noticed that in areas under mission influence the cleanliness, generally speaking, of the villages showed a marked difference from those beyond their boundaries.

Mission activities regarding education has it already been delt with under its separate section.

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POLICE.

The conduct of, and the work done by, the police was satisfactory.

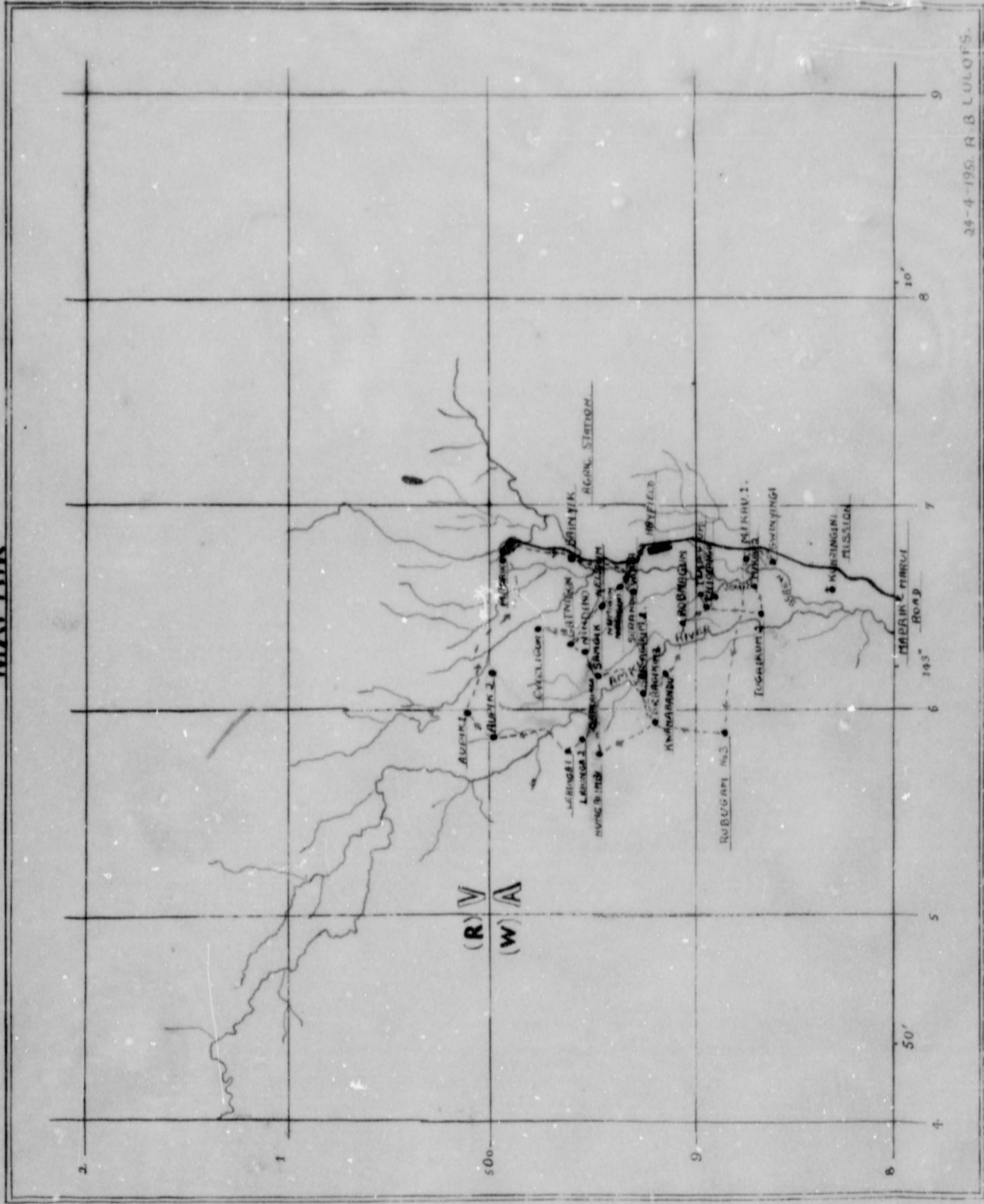
Police

Reg. No. 2599 Const. WAPI (i/c detachment) Very good. A man of experienced and whose usefulness is made more so by his excellent knowledge of the country and the people.

Reg. No. 3147 Const. ANIS His work and conduct was always satisfactory.

Reg. No. 6006 Const. Kais Work and conduct very satisfactory throughout patrol.

MAPRIK



24-4-1956. R. B. LULOFS.



APPENDIX "A".BURIAL CUSTOMS OF THE MARIK NATIVES, INQUIRIES
BEING MADE IN THE WOKA SUB-DIVISION.

When a man is on the verge of death, "when the eyes whites of his eyes show as they turn upwards and inwards", all that are associated with him gather quickly, and just before he dies the family ring money is placed in a line, end on end, down the mans body from his chin to his groin. Then the long Yams of the dead man are placed on the ground parallel with his body; within this barrier may be placed the Long Yams of the decesses's brother, father, or, infact, anyone who wishes to show sympathy for the mans death.

The whole family and sympathizers then form a circle outside the Yam barrier and wail and lament from the time of death to the following morning.

A shallow hole is then dug within the dead mans house, limbon (split hardwood palm trunks) placed on the bottom on top of which the body is placed. The mouth of the grave is covered with more limbon and bark, placed in such a manner that the thin layer of earth placed on top does not fall down onto the body.

Thus the body is left to decompose and if it is thought that the man has died from magic or sorcery applied by an enemy of the deceased a relative of the dead man will sit and watch the grave and observe the direction taken by the flies which come and go from the body, and for it is thought that these flies will fly straight to the man who is responsible for death of this man.

When the body has completely decomposed, the limbon covering the grave is lifted, broken and thrown into the hole and then is filled to the level of the earthen floor with earth after which water is sprinkled with over the area which had been the grave so that all signs of it having been there is removed.

The bones of the man were often collected and carried by his various relatives. If the dead man had been a great warrior or a man of great strength the bones from his forearm of the spear throwing hand, which is usually the right hand, are taken, or/and any bones from the right hand to the collar bone. Generally it is the bones from the right forearm that are most sort for.

This bone will then carry the spirit of the dead man, whoss strength and skill will then be inherited by the carrier of the bone, and the spirit will be his guardian spirit which will turn aside the spear in battle and make his arm throw true to its mark.

It is also the custom to sleep with this bone under ones head for then the spirit of the bone will keep watch while the man sleeps and if danger is at hand the spirit will call the man to wakefulness and thus allow him to escape before the danger arrives.

It may so happen that a line of natives may find it necessary to pass through country that is not known to them, or through the territory of their tribal enemy. If this be so they employ the spirit of their ancestors to forecast any danger which may lie in the path they wish to follow. To find this out, a man, whose forbears are renowned for their fighting prowess, would come forward and make a cigar shaped wrapping, by twisting a Tanked leaf (*taetsia fruticosa* of the family liliaceae) around the bore of his ancestor, and then, while facing in the direction of the way in which they wished to go, start chewing the end of the cigar, calling softly to his ancestors for their help and guidance, after which he will spit, or rather spray, the chewed fragments of bone and leaf into the direction he is facing. If the spit falls to the ground away from him, all is well and the line may move forward without fear, but if the spittle is flung back into the face of the man who spat then it is the sign from the ancortors that they must turn back or else they will perish by the ambush which awaits.

APPENDIX "A" Cont.

This method of forstelling danger is said, by the native constables accompanying the patrol, to have always been used by the native police and other natives who fought against the Japanese in the late war to find out ~~where~~ the whereabouts of Japanese positions while a patrol was advancing into enemy territory.

Other bones which are generally collected so as to receive the spiritual guidance are the finger bones, the collar bones, the jaw bones, and the knee caps, and these are carried around on the person, either in their net baskets, or bilums, or fastened about their necks or arms on bits of string or ara bands.

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APPENDIX "B".BRIDE PRICES AND DIVISION OF PROPERTYAFTER DEATH.

The bride price for any women is generally fixed by what the father paid for his wife. If, for example, a man ~~buys~~ buys his wife for six Rings (rings of various sizes cut from the clam shell used by the natives as money for the buying of wives) then his daughter, when bought by a prospective husband, will also cost six Rings. If the man has two daughters then both will cost six Rings, and so on. This is to compensate him for the food his daughters had eaten during their upbringing and also for the money he has paid for ~~xi~~ their mother.

When the girl marries, the husband pays the amount demanded to the father, if he lives, if he has died then the girl's guardian will receive it, or who so ever has taken the responsibility of raising the girl and has given her food and shelter.

The woman, regarding the payments of the bride prices, are divided into six parts, the head, the body, the arms and the legs, in that order of importance, except that the legs and arms are of equal importance. These parts may be bought separately as the husband or who so ever is buying her for him, obtains the necessary price. If the husband has no Rings he can give a pig in their stead, for the pig is also divided into six portions and each portion is equal to its equivalent part in the woman.

Exchange is also practiced, where if a man has a sister, he can exchange her for the sister of another man, which balances the deal so that no payment need follow.

If a man dies and leaves a widow and, say two children, a boy and a girl, the responsibility for their living then rests on the dead man's father, if he is alive, if not then his brother or any male relative, if there is no brother. The widow may then stay with her new provider, but if she marries again to some one else, the new husband must pay the original bride price to the man whose present responsibility it is to keep her. However, her children, if any, do not go with her but stay with the new provider who then becomes in all respects their father.

It is his duty to care for his son's/ brother's/ or relative's property, both real and invested, such as land, sago, or coconuts, and to give it or divide it among the dead man's offspring when they become of age.

When the property of a man is divided, he divides it so that his eldest son ~~gets~~ has the choosing of the best land and gets the biggest amount, and what is left is divided proportionally among the rest in order of succession.

If there are only two children, a boy and a girl, they both have a say in the working of the land until the girl marries when the male becomes the controller of her share, but she is still allowed to work and obtain food from that portion provided that her brother is willing and provided she is willing to help her brother with his planting and so forth when the time comes.

All these observations were noted while patrolling the sub-division of Wora in the Maprik Subdistrict, obtained by the questioning of the villagers.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WKY 30.

Sub-district Office,
MAPRIK.

27th April, 1951.

District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT No. 1/51.

This is the Report of the first solo patrol carried out in MAPRIK Sub-district by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer R.B. LULOFS.

Mr. LULOFS has been painstaking and observant, and has recorded his patrol in a most interesting manner.

Lack of staff to carry out patrols and the general business of the Sub-district making it almost impossible for the A.D.O. to get away from the MAPRIK station has resulted in a backward trend generally in areas south and south west.

Education is what is needed and this is now being made available by the establishment of Mission schools.

The patrol will have done a great deal of good, and with increased Mission activity in the area a better state of affairs is expected in the future.

A.R. Haviland
A.R. HAVILAND
A.A.D.O.

30-11-135.

District Commissioner,
SEPIK DISTRICT.

31st May, 1951.

PATROL REPORT, No. 1 of 1950/1951. - MARIK.

It is noticed that the copy of the Census figures for Public Health Department did not accompany the report.

Please forward this by the next mail.

Mr. Lulofs writes a good report, giving a clear picture of the area.

It is noted that orders were given to burn down houses. Have you read the report? Your covering letter stated that no special comments were called for. Section 112B of the Native Administration Regulations permits an officer to order a building to be pulled down, but not burned down.

It would appear that this section of the District requires more frequent patrols.

Items of interest have been passed to the Departments concerned.

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Jen WES (I. F. CHAMBER),
ACTING DIRECTOR.

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Extracts
To: Police
Health
Education
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(COPY)

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

WIM 30/1

Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK, 25th July 1951.

District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

Ref. your P/R No.1 of 1951 (Maprik) of 15/6/51
and D.D.S. 30-11-135 of 31/5/51

Mr. Lulofs, with the exception of one or two derelict houses away from the village, instructed that the shacks be pulled down and recoverable material stacked before the debris was burnt.

There would be no point in pulling down a house because of its insanitary condition and leaving it in a heap on the ground. Therefore Regulation 112A(2) is involved and the mode of destruction is directed to be by burning.

Where a house becomes vacant on the death of its owner (bodies were previously buried superficially in the ground inside the house, and in some places still are) and there is no unwanted widow to occupy it, it remains until it decays and then some relative may remove the house and rebuild. Some of these houses have been vacant for years, and the villagers have no objection to their destruction by fire. However, in closely built up areas burning may be dangerous unless the houses are first pulled down. Mr. Lulofs has exercised judgment in this case.

Copy of census figures for P.H.D. attached.

Sd/- A.R. HAVILAND
A.D.O.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

SPECIAL

District of MAPRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 1 OF 51/52

Patrol Conducted by R.B. LULOFS C.P.O.

Area Patrolled DREIKIKIK, AMBUNTI, MARU AND MAPRIK

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 3 POLICE

Duration—From 24/3/51 to 9/4/51

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

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

Map Reference WENAK 2079 AND AMBUNTI 0441 4 MILES 1/1 INCH

Objects of Patrol 1) INSPECTION OF DREIKIKIK P.P. 2) ENQUIRE & LOOK FOR ARMY SUPPLY DUMP THOUGHT TO BE NEAR YUBANAKUOR. 3) CHECK LINE OF DEMARCATION BETWEEN DREIKIKIK AND AMBUNTI.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1/ /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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REPORT OF THE PATROL OFFICER AND NEW GUINEA

Maprik,
Sub-District,
Sepik District,
27th April 1951.

MAPRIK SPECIAL PATROL 1951

A patrol, to DREIKIKIR Patrol post, thence to MURUWI Patrol Post down the Sepik River to MARUI, and up the motor road back to Maprik.

Officer Conducting Patrol: A. S. Lufofs Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Area embracing DREIKIKIR, MURUWI, MARUI and MAPRIK. Map- Newak 8076 and Sabunti 0441, 4 miles to 1 inch.

Objects of the Patrol:
1/ Inspection of DREIKIKIR Patrol post in the absence of a European Officer in Charge.
2/ To enquire about and look for an army supply dump which was suspected to be near the village of YUBIMANOR (W) 4988.
3/ To check the line of demarcation between the sub-districts of DREIKIKIR and MURUWI, this demarcation being based on linguistic groups.

Duration: 24/3/51 to 9/4/51.

Personnel Accompanying:
Reg. No. 2522 Sgt. KAPRI 1/c.
Reg. No. 5300E Sgt. MURUWI 1/c.
Reg. No. 2599 L/cpl. WATI.
Reg. No. 6006 Const. KATI.

INTRODUCTION.

Over and above the objects of the patrol mentioned above, it was also intended to be a "show of flag" to those natives of the DREIKIKIR sub-district that were contacted by the patrol. It was also intended to explain to the natives and officials encountered on the patrol the reason for there not being a patrol officer at the Government Station at DREIKIKIR and to impress upon them the fact that the Government had not abandoned the post and that a Patrol Officer would soon be coming out to the Government Station.

No census of any villages were taken, and only those villages lying directly along the route the patrol would take were visited.

DIARY.

24th March 1951. Left Maprik 7.30 following Maprik-Dreikikir motor road arriving Dreikikir at 6.30

25th March 1951. Sunday-rested. Continuous rain fell during the day.

26th March 1951. Inspected police, took particulars of complaints put forward. Inspected store situation - rations low. Settled a few minor disputes. Gathered rations for

Features in Child Birth	MURUWI	
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RICE SWC.Diary cont.

- the patrol south. Intermittent showers fell during the day.
- 27th March 1951. Left DRUMKIR at 7.35 walked south passing through several villages and arrived at APOS (W)A 4196 at four p.m. Camped. Gave a talk to the village officials. Rain fell at mid-day.
- 28th March 1951. Carriers sent with the police on a short cut from APOS to MUNGUAI'IA, (W)A4280 while this officer went via YUBANAUOR, (W)A4969 to enquire about army supply dump. Crossed MEBANBOH River to UNGHO (W)A4494, (pronounced UHU by the villagers); to INAKOR (W)A4593; to INANAKOR (W)A4625 to the linked three hamlets of YUBANAUOR (W)A4968. Upon inquiry it was found that the army supply dump location was some where near MUNGUAI'IA (W)A4280. Left village and walked through large uninhabited rain forest coming to closely strung hamlets of MUNGUAI'IA through the hamlet of MOWIGO (W)A4281. Was given 150 rounds of .303 ammunition by Lulua. Camped.
- 29th March 1951. Left 8.30, cargo line sent ahead. This officer taken by villagers roughly S.S.W. to find the location of supply dump. Taken to an area near the river KUMHIL within rain forest, no sign of supply camp left. Continued in a roughly Westly direction, crossed KUMHIL river (unnamed on map), joined up with carriers, followed native bush tracks through dense forest to YIMI River (called YIM by natives). Built rafts to ferry cargo across and constructed hand bridge for carriers and arrived at swamp island hamlet of MOWIGIAI of the MEBUKEN group (W)A4466 at dusk. Camped.
- 30th March 1951. Heavy rain fell all night. Patrol now well in the deep swamp margin. Left 10.00. Waded through sago swamps and forests flooded with from two to four feet water and across several isolated dry patches of Kumi. Arrived at the small village of ABITIKA at about 2.00 p.m. Village marked on Newak map as (W)A4469, though it is thought that it would be more accurately placed at (W)A4659. Villagers timid and very few seen. Camped.
- 31st March 1951. Told by the local natives that the road through to ABITIKA, (W)A4469, was impossible due to the flooded condition of the swamps and rivers. Spent morning interviewing natives in an attempt to find a road west which by-passed the more flooded areas and water-logged sago swamps. Decided to return to MOWIGIAI, (W)A4466, and try and get to the Sepik along the banks of the YIMI River.
Rain fell continually during the day.
- 1st April 1951. Left ABITIKA at 8.00 walking back through flooded rain forest, aggravated by continuous rain to Kumi patch south of MOWIGIAI, then to the YIMI River, following native paths to a rest hut built for the purpose of housing Patrol Officers for the night as the distance between villages are so far for comfort to be covered in one day. Arrived 2.30 p.m. Camped. Rain began to fall.
- 2nd April 1951. Left camp at 7.00 a.m. walking through dry xranxxt forests along native paths generally following the YIMI River bank. Passed through two small hamlets of YAJURDU and BIAMANAMEU, approximately (W)A4553, and continued to second patrol camp on YIMI River bank just beyond hamlets. Sent word to AVITIP (W)A5641, asking that canoes be sent up river to collect patrol.

DIARY cont.

- Arrived at 1.15 p.m. Camped.
- 3rd April 1951. Rain fell during the morning. Left camp at 11.00 a.m. in six canoes arrived on the Sepik River at 2.15 p.m. Continued up river, changing canoes at AVITIP, (W)A5641, and MALU, (W)A425301, arriving at AMBUNTI Patrol Post at 6.00 p.m.
- 4th-6th April 1951. Spent at AMBUNTI, (W)A4432, resting carriers and collecting a few stores.
- 7th April 1951. Left AMBUNTI at 10.30, travelling per canoe, changing at AVITIP Nos.1 and 2, J. BANDA, (W)A615432 arriving at the MARUI landing, (W)A6652, at 2.45. Walked to BURUI, (W)A650575 arriving at 4.00 p.m. Camped.
- 8th April 1951. Left BURUI at 7.30 and walked along motor road between MARUI and MAPRIK arriving at B. JINNIK Agricultural Station, (W)A666950, at 5.45 p.m. Camped.
- 9th April 1951. Returned to Maprik Station.

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INSPECTION OF DRAIKIKIR GOVERNMENT STATION.

An inspection was made of the Draikikir Patrol Post, its government store, the patrol officers residence, and an inspection was made of the police.

The native rations in the government store were depleted at the time of inspection but this has since been remedied.

The food situation in the native hospital was causing a certain amount of anxiety for the Medical Assistant Mr E. Wilson.

The patrol officers residence appeared in good order.

Requests were made by the police for inquiries to be made into the payment of their wages and expired contracts. Two police constables had not received their wages for a period of nine months having been out on patrols at the time of payments and then had been sent to the new opened Green River Patrol Post. The remaining eight constables and sergeant had not been paid for the last three months.

The contracts of four of the police constables had expired.

Requests were also made that the payment and expired contracts of the station labour be looked into.

All these matters have now been attended to by the Assistant District Officer of Maprik, Mr A.R. Haviland.

Other than these few matters, the station appeared to be quite satisfactory, the station area clean and in good order. A few minor village disputes were settled.

Other than the difficulty experienced by the missions and other Europeans living about the station in getting their supplies and cargo into Draikikir, there were no complaints.

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WAIWAI ARMY SUPPLY DUMP.

It was thought that a supply dump put down during the fighting of the last war against the Japanese, was still in existence in the area about YUBANAKUOR, (W)A4939. The officials of this village were asked as to its whereabouts and this officer was told that there had been one near the village of NUGUAI'IA, (W)A4380.

At NUGUAI'IA it was found that 150 rounds of .303 ammunition was in the Luluai's possession, who stated that he had been given a case of one thousand rounds during the war by a "master" for safe keeping, and that the police from Dreikikir had, since the war, been taking odd rounds, so that now the three bandoleers brought forward were all that were left. These were confiscated.

The villagers then told this officer that there had been an army dump near their village and that they were willing to show the spot where it had been, but they stated that it now no longer existed. The story told to this officer was that a party of soldiers and members of the N.C.I.E. arrived and established a camp. Aircrafts jettisoned cargo onto two patches of kuni near the camp; the cargo was then gathered and stored into rough bush shacks at the camp. Having established the camp the soldiers and the N.C.I.E. left. Shortly afterwards a party of Japanese arrived and forced an entrance to the store, exploded several booby traps killing several of their fighters. The remaining party then with the aid of forced labour from the village of NUGUAI'IA, took all the stores and it returned with them to Sabani.

This officer was taken to a spot in the forest where the camp had apparently been, a spot between two kuni patches and an unmarked river on the map known to the natives as KUMUHI, and away from any regularly used natives paths. The camp site is roughly (W)A 4373.

There were no signs of the camp to be seen, all huts having since fallen down and decayed. Any tins and rubbish had apparently been taken by the natives. A rotten plank was found, which could perhaps, have been originally portion of some box of some sort. Other than this the spot looked the same as any other spot in the forest.

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NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Although the patrol did not pass through many village gardens, those that were seen were very large, occupying mainly the tops of ridges and spurs often extending along their whole length. These gardens diminished in size the further one progressed into the deep swamp margin.

In these fully stocked gardens were seen a large variety of vegetables, both native and European. The following native vegetables were seen in the gardens;

Aibeka	Abelmoschus manihot.
Banana	Musa spp.
Long bean	Phaseolus spp.
Mami	Dioscorea spp.
Tawpaw	Carica papaya spp.
Titpit	Saccharum robustum.
Sugar cane	Saccharum officinarum.
Taro	Colocasia antiquorum.
Winged bean	Paspalum tetragonolobus.
Yam (small one only)	Dioscorea spp.

Among the European vegetables the following were seen;

Corn
Cucumber
Tomatoe.

The sugar cane seen was of a sturdy type, thick and succulent, its bark, or skin, being of a patchy green and red-purple colouring.

Between Maprik and Dreikibir, Castor-oil, *Ricinus communis*, was frequently seen growing along the road side and about the villages. The plant is apparently grown purely as an ornamental shrub or tree, and the villagers are not at all familiar with its uses, although several natives stated that a type of crude candle was occasionally made from the dried seeds. The seeds appeared to be well formed and were found to contain a fair quantity of oil; generally the plants appeared to be remarkably healthy.

Also seen in this particular area were a few plants which had the appearance of cotton shrubs. The plants were sprawling and much rather fragile; many of the pods were ripe, and though the fibers were short, the cotton bolls were full. The natives had no use for the plant.

The growing of the Long Yam and its accompanying culture is not known in the area patrolled as it is in the Maprik area.

The soils observed were generally loamy, being coloured from a light yellow to a brown, with patches of clay or argillaceous soils; grey alluvial soils on the river flats, and sandy or gravelly soils in the odd patches of grasslands.

Timber of the usual types, Kwila, Taen, etc., were seen in all the large expanses of forest. Limba and rattans abounded. Just south of the village of SAMUKOR, (WJA4592, a tree was seen whose seed was exactly the same in appearance as that of the English Oak. The local natives stated that the tree was to be found plentifully through out the area, that its timber is strong, and that it is known to the natives by the ~~name~~ name of SAMUKOR. The tree seen was tall, had a blotchy grey and brown bark, and had a smallish leaf, not similar to the oak.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

All villages passed through between Dreikikir and YUBANUOR, (W)44988, were neat and clean, the whole village area being clean of grass and rubbish. Old and dilapidated houses were not seen. All these villages were very satisfactory. From YUBANUOR onwards the condition of the villages deteriorated and the hamlets of NUKULI'IA, (W)44880, were found to be dirty and overgrown.

Crossing the Dreikikir-Abanti boundary and coming into the deep swamp region, the villages became smaller and primitive whose inhabitants have but a very hazy idea as to the meaning of village cleanliness. The village of ABITIKI, (W)44850, and those hamlets of the ABITIKI group, (W)44866, are small hamlets built on impenetrable "islands" surrounded by sage swamps; the entrance to ABITIKI being through a small square opening in a high stockade.

The houses of Dreikikir are generally similar to those of the Naprik area, but the houses of ABITIKI and ABITIKI are different in that they consist of ~~ABITIKI~~ merely a roof, whose ridge capping is parallel to the ground (as a European ~~ixk~~ house is), and whose gutter edge comes to within two feet of the earth's surface. The space between the roof's edge and the ground is left open with no protecting wall.

It was noticed that the villagers of ABITIKI are potters, making the native clay cooking pots during the rainy seasons when their villages are all but water locked, pots which are of varying sizes, similar in shape, and delicate in design. The clay, ~~pink~~ in colour, is obtained in quantity from a luni patch to the west of the village.

The village of BONDORSE, (W)44859, does not now seem to exist; the inhabitants having moved across the river YUKI, and established two small hamlets of YUKI and ~~YUKI~~ approximately, (W)44883, the total population being about 48. ~~YUKI~~, ~~YUKI~~, was taken.

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ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The foot road between Dreikikir and APOB, (W)44195, is good being kept clean of weeds and the like by continual work on the part of the natives. The roads between YUKI, (W)445940, and YUBANUOR, (W)44988, were also good well cut roads. For the rest the patrol followed native bridle paths, not because there was a lack of any further roads similar to those mentioned above, but because the native paths were far shorter and went more or less direct to the destination desired.

A short native track joins APOB, (W)44195, to NUKULI'IA, (W)44880, almost directly, running southward following for the most part a mountain ridge. Another track joins YUBANUOR, (W)44988, with NUKULI'IA, (W)44880, a good walking native path which passes through the large uninhabited forest of tall tropical trees. At about mid-way between the two villages Mr Patrol Officer E. Doonan had instructed a rest house to be made. The sight area has been cleared of its trees but that is as far as the work has progressed. Neither of these two paths are marked on the map.

The native path between ABITIKI, (W)44859, and Old ~~ABITIKI~~, (W)44853, through the sage swamps is hopeless during the rainy months between November and March. This officer was told by the natives that passage was possible during the dry months.

The path from MOWKISIAI, (W)A6466, to HIBAKUNU, (W)A4553, with the rest house at approximately (W)A606602, is rough and difficult walking for the first half being only a native pad and tortuously tangled with tree roots and rattan vines. The second half of the ~~xxx~~ path is better as the forest becomes more open.

The Maprik-Marui Road was found to be completely overgrown throughout its whole length excepting for two stretches between the Sepik and JAMA, (W)A613640, and between HAYFIELD, (W)A6895, and Maprik.

The Ippik-Jama section of the road was being excellently looked after by the police constables stationed at KURUI, (W)A6558, the drains clear and the surface excellent.

Generally speaking it would not take very much strenuous ~~xxxx~~ labour to make this route into a very reasonable road through out its whole length. What portion of the road's surface which could be seen below the covering tall grass is good, with patches of soft, muddy, and difficult sections only to be found where the road passes through odd belts of timbered country. No section crossing the grasslands would cause undue trouble.

Only in those parts where the road dips into hollows, or has to cross creeks and streams, does the road's surface require reforming, gutters and ruts having been formed by water erosion.

The three main bridges, all three crossing the KUNGI River at (W)A642594, (W)A635597, and (W)A645715, all require rebuilding, although, with care, a jeep could still be taken across them.

There are perhaps three or four major culverts which could be bridged permanently with concrete Monier culverts of two and a half feet diameter covering the twenty foot width of the road.

The rest, about twenty four in number, are small culverts, requiring concrete Monier culverts of only about eighteen inches diameter.

These drains and small water courses are at present bridged with bush timber and as such ~~xxx~~ always remain a constant source of worry to both the natives, whose duty it is to keep them in repair, and to the Europeans who travel upon it.

LINGUISTIC DIVISION BETWEEN SEPILANG AND MASTANGLAN.

The actual division between the dialects of the Sepik natives and that of the APOS-NUNGULI'IA folk, is not as clear cut and definite as one would like. There is a certain amount of merging between the dialects which makes demarcation a little difficult and uncertain. Also, it was noticed, many village and hamlet names offered by the natives to indicate the linguistic boundaries, are completely unmarked or known by other names than those shown on the Wovak, 4 miles to the inch map, and so making it difficult, and in some cases impossible, the locating of these places.

However, the line of demarcation as is drawn on the sketch map accompanying this report is more or less the boundary, though its accuracy to the East and West of the village of NUNGULI'IA, (N)MASEC, has only the word of those natives who supplied the information. Nevertheless, a linguistic change does take place between the villages of NUNGULI'IA and MASEC. Here the change is from the APOS-NUNGULI'IA dialect to the Sepik speech of MASTANGLAN. All linguistic changes that occurred along the patrol's route, were noted.

To obtain a more accurate linguistic demarcation of the two sub-divisions, it would be necessary to conduct a patrol whose explicit purpose would be to travel from village to village tracing the linguistic changes.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WKM 30.

Sub-district Office,
MAPRIK.

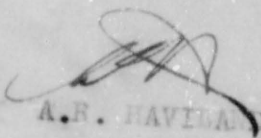
15th August, 1951.

District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

MAPRIK SPECIAL PATROL No. 1/1951.

Although this Patrol was designed for purely local administration purposes, its reading has proved interesting and it is forwarded through the usual channels.

The state of affairs at DREIKIKIR has improved, and now that MAPRIK office exercises some control there should be a marked difference. AIPAPE is too far away and travelling between there and DREIKIKIR not the best. When a jeep is available for DREIKIKIR (it is still hoped the two Rovers ordered in 1948/49 may arrive) there will be much closer contact.


A.R. HAVILA
A.D.O.

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MAPRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 2 of 51/52

Patrol Conducted by R.B. LULOFS C.P.O.

Area Patrolled MOGERA SOUTH + NORTH

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 4 POLICE

Duration—From 1/8/51 to 25/8/51

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol CENSUS AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
AGRIC. CENSUS AND ASSESSMENT OF WAR DAMAGE WHERE
NECESSARY

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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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Maprik,
Sub-District,
Sepik District.
September 1951.

		MIGRAT	
Females in Child Birth	In		
	M	F	

MAPRIK REPORT NO. 2 1951.

A patrol covering the sub-divisions of WOSERA South and North.

Officer Conducting Patrol: R.B.Lulofs Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: Wosera South and Wosera Noth.
Map - Wewak 2079; 4 miles to 1 inch.

Objects of the Patrol: Census reversion and general Administration.
2/ to carry out the Agricultural Census where it was necessary and to assess any War Damage found.

Duration: 1st August to 25th August, 1951.

Personnel Accompanying: Reg. No. 2599 L/cpl WAPI 1/c/
Reg. No. BIA
Reg. No. KARINSA
Reg. No. OTO

INTRODUCTION.

The area visited during the patrol were those of the Sub-divisions of WOSERA South and WOSERA North, being bounded to the East by the Maprik-Pagwi Road, the South by the Ambunti boundary, the West by Dreikikir, and the North by the sub-divisions of Separi and Wora.

DIARY.

1st August 1951. Left Maprik and travelled down the Maprik-Pagwi Road by jeep to the village of SERANGWANT, (W)A6581. Road in good order and had been completely cleaned of all surface grass. Settled several minor disputes concerning bride prices and land during the afternoon. Camped.

2nd August 1951. Took the census of the villages of SERANGWANT, (W)A 6581, MOUGUNGU, PATUKWA, (W)A6582, and NAINDA, (W)A6281 all in the large village of Serangwant. Inspected the village of Serangwant and found it to be very good. Three sick seen and sent to Maprik for treatment. Four to Maprik for jurisdiction for failure to appear at the census taking. Inspected the village of Patukwa and found to be satisfactory. Settled several minor disputes during the afternoon.

3rd August 1951. Left for KUNJINGINI No.1, (W)A6633, at 8.30, following generally the bank of the Screw River - arrived at 9.30. The census of the villages of KUNJINGINI No.1. No.2, (W)A6483, and AFUSIT, (W)A 6684, were taken at Kunjingini No.1. One case of yaws seen and was sent to Maprik for treatment. An inspection was made of the village of Kunjingini No.1 and found to be fair. Proceeded to PALGE, (W)A6582, where census was taken including the census of KAUSAGA, (W)A6333, and AKIARA, (W)A6583. Inspected Palge and found to be well cleaned. No sick seen. Recalled to Maprik - walked in.

4th August 1951. Returned to Serangwant per jeep during the afternoon: camped at Serangwant.

Sunday 5th August 1951.

Observed.

6th August 1951.

Left Serangwani at 8.24, generally following the Screw River. Arrived at Mougungu at 8.46, continued on to KWANJUAMA, (W)A 6278, arriving at 9.15. Lined and took census of the village and its hamlet. 1 sick seen and sent to hospital. Village of Kwanjuama was inspected and found to be fair.

Left Kwanjuama at 11.14 and proceeded to PUKAGO, (W)A 5976, arriving at 11.53. Village was lined, census taken and the village inspected - found to be clean and satisfactory. One sick seen and sent to Maprik for treatment. Camped
7th August 1951.

Left at 8.25 and proceeded to NUNGWAIGO, (W)A5672, arriving at 9.00. Census was taken and the village inspected - found to be fair. Seven sick seen, suffering from Tropical Uclers, Scabies, and Yaws: sent to Maprik for treatment. Fifteen sent to Maprik for jurisdiction for fighting with spears and clubs. Village sent to clean its section of the ~~the~~ Maprik-Pagwi Road which was uncleaned at this time. Left at 2.40, followed the Amagu River (Screw), crossed it at 2.45, continued through forrest to KWARINGIA, (W)A5170, arriving at 3.30. Camped.

8th August 1951.

Kwaringia village was lined and an inspection made of the village - found to be fair. One case of Tropical and one case of Yaws were ordered to go to Mparik for treatment. The small village of APAMBI, (W)A440715 (?), was lined at Kwaringia and an initial census was taken, a book issued and two village officials appointed, subject to approval. An initial census was carried out for the village of MANUKWA, (W)A4569, an offshoot from the MCI group of natives. A book was issued and a village official appointed, subject to approval. Left at 11.00 to visit the village of Manukwa and arrived at 2.32. This village had not apparently been visited by any earlier patrols. The village was inspected, latrines marked out, and the villagers given a talk on what was required of them regarding the cleanliness of their village. Left Manukwa and walked back to Kwaringia. Camped.

9th August 1951.

Left Kwaringia at 8.26, through forrest, secondary growth, and gardens to BANGLEGO, (W)A5877, arriving at 10.30. Census taken and village inspected. Eight unused and rotting houses were found and ordered to be removed. One sick seen and sent to Maprik for treatment. Left village at 12.00 and walked to YAMBIGO, (W)A 5979, through GIPMAGO, (W)A5979. Census of both villages were taken at Yambigo and both villages were inspected and found to be clean. The villages of Yambigo and Gipmago are within four minutes walk of each other. Six sent to Maprik for jurisdiction - implicated in sorcery. At Yambigo, on the banks of the Nanu River a seam of brown coal, four feet thick was seen along the south side of bank of the river. Specimens of the substance were collected and sent to Maprik. Camped.

10th August 1951.

Left Yambigo at 8.25 walking along the bank right bank of the Nanu River. During this walk many large blocks of coal were seen in its shallow waters. Another large seam approximately four feet thick was seen on the left bank of the river just below the village of WOMBISA, (W)A5981. Arrived at 8.55. The Wombisa was lined and the village inspected - found to be quite satisfactory. Two sick seen and ordered to go to Maprik. The village of WABINDIGUM, (W)A5984, was also lined at Wombisa: no sick seen. Then to the village of POREH, (W)A6182, (previous name was MIKO, changed to avoid confusion) a walk of 25 minutes. At this village the villagers of Poreh and KAMGE, (W)A6184, were lined and a census taken. One native with Tropical seen and sent to Maprik. ~~The village of WABINDIGUM, WABINDIGUM, was also lined at Wombisa: no sick seen. Then to the village of Poreh was inspected and found to be very satisfactory.~~
The village of Poreh was inspected and found to be very satisfactory. Camped.

11th August 1951.

Left at 8.40, crossed a small swamp to the village of YINDIKO, (W)A6282, arriving at 8.55. Census was taken and village inspected: two sick seen were found suffering from bad cases of Tropical Ulcers, ordered to go to Mparik hospital. Village found to be clean and satisfactory. Left at 10.15 crossing kuni plain to the village of MUL, (W)A6384, arriving at 11.02. Lined village and inspected

area - found to be satisfactory. No sick seen. Left for KAMGE, (W)A6184, and arrived at 1.30, changed carriers and proceeded on to TUGAUKIM, (W)A5984, passing through KUTIGUM, (W)A5986, and MINING, a small hamlet of Tugaukim. 56 minutes walk from Kamge. The village of Kutigum was lined and the village inspected - fair. Several sick seen and ordered to go to Maprik. Camped.
Sunday 12th August 1951.

Observed.

13th August 1951.

The villagers of Tugaukim were lined and a census taken, the village inspected and the village area found to be fair. Left at 10.45 and proceeded to the village of ISOGUM, (W)A5985, and NUMAMAKA, (W)A5986, arriving at 11.10. Both villages were lined and the village of Isogum was inspected. Several sick seen and ordered to go to hospital at Maprik. Village found to be dirty and was ordered to be cleaned under police supervision. Several houses were ordered to be removed. Settled several minor disputes. One case of sorcery sent to Maprik. Returned to Tugaukim, and proceeded down the Nanu river in search of the up-river limit of the coal seam last seen near Wombisa, however no further trace was seen above this village. Returned to Tugaukim - camped.

14th August 1951.

Left at 8.49, crossed the River Nanu, arriving at the village of SARAGUM, (W)A5783, at 9.13. Here the village of GULAKIM, (W)A5884, was lined and the village area inspected - fair. Then the census of Saragum was revised; no sick seen. During the afternoon the villages of KWATMAGUM, (W)A57825, and STAPINGUM, (W)A5785, were lined and the census taken. No sick seen. Camped.
15th August 1951.

Settled a minor dispute and left the village at 9.10 passing through the village of Kwatmagum at 9.15, and then to the village of ~~XXX~~ JAMBITANGA, (W)A5582, arriving at 9.50. Villagers lined and ~~xx~~ the village inspected. One sick sent to Maprik. Three sent for jurisdiction for being implicated in sorcery and for failure to appear at the census taking. Left at 12.26 and proceeded to WABINDUMAGAK, ~~(W)A5222~~ a series of hamlets about the position of (W)A 5283. Here the village was lined and a census taken; three cases of Tropical Ulcers were sent to Maprik for treatment. The village was inspected and found to be quite fair. Camped.

16th August 1951.

Spent the day in the village talking to visiting officials and making out new village books as the old ones were hopelessly confused. Camped.

17th August 1951.

Left the village at 8.42 and proceeded to the village of MANJUKWARUI, (W)A5181, arriving at 9.12. Here the village of JIBAKO (within a three or four minute walk of the village of Manjukwarui) and Manjukwarui were lined and the village inspected. It was found that no latrines had been built and a few dummies had been scattered about for the benefit of this officer. Instructions were given for new and proper latrines to be built immediately. Numbers of sick were seen, mostly suffering from Scabies, Tropical Ulcers and infected sores, many were found to be serious. Six were ordered to go to Maprik for treatment. The village was left at 1.14 and the patrol proceeded across undulating country through secondary growth and small forest to the village of JIBAKIM, (W)A5265. At this village UGUTAGWA was lined the village having been inspected on the way through to Jibakim. Many sick were seen and 11 were sent to Maprik for treatment: three cases were Yaws and the rest being Scabies and Tropical Ulcers. Minor disputes were settled and several natives ordered to go to Maprik for jurisdiction for not appearing at the census. Camped.

18th August 1951.

Left at 9.00 and proceeded to the new village of PA-APUMA, (W)A505860, arriving at 9.45. This village had not had its census recorded as the natives had not long established themselves as a village, having been scattered during the war by the Japanese. Census was recorded, officials chosen, and marked, subject to approval, and a talk was given to the natives as to what was required of them regarding their village cleanliness. Cases of Yaws, Tropical Ulcers,

Scabies were seen and also two cases of what seemed to be malnutrition which, the parents stated, had been rejected from the native hospitals of Maprik and Dreikikir as being incurable. All sick were ordered to go to the native hospital, or aid post, at Yabanakor in the Dreikikir Sub-division. Left during the afternoon and returned to Jibakim, inspected the village and started to do the Agricultural Census. Camped.

Sunday 19th August 1951.

Observed.

20th August 1951.

Visited all garden areas belonging to the village of Jibakim and their areas measured. Census completed by 12.00. Left village at 12.35 and proceeded to the village of UMUNOKO, (W)A5386, arriving at 1.00. The village was lined and the census was taken; three sick seen - Yaws, Infected Sores, and a large Tropical Ulcer, ordered to go to hospital Maprik for treatment. Village inspected and found to be very good, one or two latrines required rebuilding and the cemetery fenced. Camped.

21st August 1951.

Left village at 9.42 and proceeded through large open forest following the Manu River, crossing it at 10.42; through forest again to MUI arriving at 11.22, proceeded on to BAPANDU, (W)A 5591, arriving at 11.48. Here the village was lined and the census taken, village inspected and found to be fair though latrines ordered to be built and the cemetery fenced. One sick was seen and ordered to go to hospital. Left at 1.40. Arrived at the next village of KULUNGU at 2.00, passing through the medical aid post on the way. Previously this village had been combined in the village census book with its neighbouring village of TATAMBA, however the village officials asked that two books be issued and the villages differentiated. This was done during the census in the afternoon. The village was inspected and found to be fair - one house needed removing and was ordered to be done. One case of Yaws sent to Maprik. The native medical aid post was inspected and everything was found to be very ~~xxxx~~ satisfactory. The Doctor Boys seem to be doing a good job. Settled a minor dispute. Camped.

22nd August 1951.

Left at 9.32 passed through Tatamba, to KUMUNAGUM No.3, (W)A5889, arriving at 10.03. Census was taken - two sick seen and sent to hospital. One sent to Maprik for not bring his child to the census taking. Village inspected and found to be clean. Left 1.30 to KUMUNAGUM No.1 arriving at 1.30. Census was taken of both Kumunagum No.1 and No.2. One sick was seen and ordered to go to hospital. Both villages were inspected and four houses were ordered to be ~~inspected~~ destroyed. This officer was then taken into the bush to see the Tamberan initiates. Camped.

23rd August 1951.

The War Damage of the villages of Kumunagum Nos, 1, 2, and 3 was assessed during the morning. Left at 12.00 and proceeded to CHAIWARU, (W)A6008, (also called KAUKIKUM No.1). Village lined and census taken; three sick seen - one with Yaws - sent to Maprik. Village inspected and found to be very dirty, large quantities of half coconut shells littered about and every second one containing mosquito larvae, three latrines were marked to be built, six houses were ordered to be destroyed, being rotten and of no further use. The village was ordered to be cleaned immediately and a fence put around the cemetery at the first opportunity. At this village TULANGI or KAUKIKUM, 2, (W)A6068, was also lined and the census taken - no sick seen. Left at 3.25 to RUBUGAN No.3, (W)A6286, passing through RUBUGAN's No.1 and 2 on the way; arrived at 3.55. The village of Rubugan No.3 was lined and the census taken. Three sick seen, one with Malaria (?), one with Yaws and the third with a tropical Ulcer - ordered to go to hospital for treatment. Village was inspected and found to be fair - three houses were ordered to be removed. Camped.

24th August 1951.

Rubugans No.1 and 2 were lined, sick seen - 1 with

Yaws - five were sent to Maprik to hospital. Village ordered to be cleaned. MAUNDU, (W)A610875, was then lined and the census taken. Sick seen - two with Yaws, others with Scabies and infected sores - sent sent to hospital. Then the small village of BALANTA, was lined and the census taken. All these villages were lined in the central village of Rubugan No.3. The village of Maundu was visited and inspected and found to be dirty. Many old were seen that were unused by the natives and were ordered to be removed. Latrines were marked out to be built as soon as was possible and the village was cleaned under instruction. Left Rubugan at 2.58, proceeding to the village WAIGAMAGA, arriving at 3.18. Here the villagers of Waigamaga and BALININGI were lined and their census taken and the village inspected. The area was found to be very satisfactory. Two sick with Tropical Ulcers were seen from Waigamaga and three from Baliningi. These were to go to Maprik.

Several minor disputes were settled. Camped.

25th August 1951.

Left at 8.26 and the patrol proceeded back to Maprik

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INTRODUCTION: NATIVE AFFAIRS.

A feature worthy of note observed during the patrol was the generally cleanliness of the villages and the excellent condition of the village bridle-paths and roads.

There were the usual amount of minor disputes brought up to this officer mainly over land, pigs, bride prices and wife stealing.

Nothing of particular importance occurred which would require special mention under this section, and all other matters have been dealt with under their appropriate sections below.

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NATIVE AGRICULTUREX AND LIVESTOCK.

All gardens seen were large, with small holdings scattered about their area, and at the time of patrol looked rather depleted, this last observation being due to the fact that this is the harvesting season for Yams and Mami. In many gardens the harvest had been completed.

It is interesting to note that although the subdivisions of South and North Wosera are within the Maprik linguistic group, the tradition of growing the Long Yam and the ceremonies attached with it are not practiced except in the North-Eastern sector of the North Wosera. All the natives claim that they are capable of growing such Yams but have no use, for doing so.

Within the gardens through out this area were seen the usual variety of natives vegetables.

Yams!+	Dioscorea spp.
Mami!	
Taro	Coloeasia antiquorum.
Pitpit	Saccharum robustum.
Aibika	Abelmoschus manihot.
Chinese cabbish	Brassia chinesis.
Long bean	Phaseolies spp.
Banana	Musa spp.
Pawpaw	Carica payaya spp.
Sugar Cane	Saccharum officinarum.
and occasionally,	
Tapioca	Manihot utilissima.

Among the tree and fruits and foods the following were seen and used by the natives;

Tulip	Gnetum gnemon.
Coconut	Cocos nufifera.
Sago	Metroxylon rumpii.
Breadfruit	Artucarpus nobi.
Taun	Pomitia pinnata.

Among the European vegetables seen the most favoured were;

Corn
Cucumber
Tomatoe.
Mellons occasionally

Betel nut Palms - Areca Catechu - were grown in plenty about the village areas, as was the native tobacco - Nicotiana Tabacum, of which several varieties were seen, though the later narcotic is also grown in small plots about the gardens.

An Agricultural Census was taken in the village which had been selected for census. The census required that areas be given for the different individual crops, but this was found to be quite impossible. It is the custom of the natives in this area to plant up their gardens without any segregation of crops, and all their Yams, Taro, sugar, and what ever other crop they take a fancy to plant, are conglomerated into one plot with complete disregard to order as we know it. They only segregation that can be seen, and this is rather vague, is the manner in which bananas are planted. The main crop is put in, Yams, Mami, etc., and the rest of the plot is haphazardly sprinkled with banana suckers. These are left and will be harvested long after the main crop has been taken out, so actually after the Yam harvest a garden of bananas only will often be found, though often these banana patches are sprinkled with sugar cane and pitpit.

Tulip is planted in avenues either along the edges of paths or about the villages. In some places even small "plantations" are found.

The sugar cane seen was of a shaded green shin or the

dark green and purple colouring both being thick and succulent.

Also seen in the native gardens - and also about the villages - were Ginger plants (*Zingiber officianale*). Two types were seen, the small tuberous variety used by the natives as a spice for their food, and the larger, coarser, variety which is used by the natives as a narcotic for their native dogs, which is attributed to give a certain amount of that "Dutch Courage" which will transfer miserable currs into crazed fighters with enough go to attack and kill wild pigs during a hunt.

In the forrest was seen two spaces commonly used by the Asiatic world, but quite unknown to the natives in this area. These were Cadamon, *Elittaria* spp., the use of ~~seed~~ seed is quite unknown to the natives, (it large leaves are commonly used for wrapping items of value), and Turmeric, *Curcuma domestica*, used only on occasions as a dye for their string making. Both spices were seen in large quantities through out the area patrolled and could be ~~xx~~ regarded as a ~~x~~ common forrest perennial herb.

The month of August, it was noted, seemed also to be the hunting month for the natives when hunts were organized to catch small rats, lizards, snakes, etc., from the large grasslands of the Sepik Plains. This fact was evident by the vast areas seen burnt or burning which is the method used by the natives to capture and kill their game. As far as the eye could see down the plains the area was charred from their fires.

Just south of the Hayfield aerodrome, (W)A8892, Mr M. Xnz Phillips is planting up an area of coco seedlings on behalf of Mr A. J Corrigan. This officer was told that it is hoped that an area running hundreds of acres will eventually be put under cultivation with this crop. Besides the Coco, there are other possibilities for cash crops for the Sepik Plain and the area about it. From the types of soils ~~and~~ and the natural conditions seen about the area it is thought that the following crops should grow exceedingly well; Dry Rice, Groundnuts, (*Arachis hypogaea*), Pepper (*Piper nigrum*) and in the areas of predominate sago vegetation to the south, ~~the~~ Oil Palms, *Elaeis guineensis*.

The soils seen were generally loamy varying in colour from a light yellow to a brown and even to a black in one or two places. Along the river banks a grey sandy loam was observed with quite good deposits of yellow-grey silt on the flats.

Much of the country ~~xxx~~ traversed was of a secondary growth ~~intersects~~ intersected with small forrests. As one proceeds south to Kwarlingia, (W)A5170, the forrests become bigger with the usual amount of large trees such as Kwilas, Touns, etc., seen. About the area of Umunoko, (W)A5386, and along both sides of the River Nanu a large open forrest, filled with fine stands of tall timber, will be found - a forrest unusually free of undergrowth.

In most of the villages pigs were seen and in some areas they were quite numerous. All but in a few places these pigs were of the typical bush variety.

In all villages fowls were seen, and in a few places even fowl pens were noticed, but, as has been mentioned in an earlier report, these birds seem to be kept ~~as~~ as an easy means of obtaining decorative feathers.

More than enough native dogs were seen in all villages, miserable and diseased were most of them, whose value and usefulness even as hunting animals is doubtful. As ~~x~~ scavengers they are perfect.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

During the patrol three of nature's sedimentary deposits were seen which may be put to some use or may be of some value in the future. The first of these observed is "kuni gravel".

This excellent road surfacing material was seen in quite large quantities on either side of the Maprik-Pagwi Road just beyond the Kunjingini Mission Station. Another large deposit was seen in that portion of the grassland just opposite the village of Serangwant, and a third patch was seen about the position of (W)A7964. There is no doubt that many more patches of this material exist throughout the Sepik Plains, as it seems a very common deposit. In places where it was seen it appeared to be some two feet or more in thickness but to what depth it continues is not known to this officer.

In the Nanu River, between the villages of Yambigo, (W)A5979, and Wombisa, (W)A5981, a brown coal seam was found lining the bottom edge of the river bank. The seam seen was a little over four feet thick, measured from the uppermost limit of the seam to where it meets the bottom of the river. How far it goes down it actually goes is not yet known, although it is suspected that the seam does go down further than the four feet seen. The river appears to cut diagonally across the width of the seam, for the coal was only found on the right bank at Yambigo while at Wombisa it was found only on the left. Between the two villages large blocks of the stuff were seen littered about the river bed. The seam does not appear to extend further upstream from the village of Wombisa, that is, none was seen protruding above the ground along the river bank, but it would be quite possible to extend further, unseen, below the level of the river bed.

This coal is soft, appears brown when first cut but becomes flaky and black when dried or left in the sun; it burns sluggishly and gives off a very strong and pungent odour of coal tar during the process of burning. The natives know no use for it other than a means of blackening their teeth.

A party was sent out to sink a shaft at the village of Wombisa with the object of finding the depth to which the seam goes, but at the depth of twelve to fifteen feet, water began to seep into the workings. At this depth a heavy crystalline metallic substance with a sparkling brass colouring, was found mixed with the sand and coal. This substance was found in seams of the thickness of card-board.

About the village of Jibarkim, (W)A5285 and Pa-apuna, (W)A505860, and in fact along the whole ridge from Manjukwarui, (W)A5181, a fair quantity of sandstone was seen. These outcrops appeared excellent in quality; it is used by the natives to sharpen their axes and knives.

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HEALTH.

A visual medical examination was carried out in all villages in which census was taken, and a visual disease pattern was drawn up from the result of these examinations. The result accompanies this report in Form A.

It was noted that the most common complaint was Tinea Imbricata, with Scabies next, followed by Tropical Ulcers, Infected Sores, Elephantiasis, and Yaws, in that order.

It is interesting to note that a predominance in Infected Sores, Yaws, and especially Scabies was found among the males, while it is found that there is a marked predominance of Elephantiasis among the females.

From the figures obtained in Form A, it would seem that Elephantiasis is common in those villages following the Screw River between the villages of Mougugum and Akiara, or within the country surrounding Serangwani.

Besides the diseases mentioned above, a number of eye complaints were seen. Cataracts were especially noted, being found quite frequently among children. There were one or two cases of "fever" seen, probably malaria, and one case (male) of suspected Venereal Disease. Several infants were found whose state suggested that they were suffering from malnutrition, but the child's parents stated in each case that they had been to hospital several times before, only to be sent back to their villages because their child was incurable.

A greater interest in the medical work of the Medical Tultuls seemed to be taken by the village officials than noticed before. At many villages Officials brought forward natives who wished to go to either the Medical School at Boram, Wewak, or attend medical classes at the Maprik native hospital for training as either Doctor Boys or Medical Tultuls. All applicants brought forward were sent with accompanying letters to the E.M.A., Mr H. Nelson, at the Maprik hospital for further advice on this matter.

Work done by existing Medical Tultuls seemed to be quite satisfactory in most villages, although there some who were too lackadaisical to be of much use, and one or two others were a little ambitious in their work, trying to cure Tropical Ulcers, and such like, the size of which made them really outside ^{their} capacity. However, the general health of the area was good and the lack of Tropical Ulcers and other sores in so many villages reflected the good work done by these Medical boys. Medical Tultuls Janangalam and Bira of Waigamaga were found worthy of mention for their good work.

One fault found among the Medical Tultuls - as was found elsewhere - is that the medical supplies held by these natives were often rotten, having been damaged by weather and time, and more often the supplies were all but exhausted, and it was surprising how few thought of going to Maprik to replenish their stocks. All those found lacking in Medical stores were sent to Maprik for more.

The Medical aid post at Kulungu was visited and inspected and the area found to be very clean and satisfactory. The Native Medical Orderly in charge of the Aid Post and his two assistants were found to be doing very good work, carried out with enthusiasm and interest.

It was noticed that the natives of this area showed the same fear of going to hospital as in other areas visited. So great is their fear that they will often hid the most hideous of sores rather than go to hospital, others will run off into the jungle as soon as they hear that they are to go for treatment, and others again will snatch their children away from the Doctor Boys while they are being taken to hospital. Upon question ^{ING THEM} about this fear some natives said it was that they were frightened of the road, having to pass through so many villages and others said that they feared that the Doctor Boys will assault any of the womenfolk that they may send in. This fear retards much of the good work put into the area.

EDUCATION AND MISSION ACTIVITY.

The area patrolled has its source of education bound purely with the activities of the Roman Catholic Mission whose headquarters for the area is at Kunjingini.

At the mission station of Kunjingini a "central" school has been established where pupils are taught by the European Missionaries. From such schools catechists are chosen and distributed to the various villages to establish schools for the natives.

Here the rudiments of reading and writing are supposed to be taught. This officer made inspections of several of such schools at the request of the village officials, but the impression gained by this officer was that far too little importance was attached to the actual teaching of alphabet writing and reading, and that too much emphasis and time was spent by the catechist teaching the native pupils the responses to their Sunday services. Through out the area visited eleven such schools were seen.

It was noticed that out of all the hundreds of native youths seen, there were only two who were at the time of patrolling attending the Government schools either at Maprik, or at Boram, Wewak. It was pleasing to note, however, as has already been referred to under the section headed "Health", that there were so many natives wanting to attend medical schools. It is hoped that all possible assistance is given to these natives.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

A feature rather remarkable in itself and very pleasing to see, was the excellent condition in which all bridle paths and roads were found to be in, through out the two subdivisions.

Much work had been put in by the natives on the Maprik-Pagwi Road. The entire surface of this road had been cleaned entirely of its grass, the drains all cleaned of rubbish, and new culverts and small bridges constructed. The enthusiasm of the natives, resulting in this complete denuding of the roads protecting grass, was in the opinion of this officer, a little keen, while bearing in mind the coming wet weather. Village officials near the road were instructed to have a kind of couch-grass planted on the main road for protection. It is again mentioned the need for proper concrete culverting or even arched culverts to be put in where necessary along this Road from Maprik to Pagwi. The wooden constructions put up by the natives are very temporary structures, and are a constant source of worry.

From village to village through out the area, even to the isolated village of Manukwa, (W)A4569, extremely well cut, six foot wide, bridle paths had been made. All steep places had been stepped and braced with timber - primitive but effective - and all streams had been bridged by well constructed bridges. It was very pleasing indeed to see such sincere work and effort put into these roads which made walking a pleasure. It was obvious to see that this work had been done just prior to the coming of the patrol but it was, nevertheless, pleasing to see.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

Generally it was found that the villages were clean and tidy, one or two areas were bad. The village of Gwaiwaru, (W)A 6088, was especially bad being extremely dirty and overgrown; empty half coconut shells were seen everywhere and every second one was found to be breeding mosquito larvae. The village was ordered to be cleaned while the patrol was in the village.

In many villages old houses, unused and unwanted, were found left to rot and fall down of their own accord. The natives still continue to leave these houses without any attempt to remove them until told to do so by some visiting Administration Official. Time and time again the natives were told to remove these houses, the

reason that they were the breeding ground for pests was explained to them innumerable times.

Many villages - especially those furthest away toward the Maprik-Dreikikir border - were found to be without latrines, and in many places dummies were constructed for the benefit of the patrol. A careful inspection was made in most places and in those villages found lacking in this sanitary requirement, the natives were ordered to dig large holes to the depth of about fourteen feet over which the latrines were to be built.

Cemeteries in many places needed fencing and old fences repaired. It was found that in some villages, Barantu, (W)A 5591, is an example, the natives need teaching the proper method in which to bury their dead. It was noted in these places that either the graves were very shallow or the bodies covered with very little earth or even a mere sprinkling of earth over bark. The stench in some places was very bad indeed, and the inhabitants of these villages were ordered to cover the graves with a proper quantity of earth.

A change in the style of houses ^{was} ~~has~~ noted throughout the area patrolled and rebuilding within the villages is quite extensive. The old style of Maprik house ~~is~~ being changed for a house ~~like~~ after the style of those built by the natives on the Sepik River. These houses are of a European style, i.e. they have four walls and a propped roof as we know it, but their floors are risen some six feet above the ground level. The main form of construction of these house area the same but their finishing touches are all varied - a series of trials and errors in a wide spread break away from the old conservative ideas of house building.

Accompanying this report will be found a list of all the villages visited, with their map references, times between villages, and the ~~names~~ of the various officials. The map references are all corrected where it was found necessary, and references are given for as many villages as was found possible that did not have references given before. These new references may not be exactly correct and may stand correction when other officials go through the area.

The village of Miko has had its name changed to Poreh, (W)A6182, at the request of the village officials as there are several other Mikos in the area and they wished to eliminate any possible confusion.

The newly visited village of Manukwa, (W)A4569, is likely to be moved to a new spot in the near future, so this officer was told by the villagers. They say that it is their intent to move to their old prewar site which is an area nearer to the village of Kwaringia, (W)A5170, which would be far easier to visit than the present place.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The village officials seen were generally quite fair and there were some who were very good, co-operative, well balanced, and holding some sort of controlling influence over their village. There were, of course, those who were completely hopeless.

The Tultul of Kwatinbo, a hamlet of the village of Nungwaigo, (W)A5372, a native whose name is WABIME, is, in the opinion of this officer, considered to be an undesirable type for the position which he holds. He was found to be one of those ~~who~~ involved in a small tribal fight just prior to the visit of the patrol. He has been known on several other occasions to be the instigator of trouble and it was found that when the patrol arrived that the section of the Maprik-Pagwi Road for which these villagers were responsible, had not been cleaned. It was said ~~that~~ that the above mentioned Tultul had given orders to the natives not to clean the road, giving the argument that they, the villagers, would not receive any payment for the work done so why do it. It is suggested that this native be removed from his position and another man be found for the job.

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reason that they were the breeding ground for pests was explained to them innumerable times.

Many villages - especially those furthest away toward the Maprik-Dreikikir border - were found to be without latrines, and in many places dummies were constructed for the benefit of the patrol. A careful inspection was made in most places and in those villages found lacking in this sanitary requirement, the natives were ordered to dig large holes to the depth of about fourteen feet over which the latrines were to be built.

Semetaries in many places needed fencing and old fences repaired. It was found that in some villages, Barandu, (W)A 5591, is an example, the natives need teaching the proper method in which to bury their dead. It was noted in these places that either the graves were very shallow or the bodies covered with very little earth or even a near sprinkling of earth over bark. The stench in some places was very bad indeed, and the inhabitants of these villages were ordered to cover the graves with a proper quantity of earth.

A change in the style of houses ~~was~~ noted throughout the area patrolled and rebuilding within the villages is quite extensive. The old style of Maprik house ~~is~~ being changed for a house ~~like~~ after the style of those built by the natives on the Sepik River. These houses are of a European style, i.e. they have four walls and a gabled roof as we know it, but their floors are risen some six feet above the ground level. The main form of construction of these houses are the same but their finishing touches area all varied - a series of trials and errors in a wide spread break away from the old conservative ideas of house building.

Accompanying this report will be found a list of all the villages visited, with their map references, times between villages, and the names of the various officials. The map references are all corrected where it was found necessary, and references are given for as many villages as was found possible that did not have references given before. These new references may not be exactly correct and may stand correction when other officials go through the area.

The village of Miko has had its name changed to Poreh, (W)A6182, at the request of the village officials as there are several other Mikos in the area and they wished to eliminate any possible confusion.

The newly visited village of Manukwa, (W)A4569, is likely to be moved to a new spot in the near future, so this officer was told by the villagers. They say that it is their intent to move to their old prewar site which is an area nearer to the village of Kwaringia, (W)A5170, which would be far easier to visit than the present place.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The village officials seen were generally quite fair and there were some who were very good, co-operative, well balanced, and holding some sort of controlling influence over their village. There were, of course, those who were completely hopeless.

The Tultul of Kwatinbo, a hamlet of the village of Nungwaigo, (W)A5672, a native whose name is WABIME, is, in the opinion of this officer, considered to be an undesirable type for the position which he holds. He was found to be one of those ~~who~~ involved in a small tribal fight just prior to the visit of the patrol. He has been known on several other occasions to be the instigator of trouble and it was found that when the patrol arrived that the section of the Maprik-Pagwi Road for which these villagers were responsible, had not been cleaned. It was said ~~that~~ that the above mentioned Tultul had given orders to the natives not to clean the road, giving the argument that they, the villagers, would not receive any payment for the work done so why do it. It is suggested that this native be removed from his position and another man be found for the job.

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The village officials of the villages of Poreh, (W)A6182, Stapigum, (W)A578E, Mabindumagak, (W)A5283, Kumunagum No.3, Kumunagum No.1 and Waigamaga, were especially good and worthy of remark. Their work in the villages is remarkably good and very satisfactory.

Those of Isogum, (W)A5965, and Saragum, were especially hopeless.

New officials were chosen for the newly recorded villages of Mamukwa, (W)A4569, Apambi, (W)A440715, and Pa-apuma, (W)A505860, all of whom are subject to approval. All names of village officials will be found in the list attached.

CENSUS.

Now as many natives failed to appear at the census taking as was anticipated. Generally attendance was quite satisfactory.

Trouble was experienced by the amount of child exchanging that goes on in the area patrolled. The members of different families seem to be continually changing and a very predominate system of adoption seems to be invogue.

Exchanging of wives, or straight out desertion on the part of the wives, seems also to be very common, who often cause quite considerable trouble and waste of time in being traced.

It appears that the women of this area are very susceptible to "love charms" or "love poisons or magic", and once afflicted by the magical charms of her suited, the woman can do nothing against it and it was found that in several cases the woman refused all orders to return to their husbands, or guardians, and even fiercely resisted any forced used to get her away from the man of her "choosing". This matter will be enlarged upon in Appendix "B".

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

The villagers from the villages of Kumunagum Nos. 1, 2, and 3 had their war damage ~~xxxx~~ assessed. It appears that these three villages had been missed during the time when all other villages of the Wosera sub-divisions were assessed by Mr C.P.O. J? Hay. It is thought that the assessment of the three villages is not quite complete.

PCLICE.

The conduct of, and the work done by, the police was quite satisfactory.

- Reg. No.2599 L/cpl. WAFI (i/c detachment) Very good, and as always a very great help with his knowledge of the people and the country.
- Reg. No. Const. BIA His work and conduct was always satisfactory.
- Reg. No. Const. Karinsa His work and conduct was always satisfactory.
- Reg. No. Const. CTO Drill and dress poor, needs training at depot. Useful on patrol as he knows the local maprik language.

"APPENDIX"

TAMBERAN CEREMONIES

A subsidiary object to the patrol was to note the reaction of the natives in the area which had suffered the unfortunate interference to their initiation ceremonies by a certain missionary, the result of which was the Supreme Court case held in Wewak, in which the defendant was charged with arson.

It was very gratifying to see that in the areas which had suffered from the above unfortunate incident, the patrol was received with a surprising amount of enthusiasm. It was found that the natives had rebuilt their initiation bush houses and were carrying on their initiation ceremonies. This officer was invited to visit the initiates in their bush hideouts and here this officer was let into many of the Tamberan secrets.

The Tamberan, or initiations ceremonies, are, according to the natives, essential for the mental and physical development of the village youths. It is also an inter village link for all males, and is as much a club or society as are our Masonic Lodges, and, as far as this office could find, there is nothing in its association which is contrary to any of the laws and ordinances of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea.

Youths of village A are initiated by the members of the Tamberan from village B, who will, in their turn, initiate the youths of village B when the initiates of village A are regarded as being old enough to carry the responsibility of reciprocating the favour. So, through out the villages is an elaborate system of reciprocation and the men of one village are responsible for the mental and physical development of the youths of another. It therefore becomes a very essential and important portion of their culture. It also sets up within each village stratus of men who are co-initiates, bound together by their mutual experiences like our Returned Service Leagues. And it is these men of the older stratus who have the controlling say in the village - a very important factor to remember when thinking in terms of Village Councils, as has been pointed out by Mr R. Haviland, A.D.C. Maprik.

To be initiated into the Tamberan it is essential that the youths chosen for the ceremonies live by themselves, apart from the village and especially away from any contact with women. They live in houses constructed by themselves, on ancestral ground, under the guidance of men from another village. Here they live for a period of between two to six months. These houses are, for this period, their homes in which they sleep and where the youths themselves cook their food.

During this period of isolation the boys are given all the best food with the idea of fattening them and to make them grow strong and tall, for it is the native's idea that unless this is done their boys will always remain puny with the strength of an adolescent youth.

If the area is in that section where the long Yam is grown, (as it was in this case), the boys are introduced, by the older men, to the secrets of growing such Yams, and to all the secrets generally regarding agriculture. Here too they are introduced to the secrets of the Tamberan and all the arts and crafts of their forefathers are passed on.

There is a certain amount of hoodwinking carried on by the guardians and the boys to fool their womenfolk and the uninitiated. The women are told that the youths become inhabited by the spirit of the Tamberan and spend their time of isolation living in trees, eating of the forrest leaves and roots. To make this seem more convincing, leaves and wild figs are deposited on the edges of paths or in some conspicuous place so that women seeing this will think that

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the Tamberan has passed by and, had, at this particular spot, been sick. The guardians are equipt with hollow seeds called MIRA which they blow, making a whistling noise. These are blown at odd intervals through out the day and are, to the womenfolk, the voices of the Tamberans calling to each other. The guardians are smeared with black paint; wear platted grass face masks and a white grass halo about the back of their heads. They carry on their person numerous clackers made from seeds which warn women of their whereabouts, who, thinking that it is the Tamberan walking abroad, run for shelter and hide themselves. It is during these times when the women are hiding that the initiates and guardians steal food from the gardens. Right through out the discussion between this officer, the guardians, and the initiates, this matter of hoodwinking the women was regarded as a male joke and all in good clean fun.

Nothing seen indicated anything indecent, the houses, (two were seen at this particular spot), were quite of the normal type, their fire places and saucepans were all quite normal, and the boys looked remarkably healthy.

This isolation in the bush of the initiation period is terminated by what is known as carrying the KUNGEL. This is a very important festive occasion, when a very large dance and feast takes place. And here one of the most important features of the Tamberan ceremonies is seen. The Kungel are the ceremonial headdresses carried by the initiates and the guardians during the dance or sing sing. This to the natives is their greatest outlet for their natural art. The whole ceremony is centred about the making of these Kungel by the older men, and some of the finest works of creative art, seen by this officer, went into the making of these headdresses. Some Kungels are fashioned from thin, heart shaped, boards, which are painted in many colours and in numerous geometrical designs. The best, however, are made from feathers.

This officer was shown, in the village of Jibakin, one such feather headdress the work and artistry of which would be hard to equal. This particular Kungel was some eight feet high and four feet broad, made with a spider web like frame from the strong fibers of a sago palm, upon which are tied thousands upon thousands of tiny feathers, all flat, one upon another, with reds, yellows, greens, blues, all separate and so placed that they form a really magnificently beautiful designs. The one seen was like a large stiff Persian carpet, which represented months of delicate and exacting work on the part of the old men.

So it will be seen that these Tamberan ceremonies are far from the undesirable, as certain missionary bodies will have it stated; but it is in actuality a Masonic Club, the instrument for the mental and physical development of the village youths, a controlling power within the village, a binding link between village and village, and an incentive and outlet for a remarkably artistic culture of the natives.

Before this officer left the area of unfortunate mission influence, he was presented with a Long Yam and a Mira, or voice of the Tamberan, in appreciation for the work the Administration had done to preserve their Tamberan Ceremonies.

APPENDIX "B"

LOVE CHAINS

The love magic carried out by the natives of this area are of a purely subconscious reactionary type which is designed to cause the woman to think about the person working the spell to such an extent that she is unable to resist his presence any further.

There are many methods used by the natives to cause such a reaction designed to capture the desires of some woman. The simplest of these is the sight or smell reaction. The man proceeds with some vivid paint, white or red, or any colour which stands out. With this he paints a design on one side of his face - a circle around one eye or a design on one temple. This done, he seeks out the woman he wishes to capture and proceeds to make himself noticed without apparently appearing to have the slightest interest in the woman concerned. When he is sure that she has seen his mark, he will quickly turn his head and wipe off the paint and then turn that side of the face back to the woman who will immediately get to wondering why this man has so suddenly got rid of his brilliant cosmetic.

The man then goes home. He has not spoken to the woman nor has he told anyone else of what he is doing - it is kept completely to himself. At his home the tin of special paint is placed near the fire to keep warm, which, it is believed, keeps the thoughts in the woman's mind equally warm, and she can't help thinking of the man with the paint she had seen.

Then after a few days, so the natives say, the woman can't stand the strain any more and comes to the man by her own free will. It is the usual custom for the man to send the woman back several times to her own people or husband, stating that she came to his house for no apparent reason. The woman, of course, comes back time after time until the man, apparently unwillingly to the other villagers, accepts the woman and marries her to get rid of a nuisance. During the whole time the man is working the spell he adopts an air of complete innocences and of one who suffers of that affliction of being attracted by women.

Another method is the use of ^{strong} scent, much of which is now being sold in the Chinese trade stores. The native applies the scent to himself and flaunts himself in front of some woman of his choosing and then carefully sprinkles a little onto the woman's cloths without her knowing. The result is, of course, the same as that mentioned above.

A more elaborate and more potent method is carried out as follows. A man rises at dawn and carrying a piece of fine cane in his hand will face the rising sun. He then slowly twists the cane in his hands, calling softly over and over the name of the woman he wants. After some period of this the cane is twisted into a loop so that the two ends are free.

The man will then wait for an opportunity to find the woman by herself. He will then at this time be holding the cane in his hands by the loose ends of the loop. When the woman looks in his direction he will suddenly tighten the loop into a knot and quickly place the knotted cane into a tin. He will then go home and place the tin by a fire. He won't, of course, have at any time spoken to the woman.

The reaction of this on the woman is a little more severe than the others mentioned, for the tightening of the cane is likened to the stalling of the woman's breath. The same sort of thing as has been mentioned above is carried out, the woman is sent back to her house several times, and the air of innocences and of a hurt pride is adopted by the man until he finally accepts the woman and usually marries her.

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This particular method, however, is said by the natives to be able to kill the woman, for if she does not relieve her frustration thus formed, she will die, and if the man deliberately wishes to cause the death of the woman he has but to hang the cane in the breeze and allow the wind to unravel the knot to cause the quick death of the woman - that is as the natives tell the story.

The result of these "love charms" and spells were seen repeatedly through out the patrol and appears to be only done by the men.

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DISEASE PATTERN

Name of Village	Tropical Ulcers		Scabies		Elephantiasis		Linea Irregularis		Yaws		Infected Sores		Population
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Berangwan	2		4	9	5		13	14			2		344
Mungugun	1			3	1		1	1					86
Pabukwa		1			1		6	4		1			146
Mainda		1			1		4	11					136
Kunjingini.1.	1				1		7	8					125
Kunjingini.2.		1			1		21	2					92
Abasit			1				2	5					197
Akiara				1			2	2					85
Palge				3			9	12					90
Kwanjuawa			2	2	1		7	11					144
Pukaco	1		2	3	2		7	17			3		210
Nungwaigo	1		1	6	2		2	2		1			241
Kwaringia				2	1		1	7		1			102
Apandi					1		2	2					44
Mamukwa	1				1		3	1			1		28
Banglego	2		1	1	1		11	15					221
Yambigo	1		1				11	13			1		145
Gipnago	2		1				12	15					63
Wombisa	1		1				18	13			1		243
Wabindigum			1				13	9					114
Poreh			1				9	12					194
Kamce		2		1			3	2					118
Yindikoko					1		10	10					150
Mui		1					14	24					155
Kutigum							9	7					258
Tugakim			2				29	18					366
Iscogum			1				7	15			1		176
Numaraka			1				14	11					120
Gulakim	1		1				18	15					199
Saragum							25	19					336
Kwatragum					1		20	18					198
Stapigum	2		1		1		11	11			2		217
Jabitanga	2		5				22	14			1		227
Wabindumagak	2		5				20	24			1		397
Manjukwaru	2		5				9	6			1		150
Jibako	2		3				8	18			2		122
Ugutagwa	4		1		1		6	7			1		122
Pa-apuma		1					9	7		2			80
Jibakim			2				7	7			1		192

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DISEASE PATTERN. 2

Name of village	Tropical Ulcers		Scabies		Elephantiasis		Tinea Imbricata		Yaws		Infected Sores		Population
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Umunoko	1	1	2	2	.	.	23	15	1	.	2	2	257
Bapandu	.	1	.	.	.	.	12	16	.	.	.	.	156
Kulungu and )	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	236
Tatamba	.	7	2	4	1	4	20	15	1	.	3	2	34
Kulungu	10	.	4	2	.	.	.	22	.	.	7	2	231
Kurunagum No. 3	1	2	3	3	.	.	32	21	1	.	.	1	265
Kurunagum 1 & 2	1	1	1	2	.	.	26	14	.	1	.	2	181
Gwairwaru	.	1	.	.	.	.	10	7	.	.	.	.	113
Talangu	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	14	1	.	.	.	110
Rubugen No. 3	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	14	.	.	.	.	251
Rubugan 1&2	.	.	2	.	1	.	9	31	.	.	1	1	344
Maundu	.	.	2	.	.	.	39	34	2	.	1	.	115
Balamta	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	9	.	.	.	.	307
Waigamaga	2	.	.	.	.	.	26	24	.	.	.	.	68
Baliningi	1	2	.	.	.	.	6	12	.	.	.	.
TOTALS:	44	31	51	23	18	32	638	643	10	6	37	20	9331

) - Villages near Aid Post.
 Native Medical Aid Post.

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1. SERANGWANT (W)A6581

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Lulusai; CHINGIANDU.
Tultul: GULL
MINDINGAI
JIKAWI.
N.O. LULWAL
M.T.T: NYARGERA

1 hour and 36 minutes jeeping
from Payfield; walk in from the
road is about a mile.
1 hour walk to KUNJINGINI No.1.
15 minutes walk to PATUKWA.
36 minutes walk to AKIARA.
51 minutes walk from KWANJUAMA.

2. MOUGUNGU (W)A7

Lulusai: KILDI
Tultul: MIRAGERA

3. PATUKWA (W)A5882

Lulusai: BAGICHIK
Tultul: ANAMBUNGA
M.O: KIPKWIN.

15 minutes from SERANGWANT.
11 minutes to AKIARA.

4. NAINDA (W)A6281

Lulusai; WONGIWAN
Tultul: VAURJA
M.T.T: DAINSOR.

5. KUNJINGINI No.1 (W)A6683

Lulusai: MANGAN
TULTUL: GUMBULI
M.T.T: SAUTAGA.

1 hour to SERANGWANT.
48 minutes to PALGE.

6. KUNJINGINI No.2. (W)A6483

Lulusai: NYAKWAMBI
Tultul: KWATUKBAN
M.T.T: WANGU.

7. ABUSIT (W)A6684

Lulusai: JAN
TULTUL : BILENGU
SIGANUAP
M.T.T: MAI-IA.

8. PALGE (W)A6588

Lulusai: KORANGI
TULTUL; CHIFULAI
M.T.T:

48 minutes to KUNJINGINI No.1.

9. KAUSAGA (W)A6383

Lulusai: GWAGW
Tultul: AINGWA
M.T.T: KWRUNYAN.

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ISAGA (W)A6383

Lulusai: GWAGW
Tultul: AINGWA
M.T.T: KWRUPYAN.

11. AKIARA (W)A6588

Lulusai: GULI
Tultul: PARANGAL.

12. KWANJUAMA (W)A6278

51 minutes to SERANGWANT
31 minutes to MOUGUNGU.

Lulusai: CHITBAN
Tultul: CHITBALE
M.T.T: WINDULE.

13. PUKAGO (W)A5976

34 minutes to KWANJUAMAX
1 hour and 25 minutes to
SERANGWANT.

Lulusai: TUGIT
Tultul: MALIAMBU
M.O: SIRINJUI

14. NUNGWAIGO (W)A5672

35 minutes to PUKAGO
1 hour and 6 minutes to
KWARINGIA.

Lulusai: WARINGIN
Tultul: YANGIA
WABIME

15. KWARINGIA (W)A5170 ?

1 hour and 6 minutes to
NUNGWAIGO
1 hour and 32 minutes to
MAMUKWA
2 hours and 4 minutes to
BANGLEGO

Lulusai: ACHINGI
Tultul: WALANGELEN.

16. MANUKWA (W)A4569 ?

1 hour and 32 minutes to
KWARINGIA

Lulusai: none
TULTUL: WEGERA

17. APAMBI (W)A440715 ?

No one has been to the village.

Lulusai: CHOUN
Tultul: KIVANDU.

18. BANGLEGO (W)A5277

2 hours and 4 minutes to
KWARINGIA
10-15 minutes to YAMBIGO

Lulusai: GWANDO
Tultul: KINBANG
M.P.T: WAIBA.

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10. KAUSAGA (W)A6383

Lulusai: GWAGW
Tultul: AINGWA
M.T.T: KWRUNYAN.

11. AKIARA (W)A6583

Lulusai: GULI
Tultul: PARANGAL.

12. KWANJUAMA (W)A6278

51 minutes to SERANGWANT
31 minutes to MOUGUNGU.

Lulusai: CHITBAN
Tultul: CHITBALE
M.T.T: WINDULE.

13. PUKAGO (W)A5976

34 minutes to KWANJUAMAM
1 hour and 25 minutes to
SERANGWANT.

Lulusai: TUGIT
Tultul: MALIAMBU
M.O: SIRINJUI

14. NUNGWAIGO (W)A5672

35 minutes to PUKAGO
1 hour and 6 minutes to
KWARINGIA

Lulusai: WARINGIN
Tultul: YANGIA
WABIME

15. KWARINGIA (W)A5170 ?

1 hour and 6 minutes to
NUNGWAIGO
1 hour and 32 minutes to
MANUKWA
2 hours and 4 minutes to
BANGLEGO

Lulusai: ACHINGI
Tultul: WALANGELEN.

16. MANUKWA (W)A4569 ?

1 hour and 32 minutes to
KWARINGIA

Lulusai: none
TULTUL: WEGERA

17. APAMBI (W)A440715 ?

No one has been to the village.

Lulusai: CHOUN
Tultul: KIVANDU.

18. BANGLEGO (W)A5877

2 hours and 4 minutes to
KWARINGIA
10-15 minutes to YAMBIGO

Lulusai: GWANDU
Tultul: KINBANG
M.T.T: WAIEA.

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19. YAMBIGO (W)A5979 10-15 minutes to BANGLEGO
4 minutes to GIPMAGO.

Luluai: DUGERAL
Tultul: GUKEN

20. GIPMAGO (W)A5979 4 minutes to YAMBIGO

Luluai: WANGI
Tultul: GUPMACHIK

21. WOMBISA (W)A5981 30 minutes to YAMBIGO

Luluai: WANGIK
Tultul: WAPIGORU
M.T.T: ANGATAMBWA.

22. WABINDIGUM (W)A5984

Luluai: KWANDAU
TULTUL: GUMBULI
M.T.T: NAWAK

23. POREH (W)A6182 54 minutes to YAMIGO
24 minutes to WOMBISA

Luluai: NYAKEPA
Tultul: GILISIMBI

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24. KAMGE (W)A6184 25 minutes to KUTIGUM
58 minutes to TUGAUKIM.

Luluai: ANGWATA
Tultul: KINBANGU

25. YINDIKO (W)A6282 15 minutes to POREH

Luluai: KAWIAK
Tultul: MAR
M.T.T: GAULEN

26. MUL (W)A6384 47 minutes to YINDIKO

Luluai: URANIAL
Tultul: TUMATO

27. KUTIGUM (W)A5986 25 minutes to K KAMGE
33 minutes to TUGAUKIM
20 minutes to MINING

Luluai: KAWIA
Tultul: MAI-IM
M.T.T: WXIANUMBANGU

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28. ISOGUM

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(W)A5985

17 minutes to TUGAUKIM.

Lulusai: KAKAUBALI
Tultul: KWINGU
M.T.T: mauwe

29. NUMAMAKA

(W)A5986

Lulusai; BAKE-ABU
Tultul: WANGI
M.T.T: PFIKIEK.

30. GULAKIM

(W)A5884

17 minutes to TUGAUKIM
3 minutes to SARAGUM

Lulusai: SAINBULI
Tultul: ANAMBANGU
M.T.T: GILUWANGU

31. SARAGUM

(W)A5783

30 minutes to TUGAUKIM
3 minutes to GULAKIM
5 minutes to KWATMAGUM
45 minutes to TAMBITANGA

Lulusai: DIGILAGU
Tultul: DIGNBI
M.T.T: EKEKKA KUPUKWIN.

32. KWATMAGUM

(W)A570825

40 minutes to TAMBITANGA
5 minute to SARAGUM

LULUAI: KWARU
Tultul: LANGAU
M.T.T: TAKWANJAMBI

33. STAPINGUM

(W)A5785

Lulusai: BALU
Tultul: NYAGIRA
M.T.T: CAWE.

34. JAMBITANGA

(W)A5583

45 minutes to SARAGUM
40 minutes to KWATMAGUM

Lulusai: KIANDU
Tultul: GUMBULI
M.T.T: NYAURIGIA

35. WABINDUMAGAK

(W)A5283

1 hour to JAMBITANGA
30 minutes to MANJUKWARUI

Lulusai; KWAMBULI
Tultul: YANDO
M.T.T: NYALI.

36. MANJUKWARUI

(W)A5181

41 minutes to UGJTAGWA
30 minutes to WABINDUMAGAK

Lulusai: URAKABI
Tultul: MALKAN.

37. UGUTAGWA (W)A 41 minutes to MANJUKWARUI
24 minutes to JIBAKUM.
-
- Lulusai: WUMBA
Tultul: GILIKWURU
M.T.T: YAKWANDU.
-
38. PA-APUMA (W)A505860 48 minutes to JIBAKIM
-
- Lulusai: GURA
Tultul: YUPWI
-
39. JIBAKIM (W)A5285 1 hour and 5 minutes to
MANJUKWARUI
48 minutes to PA-APUMA
9 minutes to SINGALAGO
24 minutes to UGUTAGWA
-
40. UMUNOKO (W)A5386 35 minutes to JIBAKIM
-
- Lulusai: MANGUR
Tultul: MORLI
-
41. BAPANDU (W)A5591 1 hour and 53 minutes to
UMUNOKO
20 minutes to KULUNGU
-
- Lulusai: NINDIKISHIK
Tultul: WAI-IMBWA
M.T.T: GUMBULI.
-
42. KULUNGU (W)A 20 minutes to BAPANDU.
-
- Lulusai: ANAMBANGU
Tultul: GUKRA.
-
43. TATAMBA (W)A
-
- Lulusai: KUMUNABWI
Tultul: MAI-IM
-
44. KUMUNAGUM No.3. (W)A5889 28 minutes to KULUNGU
(within the above vicinity) 30 minutes to KUMUNAGUM No.1.
-
- Lulusai: GINGIRA
Tultul: LANGUNFIRA
-
45. KUMUNAGUM No.1 (W)A5889 30 minutes to KUMUNAGUM No.3
(within the close vicinity of
the above reference)
-
- Lulusai: YAPUM
Tultul: DUA
M.T.T: SA-UN
-

46. KUMUNAGUM No.2

(W)A5889

(within the close vicinity of the above reference)

Luluai: SIKIN
Tultul: NININGU.

47. GWAIWARU or
KAUWIKUM No.1

(W)A6088

Lulai: KARASAU
TULTUL: KAWIA
M.T.T: KAWIKEN.

22 minutes to KUMUN-
a gum No.1
30 minutes to RUBUGAN
No.3
20 minutes to RUBUGAN
No.1
12 minutes to RUBUGAN
No.2

48. TALANGU or
KAUWIKUM No.2

(W)A6088

Luluai: RAMINIAN
Tultul: DUINJAMBI
M.T.T: GURA

49. RUBUGAN No.3

(W)A6288

Luluai:
Tultul: YESAGUN

~~25 minutes to KUMUNAGUM No.1~~
30 minutes to GWAIRU
10 minutes to RUBUGAN No.1
17 minutes to RUBUGAN No.2

50. RUBUGAN NO.1 & 2.

7 minutes to MAUNDU

Luluai: WURANAWI
Tultul: WAMABAGW
WAIMBANGIL
M.T.T: KAWIKEN

51. MAUNDU

(W)A610875

7 minutes to RUBUGAN No.3

Luluai: TAMANJA
Tultul: GWAVI
SIRINJUI
YIPWI
M.T.T: KURAIN.

52. BALAMTA

(W)A

Luluai: KWANDE
Tultul: TAKURA

53. WAIGAMAGA

(W)A

20 minutes to RUBUGAN
No. 3
1 hour to NINANGU

Luluai: KAWIKEN
Tultul: WANGI
WINAMAIRA
M.T.T: JANANGALAM
BIRA

ia

GIAT

·7·

54. BALININGI

(W)A

Luluel: MAMUAN
Tultul: GUMBEIYA
M.T.T: KWINBANGU

la

GIAT

F

30-11-155

20th December, 1951.

District Commissioner,
Sopik District,
WENAK.

PATROL REPORT - WAPAK No. 2 of 1951/52

Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer, Lulo's in the Report of his patrol through the North and South Wesara area has set down a lot of useful information which he has evidently been at pains to collect while on Patrol. The report itself and the typing of the Report seem to have been carried out in a somewhat hurried manner. The area is a heavily populated one and on the last day or less than five villages totalling over 1000 people were censused. The value of a Patrol is greatly decreased if carried out too hastily and people should be visited and the village book checked in their own village or their largest hamlet, which should be thoroughly inspected. Apparently the census of four villages or groups of hamlets were checked at SERANGWART and only one of the other places visited by the Patrol. Three village groups were censused at KENJINGHI No. 1 including AMUSIT which had a total of 197, but no mention is made of ABUIT being visited. There may, of course, be some good reason for the apparent haste.

It is to be hoped that the next Patrol through this area might be carried out by an Officer who is a member of the Court for Native Affairs, who can settle disputes and deal with minor offences in the best place, the village itself.

Mr. Lulo's remarks regarding the fears of the people having their womenfolk assaulted by medical orderlies if they go to hospital should be followed up carefully and every effort made to dispel such fears, and any offenders revealed by enquiries, appropriately punished.

J. de J. King
District Commissioner, S.O.S. & N.A.

Handwritten initials and scribbles



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MAPRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 230/51/57

Patrol Conducted by C.G. DAY C.P.O.

Area Patrolled TAMAU CENSUS SUBDIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 4 POLICE 1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 24/9/51 to 3/10/51

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N.M.O.

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

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

Map Reference 2079 WEWAK 4 MILES : 1 INCH.

Objects of Patrol CENSUS AND 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 £.....

.....
.....
.....

- 25th September 1951 : Moved on to KWIMBU (W)A7899 via KUSANABU (W)A7981 and KOMBENOBU (W)A 8090, where censuses were recorded. KWIMBU (W)A7899 census recorded. Slept.
- 26th September 1951 : Moved on to SAGASI (W)A8294 via DUMBIT No.1 (W)A7585, DUMBIT No.2 (W)A8481, SUAMBUKUM No.1 (W)A8190 and SUAMBUKUM No.2 (W)A8198. Censuses recorded in each village. Slept at SAGASI.
- 27th September 1951 : Visited BENGARAKUM (W)A8594 and recorded census. Moved on to YAUWANJUNGEI No.2 (W)A9289 - census recorded. Slept.
- 28th September 1951 : Moved on to KUPMABIT (W)A8577 via YAUWANJUNGEI No.1 (W)A8991. Census recorded of both villages. Slept at KUPMABIT (W)A8577.
- 29th September 1951 : Remained at KUPMABIT (W)A8577. Native Agricultural Census recorded.
- 30th September 1951 : Visited MANGUL (W)A8550 and SERAVIA (W)A8271. Censuses recorded. Moved on to KUNJINGINI (W)A6684 via NALA (W)A7475. Census of NALA recorded. Slept at KUNJINGINI.
- 1 st October 1951 : Remained at KUNJINGINI (W)A6684. Native Agricultural Census recorded.
- 2 nd October 1951 : Moved on to WAIKNAKUM No.1 (W)A7191 via KWARENGU (W)A6988, WAIKNAKUM No.3 (W)A7189 and WAIKNAKUM No. 2 (W)A7190. Censuses of the four villages recorded. Patrol moved on to BAINYIK Agricultural Station for the night.
- 3 rd October 1951 : Patrol returned to MAPRIK.

CENSUS.

On the whole little trouble was experienced with regard to absentees. There were a number of returned labourers whose names did not appear in the previous census record. Apparently they were not brought to the notice of the officer taking the last census.

On one occasion it was noticed that an unmarried male had 'borrowed' an extra spouse belonging to another man to appear with at the census. Apparently it was considered to be a 'loss of face' for a male of marriageable age to appear at the census without a 'wife'.

Concealment of children (and on occasion adults) suffering from some disablement will be dealt with in the section relating to health. It suffices to mention here that they were not unknown.

The following villages were visited and a census recorded:

NARAMGO	(W)A7797
KUSANABU	(W)A7981
KOMBENOBU	(W)A8090
KWIMBU	(W)A7389
DUMBIT NO.1	(W)A7585

(3)

DUMPIT NO.2	(W)A8481
YAUWANJUNGEI NO.1	(W)A8991
YAUWANJUNGEI NO.2	(W)A9289
SUAMBUKUM NO.1	(W)A8190
SUAMBUKUM NO.2	(W)A8193
SAGASI	(W)A8394
BENGARAKUM	(W)A8594
KUPMABIT	(W)A8577
MANGUL	(W)A8570
SERAVIA	(W)A8271
KWARENGU	(W)A6988
WAIKNAKUM NO.1	(W)A7191
WAIKNAKUM NO.2	(W)A7190
WAIKNAKUM NO.3	(W)A7183

MANGULO (W)A8176, as a populated village has ceased to exist. The majority have migrated to SERANGWANT (W)A6581 in the WOSERA area. The village of SERAVIA (W)A8271 has also been split up, part going to SERANGWANT. The remnants have been included in the MANGUL (W)A8570 village book.

HEALTH.

The actual physical condition of the natives seen was good, perhaps owing to the presence of a fair quantity of native food following a recent harvest.

The ailments noticed were usual rather than the unusual; tinea inbricata, primary and 'crab' yaws, and the usual crop of tropical ulcers were evident. Scabies, too, was prevalent and in several instances a secondary infection had set in.

In all, thirteen cases of yaws were sent into Maprik for treatment - mainly infants and children.

The village Medical Tultuls were ineffectual as on more than one occasion their own children were suffering from yaws and tropical ulcers. In some villages the Medical Tultul elect had not been trained and was awaiting word to proceed to the school for training.

N.M.A. JIMBIKUN of NARAMGO village accompanied the patrol and was of great help.

ROADS AND TRACKS.

Apart from small sections of the MAPRIK/YANGORU and the MAPRIK/SEPIK roads the route of the patrol lay over fairly good native tracks; although they were, in most cases, only just cleaned prior to this officer's visit. It was impressed upon the villagers that the construction and upkeep of roads were an important part of their contribution to the Administration, and that a small amount of energy, if expended regularly, would be sufficient to ensure that the roads would always be serviceable.

As the tracks lay mainly over 'kunai' downs it was noted that reasonably fair motor transport roads could be constructed throughout this area.

Wherever bridges were built they were still in serviceable condition.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

With regard to native crops, the area patrolled is typical of the Maprik area; that is the yam is the main staple crop, with the MAMI also playing an important role. However a considerable amount of taro is grown. The taro grown here is rather smaller and finer grained to that previously experienced by this officer in the TELEPOLMIN area. Bananas too, are widely cultivated.

Apart from the usual auxiliary crops of cucumbers and native cabbage little trace of European type vegetables were seen. This, most probably, is due to the lack of a sufficient demand for them. Also the lack of seed is an important contributing factor.

Of course the ubiquitous coco-nut palm flourishes throughout this area and despite the fact that a great number of palms were destroyed during the Japanese occupation and the consequent fighting, there seems to be an abundance of them.

Pigs are not scarce in this area, as between it and the Sepik River there is a lucrative trade of long-standing in the animals. The Sepik River has an abundance of them.

A few fowls were seen, belonging in the main to returned labourers and natives who have had considerable contact with the European. The fowls in question are a very inferior type to those seen in Australia. They do not seem to benefit their owners to any extent except as a visible sign of wealth and sophistication, and as a source of ornaments for their owner's persons.

The usual native 'hunting' dog was present in it's usual underfed and miserable form. They make excellent scavengers.

The Native Agricultural Census of two villages was done on this patrol: KUPMABIT (W)A8577 and KUNJINGINI (W)A6684.

EDUCATION.

In the whole sub-division there are a total of three (3) males attending schools run by the Administration and nine (9) attending mission schools. The mission schools alluded to in the above are run by the Roman Catholic Society of the Divine Word, the one in question is situated at the mission station at Kunjingini.

MISSIONS.

The Roman Catholic Mission works exclusively in the TAMAUJ census sub-division area and they have several churches in operation in the above mentioned area. The nearest station with a resident priest is that of KUNJINGINI.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The village officials encountered on this patrol were the average. The majority of them seemed to have the backing of their villagers, and wherever this backing was lacking or not very fervent it was made clear to the villagers that the men who wore the 'hat' of the government had the backing of the government. All the 'luluais' and 'tultuls' were conscious of their responsibilities and seemed keen to do their job in the best possible spirit and manner. On occasion the children of the officials were suffering from sores of one type or another and it was impressed upon them that they had to set the example to the rest of the village and seek proper medical aid in such cases.

The village Medical Tultuls were for the most part ineffectual as occasionally their own children were ailing. In some villages the M.T.T. elect had not been through the school at BORAM (Wewak) and were waiting for word to proceed there for training.

POLICE.

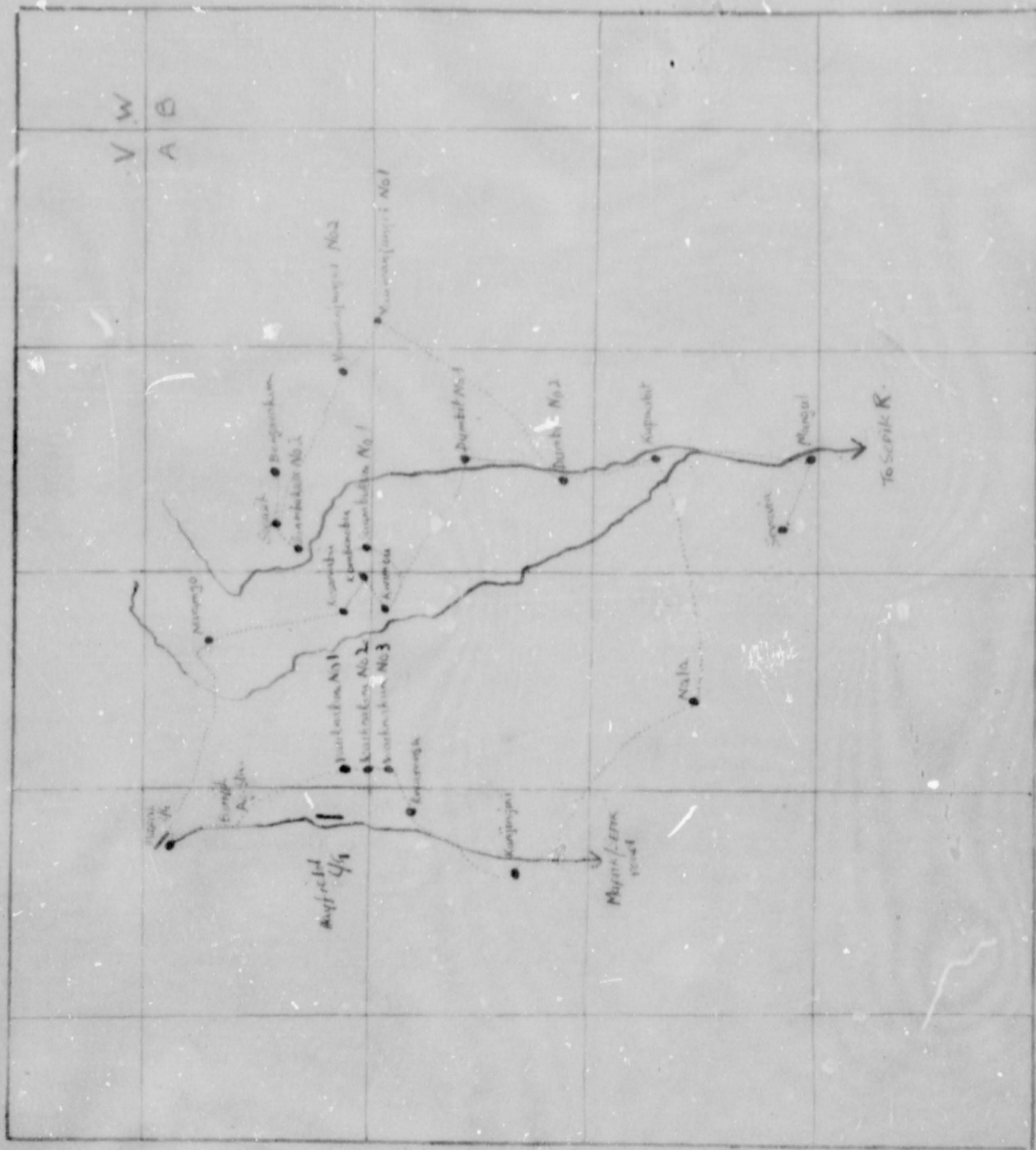
Regd. No. 2599 L/Cpl. WAPI : An excellent policeman in every sense of the word. His local knowledge proved invaluable.

Regd. No. 3852 Const. WANTA: A quiet and respectful policeman. Carries out orders efficiently.

Regd. No. Const. WONGI: An average policeman. His knowledge of local dialects very useful.

Regd. No. Const. RONGI: An average policeman. His knowledge of local dialects very useful.

All police accompanying patrol worked well under the leadership of L/Cpl. WAPI.



MAP of PATROL
 to
 TAMAUJI CENSUS
 SUB-DIVISION
 SEPT - OCT 1951
 Patrol Report - Muzon No. 3-50/51
 CG Day - Cadet P.O.

Arrows = Patrol
 route of patrol

at

ACON

M

30/11/54

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WKM 30/1

Sub-district Office,
MAPRIK.

28th November, 1951.



District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

MAPRIK PATROL REPORT No. 2 - 51/52.

Report of a Patrol to thw TAMAUI Census Sub-division
by Mr. C.G. DAY.. Cadet Patrol officer.

This report is forwarded herewith.

The objects of the patrol were solely to record census and to deal with any native matters arising. On his first unaccompanied patrol, Mr. Day has done well, and the result is a clear and concise record of the present situation in the area patrolled.

It is pleasing that there is not any unrest in the area especially as there have been reports of "cargo cult" on the Sepik River at KAROGO, and it is usually the case that such movements seep through the Tamaui area via Mangul and Kupmabit.

Census figures are satisfactory despite the late measles and dysentery outbreaks within the Maprik sub-district.

[Signature]
A.R. HAVILAND
A.A.D.O.

P/R Maprik No.2 of 1951/52
Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK, 6th December 1951.

Mr. [Signature]
17/12
Minute to :
The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

The above is forwarded for your information and comments. Mr. Day's first partol report has been read with interest.

[Signature]
(A.R. RIGBY) Acting Dist. Com.

ati

ACTIONS
M

30-11-1951

12th December, 1951.

District Commissioner,
Sopik District,
MEMAK.

MARSH PATROL REPORT No. 2 - 51/52

Mr. C.G. Day's Report of his Patrol to the HAWAII Census Sub-Division has been received with thanks. It is evident that he has done a good piece of work on his first unaccompanied Patrol.

It is to be hoped that such an area can be patrolled at least twice a year in future, in an unhurried manner.

The present situation in the area gives cause for satisfaction but only regular patrolling will keep it that way and achieve the gradual progress among the native people desired and remove any underlying unrest which may from time to time become apparent.

J. H. Jones
Director, D.P.S. & H.A.

*P.R.
12/12/51
M.V.*

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MADRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 1 of 52/53

Patrol Conducted by A.C. SEFFERIES, P.O.

Area Patrolled ALRIGGS AND MAMBLEP

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 29/9/1952 to 16/10/1952

Number of Days 18

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by District Services..... 3/1950

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

Map Reference WEWAK SHEET 4" - 1 MILE

Objects of Patrol CENSUS

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 £.....

Monday 6th. October 1952.

Dept.	BUTIKA Village.	0625 hrs.	per foot.
Arr.	DAHABIGA "	0700 "	
Dept.	" "	1145 "	
Arr.	ANI "	1200 "	
Dept.	" "	1700 "	
Arr.	MISANGAI "	1715 "	

Rest House and Police Barracks.

Tuesday 7th. October 1952.

Dept.	MISANGAI Village	1030 hrs.	
Arr.	MAGAPITA "	1045 "	
Here checked census of KULULIGOM			
Dept.	MAGAPITA Village	1730 hrs.	
Arr.	MISANGAI "	1745 "	
Dept.	" "	1800 "	
Arr.	AUNYELIM "	1830 "	

Rest House and Police Barracks.

Wednesday 8th. October 1952.

Dept.	AUNYELIM Village	1215 hrs.	
Arr.	SUPA "	1300 "	
Dept.	" "	1745 "	
Arr.	SAHALI "	1815 "	

Rest House and Police Barracks.

Thursday 9th. October 1952.

Dept.	SAHALI Village	1125 hrs.	
Arr.	NUNGALIM "	1225 "	
Dept.	" "	1745 "	
Arr.	SAHALI "	1840 "	

Rest House and Police Barracks.

Friday 10th. October 1952.

Dept.	SAHALI Village	0610 hrs.	
Arr.	WAIKIM "	0620 "	
Dept.	" "	1200 "	
Arr.	MILAK "	1215 "	

Rest House and Police Barracks.

Saturday 11th. October 1952.

Dept.	MILAK Village	0605 hrs.	
Arr.	GWOINGWOIN "	0620 "	
Dept.	" "	1225 "	
Arr.	SAULIK "	1245 "	
Dept.	" "	1810 "	
Arr.	GWOINGWOIN "	1830 "	

Rest House and Police Barracks.

Sunday 12th. October 1952.

OBSERVED.

Monday 13th. October 1952.

Dept.	GWOINGWOIN	Village	0615	nrs.
Arr.	MAPUTMA	"	0635	"
Dept.	"	"	1235	"
Arr.	GWOINGWOL.	"	1255	"
Dept.	"	"	1300	"
Arr.	KUKWAL	"	1320	"

Rest House and Police Barracks.

Tuesday 14th. October 1952.

Dept.	KUKWAL	Village	0615	nrs.
Arr.	CHIGINAMBU	"	0630	"
Dept.	"	"	1200	"
Arr.	WOMBAK	"	1310	"

Rest House and Police Barracks.

Wednesday 15th. October 1952.

Dept.	WOMBAK	Village	0635	nrs.
Arr.	BONGIORA	"	0650	"
Dept.	"	"	1300	"
Arr.	APANGAI	Village	1410	"

Rest House and Police Barracks.

Thursday 16th. October 1952.

Checked census of YAMELIKUM Village

Dept.	APANGAI	Village	1545	nrs.
Arr.	MAPRIK	Station	1715	"

LIVESTOCK CENSUS.

VILLAGE.	PIGS.		FOWLS.		DOGS.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F.
SUPARI	4	6	1	6	1	6
HIGIABIN	-	-	5	4	2	-
AMAHOP No.1.	4	2	8	2	3	6
NINGALIMBI	1	1	1	2	4	2
WALAHUTA	2	-	3	3	1	10
WOMSAK No.1.	9	7	2	1	3	5
AMAM	5	1	5	8	2	2
WOMSAK No.2.	1	3	-	-	5	6
NILU	5	5	-	-	4	4
BUTIKA	4	6	11	6	4	2
DAHABIGA	4	5	2	2	3	1
AMI	1	4	4	1	-	10
MISANGAI	2	4	3	7	1	2
AUNYELIM	5	6	10	3	13	15
SUPA	4	6	8	12	5	4
SAHALI	5	3	7	5	5	6
NUNGALIM	3	4	6	5	12	7
MAGAPITA	6	7	9	8	5	5
KULELIGUM	3	8	7	12	10	11
WAIKIM	11	15	6	2	3	3
MILAK	10	17	4	2	4	4
GWOINGWOIN	8	10	18	8	5	3
SAULIK	11	15	7	7	19	14
MAPUTMA	10	20	10	6	2	9
KWUKAL	9	19	5	2	9	3
CHIGINABU	16	14	10	8	7	1
WOMBAK	10	11	1	2	5	5
BONGIORA	9	17	1	5	1	3
APANGAI	24	45	19	11	22	8
YAMELIKUM	15	17	7	8	5	4
	201	278	180	148	165	161

INTRODUCTION.

The object of this patrol was to conduct a census of the ALBIGES and MAMBLEP sub-divisions which were last patrolled by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer Stokes, during March 1950.

It was also hoped that all outstanding War Damage Claims ready for payment would be paid during this patrol, but up to the time of departure approval for payment had not arrived. However all claimants were advised that payment would shortly be effected. Since the patrol's return some £1,100 has been paid out. Very few outstanding claims remain for the area visited.

In addition to the population census a Livestock Census and List of Village Clans, Clan Chiefs and their successors has also been compiled. The latter may prove of value when selecting Village Officials, Councillors etc etc.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

The style of house throughout the area is common to the Sub-district, namely a long sloping structure reaching to approximately fifteen feet in the front and sloping down to the ground at the rear. Generally a partition is located some seven or eight feet from the front, this portion is used in many instances as either a kitchen or verandah or both. There is no attempt to construct a floor. However the houses appear to be cool during the daytime and reasonably warm at night, the material used in the construction being sago palm fronds lashed together over a framework of small saplings. The fronds are not sewn as in normal sago thatching, but just placed one over the other.

These houses although primitive are suitable for the area, possibly they could be improved upon by erecting a half floor inside, but the stumbling block is the very apparent shortage of the limbon palm throughout the sub-division. Many of the younger men informed me that they had planted small stands of limbon, but it will be years before they are mature and by that time I imagine the more enterprising will have formed a group and commenced local milling for planks.

A few natives, ex-police, NGIB or other enterprising types have built the bungalow type of house but the danger here lies in draughts, once the owners' blankets become worn out they become susceptible to pulmonary diseases.

Generally speaking the villages were clean and the absence of flies leads me to believe that they had not been window dressed for the patrol's visit. However, the usual talks on hygiene were given to all assembled villagers.

With the exception of one or two villages, all villages visited were situated on hillsides or on narrow ridges, in my opinion very little can be done to improve present villages until new sites are chosen on land that lends itself to hygiene, sanitation and model layout. It is not possible to plan a well designed modern village with a total width of land available of possibly twelve feet. Ultimately I believe that tribal groups will have to combine into large villages thereby facilitating administration of health, agriculture, hygiene and sanitation.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Apart from the MAPRIK-DREIKIKIR and the side road to SUPARI Air-strip, roads broadly speaking are very poor. It is obvious that scant, if any, attention is paid to their maintenance unless an Administration patrol is in the offing. During this patrol it was necessary to take action under N.A.R. 119A and the Roads Maintenance Ordinance against 23 male natives of AMI village in the ALBIGES sub-division, each man being sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour. As mentioned above all roads were poor, but their particular road hardly existed. In order that there will be no excuse for future failure to clean roads every village book in the area visited has been entered with clear instructions regarding Road Maintenance and the village people informed accordingly.

With regard to the MAPRIK-DREIKIKIR and SUPARI jeep road, this is kept in reasonable order although there were signs of washaways commencing near APANGAI after recent heavy rains. However I think it is time that some thought and action be given to improving these roads to take heavy traffic. The major task, namely the selecting of the route and the initial spade work has been completed and the road has proved that it is a practicable proposition. As it is now these roads can only take a lightly laden jeep and to all intents and purposes is useful only for passengers. Heavy cargo still has to be transported by human portorage, and as a result it is expensive and unnecessarily arduous. For instance a carrier is permitted to carry up to forty pounds weight, hence a tin of flour weighing thirtyfive pounds is a one man load; the cost of transporting a tin of flour from MAPRIK to DREIKIKIR is ten shillings, that being the prevailing cost per carrier between the two Stations. A 44 gallon drum of Kerosene requires approximately twelve carriers which costs £6, and it is money well earned. The cost of transporting stores from MAPRIK to DREIKIKIR a mere thirty miles or so, is enormous and yet necessary, there being no airstrip at DREIKIKIR. However, if a small bulldozer could be supplied with a trained operator it would be a few weeks work to transform the present road to a highway capable of taking a three ton truck, no bridges would be required as all rivers are fordable except in times of heavy rains and then only for a day or two at the most. The same argument applies to the remaining 130 (approx) miles of jeep road within the sub-district. A comparatively small outlay now would repay itself within three or four years.

A point worthy of consideration, I think, is that at the present time we have a state of affairs existing somewhat reminiscent of conditions in France during the Nineteenth century, namely that the citizens, in this case the local natives, are expected by law to maintain roads for which they have no real use. The present jeep road is not used as such by the natives, they require only a "pad". However, whenever the various rice projects are producing it will be necessary to transport the produce, as it is now the jeep is too small for the task, human portorage is arduous and expensive, but a truck would be capable of transporting up to three tons, cheaply. It is not inconceivable that local natives purchase their own truck if a road were available. Progress will follow main transport roads, they are an incentive, but roads following progress tend to slow down the latter.

Between APANGAI and MAPRIK Station a small road "shoots" off to BONGIORA, this road is used regularly by the Assemblies of God Mission jeep, local natives informed during this patrol that they intended to improve the existing road.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

At the time of the patrol's visit to the ALBIGES sub-division, many villages had harvested their yam crop, which is the staple diet of the entire area. Superficially, considerable time and labour is expended on this and other crops, by the male natives. However I am inclined to think that a close study of the agricultural activities of these people would reveal that in actual fact a minimum of effort goes into garden labour, other than in the initial clearing. This too is not always so arduous as one is led to believe, particularly when an area is being used for a second or third time during normal bush fallow rotation. The greatest time and effort appears to be spent on the magico-religious ceremony connected with the yam crop, and this in turn appears to be designed to ensure the maximum amount of work by the female with a minimum of effort by the male.

Subsidiary crops for the area are:-- MAMI (type of yam), sweet potato, bananas, taro, sugar cane, pit-pit, pawpaws and a few pineapples. During the patrol every encouragement was given for the planting of citrus fruits. It was thought that if ever Infant and Maternal Welfare work is carried out on a full time scale, these fruits would prove of value for child diet. It seems a pity that the N.A.R. which permitted the legal ordering of the planting of useful food crops was repealed except in cases of acute food shortage. The wise application of this regulation would allow for many useful crops to be planted in areas where agricultural activities are limited by time honoured custom, and not because of wrong type of soil etc.

In many villages KAPOK trees flourish, also the indigenous (?) cotton plant. Encouragement was given to the extension of these crops; it was pointed out that by planting numerous KAPOK's which is a very simple matter, in a few years there would be sufficient KAPOK available to provide each and every inhabitant of all villages with pillows and mattresses, there is also the possibility of a cash crop such as exists in Java. KAPOK there, I believe, is purely a village crop, the processing and marketing being performed by Europeans.

At SUPARI an extensive area has been under rice and at the time of the patrol's visit some fifty bags of paddy rice were in the store. The Paramount Luluai, TERAPIN, is in charge of this project. The present crop had been planted adjacent to the former air-strip. It was suggested to the Paramount that he plant his next crop on the strip, it is no longer used and it is possible that the local Agricultural Officer could make available the Administration machinery for the tilling of the land. The jeep road goes right to the strip.

The present project is "worked" by several natives from each of the ALBIGES villages; unless the scheme is either extended or given closer supervision it is likely to fail because of the small repayment that each native will receive.

Talks were given to all villagers of the MAMBLEP sub-division regarding rice production - at present they have no scheme operating. As a result volunteers came forward from each village and they were sent to BAINYIK Agricultural station for further advice. Rice seed has now been issued to these villages.

One unfortunate aspect of this area in regard to rice or cash cropping is that the people have in the past been reluctant to accept this type of work, or at least have shown little interest. In direct contrast the people of the YANGORU area have been very keen and by all accounts have made considerable progress. It is also noticeable that two different denominations of Missions operate in these areas, the A.O.G. and S.S.E.M. operating in the ALBIGES and MAMBLEP divisions and the S.V.D. mission in and around YANGORU.

Local village officials in the MAMBLEP division informed me that their area was for the A.O.G. only; it is to be hoped that natives of the latter group do not confuse their own laziness with favouritism for any one area or sect.

With regard to livestock, all pigs seen were the typical wild pig type.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The influence of village officials within their villages is for the most part negligible. They are adept at paying lip service but quite useless as village leaders. In the first instance, it can, I think, be truly said, that the natives are not particularly interested in the Administration. This may largely be due to lack of patrolling or it may be that these people are intensely proud of their independence and resent interference with their customs. Certainly the people take little or no notice of instructions from the Village Officials, if in fact, instructions are given.

Officials have an unenviable task, having to live within the group, being related to the group, and expected to control and supervise the carrying out of instructions and at the same time receiving no payment. Power is normally in the hands of the wealthy and the Village Official is generally the poorest man in the village. This is particularly so in this area. Many natives go to work, this district may almost be called the Territory labour pool, and in these times of changing values, the Village Official has little opportunity of earning cash. This fact coupled with proud local type of native causes the lack of influence.

It may be said that the above is incorrect, and the argument used that Village Officials are often called upon to settle small disputes, hence their authority is respected. This is not entirely the case. Village Officials in conjunction with the elders of the tribe, the latter still retain some power, settle disputes generally by causing the "defendant" to pay cash to the aggrieved and I strongly suspect that a small payment goes to the "Bench" for services rendered and at the same time the native avoids the possibility of a gaol sentence. In the case of very minor disputes I suppose this is in order, but in cases where morality, or lack of it, is concerned, the people are not advancing and must eventually come into conflict with Christian concept. Also it must be remembered that British Justice is based on Christian Laws.

The practice of village officials "holding Courts" is one that should be carefully watched and this cannot be done without constant patrolling.

TERAPIN, the Paramount Luluai, seems to derive most of his power, these days, from his rice project, and the promise of payment. He is the only official worthy of comment in the ALBIGES division. In the MAMBLEP area, the Luluai of MILAK is a progressive type who does appear to have some control. MOTOKARA, the Luluai of BONGIORA is a man of powerful personality whose main task in life seems to be to place a shrewd and cheerful countenance upon all Europeans - Missions and Administration - but still manages to hold his people back from any real progress. What is good enough for our fathers is good enough for us, and less tiring!

Several officials had either been recruited or had volunteered for work, in some instances the "hat" had been passed over to a son

or other close relative. This practice does not materially assist the Administration's prestige. Once again more patrolling is the answer, but that takes staff.

MEDICAL MINUTES.

The majority of cases were superficial Tropical Ulcers. It was noticed that all the ulcers seen were only on the surface, not once did I notice the typical deep sloughing type of ulcer.

There were a few cases of child neglect and legal action was taken against parents in four instances.

As mentioned above the T.U.'S noticed were only superficial and could have been treated in the village, or possibly prevented if the M.T.T.'S had a supply of dressings and iodine etc. However not one M.T.T. had even one item of equipment. Since my return from patrol I have spoken to the local Medical Assistant and he informs me that he has not sufficient supplies in the hospital for himself, and certainly none for issue.

Medical Aid Posts appeared to be running smoothly, although many of the patients had only been admitted up to three days before the patrol's arrival in the area.

N.M. Asst. WITA at GWOINGWOIN appears to be outstanding and certainly be wields immense power, but at the same time does not appear to be popular.

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS.

The ALBIGES sub-division is cared for by the SOUTH SEAS EVANGELICAL MISSION, except for the villages of WONSAK. This latter area is staffed by Catechists and controlled from DREIKIKIR by the Rev. Father PADLO. It is to be noted that he has not visited this area for seven months and schooling consists solely of instruction on prayers and hymns.

The S.S.E.M. have a "meeting" every Friday morning at SUPARI Airstrip Rest House and children from nearby villages - about 30 children ranging from 8 to 14 years - are instructed in the alphabet and writing during the morning and hymn singing and prayers during the afternoon.

MAMBLEP sub-division appears to be the "hunting ground" of the ASSEMBLIES of GOD MISSION. A few children attend the Mission school situated near MAPRIK Station, but the Mission influence is not extensive. This Mission I believe is opening new schools at APANGAI and BONGIORA.

It seems that all denominations are inclined to make the mistake of attempting to preach too strongly against native customs, particularly the "House Tamberans" hence the natives are reluctant to attend the schools for fear of the children turning against time honoured customs. Personally I am inclined to the belief that very few natives desire Christianity, and only attend Mission schools because of a fear of supernatural consequences - that is when they have indoctrinated sufficiently - or because of a very genuine desire to receive instruction in the three R's. In this area the Government School at BALUPWINE is the "Mecca" and consequently local Missions have a hard row to hoe. If the Government school could take all the potential pupils in this District, the Missions would be "out of business." At the moment however with too

many denominations operating and all preaching against "customs" the native is steering the middle course - sitting back and waiting.

CENSUS COMMENTS.

During the patrol it was found necessary to issue 23 new Village Books, because past officers had entered the estimated age of each native at the time of the census instead of the estimated year of birth. This practice had resulted in numerous mistakes in the population register and in most instances figures would not and could not balance. The enclosed copies of registers will show the mistakes.

It was also found that on several occasions families had been entered twice in the same book. Also in quite a few villages natives had not been previously censused. Quite probably there are still many absentees not shown.

Present figures balance and tally with a physical head count held in each village.

With regard to recruiting an even balance seems to be maintained and even the heaviest recruited villages are not much over the desired one third of effective males away.

As mentioned earlier several village officials are absent from the village at labour viz:- Tultul of SIMBIRA of AUNYBLIM, T.T. MORAT of MILAK, T.T. YUNIBANGIK and M.T.T. YAUMBALA of SAULIK. T.T. KANDINJUMBA of MAPUTMA, T.T. MATUI of DAHABUGA and M.T.T. KOMOHAIN of SAHALI have both been to work and since returned.

No action was taken other than to warn Village Officials against this practice because it was not known whether the officials in question had ever been appointed in accordance with N.A.R.'s.

Two new villages have been brought into the MAPRIK sub-district. HIGIABIN, which was originally a clan hamlet of SUPARI, which had migrated into DREIKIKIR sub-district, has now settled near to SUPARI airstrip. These people are the same tribe as the SUPARIS.

AMAM village who are the same linguistic group as the ALBIGES people originally migrated into DREIKIKIR but have now settled and are building between WOPSAK Nos. 1 and 2 Villages.

LIST OF CLANS, CLAN CHIEFS AND SUCCESSORS.

VILLAGE.	CLAN.	CHIEF.	SUCCESSOR.
SUPARI.	WAGI MAU-UMA SAGARIF SAPISALO WANGI PAMBUN	NAUARETA TARIPEN AKEBIHI SA-OAN TAUNI SALIMEN	ANIBOU-U ARUBIHIM APATOU-U SAMBARAMAN DURA SALIEN
HIGIAPIN.	TEMBALEN WANGI	BIEVIGA PINAS	ANDERI KISUWI
AMAHOP No.1	TEMBALEN SAGARIF AMAF	UALEI-A ISA-UP HUNINGA	ULEMPAS HUIANA AMAHINKA
NINGALIMBI. (No.2 Amahop)	WANGI SAGARIF	NAHIANA UAMANA	TAWI MAUTIM
WALAHUTA.	KOBOMINA WANGI TEMBALEN	AMAO AMAKWONDIA UAIMBWA	FUALONG ALANGALIN PANGUANITA
WOMSAK No. 1.	MAHALABITON BUAKWATOM NUPWATIN SAMBUMUN SOUNOMPARAGA MULAGO	EIMINA SALAHUWIS MAGAMBI NINDUA WEHILEN NAHIENA	SAPULEN SATUHAN No.1. UNUWAL KWAKIEN SIMBILA ALIHEN No. 2.
AMAM.	PATAGEL MAHALABITON	THIALE SANGIELEI	NUMUNAH AMBUL
WOMSAK No. 2	ARI MAHALAB OWA AUNA	UTALE UOGUAN HAUSEN ELIHIWEN	ILAHINA PLAUSIM WAHAL NOMBRAHOUN
NILU.	RAMONA SAGARIF ANWATA SELAU SAKARI SAGARIF (2)	NAHLUA NAUSELIE ALIHEN NAUSAS IWAHAN UABO-O	APUIKIN UNIALIE SOBOTOGUM SELALIN NAHABALAS FILIWAT
BUTIKA.	HIBA'AUNA SAGARIF TEMBALEN	SANAI NANTUPELAGIN LENDEHARI	ALINA KUMINIGA OLDU

CLANS (Continued.)

<u>VILLAGE.</u>	<u>CLAN.</u>	<u>CHIEF.</u>	<u>SUCCESSOR.</u>
DAHABIGA	HIBA'AUNA KWOGO-OM KOMON KWAMBAUTA WANGI TEMBALEN SELAP	PUSOLO NAPUAN KONUANDI MALAIJU DUMBIM SA-AULIM SUMPLANGANIN	STEPIN KONORA TUMBARAMA ANGOAN MALENTAN KWANKINKIN ALIPUI
AMI.	ABON MAONA	PERAMI LUPULON	NUMBAWI WARIAN
MISANGAI.	SELA GILAUWA ARUFUL	GAPJANI NBIAMBA BALOMO	ULULA WALUMINI SANGILLAK
AUNYELIM.	IRA KWOKOMBALI KWAMBAUWIN SEJA	UMBUITALA WANGIKIA KAMIAIRA KOLALI	WAHINA WALIAMBU TAGAUTAGI MAULUNGWA
SUPA.	GELAWIN WANGI UHIAL KAROL	KABEN ATINGANA MEIRA WATSATUI	WANGUT KAIHIBAN KILWAI KASINDI
SAHALI.	KWA-AMBALI UHIAL GELAWIN	INARA MANUANGI MANDAMUNA	MATIBAL LOWIMINI WAHILINA
NUNGALIM.	KWIAN KUMBAU-U WANGI TERGARU PARA GILAWIN	DAI-1 ANIEN KULANGI YULEN AWIAKWI LUMBUN	SOKARO SATAN MAIAKON WAI-ITSUM NILAUWINA NU-UMBANGWI

MAMBLEP TRIBAL GROUP.

MAGAPITA.	WAMATOGWA GILAGWALA MAINGUR GILAWE	NYAULAP YAMBILEN WAPANBANGWI TUTUMI	NUGULAP DUNYINGI WOKEMALI TAKWANINGI
KULELIGUM.	WAMATOGU WURAIRAK YAMANIK GWARU	MARISIBU TULKULMON RAUMBA SIRINARI	BILUGU SABERU KWAMBURUB MALAGUMI

VILLAGE.	CLANS.	(Continued.)	
	CLAN.	CHIEF.	SUCCESSORS.
WAIKIM	NIMBIA INYAMIO KWARU KWAIS	KWOMIKEN GWEMBAMBU LEIMRINJAMBWI URININGI	KANISC EKUN WABISIMBERA JIMBIRA
MILAK	SAIUDU KWAU GWORU PAKUGIO KWAIS	GINMIAMBA MANGIALU KWIAMBU KITNYACIA KUTBIEN	KWIAGO CHAPIN YALJUNGWAMBI TANJUMBU TUNGWANDU
GWOINGWOIN	KWAIS MANWI NIMBIA	JINGWANGA MAULINA RIRIPUTUNGA	WALAGCA GANGANJAN SUAP
SAULIK	KWAINSIMO YAPRI KWOKUMBAL MANUI	MAULIACA MEJAMI GALBUANGI KURAPA	BANGE YALMBENYINGI YILUKWE SIMBIRANGE
MAPUTMA	YAPRI YAMYO WARIN WARU KWOKUNBALET	BINGIN WALISINDU YULUWIAMBU JUWIKUN KOMISIA	YATGOWI AKIURU KITYANGERAL BUTGALU KWAMIMALE
KWUKAL	YAMILO KANDI WAMA PAL YIMBIA	ORUMAI KUKUKUK TERAPINGA INJAKWUN TAMBANJAMBI	OLSERA KINAURU KALINAKYA MANJURA BAIJINGA
CHIGINAMBU	WARIN MANITOGWA GILIGWARA WARU	YESAGU SAKULA JAMBISIMBIA WANDUGERA	YAMBUMAN WILMIL MAJINGERAL BARWANARU
WOMBAK	KWANJINMUN JITCAU KWAIS WARIN	KABINGILI BAUINJAMBI MATANWA YAMBOISA	LIGITUNBANGU EKINAGUMBU MUGLINDI MANGAUWA
BONGIORA	KWANJINMUN MANIGU KWAIS	WAMINGLIA GWASALU ALAMHEKA	MAULINGI MINIGUS DUAMBULI
APANGAI	WAMA GWULAKALA YAMIO KWARO GILAWI	URANIALI NAURUKWEI NINGIKWAMI TLEW OMBALA SARAMANGUL	RANIPI WAIMBANGILA GANJAL SITAGNA BUKINGAREL
YAMELIKUM	KWARO GILUKALA YAMIO	MALAMU WAMBWI YATANBUK	GWAMBAGITNA AWAMBILUP TAKUMBINGI

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

VILLAGE.	APPOINTMENT.	NAME.	AGE.
SUPARI.	Paramount Luluai.	TARIPEN	47
	Tul Tul.	AURANINGI	29
	Medical Tul Tul.	KOPATA	30
RIGIABIN.	Luluai.	MIARET	36
	Tul Tul.	MAIEL	33
	Medical Tul Tul.	INEMBUAI	32
AMAHOP No. 1.	Luluai.	-	-
	Tul Tul.	-	-
	Medical Tul Tul.	-	-
NINGALIMBI. (Amahop No.2.)	Luluai.	SOPAN	32
	Tul Tul.	PALIN	38
	Medical Tul Tul	-	-
WALAHUTA.	Luluai.	KUPLAMAN	41
	Tul Tul.	ALANGALIN	31
	Medical Tul Tul.	-	-
WOMSAK No.1.	Luluai.	MAHOUT	53
	Tul Tul.	MOURUK	35
	Medical Tul Tul.	SAGAIUMAN	33
AMAM.	Luluai.	-	-
	Tul Tul.	SANGIELEI	44
	Medical Tul Tul.	-	-
WOMSAK No. 2.	Luluai.	UOGUAN	41
	Tul Tul.	WAHAL	37
	Medical Tul Tul.	ILAHINA	38
NILU.	LULUAI.	ILANA	39
	Tul Tul.	YAGUN	30
BUIITKA.	Luluai	-	-
	Tul Tul.	OLDU	37
	Medical Tul Tul.	-	-
	(Villages of Paramount Luluai TARIPEN)		
DAHABIGA.	Luluai.	NALOPA	33
HISANAMA Hamlet.	Tul Tul.	MATUI	30
	Tul Tul.	IONO	35
AMI.	Luluai.	URISIMBI	30
	Tul Tul	KWIALINGA	31
	Medical Tul Tul.	BENANGU	23
MISANGAI.	Luluai.	WANGULA NAMINI	27
	Tul Tul.	MAIM	36
	Medical Tul Tul.	KUMBULI (CRTS. WEWAK)	-
AUNYELIM.	Luluai.	AKINYAULA	45
	Tul Tul.	MAULINGEN	50
	Medical Tul Tul	-	-
SUPA.	Luluai	-	-
	Tul Tul.	WANGUT	27
	Medical Tul Tul.	WATSATUI	30

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. (Continued.)

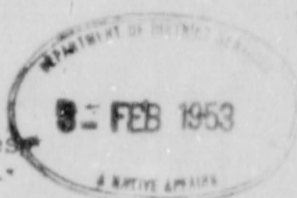
VILLAGE.	APPOINTMENT.	NAME.	AGE.
SAHALI.	Luluai.	ARINA	38
	Tul Tul.	SINAHA	38
	Medical Tul Tul.	KOMONAIM	26
NUNGALIM.	Luluai.	TUMA	34
	Tul Tul.	KAUOLI	34
	Medical Tul Tul.	DRAMBIS	28
MAGAPITA.	Luluai.	BULINGEN	42
	Tul Tul.	BONGOSA MOEM	34
	Medical Tul Tul.	TANGTANG	28
KULELIGEN.	Luluai.	URAN'AL	43
	Tul Tul.	BONGOSA	29
	Medical Tul Tul.	-	-
	Native Medical Assistant	YALOWEN	26
WAIKIM.	Luluai.	WINGOMI	28
	Tul Tul.	-	-
	Native Hygiene Asst.	KIKWA	31
MILAK.	Luluai.	LIPIU	33
	Tul Tul.	UIELAGU	22
	Medical Tul Tul.	KAMAN	27
GWOINGWOIN.	Luluai.	KITYAMINI	33
	Tul Tul.	APIL	28
	Medical Tul Tul.	NIMBLI	28
	Native Medical Asst.	WITA	33
SAULIK.	Luluai.	SAKILIWAI	33
	Tul Tul.	-	-
	Medical Tul Tul.	-	-
MAPUTMA.	Luluai.	GILUMBAL	31
	Tul Tul.	KANDINJUMBA	29
	Medical Tul Tul.	BALI-INGEN	25
KUKWAL.	Luluai.	KINAURU	36
	Tul Tul.	SAKI	33
	Medical Tul Tul.	-	-
CHIGINAMBU.	Luluai.	KAURAMI	36
	Tul Tul.	NUMBAGITINA	32
	Medical Tul Tul.	-	-
WOMBAK.	Luluai.	YAMBOISA	32
	Tul Tul.	WATASISI	29
	Medical Tul Tul.	WONGAGIGNA	23
BONGIORA.	Luluai.	MOTOR-CAR	47
	Tul Tul.	SAKULEI	27
	Native Hygiene Asst.	MLMBOGI	34
APANGAI.	Luluai.	-	-
	Tul Tul.	-	-
	Medical Tul Tul.	-	-
YAMBELIKUM.	Luluai.	-	-
	Tul Tul.	-	-
	Medical Tul Tul.	-	-

36/11/1971

ATT.GHG.

P.R. No.1/52-53.

The Director,
Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.



Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

21st January, 1953.

PATROL REPORT NO.1/52-53 - MAPRIK.

MR. A. C. JEFFERIES, P.O.

Three (3) copies of the abovementioned report are submitted herewith.

The patrol was of a routine nature only.

ROADS AND BRIDGES. It will be some considerable time before any mechanical equipment can be made available for developing roads in the Maprik Sub-District. I do not think that any undue hardship is imposed upon natives in respect to road maintenance and roads are essential for the development of the Sub-District.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK. The growing of rice in the Sepik District is widespread and much has been written in respect to these projects. It is anticipated that four additional agriculture officers will be posted to the Sepik District in due course and the presence of these officers should have a beneficial effect. The rice growing project of the Maprik-Yangoru area was discussed at length with Mr. R. Boyan, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Section during his recent visit to Wewak.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS. During the past ten months patrolling throughout the entire Sepik District has been intensified and a more vigorous programme will be adhered to as staff increases. At the present moment the field staff of the Maprik Sub-district (i.e. Maprik, Dreikikir and Yangoru) numbers only 4 - an Assistant District Officer, a Patrol Officer and two Cadet Patrol Officers. The Assistant District Officer and Patrol Officer proceed on recreation leave within the next six weeks. Unless experienced relief is available it may be necessary to close down the Patrol Posts of Dreikikir and Yangoru until the staff position improves.

MEDICAL MINUTES. The question of lack of medical supplies will be referred to the District Medical Officer.

Alan Timpaey

(A. T. Timpaey)

Acting District Commissioner.

*M-111
10/1/53*