

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: WEWAK

VOLUME No: 4

ACCESSION No: 496.

1953. - 1956

Filmed by/for the National Archives of Papua New Guinea,
PORT MORESBY - 1989-1990

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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SEPIK DISTRICT

MARITIME PATROL REPORTS 1953/54 -1955/56

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer</u> Conducting Patrol.	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-1953/54	R.G. Orwin	But and Misuan Villages & But Sub. Div.
2-1953/54	R.G. Orwin	Tarawai and Walis Islands- Wewak Sub. Div
5-1953/54	W.W. Crellin	Woginara Area
<u>Wewak</u>		
1-1955/56	C.G. Littler	Wewak
2-1955/56	G.R. Burfoot	Wewak
3-1955/56	C.G. Littler	But-Boiken Census Div.
4-1955/56	P.C.A. Conroy	Wewak Inland
5-1955/56	G.R. Burfoot	Mandi- Rabendukum



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. WEWAK No.1 of 1953/54
 Patrol Conducted by R.G. ORWIN Patrol Officer
 Area Patrolled BUT AND MISUAM VILLAGES BUT SUB-DIVISION
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 2
 Natives 3 Members R.P. & N.G. Constabulary
 Duration—From 3 / 7 / 1953 to 14 / 7 / 1953
 Number of Days 12
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services - / 1 / 19 52
 Medical ... - / 1 / 19 52
 Map Reference 2079 WEWAK 4 miles : 1 inch
 Objects of Patrol Investigation of alleged murder of male and female infant children of MISUAM village

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/11/21



RADIOGRAM

Govt. Print.—4336/4.12.

Prefix No.	Office of Origin	Words	Time
676	NEWAK 13	21ST	10AM

SERVICES MORESBY

4262 YOUR DG551 STOP SITUATION TO BE INVESTIGATED

URGENT DATE 01800M

DL 21/11/21A



307/11/711

DISCOM

WENAK.

DS 551 WOULD APPRECIATE A FULL
 REPORT BY EXPERIENCED OFFICER ON
 THE DAGUA SITUATION NOTED IN
 PR.NoI/53-54 AT YOUR CONVENIENCE.
 18.8.53. SERVICES.

aar
h. j. j.

P10

30-II-2II.

17th August, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Subject: Patrol Report No. I/53-54.

If no map is submitted, references to the area patrolled should be included in the Report.

It is clear that the activities of SIMOGUN in sponsoring mass migrations will need your careful supervision in the future, and I agree with the views of the Assistant District Officer, and the Patrol Officer.

The matter has been brought to the notice of the Chief Native Lands Commissioner.

P111

car
(A.A. Roberts),
Actg. Director. DDS&NA.

Popu

30/11/211

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ATT/NH

PR. 1/53-54

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.



6th August, 1953.

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

PATROL REPORT - WEWAK No. 1/53-54

Mr. R.G. Orwin P.O.

Three (3) copies of the above-mentioned report are submitted herewith.

Native Affairs:- Land disputes and the alleged disintegration of Village life occasioned by mass movements to the coast of inland villages is receiving attention. If the staff position permits, a thorough inspection of the Dagua - But area will be carried out in the near future. The patrol will be conducted by an experienced officer.

Allen Timberley
(A.T. TIMPERLEY)
a/District Commissioner

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WK 1/53-54

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

1st August, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

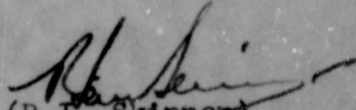
PATROL REPORT - WEWAK No. 1 1953-1954

PATROL OFFICER R.G. Orwin, BUT Sub-Division

This special patrol was despatched following a report of two cases of infanticide at MISUAM. The same parents were alleged to have killed two of their children shortly after birth, one, a male child, some two years ago and the second, a female child, sometime this year. As a result of Mr. Orwin's investigations the parents and the deceased infants' maternal grandmother have been charged with the murder of the female child but there is no evidence to support a similar charge in the case of the deceased male child.

I am convinced that considerable investigation into the activities of the Dagua Rural Progress Society is necessary. Mr. Orwin is at present preparing war damage claims and other matters preparatory to patrolling But and Boiken Sub-Divisions and will conduct preliminary investigations particularly into land matters and the disintegration of native life occasioned by the mass movements to the coast of inland villages which have been sponsored by the native Legislative Councillor SIMOGUN and, apparently, Mr. R.L. Pulsford.

Mr. Orwin's patrol was somewhat lengthened by the breakdown of the M.V. "THETIS." It was conducted in a satisfactory manner.


(R.F. Skinner)

Assistant District Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
Sepik District.
WEWAK.

26th July 1953.

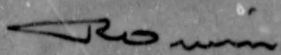
Assistant District Officer,
WEWAK.

SPECIAL PATROL - BUT and MISUAM Villages - BUT Area

Attached please find 4 (four) copies of a report dealing with a special patrol to BUT and MISUAM villages to investigate two alleged murders.

No census was carried out and only minor complaints were settled regarding village affairs.

Att.


Patrol Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
Sepik District.
WEWAK.

26th July 1953.

The Assistant District Officer,
W E W A K.

REPORT OF A SPECIAL PATROL TO BUT AND MISUAM VILLAGES - BUT AREA

Patrol Conducted by:-	R.G.ORWIN Patrol Officer
Personnel:-	2/5510 Cpl.K.SMITH 1 A.B.D.S.,WEWAK 3/3707 Cpl.K.ANDREWS 1 A.B.D.S.,WEWAK Reg.No. 3474 Const.WARIPMAN Reg.No. 6437 Const.ONOGRI Reg.No. 6737 Const.LANGA
Duration of Patrol:-	3-7-53 to 14-7-53 inclusive
Object of Patrol:-	Investigation of alleged murder of male and female infant children of MISUAM village
Last D.D.S.Patrol:-	21-1-52 to 2-2-52 inclusive
Personnel:-	F.V.REITANG Assistant District Officer
Last Medical Patrol:-	21-1-52 to 2-2-52 inclusive
Personnel:-	J.A.IRVINE Medical Assistant

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Patrol Diary	General Native Affairs
Result of Investigation	Bomb Disposals

APPENDIX

Report on Members of the Native Constabulary

PATROL DIARY

Friday 3rd July

By Administration trawler M.V. "THETIS" to DAGUA. Cpl. K. Smith and Cpl. K. Andrews, 1 A.B.D.S., WEWAK, accompanied patrol. By road to BUT. Luluai of MISUAM and natives concerned in alleged murders met patrol at BUT. Camped at BUT.

Saturday 4th July

Commenced preliminary inquiry into MISUAM incident.

Sunday 5th July

Observed at BUT. Village officials from BUT, SOWAM and SMAIN visited patrol. Several minor complaints brought up for settlement.

Monday 6th July

Continued with investigation. Both Cpl. Smith and Cpl. Andrews on bomb disposals. Concluded inquiry into death of female child. Natives SINAUR, ULABITJ(f) and YELIGA(f) arrested and charged with wilful murder. Began inquiry into death of male child.

Tuesday 7th July

Investigation continued. Arrangements made for patrol to proceed to MISUAM to continue inquiry.

Wednesday 8th July

Rain delayed departure of patrol to MISUAM. Arrived MISUAM via BALAM after 4 hours fair walking along bush track. Camped at new site of MISUAM.

Thursday 9th July

Inquiry continued into death of male child. Villagers put to work on general clean-up of village area and construction of cemetery site. At MISUAM for night.

Friday 10th July

Concluded inquiry into death of male child. For reference to District Headquarters. Returned to BUT. Mail received from WEWAK.

Saturday 11th July

At BUT. General native administration carried out. A.D.O. WEWAK advised of patrol's readiness to return to WEWAK.

Sunday 12th July

Observed at BUT.

Monday 13th July

Awaited arrival of trawler but owing to non-arrival of same patrol had to remain at BUT over-night.

Tuesday 14th July

Departed per canoe at 8.30 p.m. for WEWAK.

RESULT OF INVESTIGATION

The first indication of this trouble was when the native Constable stationed at BUT reported the matter to the District Office. The patrol proceeded to BUT and there commenced the inquiry. As a result of this the natives SINAUR, ULABITJ and YELIGA were arrested and charged with the murder of an un-named female child at MISUAM earlier this year.

SINAUR and ULABITJ were also questioned regarding the death of their first child, a male whom it was also suspected had died under suspicious circumstances. This matter was referred to the Assistant District Officer, WEWAK for advice and for any further action if required.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The primary object of this patrol was the inquiry into the alleged murder of the two children of SINAUR and ULABITJ and consequently no time was spent on census and very little work was done on general natives affairs. However several minor complaints were settled while the patrol was camped at BUT.

It would seem from the general appearance of the area that a number of inland villages have moved, in their entirety, to the coastal fringe to participate in the rice growing scheme which has its headquarters, under Mr. R. Pulsford A.O., at DAGUA. The movement of these inland villages - MISUAM, KUMINIM and LOWAN to name some of them - to the coastal areas has caused their splitting up into scattered groups and the natives are tending to live in small settlements throughout the bush. This has led to a consequent breakdown in village life and it is felt that if this movement is left unchecked the general welfare of the natives will suffer.

One important factor which must be contended with is the one dealing with the question of land. As the inland natives are moving down onto ground which does not belong to them the question of compensation to the owners of the land arises. Several complaints arising out of this movement and involving land boundaries were deferred until a census patrol visits the villages concerned in the near future.

Although one must encourage the natives in their move to improve their economic position by entering into the rice growing industry, it must be borne in mind that if this general migration is left unchecked then the whole system will break down as these natives will not have the ground to grow subsistence crops and therefore will become a burden on themselves and on the natives on whose ground they are living.

Apart from the land question, which will be thoroughly investigated on the visit of the next patrol to the area, no reports of serious crimes were brought to the notice of the patrol.

General village conditions and the health of the natives seen were quite good and the Native Medical Assistant at BALAM is operating in a well-built and efficient native hospital.

BOMB DISPOSALS

Corporals Smith and Andrews of 1 A.B.D.S., WEWAK accompanied the patrol and carried out the disposal of bombs in the BUT and DAGUA areas.

The majority of bombs disposed of were dumps of Japanese bombs discovered by natives in the area.

DNS

Out

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*Wreck in attention
Probable future lease
Extract
Chief Native Land
Law museum*

Down

at
GRATIC
M
APPENDIX TO PATROL REPORT WEWAK No.1 of 1953/54

REPORT ON NATIVE CONSTABULARY

Reg.No. 3474 Constable WARIPMAN

Slow moving and slow speaking member. Requires to be checked on to ensure that he carries out his duties. Is more suited to Town picquet duty.

Reg.No. 6437 Constable ONOGRI

Did not impress. Is inclined to let other members do the work. Must be watched while performing his duties. Dress only fair and his bearing could be improved upon.

Reg.No. 6737 Constable LANGA

An alert member who carried out his duties efficiently and well. Bearing and dress good.

Tomlin

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

ITEM	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED						Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes	Witnesses	
MARGARINE	6 lbs	4	1				1	-
MATCHES	12 boxes	6			6			-
MEAT, Tinned	25 tins	18					7	-
RICE	40 lbs	36					4	-
SALT	1 lb	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$				$\frac{1}{2}$	-
SUGAR	6 lbs	3	2				1	-
TEA	1 lb	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$				$\frac{1}{2}$	-
TOBACCO	52 stks	18		25	9			-
KEROSENE	4 gals	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.1 gal to C.I.O. 2.2 gals to Native Constable, BUT.				-



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. WEWAK No.2 of 1953/54

Patrol Conducted by R. G. ORWIN Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled TARAWAI AND WALIS ISLANDS - WEWAK SUB-DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives..... 1 Member A.P. & N. Constabulary

Duration - From 20/ 7 /1953 to 22/ 7 /1953

Number of Days..... 2

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... No..

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services 29/ 3 /1952

Medical ... 25/ 4 /1949

Map Reference..... 2079 WEWAK 4 miles : 1 inch

Objects of Patrol..... to convene meetings of the WALIS and TARAWAI Islands Natives' Societies and discussion of general business arising out of same

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19 .

.....
District Commissioner

*Noted on
Kororarua file*

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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30-II-212

17th August, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District.
WENAK.

Subject: Patrol Report WENAK No.2/53-54.

Receipt of this Report is acknowledged and an extract
has been forwarded to the Co-operative Section.

app
(A.A. Roberts),
Actg. Director. D.D.S. & N.A.

PIA

Popul

30/11/53

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PR 2/53-54

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.



6th August, 1953.

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

PATROL REPORT - WEWAK No. 2/53-54

Mr. R.G. Orwin P.O.

Three (3) copies of the above-mentioned report are submitted herewith.

The purpose of the patrol was to accompany Mr. R. Boyan, Assistant Registrar of Co-operatives, Rabaul, to Walis and Tarawai Islands on an inspection visit concerning production of copra by the villagers concerned.

It is believed that Mr. Boyan will submit a separate report regarding the purchase of the Walis and Tarawai Island Plantations.

A.T. Timperley

(A.T. TIMPERLEY)
a/District Commissioner

Popul

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

RIS/NH

WK 2/1953-54

District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

1st August, 1953.

The District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - WEWAK NO. 2 of 1953-54

PATROL OFFICER: R.G. Orwin to Wallis
and Tarawai Islands.

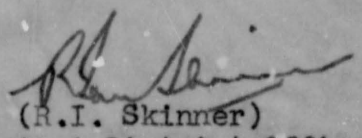
Mr. Orwin made this patrol in company with Mr. R.H. Boyan Assistant Registrar of Co-operatives, Rabaul, who was on a visit to this District. Unfortunately, due to aircraft delays, Mr. Boyan was several days late reaching Wewak, and to conform with his itinerary, could spend only three days on the visit to Wallis and Tarawai.

During my visit there in February of this year, arrangements were made for the islanders to market their copra in Madang, instead of selling it at a ridiculously low price to local traders, and the two Native Societies savings have increased greatly.

These people at present rent the plantations from the Expropriation Board but are very keen to purchase them. With this in mind the greatest part of their profits are being banked and each individual worker gets only a few shillings a month for himself or herself. The matter of the purchase is in hand.

It is hoped to install hot air driers before the onset of the next northwest monsoon. Mr. Boyan will obtain prices for materials in Rabaul and these will be compared with Madang prices before purchasing.

The latest shipment to Madang, mentioned by Mr. Orwin, was 280 bags, the proceeds have not yet been received.



(R.I. Skinner)
Assistant District Officer

Popul

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
Sepik District.
WEWAK.

28th July 1953.

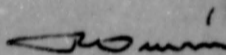
TOTAL
F

Assistant District Officer,
WEWAK.

REPORT OF A SPECIAL PATROL TO WALIS AND TARAWAI ISLANDS

Attached please find 4 (four) copies of a patrol report dealing with the recent visit of Mr. R. H. Boyan Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the writer to WALIS and TARAWAI Islands.

Patrol was for the purpose of convening meetings of the WALIS and TARAWAI Islands Natives' Societies.


Patrol Officer

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
Sepik District.
WEWAK.

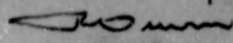
28th July 1953.

Assistant District Officer,
WEWAK.

REPORT OF A SPECIAL PATROL TO WALIS AND TARAWAI ISLANDS

Attached please find 4 (four) copies of a patrol report dealing with the recent visit of Mr. R. H. Boyan Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the writer to WALIS and TARAWAI Islands.

Patrol was for the purpose of convening meetings of the WALIS and TARAWAI Islands Natives' Societies.


Patrol Officer

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub-District Office,
Sepik District.
WEWAK.

28th July 1953.

The Assistant District Officer,
W E W A K.

REPORT OF A SPECIAL PATROL TO WALIS AND TARAWAI ISLANDS

Patrol Conducted by:-	R.G.ORWIN Patrol Officer
Personnel:-	R.H.BOYAN Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies Reg.No. 6737 Constable LANGA
Duration of Patrol:-	20-7-53 to 22-7-53 inclusive
Objects of Patrol:-	To convene meetings of the WALIS and TARAWAI ISLANDS NATIVES' SOCIETIES and discussion of general business arising out of same
Last D.D.S.Patrol:-	29-8-52 to 2-9-52 inclusive
Personnel:-	J.A.GAUCI Cadet Patrol Officer
Last Medical Patrol:-	25-4-49
Personnel:-	Not known

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Patrol Diary Native Affairs Report on Societies

APPENDIX

Report on Member of Native Constabulary

PATROL DIARY

MIGRATION

F M

Monday 20th July

By M.V. "ROAMER" to TARAWAI Island. Mr. R.H. Boyan, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies accompanied patrol. Camped at TARAWAIN for night.

Tuesday 21st July

Meeting of TARAWAI Island Natives' Society convened and general business discussed. To WALIS Island in afternoon where WALIS Island Natives' Society met for general business and discussion. At WALIS for night.

Wednesday 22nd July

By M.V. "ROAMER" to inspect WALIS and TARAWAI plantations and thence to WEWAK.

ati

NATIVE AFFAIRS

No census was conducted as the main object of the patrol was the convening of meetings of both the WALIS and TARAWAI ISLANDS NATIVES' SOCIETIES by Mr. R.H. Boyan in order to discuss various aspects of the Societies finances and activities.

Villages on both WALIS and TARAWAI were very clean, the natives are in good health and no complaints were lodged for settlement.

The O.I.C. gave a series of talks to the natives and their children and pointed out the value of education and attendance at the local village school as a preliminary to higher education. It was also pointed out that having local natives educated would be a great advantage to the Native Societies and would assist in the advancement of the copra projects on both islands.

REPORT ON SOCIETIES

At the present time the WALIS Island Natives' Society has an amount of £2406-5-2 in credit which is made up of loans and capital and which is deposited in a C.S.B. Savings account at WEWAK. TARAWAI Island Natives' Society has an amount of £1767-4-9 collected as the WALIS natives have done. This amount is the total of two C.S.B. Savings Accounts and arrangements have been made to amalgamate these two accounts thus saving any future confusion regarding the allocation of funds for this Society.

A trainee native copra inspector is at present stationed on these Islands and he will be responsible to check on the quantity and quality of the copra produced by both Societies and also will assist the two Societies in their book-keeping and the general running of their meetings and affairs.

A local TARAWAI native has just finished several months of training in elementary book-keeping and he is expected to be able to assist in the general routine of both Societies as soon as he becomes more proficient.

Both plantations are in a very clean condition and all buildings and sun driers are solidly built and well constructed. Both Societies have agreed to the construction of not air driers and this matter will be taken up through the Assistant District Officer, WEWAK.

A recent shipment of approximately 200 bags of copra was shipped by the M.V. "BORONI" to P.C.B. MADANG. Some of this copra, it was found, was of poor quality and the natives were told that only top quality copra can be accepted and that in future all poor grade copra would be not accepted.

It is most pleasing to see that all the natives concerned are taking an intense interest in the affairs of their respective Societies and, if the present rate of progress is carried on, these natives will be in the position, in the not to far distant future, to purchase their own portions of the respective plantations and will thus assist all the natives as the exploitation of an all the year round cash crop will be a good source of revenue for them.

Coop Section

Roman

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APPENDIX TO PATROL REPORT WEWAK No.2 of 1953/54

REPORT ON MEMBER OF THE NATIVE CONSTABULARY

MIGRATIONS

Out

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M

Reg.No. 6737 Constable LANGA

Performed his duties most capably.
A good member.

Boomin



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (NEWAK) Report No. 5 of 53/54

Patrol Conducted by W. N. CRELLIN

Area Patrolled NOGINARA AREA

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 22/6/1954 to 26/6/1954

Number of Days 5

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

Medical /...../18.....

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol.....

Director of 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

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30-II-236

14th July, 1954

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

Patrol Report NEWAK, No. 5/52-54.

The Report of Mr. W.W. Crellin, Acting Assistant District Officer of his Patrol to the WOGINARA area, is acknowledged and its contents noted.

The WOGINARA people would seem an enterprising community and well worth encouraging in their efforts to make economic headway by the Department of Agriculture and ourselves.

I am glad to see that there has been a fairly substantial preponderance of births over deaths since the last census check and that the suspected undercurrent of unrest was apparently unfounded.

A. A. Roberts
(A. A. Roberts),
Director, D.D.S.E.N.A.

*note
Inona
✓ 23/8/54*

MINISTRY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

REPORT

Wewak Patrol No. 5 of 1953/54

District Headquarters,
Sepik District.
WEWAK.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District.
WEWAK.

2nd. July, 1954.

Wewak Patrol No. 5 of 1953/54

Attached please find report on above Patrol.

Patrol to	NOI. HALL
Commanded by	W. Crellin
Completed	2nd July 1954
Division	Sepik
Personnel	W. Crellin a/A.D.O. 2 Active Constables 3 Carriers

W. Crellin

W. Crellin a/A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

WEWAK No. 5 of 1953/54

Patrol to - WOGINARA area
Commenced 22nd. June
Completed 26th. June
Duration 5 days
Personnel W. Crellin a/A. D. O.
2 Native Constables
8 Carriers

W. Crellin
W. Crellin a/A. D. O

District Headquarters,
Sepik District.
WEWAK.

Patrol Diary

Tuesday, 22nd. June.

By aircraft from Wewak to Dagua, arriving at 1430 hrs., then walk on to Woginara, two hours away.

Wednesday, 23rd.

Checked census of Woginara No. 2.

Thursday, 24th.

Checked census of Woginara No. 1. . . Visited and inspected all Woginara hamlets. Departed the Rest House at 1500 hrs. walked to Urip village, then on to DAGUA village.

Friday, 25th.

Departed DAGUA on foot at 0840 hrs., followed the new motor road to the Hawine River, which is as far as it is yet formed. En route visited villages of KOSIKORA, BANAK, KOPI, KARAWOP Plantation, UDIPEN, BOIGEN Mission, KRUFLEK, UINGO, BARAM; then through to the beach and the YOO villages at the mouth of the HAWINE River.

Saturday, 26th.

Depart YOO Rest House at 0600 hrs., travelled by canoe and foot, returning to WEWAK at 1245 hrs.

Introduction

The Patrol visited the WOGINARA village group for the purpose of -

- i. Ascertaining the present and potential economic situation of the group, and the way in which the economy is linked to the DAGUA Rural Progress Society.
- ii. Inspect the road from DAGUA to WOGINARA with a view to making it suitable for light motor traffic.
- iii. Inspect the motor road from DAGUA to HAWINE River.
- iv. Check the census figures at WOGINARA.
- v. Carry out such routine administrative duties as may be necessary.

The route of the Patrol was from Wewak to Dagua by aircraft, then on foot to Woginara and back along the new motor road to Wewak.

Native Affairs

The Woginara group now consists of two composite hamlets one of which is situated on the old Woginara site, and the other about ten minutes walk away, on and within the boundaries of land belonging to the Dagua group.

native of the
The/former hamlets of Woginara, Wubin, Bugabihem, Yabuk, Niumidipaiem, Amoia and Jamini have deserted their old villages and reformed into the large settlements known as Woginara Nos. 1 and 2.

Two other hamlets, NOHIA and SAHPILI, which used also to be in the same area, have been deserted and the former occupants now live near Dagua village.

Movement of all these villages occurred in 1946, the reason for them banding together was that they wished to form some sort of Society for the cash cropping of rice. The particular sites now occupied provide access to ground which is more suited to rice growing than the old villages, particularly from the point of view of transport.

The new villages are well constructed, fairly attractively laid out and kept in a reasonable state of cleanliness and repair. They appear to be permanently occupied by most of the people, although there are always some families away at their old grounds hunting, looking after pigs and collecting food.

The sudden concentration of people has created fairly intense pressure on land suited to agriculture; further expansion of the activities of the Dagua Rural Progress Society will also help aggravate this problem.

The economy of the Woginara group is one of subsistence farming and gathering, with sago and taro as the mainstay and other root crops, vegetables and fruits being grown to supplement the diet. Of recent years a certain amount of the produce has been put aside for cash sale to the Government and Missions, at present the Woginara group exports between four hundred and six hundred pounds of sweet potato per week to Wewak.

A distinct change has occurred in the economy since 1947, not so much in effect as in intention. At that time many hamlets banded together to facilitate the growing of rice; this meant the introduction of a new crop and a new idea, that is, the idea of producing something primarily for a cash return and only in second consideration as an addition to the diet.

Since the introduction of rice practically the whole of the adult population of Woginara have become active participants in the Dagua Rural Progress Society; there are only a few old men and women who mind the pigs and children, this small percentage plays no active part in the Society. Members contribute their labour on a week and week about basis, that is, a week in the rice fields at Dagua, then a week in their own private gardens.

Woginara is represented on the governing body of the Society by committeemen Negis and Wakiniau and a clerk Joseph. These men help look after local activities as well as holding office at Dagua. There are no village officials on the Committee, although they do act as overseers when communal work is done for the Society.

The present system is that each village group has its own plot within the main Society garden and the produce from each plot is credited to the group which works it.

In the Woginara area itself there is also a little rice grown, many men have a small plot ranging in size from thirty to fifty feet square. This rice is the sole property of the grower. The only Society garden in the area has just been harvested, it was about three acres in extent.

The Woginara area, unlike the Dagua area, does not lend itself to mechanized farming. The ground appears to be quite fertile, and future prospects are probably more promising for vegetable and fruit growing than for rice.

The general native situation appears to be normal and orderly, and there does not seem to have been any undue upset caused by the change in economy.

Two new ruituis were elected in the Woginara hamlets, this makes a total of four for twelve hundred people.

One court case only was brought forward, it was assault and was heard in court for Native Affairs.

Roads

There is a road which is suitable for vehicle traffic starting at Dagua gardens and running in the direction of Woginara; it is about two and a half miles long and in fairly good condition, some work on culverts and bridges would make this section serviceable. From the end of this part of the road there is a little more than a mile of road which was graded by the Japanese and intended for motor traffic, although none has ever used it; this section runs to the top of the ridges behind Dagua, it is now badly overgrown and impenetrable even on foot, to open it to motor traffic will require considerable labour. From the top of the ridge to Woginara the road has already been graded for cars for part of the way, and a graded pilot track cut for the rest.

The Woginara men are very keen to reopen the whole six miles of road from Dagua to their own village. I do not think the road to be impracticable, but did point out to them the heavy draw on manpower which must be anticipated for maintenance.

The motor road from Dagua to Wewak has been made as far as the Hawine River, about seventeen miles. It follows in parts the old German coastal road, an Australian built wartime road and approximately one-third of it has been completely re-routed. The work done is a credit to the natives involved. The remaining section from Hawine to Wewak is now being cleared preparatory to grading.

Census

A complete check was made of the census of Woginara No. 2, it reveals a natural increase of 8 1/2% over the past two years. A census of Woginara No. 1 could only be partially completed because two books had inadvertently been removed, however the portion checked showed a similar trend of natural increase.

General

A careful check shows that there are still fifty percent of the total adult male population away from Woginara at work, the majority of them being employed outside the Sepik District.

Routine native affairs were dealt with in each village visited on the return journey to Wewak.

W. Crellin

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Census

A complete check was made of the census of Woginara No. 2, it reveals a natural increase of 5 1/2% over the past two years. A census of Woginara No. 1 could only be partially completed because two books had inadvertently been removed, however the portion checked showed a similar trend of natural increase.

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Routine native affairs were dealt with in each village visited on the return journey to Wewak.

W. Crellin

a

Register

GRA

F

SEPIK DISTRICT.

WEWAK Patrol Report No. 5 of 1953/54.

Report on Native Constables accompanying.

Reg. No. 5737 Constable LANGA
Carried out his duties satisfactorily.

Reg. No. 5491 Constable KAMBU
Carried out his duties satisfactorily.

The Patrol was of only five days duration.

[Handwritten signature]



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

natoff

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. WEWAK No.1/55-56
 Patrol Conducted by C.G.LITTIER P.O.
 Area Patrolled WEWAK LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL
 Natives NIL
 Duration—From 28 / 2 / 19 56 to 27 / 4 / 19 56
 Number of Days 20
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 13 / 5 / 19 55
 Medical ... - / - / 19 -
 Map Reference (1) Army Strat Series Wewak. (2) HQ Cartographic Coy, Aust. Svy Corps, May 45 Yarabos, Wewak Moem Sheets.
 Objects of Patrol See Introduction Page 1

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

Not 1946.

Stead-Smith
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £ NIL
 Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund ... £ NIL
 Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund ... £ NIL

PIA

Popula

MIGR	In	
	M	F
Females in Child Birth		

NA. 34-9-8(A)
30-11-21

1st July, 1957.

The District Officer,
Jepik District,
WEWAK.

NEW GUINEA LAND TITLES RESTORATION ORDINANCE
WEWAK PLANTATION.

Your memorandum WEW.P.R. 1/55-56/888 of 6th June, 1956, refers.

Will you please let us have a copy of the sketch map referred to in paragraph 5, Appendix "B", of Mr. Littler's Patrol Report No. 1 of 55/56?

A.A.

(A. A. Roberts)
Director.

By 5/7/57. [Signature]

For further consideration see file 34-9-8A. [Signature]

(P/A)

Popula

30.11.21

19th March, 1957

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
Wewak.

Subject: Patrol Report - Wewak No. 1/55-56.
Reference: WEW. P.R. 1/55-56/310 of 25/10/56.

The delay in replying to your above-quoted memorandum is regretted. The whole question of the manner in which Regulation 128A can be applied, however, is currently receiving consideration and is awaiting a decision by His Honour the Administrator. Until that decision is given, we cannot take any action in accordance with your recommendation.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

P/A
19/3

1

30-11-56



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



In Reply
Please Quote

No. WEM. P.R. 1/55-56/
1810.

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEMAK.

25th October, 1956.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - WEMAK NO. 1/55-56.

I refer to my letter WEM. P.R. 1/55-56/828 accompanying
the above mentioned Patrol Report.

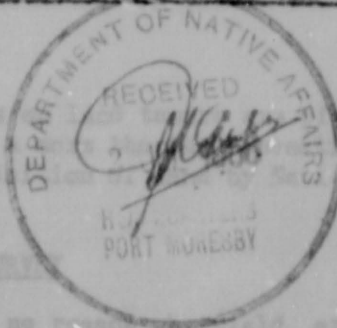
May I have your decision please as to whether the villages
mentioned in paragraph 4 of the Patrol Report will be declared under
Regulation 128A of the Native Administration Regulations.

John J. Kaad
(F.P. KAAD)
D/DISTRICT OFFICER.

*Question of application of Reg 128A at present
under consideration as follows and
whether provision can be applied in restricted
areas only.*

20/11/56 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.



WEW. P.R.1/55-56/888 - Wewak,

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

6th June, 1956.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

PATROL REPORT - WEWAK - NO. I/55-56.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

These notes are of interest and it is requested that the authority mentioned in para 4 be declared under Regulation 128A of the Native Administration Regulations. I feel that the migrant people will sooner or later have land difficulties with the local land owners; this has already been the case in other areas, particularly BELIAU composite village in Madang. So long as crops grown are quick return crops it will be possible to control any situation which may arise, but, if permanent crops are established it will be impracticable to enforce decisions without causing ill feeling amongst the people. The solution appears to be through the Local Government Council acquiring the land and running it on long term leases eg: Torrens title.

I agree with Mr. Littler that there are indications that the younger generation are not showing respect for their elders..... further each generation in all societies appear to be showing less and less respect towards their elders and it is certainly not confined to native society.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

It is expected that the apparent antagonism of the Luluais of MINGA and MAGOM will fade with the introduction of area councils. Antagonism through early land dealings is not uncommon in the Territory and is usually without foundation.

I do not agree with Mr. Littler's explanation (or apology as expressed in para 5). It must be firmly pointed out to these people that land values change the same as the value of a lap lap changes from year to year. This may be hard to get through to the natives but the officers concerned must persevere with it, otherwise there will be no ending of native complaints concerning alienated land.

*See note
Luluais of
Valley of...*

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads may be considered 10 mile an hour roads.

Further survey will be made in the possibility of contracting a road from MINGA to the DAGUA and WEWAK road.

AGRICULTURE.

Difficulty is being found in selling imported seed nuts to natives, and an intense effort must be made by the officer on patrol to ensure that these imported nuts are sold and planted. It is imperative that a stable economy be built up immediately.

Coffee robusta is the obvious second crop. This matter has been fully discussed with Agricultural officers.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

The notes on land tenure are of interest. Mr. Littler will be requested to do a more thorough investigation in order that it will simplify acquisition of land by Native Area Councils when the time comes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY

There is no reason why field staff should not implement and supervise area Councils in the course of the ordinary duties. It appears that the people are in a position to pay a tax. The numbers I feel are far too small, and a group should be built up to at least 4 to 5 thousand.

A firmer decision concerning the practicability of area Councils will be possible after submission of the patrol report of the BOIKEN area now in progress.

APPENDIX E.

Could Mr. G.W.L. Townsend be written by your Headquarters in this matter, he may be able to assist us.

The Patrol has gathered a lot of interesting information and it has been well presented by this officer.

T. G. Aitchison

(T.G. AITCHISON)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

*Has notes class
for reference to
T. G. Aitchison
J. G.*

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WEW. P.R.1/55-56/388 - Wewak,

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

6th June, 1956.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

PATROL REPORT - WEWAK - NO.1/55-56.

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(T.G. AITCHISON)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WEW. P.R.1/55-56.

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

5th June, 1956.

District Officer,
WEWAK.PATROL REPORT WEWAK No.1/55-56
MR. C.G. LITTLER, P.O.

The above mentioned report is forwarded for your perusal, comments and onward transmission, please.

Mr. Littler has submitted a very interesting and informative report and is to be congratulated on his efforts.

I have the following comments to make.

1. NATIVE AFFAIRS.

I strongly concur with Mr. Littler's recommendation that a proclamation under Regulation 128A of the N.R.G. be promulgated. The foreign native problem is not serious as yet in this area but it is essential that this office have the necessary legal power to control it.

When the main inland roads are open, doubtless many of these foreign natives will return to their own areas as the drift to the coast seems closely linked with the greater economic opportunities at present to be found in the coastal areas.

Mr. Littler's suggestion that land tenure be established on some modified form of the Tongan system under the control of the Native Local Government Authority has much to commend it. Close supervision would be necessary especially to ensure that good garden land for subsistence crops was not used for permanent crops.

2. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The Minga and Magon officials will be closely watched and every effort made to keep them pro-Administration. The Magon story is an old one in the Territory which only patience and good will can solve.

The question of pay for Lulusis has been satisfactorily dealt with.

3. VILLAGES.

Wewak village is situated on native land within the boundaries of the township of Wewak. It is recommended that action be taken to exclude all native land from within the township boundaries.

4. ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads and bridges in this area are controlled by the Department of Public Works, Wewak. Local natives realise the value of such roads and render full assistance when necessary.

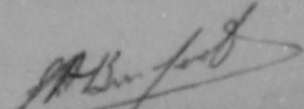
The development and extension of the Sauri road is dependent on heavy equipment being available.

11a

5. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Although the unit would be small and the per capita income is not as great as one could wish, I think the time is ripe for the introduction of Local Government in this area.

However, before any decisions are made in this respect I think it advisable to await the outcome of the Local Government Survey at present being conducted by Mr. Littler in the But-Boiken area.


(G.R. Burfoot)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

INTRODUCTION

The Wewak, Local Census Division was the area covered by this patrol. Motor vehicles were used throughout as all villages are linked to Wewak by good roads.

It was a day to day patrol as the officer was detained at various stages by routine matters at the Sub-District Office. Wet weather also played a part in delay.

The aims of the patrol were :-

1. Routine Administration with emphasis upon the immigrant native situation.
2. Census revision.
3. Local Government survey.
4. Encouragement of agricultural development with emphasis on the planting of coconuts.

The opportunity was taken to investigate several outstanding land matters in the area, and special reports have been submitted, copies of which are attached to this report as appendices.

The members of Private Enterprise, the Catholic Mission, Department of Education and Department of Agriculture have been most helpful in supplying some of the information engendered in this report. The Department of Civil Affairs whenever circumstances permitted, were helpful in arranging transport.

DIARY

- 28.2.56 To Wom - Census Revision - Routine Administration.
- 29.2.56 To Minga - Census Revision - Survey of Minga-Dagua, Road link.
- 1.3.56 Investigation of land at Wom.
- 2.3.56 To Yarabos - Inspection of Wom Migrants' Camp.
- 5.3.56 To Kandi - Investigation of Mission Boundaries.
- 6.3.56 Ditto
- 7.3.56 Ditto
- 8.3.56 Ditto
- 9.3.56 Survey of Dagua Road.
- 10.3.56 To Minga - Routine Administration.
- 12.3.56 To Wom - Checking of land boundaries.
- 19.3.56 To Kreer - Census Revision - Routine Administration.
- 20.3.56 To Kreer - Routine Administration.
- 21.3.56 To Magom - Census Revision.
- 26.3.56 To Koiken - Census Revision - Routine Administration.
- 27.3.56 To Sauri Nos 1 and 2 - Routine Administration.
- 28.3.56 To Sauri Nos. 1 and 2 - Census Revision.
- 10.4.56 To Moem - Routine Administration.
- 12.4.56 To Moem and Sauwaring - Census of Moem.
- 27.4.56 Census of Sauwaring (this census delayed as villagers employed on ship loading).

12

NATIVE AFFAIRS

There are many immigrant natives in the Wewak Local Census Division and these can be separated into two classes :-

1. Those who have settled on the outskirts of the township of Wewak occasionally obtaining casual employment.
2. Those who have migrated from villages in the Prince Alexander Mountains at the invitation of the Coastal peoples, to grow cash crops such as peanuts and native foods.

The first mentioned group are forming a parasitic communities on the lands of Sauri, Kreer, Minga and Wewak villages. With the aid of the land owners many of this group were persuaded to return to their villages, but a great number still remain in the area. When requested by a landowner to leave his ground, they went to adjoining landowners and obtained permission to remain on the adjoining land.

When the Wewak Police have raided these settlements they have found many articles reasonably suspected of being stolen. Also many of the landowners suspected that these people were stealing garden produce.

Do not agree. If the native owners do not desire the presence of these "tenants" because of action for trespass can be had. They welcome them.

Not good grounds

Because some of the landowners are sympathetic towards these people and because of their suspected reputation I recommend the native lands of Kreer, Sauri, Wewak and Minga villages be declared prohibited areas under Regulation 128 A of the Native Administration Regulations, and that the District Officer be authorised to issue permits allowing certain natives to reside on these lands.

A native, who, I feel, should be given such a permit, is NUMINSANKI. This native owns a truck, which he hires out in the Wewak area. It is impossible for him to take the truck to his own village, which is many miles inland. Another would be ex-Sergeant YAUMIGA who resides at the headquarters of the Kreer Rural Progress Society.

The second group of immigrants is settled around several villages. There are sixteen families on Wom land, seven on Wewak land, ten on Minga land, five on Sauri land, thirty-five on Moem, twenty-five on Kreer land (YAUMIGA's camp) and nine on Sauwaring land.

All these people have extensive gardens and grow peanuts and native foods, with the exception of Ex Sergeant BEBE who is settled on Moem land, they have not planted any tree crops. Ex Sergeant BEBE assured the patrol that his tree crop was planted for seed purpose only.

The settlers are on very good terms with the landowners and do not pay rent for the use of their ground. In many cases they work with the landowners and share the profits of the produce.

The crops produced by these people require a system of "shifting cultivation" and thus a great deal of land is necessary if these people are to continue growing peanuts and native foods for cash crops. It will not be long before the local landowner realizes that the immigrants are utilizing more and more of his land, thus depriving him of its use. Disputes will occur and most likely he will request the immigrant to leave. As many of these immigrants have been here for period of up to nine years, and more are coming all the time, it will be difficult to force them back to their inland villages where they have no opportunity of producing cash crops. Also it is not fair that these immigrant natives be deprived of the

Native Affairs (cont)

opportunity to better themselves, by returning them to their villages.

not unless they have title to the land.

The solution appears to be in encouraging them to plant tree crops which require only a comparatively small area of land. Of course, this cannot be done, where the immigrant has no title to the land he is using. Therefore, if the immigrants are going to continue to live in harmony with the local landowners, they will have to be given title to the land they are to use.

Should investigate possibility of purchase and lease, land usage etc.

As a result of discussions I have had with the local landowners, I feel that they will raise no objection to giving title to the immigrant natives. As the traditional land tenure system is complementary to the "shifting cultivation" subsistence economy it is not suitable for adoption to tree cash crops. Landowners as well as immigrants will require the new system of tenure for the raising of tree cash-crops. The landowner will require a securer title to enable him to transfer his land to the immigrant; and conversely the immigrant will require the right of permanent occupation without being encumbered with the clan rights of the former landowner.

Under existing land laws it is not possible for such a transfer to take place. The solution might be in vesting land (with the consent of the local owners) in a body, such as a Native Local Government Council. Such a system is similar to the Tongan System as described in "Land Law and Custom in the Colonies" by C.K.Meek, page 212

"All land is vested in the Tongan Crown. Every male Tongan over sixteen can receive a life tenure of a tax allotment of 8 1/2 acres plus a small town allotment. Only one tax allotment and one town allotment can be held. The holder can not sell his right and cannot mortgage his crops. He must plant 200 coconuts within a year of his grant and keep the allotment in an average state of cultivation. An annual rental of 8/- is payable on the tax allotment. Inheritance descends normally to the eldest son. The holder may be ejected for failure to pay rent or to keep the land in good order."

It would appear that this system could be a workable solution for the land problem in this area with slight modifications to suit local conditions. Such modifications could be that the selected land-controlling body, control only that land which would be used for permanent cash crops; that immigrant natives only be allowed to settle on land controlled by that body.

Except for the land problems already discussed the native situation in the area patrolled appears to be normal. There were indications that the younger generation were not showing respect for their elders but I suggest that this is a normal process with the changing of the culture of these people.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The capabilities of village officials varied considerably in the area covered. The Luluais of Wewak and Yarapos villages are influential men. They have a healthy attitude in regard to their duties, and evidence of this was shown by their co-operation with the patrol.

The Luluais of Minga and Magom are also influential men in their villages, but I felt an air of antagonism towards the Administration despite their assertions to the contrary. In regard to the Luluai of Minga I feel that this antagonism is due to the unfortunate disposition of the man, who while suffering from an inferiority complex, tries to compensate by making grandiose speeches without accomplishing anything concrete.

With the Magom Luluai, the antagonism appears to date back to previous years. Magom village is a small group and had much of its land alienated during the German Administration. This land became Boram Plantation. This area was re-surveyed in 1926 and the natives of Magom claim that this survey took more land than the previous German boundaries and for which they were not paid. Boram plantation has now become Boram Airfield and the natives fear that more of the land will be alienated as this airfield expands.

It is impossible to ascertain what transpired during the 1926 survey as all records were destroyed during the last war. It is presumed that when the land was originally bought the plantation cultivation did not extend to its boundaries. Thus over a period of years the natives have gathered the mistaken idea that this cultivated land was in reality theirs and did not comprise part of the plantation.

To combat this feeling of distrust it was explained to the Luluai that this happened before the war and despite the fact that we are sorry it happened, nothing can be done to remedy it. It was also explained that all land purchases since the war had been conducted amicably and honestly with the owners. Illustrations of post war land purchases in the area were given in the hope that this would combat his antagonism.

Do not argue with this in plantation or apology.
no appointment w new council.

The Luluai Sauri has died and it is recommended that native N'GERIKU be appointed in his place.

The subject of pay for Luluais was mentioned to the patrol on several occasions. It was explained that the Luluai was appointed from the natural leader and all that the Administration did was to recognise their leadership and that there was no reason why payment should be made to them for this recognition. It was further explained that with social and economic advancement of the local government councils would be introduced. With this we would no longer need Luluais and they would be replaced by councillors who would receive a salary. This was favourably received by the Luluais.

paid by natives themselves.

NB. Soon after the war nearly all the coastal natives of the Sepik started a campaign to repossess alienated land. The same grounds extended right up the coast and indeed the same words were used i.e. that their grandfathers only got "heads and calves"!

gpl/m 28/12

VILLAGES

The villages were clean and sanitation was satisfactory but housing was in a poor state.

The villages in the area were destroyed during the war and afterwards were rebuilt with surplus army materials. The material most commonly used being corrugated black iron which has since badly corroded. As a result the houses have a delapidated appearance and are not pleasing to the eye.

The reason why these people were allowed to rebuild with such surplus materials was because much of their natural building material (sago) was destroyed by enemy and allied bombings.

It was suggested to the villagers that they replace the black iron with sago, "Pungal" as sago palms are again plentiful. This suggestion was received favourably and already much improvement can be seen in the villages.

Several houses were found to be in an insanitary condition and it was necessary that those houses be dismantled under Reg. 112B of the N.A.R.'s.

The Wewak people desire to rebuild their village in a new position. The present site is on the main Wewak-Boram Highway, and the Wewak people realize the dangers of the traffic to their children pigs and poultry, straying on the road. A suitable site was located away from the main road and now these people are busily rebuilding their village.

All village cemeteries in the area were found to be in a clean and sanitary condition.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

All villages are connected to Wewak by motor roads.
The main roads are:-

1. Wewak - Dagua Road. This is a new road nearing completion.
2. Wewak - Cape Pus Road. This is an ex-army road and follows the foreshore. Between Minga and Wewak much of this road has been destroyed by sea erosion. A survey was conducted and it was found possible to construct a road from Minga to the Dagua-Wewak Road thus by passing the destroyed portion. There are no obstacles on the surveyed route and it is felt that the people of Minga could easily construct this road.
3. Kreer - Koikem Road. This is an ex-army road suitable for light four wheeled vehicles. It is in good condition and is being maintained satisfactorily by the villagers.
4. Sauri Road. This is an ex-army road suitable for light four wheeled traffic in dry weather. The grades on this road are steep and the surface is soft. At present this road is being extended through the Wewak Inland Census Division and will eventually link with Yangoru and Maprik.
5. Moem Road This is an ex-army road and follows the coast from Boram to Cape Moem. Much sand is taken from this road by the sea in the N.W. Season and appears to be restored in the same way during the South-East Season.

On the Wewak-Cape Pus Road there are three steel bridges in a good state of repair. If a road is constructed from Minga to the Wewak-Dagua Road, one of these bridges (Bailey Bridge) would be available for use elsewhere.

In summing up, the roads in the area covered are in good condition and being kept in a reasonable state of repair by the natives with the assistance of the Administration.

*Push road development
would possibly result
save the problems mentioned
on p. 1*

Agriculture.

In this area there are extensive food gardens and a surplus of food, which enables the natives to sell approximately 300,000 lbs of native food per year. This means a monetary return to the natives of approximately £2,500 yearly.

Peanuts are grown in the area and appear to be of a high standard quality. At present very few are marketed but it would be possible to increase production if a stable market could be obtained. A grower can receive £30 a year for peanuts by planting two half acre crops per year. To make this amount feasible in pound F.O.B. Wewak. This figure returns fivepence per pound to the grower. The Kreer Rural Progress Society is the marketing body for peanuts. The workings of the society are supervised by the District Agricultural Officer.

The patrol encouraged the villagers to plant coconuts, emphasis being placed upon correct spacing of the palms. On MINCA and WOM (Dagua Road) land, there are already two small plantations. The young palms appear to be healthy.

Many questions were asked by the natives about coffee and cocoa growing. The people were told that these two tree crops needed good soil and much care and supervision. Thus before they could be grown, a Coffee and Cocoa Agricultural Extension Officer would have to be appointed to the district to advise and help them with these projects. The patrol also promised that their keenness in this direction would be brought to the knowledge of the Agricultural Departments.

Coffee only for present.

There are few pigs and fowls in the area but it was pleasing to note that one native (YAUWIGA) had experimented with goats and was now the proud possessor of six fine animals.

EDUCATION

Education matters need little comment. As the Sacred Heart Mission which caters for the area is in close liason with the District Education Officer Mr. Barron.

The Mission school has two European teachers, two native teachers, and caters for 125 pupils up to fourth standard.

It was pleasing to note that many of the children are regularly attending school - but several native leaders expressed the view that the attendance could have been better, and suggested that this result could be brought about by compulsory education as we have in Australia.

Geoff Littler

(G.G.Littler)

PATROL OFFICER

HEALTH.

The general health in the area is good. There was a small outbreak of chicken-pox at the time of the patrol but was being well controlled by P.H.D. The Native Maternity Hospital at Wewak is very popular with the natives and will play a big part in reducing infant mortality as well as promoting a better standard of health among the mothers.

C. G. Littler
C. G. Littler
Patrol Officer.

C. G. Littler
.....
C. G. Littler
Patrol Officer.

Appendix "B" - Land Rights.

Report on Native Constabulary.

No police were used during this patrol.

Each man on his own right to erect a dwelling house in the village and a piece of garden lies with the group. In 1955-56, the police were not used. Individual men on their own on the same side would be responsible.

b) Right of Hunting.

C. G. Littler
C. G. LITTLER
Patrol Officer.

c) Right of Cultivation.

Within the village, the right to be a ruler of the village. The individual's right of permission of the landowner to cultivate a piece of his land, or the right to be a ruler of the village to clear a piece of land available to individual cultivation.

d) Right of Marriage.

A man's land is inherited by his wife. If he has sons, it is divided among them. If there are no sons, it goes to his daughter and her husband.

e) Right of Inheritance.

It is possible that a landowner may give the individual right of inheritance to his wife. It is possible that whether the right of inheritance is inherited by the individual or the wife, the permission is given for the purpose of the village to cultivate land - but it is not necessary arrangement and may vary from village to village.

C. G. Littler
C. G. LITTLER
Patrol Officer.

Anthropology - Land Tenure.

The native land tenure system in this area appears to have undergone changes since European contact. The following notes were gathered during the patrol and will give some indication of the present system.

a) Right of Erecting a Dwelling.

Each person has the right to erect a dwelling house in the village and choice of location lies with the group. In SAURI Village it was noticed the individual built his home on the same site as did his forefathers.

b) Right of Hunting.

Here it appears that the families have the right to hunt on family land only.

c) Right of Cultivation.

Within the village there appears to be a number of landowners. The individual asks permission of the landowner to cultivate portion of his land, or the village as a whole may decide to clear a large portion of land and allot strips to individual cultivation.

d) Right to Inheritance.

A man's land is inherited by his family. If he has sons, it is divided among them. If there are no sons it goes to his daughter who then becomes a landowner.

e) Right of Alienation.

It appears that a landowner can give an individual right of cultivation but it could not be ascertained whether the rights given the individual could be inherited by his children. Permission is given for members of a neighbouring village to cultivate land - but it is only a temporary arrangement and permission can be withdrawn at any time.

C. G. Littler
C. G. Littler
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "D".

Patrol Report No. 1. of 1955/56.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY:

(1) Structure and Size of Unit.

- (1) a) Total population involved - 1001
No. of male adults - 218 in district plus 72 absent outside district.
No. of female adults - 243
Total population - 1001
Plus no. of migrant families - 106

b) Population distribution.

From the census figures it is seen that the population is evenly distributed throughout the census division. SAURI I may appear to have a greater population than other villages but this population is divided among three hamlets.

c) Number of Village Groups represented.

There are fourteen villages.

d) Number and type of Social Groups.

The people are of one social group, all having a common language and culture. It is a patrilineal society.

e) Degree of Social cohesion and Unity of Outlook.

With the exception of YARAPOS Village, it appears that these people have cohesion and unity. They are all members of the Kreer Rural Progress Society. When the subject of Councils was mentioned to the Yarapos people they expressed the desire, that if a Council be formed in this area, that they be omitted from its membership. But they expressed a desire to affiliate with the people of Dagua. This is because over the last few years these people have desired to venture into economic enterprises and have found that help was not forthcoming from other villages of this group but came from the Dagua people.

f) Existing Social and Political Organisation.

As already mentioned, these people are a patrilineal group and the indigenous political organisation appears to follow the usual run of N.G. Societies. That is, individual village groups controlled by a "council" of Elders.

Over the last couple of years, these people have had several cooperative activities, such as, the Kreer Rural Progress Society, the building of a Native Maternity Hospital at Wewak and several other smaller communal projects under the guidance of YAUNIGA. This would appear to indicate that the people will fairly readily accept a grouping into one Council.

g) Degree and type of Affiliation with Adjacent Groups.

These people have affiliations with the members of the Wewak Inland Census Division. The inland people having associated with them in pre-European days for the purpose of feasting and giving aid in warfare. Also there is inter-marriage between the people of Wewak Village and Muschu Island.

(ii) Geographical and Organizational Factors.a) Topography of the Area.

The area consists of coastal plain (including sago and mangrove swamps) and the foothills of the Prince Alexander Ranges.

b) Communications.

All villages are connected to Wewak by good motor roads. There is also a regular shipping service between Wewak and Babaul.

c) Natural Leaders and Other Prominent Natives.

d) The following natives are worthy of mention as natural group leaders. Ex-Sergeant VAUWIGA - this native is a migrant to the area and by quiet organisation and astute counselling has become a powerful leader in his group. He is well known in administration circles. Inluai MENI of Wewak is a natural leader in his group but has a tendency to be constantly on the alert for such as will benefit himself, not the group as a whole.

Ex-Sergeant BEBE is an immigrant to the area and one of the leading organisers in the Kreer Rural Progress Society.

e) Ability of Existing Field Staff to Supervise Implementation of Policy.

Comments here would be better made by the District Officer, Wewak.

f) Native Attitude Towards Local Government.

From discussions I had with these people I feel a Native Local Government Council would be favourably received. The people intimated that it would be necessary to have a trained clerk, and they also said that they would be prepared to pay Council taxes.

(iii) Economic and Social Advancement.a) Present Form of Economic Production.

The present economic production of these people is cropping of native foods, peanuts and a small quantity of rice. Sale of native foods has realised \$1250 over the last six months. The peanut production is small and figures are not obtainable.

b) Potential for Production and Marketing.

The prospect of increasing production in this area is good. Many coconuts are being planted and within five years should be showing a return. Peanut production can be greatly increased

(iii) Economic and Social Advancement.

b) contd.

but it is dependant upon obtaining a stable market. If the market could be obtained it would be possible for a grower to receive a return of £30 per year. Also the people are showing an interest in coffee and cocoa production.

c) Present Standard of Living.

The health of these people is good and the whole housing is satisfactory. Their water supply is ample, and each household has a fair number of cooking utensils. There are a number of bicycles in the area but only one or two motor vehicles.

d) Ability of People to pay Tax.

As far as can be ascertained, the annual income of these people is as follows:-

Stevedoring overseas ships -	£2,400
Stevedoring Coastal Ships -	£3,500
Sale of Native Foods. -	£2,500
Incidentals (contracting etc.)	£200
Total	£6,600.

This is approximately 18/6 per head (adults and children). With this amount these people should be able to pay a tax of between £2 and £4 per year - that is taking into account that most of the revenue is earned by the able bodied men at stevedoring.

e) Degree of Literacy in the Area.

There is a Catholic Mission School in the area that caters for children up to standard 4. From this school students can continue their education at the Government school at Brandi. Many people in the area have a smattering of reading and writing in pidgin English.

f) Degree of Technical Skilled Workers.

There are several trained carpenters available also a number of drivers.

g) Availability of Persons Suitable for Training as Council Clerks.

At the present time there is only one native available for training. He is WARMIN of SAMBAKAN and has reached Standard 9. At the end of the year there will be several natives available for training, when they graduate from Brandi School.

Appendix "D" contd.

(iii) Economic and Social Advancement.

b) Degree of European Activity in the Area.

There is very little European activity in the area. The majority of Europeans are employed as Agents or Recruiters of native labour. There are two commercial airlines operating, but these employ few natives. There is also one small sawmill operating in the area. The Catholic Mission (Order of the Divine Word) has its headquarters at Wewak.

(iv) General.

a) I feel that the institution of Local Government will benefit these people greatly and will be favourably accepted by them as a step to further their advancements. The size of the group is small and this factor would cause financial difficulties in establishing Local Government as the small population limits the revenue. Perhaps, these people could have a joint Treasury Account with the BUT-BOIKEN Local Government Council when it is established.

C. G. Littler
C. G. Littler
Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX "E"

Patrol Report No. 1 of 1955/56

NORTHERN BOUNDARIES WIRUI PLANTATION.

There is little information regarding the Northern boundary of the Wirui Plantation.

A Statutory Declaration made by Br. Wendelin of the Catholic Mission (7/12/1954) outlines the northern boundary. In this Statutory Declaration Br. Wendelin claims that the whole of the Wewak Airstrip is part of Wirui Plantation. A copy of this Statutory Declaration is in File 34-1-11.

Native MENI of WEWAK told me that the boundary as detailed in the Statutory Declaration was surveyed shortly after the first World War. At the time of this survey there was only a patrol officer at Wewak and the Wewak buildings were made of native materials.

The boundaries remained unchanged until 1934 when a dispute developed between the Mission and the Wewak natives over the northern boundary. Native MENI claims he speared a missionary in the shoulder during one of the arguments. The reason being the natives claimed that the mission never paid for this ground.

Mr. G.W.L. Townsend was the District Officer at Wewak at the time and according to natives MENI of Wewak WAIRON and HANABOI of KOIKEN Mr. Townsend heard the dispute. As a result the northern boundary of Wirui Plantation was resurveyed and the northern boundary now crosses the Wewak Airstrip (see attached sketch map) and the land excluded from Wirui Plantation was given back to the natives.

According to MENI of WEWAK, there was a quantity of coconut palms on the ground given back to the natives. The natives were to compensate the Mission for the coconut palms, but they did not have the money to do so. When the Administration wished to build the Wewak airstrip in approximately 1936/7, they came to an arrangement whereby the Administration compensated the Mission for the coconut palms, and the natives gave the Administration land to build the airstrip.

The following evidence was obtained which indicates that the boundary was changed.

POINT H on sketch map. Natives WAIRON and HANABOI claim that a cement peg was placed here but destroyed during the war. This peg was located near the Mission Hangar.

POINT A. Indicated by the same natives. Cannot be identified exactly as face of land changed during War. This point is approximately 11.8 chains from the southern survey peg of allotment 17 Section D.

POINT B. Indicated by same natives. Claim old survey peg destroyed by bomb. Large bomb crater at this position.

POINT C. Cement survey peg, located in sago swamp.

POINT CI Ficus tree. Natives claim survey line passed through roots of this tree. Axe marks seen on tree.

POINT D. A number of cement survey pegs. Location known by YERAKAI Tultul of SAURI.

Claim for Wirui land by Holy Ghost Mission (Catalo taken over by Mission of Divine Word). But no Provincial Order yet. (has Mr. Keogh, G. T. ... 2/2/57)

Forward copy of this report to G. T. ... + map (when received) & ask ... / ... of ... to ...

Appendix "E" (cont)

The following natives have knowledge of the Wirui Plantation boundaries.

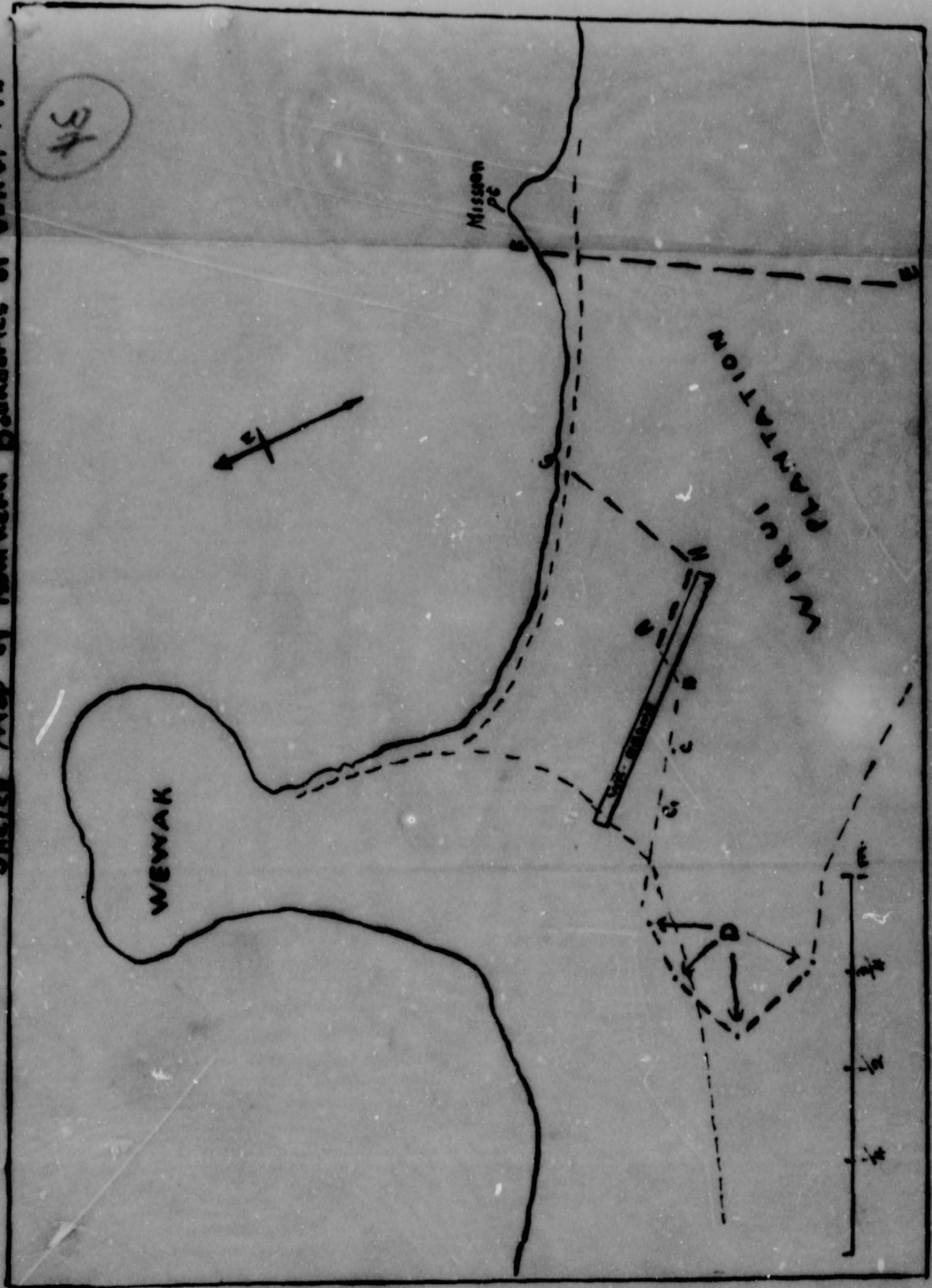
CHENKI of KOIKEN
JEREMO of SAURI
YAKAI of KOIKEN
OMAKEN of KOIKEN

The Catholic Mission are in possession of documents that show that Wirui Plantation was surveyed by E.P.Holmes on 17/5/1926 and that the area is 502.5741 hectares.

The Mission are also writing to Rome to ascertain whether any plans of Wirui Plantation are held there.

Ch.
(C.G.Littler)
PATROL OFFICER.

Sketch Map of Northern Boundaries of Wirui PIC



APPENDIX "F"

Patrol Report No. 1 of 1955/56.

ALIENATED LAND WOM AREA.

I accompanied native OLUMA of WOM and he identified certain marks which he claimed were the corner marks of a piece of land surveyed by the Germans. He also claims that he accompanied the German surveyors.

Attached is plan "A" of the area and starting at point A the boundary proceeds in S.E. direction to B; thence to C, direction S.S.E; thence following the coast to D; thence to E, direction S.W; thence around the Southern boundard of "kunai" area to F; thence to G, direction N; thence along the coast to A.

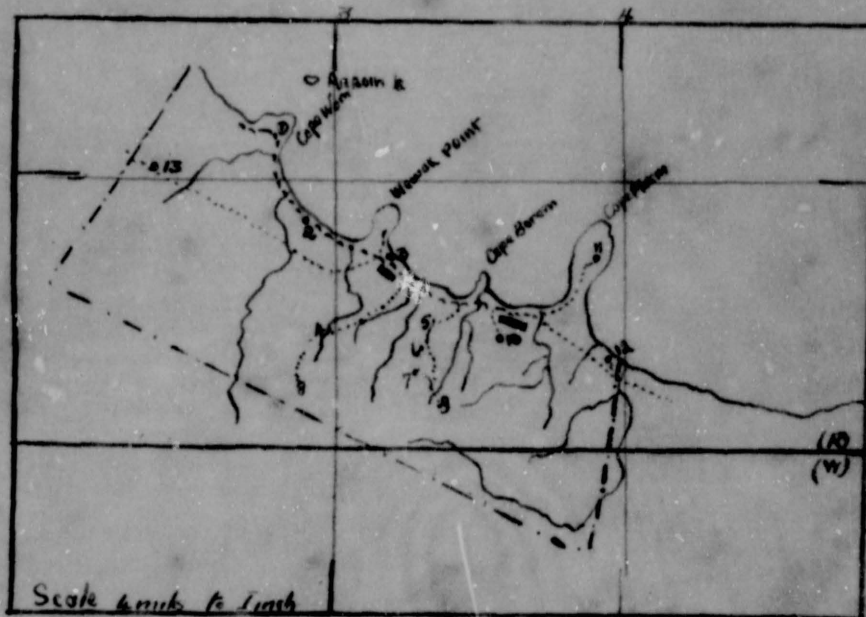
The points are identified by:-

- Not attached.
L. 2/10/57.*
- POINT A. Cement peg marked "PEGEL" situated near WOM anchorage. Ground name OWAN.
- POINT B. Exact position uncertain near coconut tree south of motor road.
- POINT C. On coast at bottom of small incline on M.T. Road. Previously marked by cairn of stones.
- POINT D. On coast approximately 3 chains south of bridge crossing UREP River. Identified by old tree trunk lying on the beach.
- POINT E. At a point where SAKALAKO River crosses Dagua Road. Identified by river junction.
- POINT F. Identified by Black palm approximately 100 paces N.W. of UREP River crossing on Dagua Road.
- POINT G. Identified by large dead tree on coast approximately 1 mile N.W. of Point A. Ground name SOMOGOWAIN.

(C.G. Littler)
PATROL OFFICER

WEWAK PATROL No 1/53-54

WEWAK LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION



Scale 4 miles to 1 inch

Traced from Wewak Sheet

..... M.T. ROADS

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. WOM | 7. KWOIKEM |
| 2. MINGA | 8. LAURINO.2 |
| 3. WEWIAK | 9. MARIK |
| 4. SAURI | 10. MAGOM |
| 5. KREER | 11. MOEM |
| 6. KREMENDING | 12. SAUWARING |
| | 13. YARAPOS |

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956

WEWAK LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION - WEWAK SUB DISTRICT S.D.

Govt. Print.—7035/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL									
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		MALES		FEMALES			Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child		Adults				
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F						
MOEM	12.4.56																	1	1	2								2	9	3	11	10	2.2	10	7	10	11	42				
SAUWARING	7.5.56		3													1		3	1							3	19	4	17	14	3.2	14	15	15	20	68						
WEWEAK	6.3.56	1	1	1														4	1	2				1	2	2	10	1	6	6	1.6	6	4	8	12	40						
KREER	18.3.56		1									1	1					1	3	1	2	1	2			5	14	2	10	11	4.5	16	16	14	17	72						
MAGOM	21.3.56	1												2	1			4	3	1	1					3	11	4	11	10	4.8	10	5	9	13	46						
KOIKEN	26.3.56	3	1											2	1			1	2			8		1		7	19	13	14	12	4.6	18	20	16	16	82						
KREMENDING	26.3.56	1										1						2	1	5		1				3	17	5	11	12	4.8	17	13	9	14	62						
MINGA	28.2.56		1											30	24			1	11					6	3	6	30	7	21	1	22	1.7	18	22	24	22	107					
WOM	28.2.56	1																3	2	9		1				6	34	4	28	2	25	1.9	24	23	33	29	124					
SAURI I	27.3.56	3	2	1	1													7	25			1				14	63	7	43	1	46	3.8	56	30	43	57	219					
SARUI II	27.3.56	2	1																	5						3	15	3	4	5	4.1	4	8	14	7	38						
MARIK	26.3.56	2	1																	5		1				5	18	11	14	13	4.4	15	17	16	17	71						
YARABOS	1.3.56	3	2															4	1	2	6	2						7	1	9	7	3.8	7	6	7	8	30					
		17	13	2	1					1				1	5	5				38	28	2	7	30	7	72	2	15		7	6	59	266	67	199	4	193	215	186	218	243	1001



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEPIK..... Report No.....WEWAK No. 2/1955-56.....

Patrol Conducted by.....G.R. BURFOOT, Assistant District Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....WALIS & TARAWAI ISLANDS.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....ONE.....

Natives.....Master & Crew M.V. ELA.....

Duration—From 15./5./1956 to 18/5/1956

Number of Days.....FOUR.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....NO.....

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services.....May...../1955

Medical/19.....

Map Reference.....Army Strat Series Wewak.....

Objects of Patrol.....Census Revision & Inspection Native Societies.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

Stroll-Smith
District Commissioner

26/7/1956

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation £.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund £.....
Amount Paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund £.....

Popula

20/11/30 ✓



DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

PR WEW. 2-55/56

28th December, 1956.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1955/56 - WEWAK.

Receipt of the above mentioned Report is
acknowledged.

(A.A. Roberts),
Director. JSM

Popula

20/11/56 ✓

MIGRA

F



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

NO. WEW.F.R.2/55-56/1145



District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

18th July, 1956.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No.2 WEWAK 1955/56.

This patrol was of a routine nature and calls for no
comment.

T. G. Aitchison

(T.G. AITCHISON)
DISTRICT OFFICER

INTRODUCTION

As the Deputy Registrar of Co-Operatives, Mr. H. H. Jackman, was visiting Walis and Tarawai Islands to carry out an annual inspection of the Native Societies there the opportunity was taken to accompany him. The patrol was of necessity little more than a flying visit as the Deputy Registrar could only spend a few days in this District. Census revision was carried out on both Islands. On the return trip some hours were spent at Kairiru Island where a new Native Society was organised. Time did not permit any other activity at Kairiru.

These areas will be revisited when the Schouten Islands patrol is carried out later this year.

Through the courtesy of the District Commissioner the M.V. Ela was made available to the patrol. The Society are included in Mr. Jackman's report.

CENSUSDIARY

- Census figures are given in the report as well as some other figures for the islands.
- 15-5-56 : Departed Wewak per M.V. Ela proceeded to Dagua where some cargo was offloaded then onto Tarawai Island. Census revised and village inspected. No other activities.
- 16-5-56 : Inspected Tarawai Island coconut plantation. Patrol proceeded to Walis Island. Villages inspected.
- 17-5-56 : Walis Island census revised. Patrol proceeded to Kairiru Island. Called on Roman Catholic Mission and then moved to Victoria Bay and anchored.
- 18-5-56 : Native Co-Operative Society organised at Kairiru Island. Patrol returned to Wewak.

AGRICULTURE

The dominant features of both islands are the coconuts. Tarawai plantation was inspected and found to be well kept and cared. The general native situation at Tarawai and Walis is quite satisfactory. These people receive few official visits and generally lead a fairly isolated existence. The M.V. Mekelong calls at the Islands at approximately six weekly intervals to load copra and the Regine Maris calls from time to time. Trips to the mainland can only be carried out in fair weather. Society officials make the trip to Wewak when weather permits to collect copra cheques and carry out any necessary business.

The per capita income per annum from copra alone on these Islands is quite high for this Territory. The Tarawai people have a per capita income of over £9 per annum and those of Walis somewhat less.

At the present moment there is little scope for further economic development on these Islands and as the people can readily satisfy their wants from their present income, incentive for further economic activity is lacking.

Political development on these islands will have to be considered in relation to the remainder of the Schouten Island Group and will be investigated by the Islands patrol later this year.

A sail-power boat would be a useful asset to these people and the possibility of obtaining a suitable craft is being investigated by Mr. Jackman. Such a craft would help to break down the present isolation of these Islands.

As Mr. Jackman has submitted separate reports on the Native Societies details of same are not included in this report.

At Kairiru Island a brief visit was made to Fr. Hughes of the Roman Catholic Mission to ascertain whether he would be prepared to act as an Honorary Advisor to a Native Society there. He expressed his willingness to do so. The remainder of the time at Kairiru was spent in formally organising a Native Society. Officials were elected and share money collected. This Society will not begin formal operations until one of the officials has attended a Storeman's Course at Madang sometime in July-August. Details of the Society are included in Mr. Jackman's report.

CENSUS

Census figures are shown on the attached sheet as well as some pre-war figures from Wallis Island.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Officials, whilst by no means outstanding, were found to be quite satisfactory.

VILLAGES

All villages were very clean and well kept. Housing and sanitation were good. Cemeteries were clean and tidy.

The Tarawai people obtain much of their building material from Wallis Island as resources on Tarawai are very limited.

AGRICULTURE

The dominant features of both Islands are the coconut plantations. The Tarawai plantation was inspected and found to be well kept and cared for. New palms have been planted as replacements where necessary. It was noted that the palms were generally not prolific bearers. Time did not permit an inspection of the Wallis plantation.

The native food position was satisfactory.

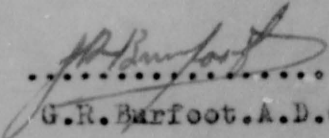
[Signature]
S. R. Birfoot. A. D. O.

EDUCATION

There are no education facilities at either Wallis or Tarawai Islands. They are visited periodically by a priest of the Roman Catholic Church but there is no resident Missionary.

Development of education facilities on these Islands as well as the other small Islands of the Schouten Group will, I think be best left to the province of a Local Government Authority.

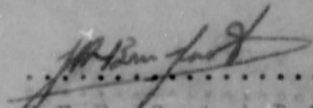
However should the Education Department be in a position to supply a teacher to these Islands I do not think there would be any difficulty in having suitable housing and school buildings erected by the Island people. The natives desire education for their children but nevertheless appreciate the difficulties involved at the present moment.


.....
G.R. Barfoot. A.D.O.

HEALTH

The general health of the Island people was quite satisfactory. Many of the children were recovering from mild attacks of whooping cough which has been widespread in this Sub-District. There have been no fatalities from this epidemic.

There is a Medical Tul Tul at Tarawai Island and at present one Tarawai native is attending the Boram Medical School.


.....
G.R. Burfoot. A.D.O.

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G.R. Barfoot
.....
G.R. Barfoot.A.D.O.

APPENDIX "C"

Patrol Report No2/1955-56

POLICE

No police were used during this patrol.

[Signature]
.....
S. R. Foot. A. D. O.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

APPENDIX "C"

Patrol Report No2/1955-56

POLICE

No police were used during this patrol.

G.R. Burfoot
G.R. Burfoot A.D.O.

Village	Males		Females		Total		Migrations		Absent from Village at Work		Labour Potential		Average of Farms	Police	Notes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	In	Out	Days	Hours	Males	Females			
Thompson Is	15	12	17	10	32	27	1	1	15	1	32	27	2	1	63
Walker Is	17	13	15	10	32	23	1	1	19	1	43	23	3.5	1	50
3 Is	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	36	2	55	24	1.3	1	71
19.3.55	19	12	17	10	32	27	1	1	15	1	32	27	2	1	63
19.11.55	17	13	15	10	32	23	1	1	19	1	43	23	3.5	1	50
19.8.56	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	36	2	55	24	1.3	1	71

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

YEAR 1956.....

Govt. Print.—7038/7.55.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS										MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (excluding absentee)				GRAND TOTAL						
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	IN		OUT		AT WORK		STUDENTS		MALES		FEMALES		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age	Child			Adults					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F			
Tarawai Is	15.5.56.	6	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	15	-	1	-	-	-	12	49	7	39	1	38	2	34	32	63	62	207
Wal's Is	17.5.56	3	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	19	-	1	-	-	-	43	115	17	100	13	93	1.8	88	88	153	149	504
		9	10	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	34	-	2	-	-	-	55	164	24	139	14	131	1.9	122	120	216	211	711
<u>PRE WAR FIGURES WALIS ISLAND</u>																																							
<u>Births</u>															<u>Deaths</u>										<u>Indentured Labour</u>														
	19.3.38	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	73	93	116	444
	18.11.39	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	81	91	117	461		
	17.7.40	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	80	98	120	453		

DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of WEWAK (SEPIK) Report No. 3 of 1955/6

Patrol Conducted by C.G. LITTLE, PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled BUT-BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 3

Duration—From 15/5/1956 to 11/6/1956

Number of Days 28 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19... BOIKEN July 1952, BUT January 1952

Medical 15-22...../...../1955..

Map Reference..... WEWAK SHEET - 4 miles - 1 inch

Subjects of Patrol..... See Introduction.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

Stuart-Smith
District Commissioner

15/7/1956

PTA
81

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

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

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

.....

.....

.....

WOGINHARA I	7.6.56	27	33					2	2			1		9	5
" " II	8.6.56	12	14					2	1			1		2	5
IPIYAUN	"	4	3					1	1					1	3
WIHUN	"	8	7									1		2	3
BWDINUM	"	8	9											1	1
MEIWDINGO	9.6.56	6	10					2	1					1	2
		198	215	1	-	2	1	9	12	2	4	6	4	62	60

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	Births		DEATHS																
				0-1 Month		0-1 Year		1-4		5-8		9-15		Over 13		Females in Child Birth	In			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F		
KOANUMBO	18.5.56	11	7															1		
MASUAM	✓																			
NUMIEGUN		3	6																1	
KANDAMAIAK	18.5.56	1	2																1	
WAINJO	-	2								1	1									
ARIN	✓	7	7							2									1	
SIRO	✓																			
NUMIENGWAI	20.5.56	4	3							1	1							1		
PARINGA	19.5.56	5	8																1	
PINDJIN	✓	6	3							2										
RAINUMBO	20.5.56	4	3							1								2	2	
NUMBHTUI	23.5.56	4	3																1	
PAROM	23.5.56	4	10							1								2	3	
KWABUN	24.5.56	3	5																	
KRUPIER	✓	3																1	1	
BOIKEN	✓	6	7															1	2	
AUTOGI	28.5.56	11	7								1	1						3	6	
WALANDUUM	✓	2	1																5	
BOGAMETAH	✓	3	3															1	1	
BANAK	29.5.56	3	2																	
KWANGEN	28.5.56		1																	
KUMUDU	✓	1	1																2	
KOFI	✓	6	4																	
KARAWOP	25.5.56	7	8																2	
		95	91							1	3	5	3					1	14	26

NA.30.11.29

8th January, 1957

The Director,
Department of Public Health,
Port Moresby.:

Patrol Report No. 3 - WEWAK 1955/56.

Extract of the above Patrol Report is attached for
your information, please.

(A.A.Roberts)
Director.

JJM

PIA
8/1/57

30.11.29

8th January, 1957

The District Officer,
WEWAK.

Patrol Report - WEWAK - 1955/56.

There is nothing against the Administration acquiring under the Land Ordinance suitable land for lease to natives. In practice however, such land is generally best leased to a responsible body, such as a Native Local Government Council for sub-lease to individual natives. In the case dealt with in the Patrol Report however, the probable sub-lessees would be natives from other areas and if their enterprises prosper, the Council would likely be the target of acerb criticism from their own people. Again if the Administration leased direct to individual natives the quality of the applicant would be a major factor in the transaction.

In the meantime consideration is being given to the whole question of native land tenure and title. Prepare an application and case and submit to the Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines at the end of February next. It is suggested the application should be in respect of a block of suitable land for sub-division into 12 acre lots. I should say SIMOGUN would have a good chance of obtaining a lease.

Section 6 of the Lands Ordinance has been quoted in various patrol reports lately. Attention should be drawn to the fact that such transactions are not "specifically forbidden" but merely declared to be a transaction with no standing at law. There is no penalty attached to a breach of the Section. In any case the planting of permanent crops by people on land other than their own should be discouraged.

I am glad that you and your staff show a keen interest in road development.

(A.A. Roberts)
DIRECTOR.

JSM

30-11-29 ✓



xxxNLB:33/16/25-2335

13th December, 1956.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

RESTRICTIONS ON EMPLOYMENT - BUT-BOIKEN AREA

refers.

Your WEW:37-2-4/1809 dated 25th October, 1956,

2. His Honour the Administrator has now approved of these restrictions and the necessary Notice under Section 101 of the Native Labour Ordinance, 1950-1955, has been sent for publication in the next issue of the Government Gazette.

AAR
(A. A. ROBERTS)
Director of Native Affairs

W. Swale
cc. PR:3/55-56

← DVA HQRS

[Handwritten signature]



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/11/56 ✓

In Reply
Please Quote

No. W.E.W.P.R. 3/55-56/1100



District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

13th July, 1956.

Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - No. 3/55-56 - WEWAK.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Granted, land problems associated with migrant natives are no immediate problem, but what of the future? It has already been amply demonstrated that immigrant natives working land not owned by them are in a much inferior economic and social position to that of the land owners, owing to the fact that, at the whim of the land owner, they may be deprived of their actual subsistence crops. The people are extremely wise in not planting permanent cash crops.

The whole matter + permanent title, anti-fragmentation needs review.

It is desirable when obtaining land for these landless people, who own land in inaccessible places that a properly drawn up and registered title be compiled; this can no doubt be done through the combination of the Native Land Commission and the Commissioner for Titles. Advice on this would be appreciated from Headquarters.

Field Staff purchase

So far as the Yuo owned land is concerned it would be desirable for it to be obtained and registered in the name of the Area Council, which could then lease it to the individuals for the purpose of planting permanent cash crops.

The planting of Coconuts must be given the highest priority.

Page 3, para 3, the system of "cropping the land" should be continued. Para 4, we shall wait on the Agricultural Officers advice concerning the type of permanent cash crop.

I do not in any way concur in the production of Cocoa at present in the Sepik District. We shall stick to the two easy permanent cash crops of Coconuts and Coffee.

Director's approval - Aitchison on NRB 33/16/25 //

It is recommended that the villages in the two areas are closed to recruiting for the period of 12 months.

An interesting and well compiled patrol report.

(Signature)

(T.G. AITCHISON)
DISTRICT OFFICER

TERRITORY OF P. PUA AND NEW GUINEA

WEW.P.R.3/1955-56/1095

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

12th July, 1956.

District Officer,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT WEWAK No.3/55-56
MR. C.G. LITTLER P.O.

The abovementioned report is forwarded for your perusal, comments and onward transmission please.

Mr. Littler has submitted an interesting and informative report.

I have the following comments to make:

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

but no penalty
(a) Land Problems:- It is pleasing to know that there are no urgent land problems. With reference to the "ARABUPEM" land. I do not see how this matter can be regularised under S.59 of the N.A.R. S.6. of the Lands Ordinance specifically forbids land dealings by natives except as prescribed by that Ordinance.

In the case of the Boiken-Yuo dispute I think we must accept the status quo re land ownership as it existed at the time of European occupation.

The answer in both these cases would appear to be in alienation of suitable available land for the use of these peoples.

Where an individual, such as Simogun is concerned, alienation and the granting of an Agricultural Lease is the simplest solution.

(b) Future Economic Development:- This analysis is sound and I see no reason why the suggestions should not be implemented.

When the Dagua road is completed it will be possible to exercise close and regular supervision from Wewak by Native Affairs and D.A.S.F. Officers.

(c) Social Problem:-

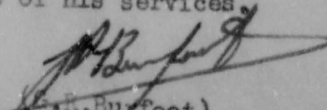
I strongly concur with the recommendation that the But-Boiken Census Division be closed to recruiting.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The development of minor roads in this area should I feel be left within the province of the Local Government Authority.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

This area would appear to be the most promising for the first Local Government Authority in this Sub-district. In view of the publicity given to Local Government in this area I feel that it would be unwise to unduly delay the establishment of a Local Government Body. I agree with Mr. Littler that it would be essential to have Simogun M.L.C. play a leading role in the initial stages and every attempt should be made to obtain maximum use of his services.


(R. Burfoot)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER

INTRODUCTION

The But and Boiken Census Divisions were the areas covered by this patrol. These two Census Divisions were combined to enable a local government survey to be made of the But-Boiken area.

The aims of the patrol were.

1. Routine Administration.
2. Census Revision.
3. Local Government Survey.
4. Encouragement of Agricultural development.
5. To investigate land problems associated with immigrant natives.

There were no incidents of unpleasantness during the patrol and it was received everywhere in a friendly manner. The patrol experienced good weather and covered a period of twenty eight days.

DIARY

- 15.5.56 To Dagua by 'plane.
16.5.56 Remained at Dagua. Native Administration.
17.5.56 To Boiken. Inspection of road.
18.5.56 To Kaonumba. Census revision.
19.5.56 To Salumbua via Musuam. Census revision.
20.5.56 At Salimbua. Sunday observed.
21.5.56 To Pingin group. Visited hamlets for Census revision.
22.5.56 To Parom via Rainumbo. Census revision of Raimunbo.
23.5.56 At Parom. Census Revision.
24.5.56 To Boiken via Kabom and Kmpien. Census revision.
25.5.56 To Karawop. Census revision.
26.5.56 At Karawop. Meeting of Village Officials regarding local government.
27.5.56 At Karawop Sunday observed.
28.5.56 To Banak via Kafi Census revision.
29.5.56 To Dagua Via Bogametai.
30.5.56 To But via Smaim Census revision.
31.5.56 To Ballam Census revision.
1.6.56 To Kauk. Census revision.
2.6.56 To Arehemi via Sawam
3.6.56 To Lowam via Misnam. Census revision.
4.6.56 To But via Kunumin. Census revision.
5.6.56 To Dagua. Census revision.
6.6.56 To Woginana.
7.6.56 At Woginana. Census revision.
8.6.56 Census revision at Woginana . PM returned to Dagua.
9.6.56 To Boiken.
10.6.56 At Boiken. Sunday observed.
11.6.56 To Wewak per M.V.EIA.
-

NATIVE AFFAIRS

(a) Land Problems Associated with Immigrant Natives.

Before the commencement of the patrol it was thought that there were many land problems associated with the movement of natives from the coastal ranges to the narrow coastal plain in the vicinity of Dagua. Investigations carried out during the patrol revealed that there were no immediate problems in this regard.

The mountain villages of Maguel I Maguel II and Subiken have combined with the coastal village of Urip and are now known as Urip. These peoples have been living as one village since approximately 1948 and appear to have integrated well. They are using Urip land for their gardens and to date there has been ample land to supply their food needs. A surplus of food has been produced for sale through the Dagua Rural Progress Society.

These immigrant natives have not planted any coconut palms on Urip land, but use it for rotational good crops. As long as this situation exists, there will be no land problems caused through the planting of permanent crops by foreign natives on land which is not their own.

These natives desire to plant coconut palms but realize that they are not entitled to do so on land which is not their own. The people of Maguel II have negotiated with Urip villagers for a parcel of land known as "Arabupem" and bounded by the Arau, Haregamak and Bubu riverlets. They wish to use this land for the planting of coconuts.

The patrol was approached and asked if such a transaction would be in order. They were told that the matter would be referred to a higher authority for a decision. As such a transaction would be between natives and according to native custom, I see no reason why such a transaction should not take place. A transaction of this kind could be recorded in the Court of Native Affairs under Section 59 of the N.A.R's where the Court has power to decide right of occupation or use of land.

The danger in granting this request would be in creating a precedent for further similar requests, and there is not enough land in this area to meet further demands. Other land will have to be found for the immigrant natives to plant their permanent crops and allow them to advance economically. This will be discussed further under the heading of "Future Economic Development".

Another area where resentment over land may develop is in the Boiken Census Division along the coastal strip between Boiken and Parom villages. This area of land is owned by Yuo Island people. In pre-European days Yuo Islanders obtained this land by warfare from the Boiken Krupien and Kwabon villages. Since this last war the Yuo people have allowed these three villages to rebuild on the coast, but they have not permitted the people to plant gardens on the Yuo land. Kwabon people have also been allowed to use sago palms on Yuo land.

The three villages are rather resentful of the Yuo people holding the coastal strip which was once their own. Their resentment is intensified by the fact that the Yuos have made little use of this land.

I suggest that the Yuo people be approached with a view to selling some of their land the Boiken Kaupier, Kwapon villages to enable them to plant coconut groves.

Should not plant permanent crops on other land.

points

Resentment hand out

Native Affairs (cont)

The only other irregularity which came to the attention of the patrol was the planting of a small coconut grove on Dagua land by Simogun M.L.C. who is a native of an inland village. He has permission from the landowners to use this ground and presumably he intends to regularise his title to this ground when it is possible.

His planting of a permanent crop on land which is not his own is creating a bad precedent but it seems unfair, that progressive natives who are striving to acquire suitable land for cash crops, may lose such holdings as they have no permanent title to them

(b) Economic Development.

Since the war the But-Boiken people have become interested in cash cropping. The crops grown are rice, peanuts and native foods and these have been marketed through the Dagua Rural Progress Society. This form of cash cropping was at its height in approximately 1952 when the people showed extreme interest in their ventures. Since then much of the interest has waned and little rice is now grown except in the villages in the close vicinity of Dagua.

This lack of interest is caused by -

1. in the early stages large groups congregated to plant gardens of rice and peanuts - thus the ratio of manpower to production was small and returns were only a few shillings per head for many days of hard work.
2. The rice mill is situated at Dagua and many of the gardens were from 10 to 15 miles from this point. There was no road transport available and all paddy had to be carried to the mill.
3. During the last two years the But-Boiken people under the guidance of Simogun M.L.C. have concentrated much of their efforts on the construction of the Wewak - Dagua Road.

This lack of interest, I think, will be overcome during the remainder of this year. The officers in the Department of Agriculture are now organising gardens with an improved ratio of labour to production. It is possible for a family group to receive £30 a year from two half acre gardens of peanuts.

Communications in this area are greatly improved and a motor road has been completed from the Hawaiiin River to Dagua. Within six months the road from Dagua to Kauk village should be completed. This will enable all the people along the coast to make use of the Society Tractor and Trailer to bring their produce to the Society Headquarters at Dagua. Also by the end of the year the majority of the major road construction will be completed in this area.

Apart from the efforts of the Progress Society there has been little economic advancement. With the emphasis being placed on rice and peanuts, the people have neglected to start permanent cash crops for their economic betterment - only over the last two years have these people shown interest in the planting of coconuts. These plantings are at Karawop and But villages, also Kofi.

(c) FUTURE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

I would strongly advise that the But-Boiken area be divided into five divisions for future development.

1. & 2. Hawaiiin River Valley and Sowam Coastal plain.
3. Narrow coastal plain between Parom and Kauk villages.
4. Waginara Area.
5. Salimbua Area

1 & 2. Hawaiiin and Sowam Land is sparsely populated and development in these areas will depend upon an immigrant population. Perhaps this land could be made available to natives in the vicinity of Dagua for the planting of permanent cash crops, or for European settlement.

3. The narrow coastal plain between Parom and Kauk has ample population for its development and now that the motor road links this area with Dagua there should not be any hindrances to future economic development. I feel that this development should centre round copra with rice and peanuts as subsidiary crops. A scheme being developed in the Terebu Census Division would be ideal for this area. Here small blocks of land in close vicinity to the motor road are being cleared and planted with coconuts. A crop of rice is planted amongst the young coconut palms. When harvested it is replaced by a crop of sweet potatoes which in turn is replaced by peanuts. The rotation of these crops takes approximately from 18 months to two years depending on the energies of the natives in planting the new crop when the previous one is harvested. Therefore after two years it should be possible to enlarge the plot and repeat the process on the new clearing and allow the old section to be planted with a cover crop.

Such a system will enable the growers to obtain a cash return while awaiting for their coconuts to mature. Should this system be adopted emphasis should be placed upon correct spacing of the coconut palms and that the palms are planted on the growers own land.

4. The Waginara Area is a valley across the first coastal ridge. It is heavily populated and at a later date it should be possible to construct a motor road to the area by following the old Japanese road. I do not believe a copra industry could be developed in this valley as the area is not large enough and the night temperature appears to be too low to allow full development of the coconuts. Coffee may be a suitable crop for this area and investigation by an Agricultural Officer to determine this would be worthwhile.

5. The Salimbua Valley Area appears to be rather fertile but agricultural development is hampered by lack of communications. It would be possible to build a road from this area along the Hawaiiin Valley - but this would not be economical for many years to come, as the population in this area does not exceed 400.

Either coffee or cocoa I feel would be suitable crops for this area, as these commodities have a much higher monetary value and it may be economical to have them carried or air-freighted out. There is a suitable site at which to construct an Airfield and planes operating out of Wewak to Aitape, Vanimo, Lumi and Maprik could back load this produce. Flying time from Salimbua to Wewak being under ten minutes.

(d) SOCIAL PROBLEMS

From the attached census figures it can be seen that the majority of villages are over-recruited. The But area was closed to recruiting from 31st January, 1954 until 30th January 1956. During this time very few labourers returned to their village and since the re-opening of the villages, many of the younger generation have departed to seek employment. Thus the situation regarding over-recruitment has remained unchanged, there now being approximately 50% of the 16 to 45 age group absent from the But Census Division, and 60% absent in the Boiken Census Division.

Closing of the villages will not improve the situation as many of the labourers have been absent from this area for periods of up to six years,

and this state of affairs can be improved only if the absent labourers are brought back to the area. However, I wish to recommend that these two Census Divisions be closed to recruiting until some improvement in the position is effected. The great absence of young men from the villages has unsettled the rhythm of village life. The remainder of men in the village are resentful of the absent members as the burden of constructing roads and maintaining the village falls upon them and they feel they are improving village conditions for the absentees to enjoy without any labour when they return.

Another noticeable feature of the area, was the number of young girls leaving the Dagua villages to seek employment in Wewak. It appears that very few of these girls find legitimate employment and the majority of them end up by marrying foreign natives, who are employed at Wewak.

Village officials feel frustrated when attempting to carry out village improvement if they have so little labour to do the work. The patrol received requests everywhere that the Government do something to make natives return to their villages.

VILLAGES.

All villages were clean and sanitation was satisfactory. On the whole housing is ample but several houses were found to be in an insanitary condition and it was found necessary to dismantle them under Regulation 1123 of the N.A.R.'s.

All village cemeteries were found to be in a clean and sanitary condition.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The capabilities of village Officials varied considerable in the area covered, and it was found where the Officials were willing to work instead of standing back and just issuing orders much more had been achieved than in villages where the officials adopted the "boss boy" attitude of a plantation foreman.

In all villages the Luluai is assisted by an unofficial council of several members. These councillors have been of little benefit to the villages as they have only created more "Bosses" leaving less workers in the villages. Also, there have been many squabbles between the villagers and the luluais and councillors, as the people divide their allegiance between the councillors and luluais.

It is not thought that these unofficial councillors will be of any future benefit during the changeover from Administration through luluais to area administration, as they have been councillors only in name and not in carrying out duties. In practice they have been assistants to Luluai.

AGRICULTURE

There is no shortage of food throughout the area and there are surpluses available for sale. There is very little livestock pigs are in great demand and sell at prices ranging from £15 to £30 depending on age. The value of a pig being determined by age as the selling price compensates for the cost of feeding the pig.

There are two natives who own goats in this area. One at But village and the other at Woginara.

Now that the natives of this area are planting coconuts, they will need guidance as regards correct spacing because they have a tendency to crowd the palms.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The natives have constructed a motor road from the Hawaiiin River to Dagua. This road is suitable for light traffic in all weathers and for heavy traffic in d.r. weather. There are no major bridges to be constructed on the road. The road needs improving at creek crossings where the grades are very steep. In the vicinity of Kofi village, the road passes through a semi swamp and this section will need building up and a firm foundation laid.

At present, the natives are constructing a motor road between Dagua and Kauk villages. If the present rate of progress continues this road should be completed within six months.

The road to Woginara remains unchanged and remarks by Mr.A.D.O. Crellin in Report 5 of 1953-54 still apply "There is a road which is suitable for vehicle traffic starting at Dagua gardens and running in the direction of Woginara, it is about 2½ miles long and in fairly good condition, some work on culverts and bridges would make this section serviceable. From the end of this part of the road there is a little more than a mile of road which was graded by the Japanese and intended for motor traffic, although ~~now~~ has ever used it, this section runs to the top of the ridges behind Dagua, it is now badly overgrown and impenetrable even on foot to open it to motor traffic, will require considerable labour. From the top of the ridge to Woginara the road has already been graded for cars for part of the way and a graded pilot tract cut for the rest".

I do not consider that it would be impracticable to open this road to motor transport, but it will require much work by the Woginara people and they will have to be prepared to shoulder the burden of maintenance, which will require much manpower due to the terrain.

The native track from Boiken to Koanumoo, Masuam, Kandamik, Salimbua, Paringa to Kainumbo is well kept and the Catholic Father at Boiken uses horses on this track. I consider such a practice is unwise as the grades are very steep and there are many portions where it is dangerous to use a horse. The Rev Father has already had one accident using this road. This road can be improved to make it safe for horses. The natives were encouraged to concentrate on the improvement of the road and wherever possible to open sections which were surveyed many years ago by the Mission as a horse route. The Mission at Boiken has a surplus of horses and I believe is willing to sell them for £40. Perhaps it may be possible in the future, to make available some of these horses to the natives for carrying their produce to the coast.

EDUCATION

There are four schools in the area - three of which are Catholic Mission schools and the other Government. The Catholic Mission has schools at Boiken, Dagua and But. The Boiken and Dagua schools appear to be well supervised and attended. The school at But does not cater for local natives but takes children throughout the whole Sepik District. At this school they receive 8 hours schooling per day plus 1½ hours gardening.

The Administration School at Dagua has difficulty in feeding its boarders as all food is supplied by the villages and the headmaster has a constant battle in getting the villages to bring in a regular supply of food.

Everywhere the importance of Education was stressed to the village people and particular emphasis was placed on regularity of attendance. The parents of children attending the Administration school at Dagua were told that their children would receive benefit from their schooling only if the parents supplied them with food to enable them to attend regularly.

MISSIONS

The Catholic Mission is the only Mission operating in this area and besides evangelizing takes an active interest in health and educational matters.

A well-equipped maternity hospital is being built at Dagua by the Mission and details of this will be discussed under Appendix A - Health.

C. G. Littler
(C.G. LITTLER)

APPENDIX A.

HEALTH

At the time of the patrol there was a small outbreak of chicken-pox and whooping cough. The whooping cough did not appear to be abating and has caused the death of several babies. Native Medical Assistants in the area did not seem to be over-efficient. The people complained that they spent much of their time fishing instead of attending to Medical needs. Also, each month they have to proceed to Wewak for pay and medical supplies, and much more time is taken for this journey than necessary. It was reported that the Dagua Medical Assistant was taking from a week to a week and a half to make the trip.

At Woginara when the people complained that the Medical Assistant was not giving them proper treatment he replied that he did not receive enough drugs to cover their needs. He said that his penicillin supply lasted five days instead of a month. He then informed me that most of the supply was used for treating malaria. His treatment being one quinine tablet, one aspro, and one penicillin injection.

The native medical assistant at Boiken has only visited the inland villages behind Boiken once during the last year, and it was against this assistant that allegations that he spent most of his time fishing.

At Dagua the Catholic Mission is building a maternity hospital. It is a permanent structure with modern facilities, such as showers and a septic system. A trained European Mission Nursing Sister will be in charge. It is believed that the Dagua Mission is now raising funds in America to obtain an Infant Welfare Mobile Clinic for use in conjunction with the Maternity Hospital.

G. G. Littler

(G.G.LITTLER)

PATROL OFFICER.

APPENDIX A.

HEALTH

REPORT ON At the time of the patrol there was a small outbreak of chicken-pox and whooping cough. The whooping cough did not appear to be abating and has caused the death of several babies. Native Medical Assistants in the area did not seem to be over-efficient. The people complained that they spent much of their time fishing instead of attending to Medical needs. Also, each month they have to proceed to Wewak for pay and medical supplies, and much more time is taken for this journey than necessary. It was reported that the Dagua Medical Assistant was taking from a week to a week and a half to make the trip.

Const GARWI No. 7863

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G. G. Littler

(G.G.LITTLER)

PATROL OFFICER.

APPENDIX B

REPORT ON NATIVE CONSTABULARY

The following members accompanied the patrol;-

L/Cpl PAKEKI No.6591

Const. DEWARI No.6481

Const GARWI No.7863

They all carried out their duties in an excellent manner. Section 9 of their records of service have been completed and Form I completed and forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.

G. G. Littler
(C.G.LITTLER)
PATROL OFFICER.

APPENDIX C.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SURVEY.

(I) Structure and Size of Unit.

- (a) Total Population involved -
Boiken Census Division - 1,796
But " " - 3,718

(b) Population Distribution -

The population of this area is concentrated along the coast between Parom village and Kauk, and in the Woginara Valley where there are approximately 1600 people. There is very little population round the head waters of the Hawaiiin River and its tributaries (700 people). For further details see accompanying map.

(c) Number of Village Groups represented.

There are 44 villages in this area.

(d) Number and type of social groups.

There are two linguistic groups which correspond with the census divisions. Both are patrilineal and appear to have the same social customs.

(e) Degree of Social Cohesion and Unity of Outlook.

The But Census Division appears to have cohesion and Unity. This in postwar year has been strengthened by the institution of the Dagua Rural Progress Society and through the leadership of Simogun M.L.C. The people of Boiken Census Division have not had the advantages of a progress society or a powerful native leader to give them the same cohesion as the Buts. However, there do not appear to be any animosities between the villages; and if these people had the same advantages as the But people; I feel they would have the same degree of cohesion and unity.

Simogun M.L.C. is a powerful leader throughout the whole area, but in the past his efforts have been concentrated mostly among the Dagua people. However, during the construction of the road from the Hawaiiin River to Dagua he ably organised the Boiken people.

Both these groups have unity of outlook and desire to belong to a common council. I gathered the impression that to combine these two groups, strong leaders in the Council would be necessary and tact used in selecting the site for Council installations as there will be a certain amount of jealousy between the two language groups.

(f) Existing Social and Political Organizations.

As already mentioned these people belong to two patrilineal groups and the indigenous political organization appears to follow the usual run of N.G.Societies. That is individual village groups controlled by a "council" of elders.

In postwar years there was formed a Rural Progress at Dagua which has greatly varied the "rhythm" of village life. Villages combine and work regularly on Society projects. Unfortunately the Society has concentrated most of its efforts in the But area and the Boiken people have not participated to a great degree.

- (g) Degree and type of affiliation with adjacent groups.

Traditional affiliations have been with the inland people of the Maprik and Yangoru sub-districts. These affiliations were mainly for trading. In postwar years the But-Boiken people have affiliated in the construction of the Wewak-Dagua Road and worked together harmoniously. Also, there have been slight affiliations through the Dagua Rural Progress Society.

(2) GEOGRAPHICAL AND ORGANISATIONAL FACTORS.

- (a) Topography of the Area.

The area consists of a narrow coastal plain with fairly large flat fertile areas in the vicinity of the Hawaiiin River Sawam Village. Behind the plain we have the Prince Alexander Ranges (with the exception of the Hawaiiin Valley and the area around Woginara) which consist of a series of steep ridges.

- (b) Communications.

Communications between coastal villages are reasonably good, there being a motor road completed between the Hawaiiin River and Dagua, and one between Dagua and Sawam should be completed within six months. It is possible to construct a motor road to Woginara but I feel that it would be impractical for some time to come to construct a road to the Salimbu area.

- (c & d) Natural Leaders and other prominent natives.

The most outstanding native in this area is Simogun M.L.C. He is a powerful leader and people throughout the whole area look to him for leadership. On many occasions during the patrol, people requested that Simogun M.L.C. be given recognition as their "Councillor". By this they mean that he be appointed as were "Paramount Lulusais".

I feel it would be essential to have Simogun M.L.C. play a prominent part in any local government organisation set up in the area. From discussions with Simogun M.L.C., I gather that he is not keen to continue playing a leading part in public life, but wishes to devote more time to bettering his own financial position. Thus, I consider, that area administration should be introduced as soon as possible to allow us to benefit from his services and allowing him to retire from public life within the next few years.

There are no other outstanding leaders in the area but it was noted that most of the villages had powerful personalities who have taken the lead in village life but their sphere of influence does not extend beyond their village.

- (e) Ability of Existing Field Staff to supervise Implementation of Policy.

I am not in a position to make comments here.

(1) Native Attitude towards Local Government.

Since Mr. Fienberg's visit to Dagua on 14th March, 1956, the people have been fully aware, that local government is to be introduced into this area in the near future. They considered this patrol as a tentative survey and much time was spent in attempting to correct many erroneous ideas about local government, and in explaining the reasons for and the workings of local government. All were in favour of local government and at many villages deputations came forward asking for it.

However the people were slightly wary with regard to taxation, and stated they were willing to pay tax but did not have the ability to pay more than 10/- per year.

(3) ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

(a) Present form of Economic Production.

This is fully discussed under the section "Native Affairs" in the main part of the report.

(b) Potential for Production and Marketing

As above.

(c) Present Standard of Living.

These people are reasonably healthy and I feel this is due to their standard of housing and food supplies. Their water supply is ample, and each household has a fair number of cooking utensils. There are a number of bicycles in the area, but only one or two motor vehicles.

(d) Ability of People to Pay Tax.

It is very difficult to assess the amount these people would be able to pay in tax. A survey was made in Salimbua village (pop 212) of the amount of money the village possessed.

Details are: cash in village £50 -

derived mainly from sale of pigs and money sent home by labourers.

Saving Bank Accounts £100 -

derived mainly from War Damage payments.

Village Fund £27 -

derived from sale of rice and peanuts.

Money invested in Rural Progress Societies £90.

TOTAL - £267.

It can be seen that the village has quite a fair amount of money but is not earning very much. Away from this village are 43 labourers who have a minimum earning capacity of £645, but it is not known how much of this money is returned to the village.

This village was chosen as it is so situated topographically, that present and future development is hindered.

Other villages would have ability to pay a greater tax than this village.

TAXATION

The number of taxable adults in this area is low, due to the number of absentee villagers. A careful survey was made to determine the number of taxable adults.

The figures are:

Census Division	Total taxable Adults.	Percentage absent from Village.	No in Village.
BOIKEN	550	60%	220
BUT	1130	50%	565
TOTALS	1682		785

Unless many labourers return to this area, the burden of Local Governing Taxation will fall upon less than 50% of the taxable male adults. This, I feel, may be a big hinderance to the establishment of area administration.

(e) Degree of Literacy in the Area.

There are three schools in the area that cater at least up to standard 4, and from these schools children can combine their education at the Government School Brandi. There are 87 students absent from the area attending higher schools. One native has been selected to train as a local government clerk. It is believed that Mr. Fienberg was going to contact the Finschhafen Government School to obtain suitable trainees to become clerks.

(f) Degree of Technical Skilled Workers.

There are several trained carpenters available also a number of drivers.

(g) Availability of persons suitable for training as Local Government Clerks.

See remarks under (e)

(h) Degree of European Activity in the Area.

The only European activity in the area is carried on by the Catholic Mission. Besides normal mission activities they run a copra plantation Boiken and Karawop.

(4) GENERAL.

The institution of Local Government would be a great benefit to these people. They are keen to advance economically and the local government body would guide and help these people to achieve their goal.

These people paid an annual tax of 10/- per year pre-war, and I feel that they have the ability to pay at least as much, if not more now; as they have been fully rehabilitated since the war. If they are given the incentive, they have the wherewithall to produce rice and peanuts as cash crops. Taxation, I feel, would help to give them an incentive.

C. G. Littler

(C.G.LITTLER)
PATROL OFFICER

tion Register

Area Patrolled *BUT - BOIKEN C.D's.*

12N W.W.A.K.S.D.

IONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Child			Adults				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F		M	F	M	F	
1		9	4	43		5		1		19	103	7	73	1	78	3.8	82	47	57	89	337
3	3	10		38		14		3		13	97	12	51	2	56	4.1	57	58	55	70	295
		1		10		1				3	34	6	26	1	30	3.5	28	33	33	41	147
		6		5		4				4	29	2	21		21	3.6	18	8	22	24	87
		6	1	7				2		4	31	6	19	1	22	3.9	21	27	20	23	107
2	1	5	3	16		1				4	27	7	28		28	2.8	19	23	27	30	124
		6		8		1				8	88	3	21		22	3.4	26	20	27	31	119
		1		12		3				10	43	3	25	1	26	3.0	17	11	34	31	109
		1		5						4	21	2	13	2	14	3.0	13	9	16	20	64
		1		5		1				5	24	6	20		22	3.2	22	24	18	25	93
2	2	1		8						4	25	7	15	1	15	3.8	15	15	19	19	77
		8		30		2				24	85	14	55	3	56	3.8	59	57	59	72	287
		1		9						7	29	3	23	1	24	3.1	19	27	23	31	110
		4		13		1				13	26	8	14		18	3.2	22	16	17	24	97
6	3	16	2	82		9		2		55	151	22	104	3	111	3.6	114	98	95	142	560
	1	2		88		6		1		42	165	40	111	2	131	4.1	115	131	104	164	611
				15						6	28	5	14		17	3.6	18	22	17	18	90
	1	2		17						15	47	10	24		26	4.1	161	30	37	36	163
	1			11						14	35	6	24		26	4.4	32	30	26	35	135
42	27			5						10	23	3	25	1	26	4.0	25	20	23	33	106
16	38	81	10	427		38		6	3	262	1026	122	324	19	362	3.65	362	322	322	452	3718

D.S. DIVISION W.W.A.K.S.D.

IONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	Child			Adults				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F		M	F	M	F	
		9		5		1		1		9	23	5	16	1	19	3.1	33	19	16	19	103
		6		2				1		1	18	1	11		12	3.0	12	6	9	13	49
										2	9	1	11		11	3.1	9	10	10	13	42
		4								7	6	9		15	3.2	9	11	6	11	11	41
		8		17						5	29	5	15		18	3.1	10	15	13	17	80
		5		7		1		4		5	31	4	13		15	3.0	16	18	23	15	91
				9						1	14	1	13		14	3.2	13	8	10	16	56
				6		2				3	18	2	10		11	3.0	20	11	15	13	67
		2								12	27	4	13		19	3.1	23	17	26	24	99
		3		7						8	24	3	15	1	17	3.1	24	13	16	23	80
		1		4		1				4	7	3	11		13	3.5	10	8	8	12	44
		6		8		1				5	23	5	13		14	3.5	15	15	11	15	71
1	1	3	1	4		2				12	32	6	19		25	3.2	28	23	33	30	124
		4	2	6	3	2		2		5	16	6	16		17	3.0	12	15	13	15	74

	1		5		1						24	6	20		22	3.2	22	21	17	25	93
2	2	1	8								1	25	7	15	1	15	3.8	15	15	19	77
		8	30		2						24	35	14	55	3	56	3.5	54	57	72	287
		1	9								7	29	3	23	1	24	3.7	19	27	23	110
		14	13		1						13	26	8	14		18	3.2	22	16	17	97
6	3	16	2	82		9			2	5.5	171	22	104	3	111	3.6	114	98	95	142	569
	1	2	88		6				1	42	165	40	111	2	121	4.1	115	131	134	144	611
			15							6	28	5	14		17	3.6	18	22	17	18	90
	1	2	17							15	47	10	24		26	4.1	21	30	27	36	163
		1	11							14	35	6	24		24	4.4	32	30	26	35	135
42	27		5							10	23	3	25	1	26	4.0	25	20	23	33	106
16	38	81	10	427		38		6	3	262	22	22	22	19	22	3.45	26	23	23	23	3718

W. DIVISION - NEW WA. S.D.

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL			
AT WORK				STUDENTS							Child		Adults					
Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males	Females	Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age	M	F	M	F	M + F
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45					

		9		5		1		1		9	23	5	16	1	19	3.1	33	19	16	17	103
		6		2				1		1	18	1	11		12	3.0	12	6	9	13	49
										2	9	1	11		11	3.1	9	10	10	13	42
		4								7	6	9		10	3.2	9	11	6	11		41
		8		17						5	29	5	15		18	3.1	10	15	13	17	80
		5		7		1		4		5	31	4	13		15	3.0	16	18	23	15	91
				9						1	14	1	13		14	3.2	13	8	10	16	56
				6		2				3	18	2	10		11	3.0	20	11	15	13	67
		2								12	27	4	18		19	3.1	28	14	26	24	99
		3		7						8	24	3	15	1	17	3.1	24	13	16	23	86
		1		4		1				4	7	3	11		13	3.5	10	8	8	12	44
		6		8		1				5	23	5	13		14	3.5	15	15	11	15	71
1	1	3	1	4		2				12	32	6	19		25	3.2	28	23	33	30	124
		4	2	6	3	2		2		5	16	6	16		17	3.0	12	15	13	15	74
1	5	7	3	3		4		1		6	14	3	9		11	3.1	13	13	6	10	60
4	2	3	2	10		3		1		5	34	6	10		20	3.2	16	25	21	23	104
		11	1	18		6		1		17	48	11	26		30	4.0	35	26	26	34	158
		5		3						5	15	2	5		7	3.0	9	9	13	10	49
		2		4		2				4	17	7	7		11	3.1	15	14	11	10	58
		2						1		1	7	1	6		6	3.1	5	8	5	6	27
		5		5						12	7	7		8	3.0	12	6	6	10	14	44
		8		11				1		4	24	3	5		7	3.0	5	9	7	10	53
		2		4				4	2	1	14	4	10	1	13	3.0	11	16	10	14	61
		12	1	16		2		3		7	48	7	36		40	4.0	28	32	22	39	155
6	8	108	11	151	3	27		16	3	122	511	93	513	3	268	3.2	389	349	338	402	1796



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. 4-55/56

Patrol Conducted by P.C.A. CONROY P.O.

Area Patrolled WEWAK INLAND

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans ONE

Natives FIVE

Duration—From 22/5/1956 to 5/7/1956

Number of Days 42 days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 21/8/1953

Medical ... 23/8/1953

Map Reference Sketch Map Enclosed

Objects of Patrol To assist in survey and purchase of grasslands.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

27/7/1956:

Arthur Smith

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £ nil

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

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

pul

MIGR	
In	
Birth	
M	F

NA. 30-11-31

27th December, 1956.

The District Officer,
WEWAK.

Patrol Report Inland WEWAK No. 4 1955/56.

A good patrol report but there are several place names referred to which do not appear on the accompanying map.

The report indicates that the area has been neglected in the past and I am glad to see you are now giving the area the attention it requires.

I would be happy to see road development pushed as far as your resources allow.

With the prospect of some development land matters and disputes assume importance. Special attention should now be paid to them.

RR
(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

(P/A)
4/1/57

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA


NA30-71-32

27th Dec 1956.

The Director,
Department Agriculture, Stock & Fisheries,
Port Moresby.

Patrol Report WEW No. 4 - 1955/56.

An extract of the above report is attached for
your information, please.


(A. J. Roberts)
Director.

30-11-31

27th December, 1955.

The Director,
Department of Public Health,
Port Moresby.

Patrol Report WSW No. 4 of 1955/56.

Extract of the above mentioned report is attached
for your information, please.

A.A. Roberts
(A.A. Roberts)
Director.

[Faint signature]
(A.A. Roberts)
DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

30/12/56 ✓

NA. 30-21-31

27th December, 1956.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
G.P.O.
The Commissioner of Police,
Port Moresby.

Patrol Report No. 4 - WEWAK.

Extract of Patrol report is attached for your information, please.

A.A. Roberts
A.A. Roberts
Director.

Commissioner
PORT MORESBY

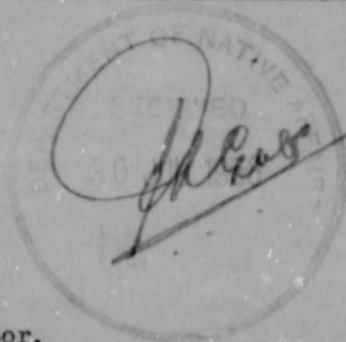
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

ORDERS AND BUSINESS

NEW.P.R.No.4/55-56/1209

20/11/21 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



NEW.P.R.5/55-56/1209

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

26th July, 1956.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - WEWAK No.4/55-56.

The Patrol Report is adequately covered in the remarks of the Assistant District Officer. It will be noted that the patrol remained in the area for a considerable time and I feel that the people were far more forthcoming than they would have been had the patrol been rushing through the countryside checking and inspecting two and three villages a day.

I have nothing more to add excepting that vigorous detail and continuous patrolling is essential and will be implemented.

J. G. Aitchison
(T.G. AITCHISON)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WEW.P.R.No.4/55-56/1171

District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

23rd July, 1956.

The District Officer,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - WEWAK No.4/1955-56.
MR. P. G. A. CONROY, P.O.

The above-mentioned report is forwarded for your perusal,
comments and onward transmission, please.

There was some slight confusion at the commencement of the patrol
as Messrs Jackson and party arrived at Wewak well ahead of the letter
advising us of their arrival and requirements.

Apart from limited sporadic visits none of the island areas have
been patrolled for four years. A patrol is leaving for the Wewak
Inland census Division within the next few days and the Tereba census
Division will be patrolled within the next three months.

I have the following comments to make:-

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Urime group form part of the Tereba Census Division. The
picture painted by Mr. Conroy of this group is not a pretty one but
nevertheless I think quite realistic. The remarks would certainly not
apply to either the Yumungu or Rabendukum groups. The Urime hamlets are off
the main road approximately midway between the Catholic Mission stations of
MAMBE and Rabendukum and as well as being neglected by the Administration
appear also to have received but scant attention from the Mission.

The development of a pastoral industry in this area should
be a great boon to these people.

It is anticipated that as soon as the road is trafficable to
vehicles larger than jeeps or landrovers the Veram Kanom Rural Progress
Society tractor and trailer will make regular trips as far as Urime to
collect produce.

Yumungu and Rabendukum are part of the Wewak Inland Census Division
which is being patrolled in the immediate future.

Insofar as Rest Houses and police barracks are concerned I think
the time is fast coming when the provision of these facilities in every
village will not be necessary. Rest houses situated at strategic points
along the main road should be adequate for all administrative purposes.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The whole problem of village officials must eventually be
resolved by Local Government. Local Government Surveys will be carried
out by forthcoming patrols to these areas.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

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Sub-District Office,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

18th July, 1956.

Assistant District Officer,
WEWAK.

(iii) Land Details

REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE WEWAK INLAND AREA

Patrol Conducted By :	P.C.A. Conroy Patrol Officer.
Europeans accompanying:	M. Jackson. Dep. Lands - 2 days R. Nunn Dep. Lands B. Osborne Dep. Agric.- 2 days
(b) Medical and Health	
(c) Agriculture and Livestock	
(d) Anthropology.	
Natives Accompanying :	Reg. No. 6067B Const. BISAMBI. " " 6672 " ERER " " 9429 " BUNIMA " " 9442 " KATUAUP George Aitse Parama N.F.A.
Objects of Patrol :	Assist in survey and purchase of grassland area.
Last D.N.A. Patrol :	10th July, 1952 to 23rd July, 1952
Personnel :	R.G. Orwin. Patrol Officer.
Last Medical Patrol :	August, 1953.
Duration of Patrol :	22nd May, 1956 to 1st June, 1956 and 5th June, 1956 to 5th July, 1956. (42 days)

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- (a) Report on Members of R.P.&N.G.C. accompanying patrol.
- (b) Medical and Health.
- (c) Agriculture and Livestock.
- (d) Anthropology.

INTRODUCTION.

The object of this patrol was to assist in obtaining 75,000 acres of grassland to be later leased as cattle grazing blocks.

To date approximately 12,000 acres have been purchased, the balance to be procured in the next six weeks.

Though most of the time spent in the area was devoted to the land purchase some native affairs work was also accomplished.

Particulars included in this report are more detailed than normal in the hope that they will be of assistance to the officer who will be accompanying Mr. R. J. Nunn, to complete this work.

It was obvious from the start that the initial purchases were going to be troublesome but the people are au fait with our requirements and the purchase of the balance should be no problem.

PATROL DIARY.

Tuesday 22nd May 1956.

Party departed Wewak by truck 1000 hrs arriving HARIGENA Village 1230, cargo being ferried final distance by Mr.A.D.O. Burfoot, in a Land-Rover.

Mr.Jackson, Mr.Osbourne and Const UBEDL departed for WAMANGSU, the Land-Rover returning 1745. Mr.Nunn, Const BISAMBI, George-Aitse and writer departed HARIGENA 1805. Tyre punctured between MANDUNGAI and WAWAT Villages. Mr.Burfoot departed overland for WEWAK for spare tyre, Mr.Nunn and self slept at MANDUNGAI Rest House.

Wednesday 23rd May 1956.

Mr.Burfoot arrived MANDUNGAI Village 1100 hrs. Proceeded by Land-Rover to KAUIRO Rest House. Messrs Jackson, Nunn and Osbourne departed for brief reconnaissance of area to south-east of rest-house. Mr.Burfoot and writer inspected bridges over KAUDOGO and PENANGGU Rivers, on WEWAK, YANCORU, MAPRIK Road. Mr.Burfoot then returned WEWAK.

Thursday 24th May 1956.

Villagers departed to clear URIMO Air-Strip of grass and rubble. Self supervised this work. Messrs Jackson, Nunn and Osbourne returned KAUIRO 1615 hrs. Discussed land in question.

Friday 25th May 1956.

Catholic Mission Cessna aircraft arrived 0830. Messrs Jackson, Nunn, and Osbourne departed for WEWAK after a general aerial survey of the area. Day to day labourers 'signed on' to start clearing decent access road to IARI Village. Work hampered in afternoon by heavy rain. Returned rest house, talks with Village Officials and elders.

Saturday 26th May 1956.

Native Field Assistant supervised cutting of Iari road. Const Bisambi departed with locals to repair bridges over KAUDOGO and PENANGGU Rivers, and to improve approaches. Writer departed KAUIRO 1105 having revised census there. Arrived KUMBURRAGA Village 1115 hrs. Census revised. Departed 1200 hrs for IARI Hamlet. Crossed ILAME Ck 1305, OTANAMBIWIA Ck 1330, arriving IAREME River 1340 hrs. Steep climb up to IARI Village arriving 1355. Departed IARI 1450 heading approximately south east through continuous belt of forest for most of way until NUNGGAWA reached 1640

Sunday 27th May 1956.

Hamlet lined and censused. Departed for IARI 0950 hrs along same track as yesterday, arriving 1145 hrs. People lined and censused departed 1245 arriving KAUIRO 1440. Const BISAMBI reports work on bridges and approaches now complete.

Monday 28th May 1956.

Self, and two Constables departed with all available labour to clear roads. Messrs Burfoot, Nunn, and Brooks arrived from WEWAK 1300 hrs Departed on inspection of MAPRIK road. Heavy shower halted Land-Rover on far side of PENANGGU river. Will have to be completely regraded on both approaches. Returned to Rest House, Messrs Burfoot and Brooks departing WEWAK. Self readied patrol gear and checked survey instruments.

Tuesday 29th May 1956.

Departed for IARI 0830 Self supervised pitching of camp while Mr.Nunn commenced cutting line along IAREME River to the east; later joined

Mr. Nunn. Started to collect details of land owners etc. Returned to camp 1700 hrs.

Wednesday 30th May 1956.

Departed with Mr. Nunn at 0730 for general survey of area. Proceeded west to the boundary of IARI and KUMBURRAGA land, then south to south-east to DEINA Ck. Returned camp 1505. Torrential rain in afternoon.

Thursday 31st May 1956.

Departed camp with ten labourers and proceeded south-west for about five miles to the southern IARI-KUMBURRAGA boundary. Commenced cutting boundary between two groups under direction of KUMBURRAGA Tul-Tul and MOISA of IARI. Reached corner at BAKTABA Ck followed Creek north toward the IAREME River. Mr. Nunn arrived at 1230 with the Lualai of KUMBURRAGA having gained a picture of more of the area. Continued cutting line until 1600 hrs - returning to camp 1645.

Friday 1st June, 1956.

Mr. Nunn departed for KOUIRO. Tent and most of gear left at IARI. Other loads carried to IAREME River. We then departed for south-western corner of survey line and continued cutting along IARI-KUMBURRAGA boundary until Iareme River reached IO30. Marked by corner post and shield tree. Collected cargo and departed for KOUIRO 1145 hrs. arriving 1330. Cessna air-craft arrived 1615 hrs with Mr. Burfoot and two additional Constables. Departed on survey flight 1630 having left instructions for all villagers in area to be at KOUIRO on Tuesday for our return. Flew to IARI and east along IAREME River to TRING area. Thence south to the northern edges of the SEPIK River Swamps. East to the HARIPMAR - WIHAMA area and thence to WEWAK. Crashed plane seen about south south west of IARI.

Saturday 2nd June, 1956.

Readied stores and supplies for early departure next Tuesday.

Sunday 3rd June, 1956.

Observed. Remained WEWAK.

Monday 4th June, 1956.

Queen's Birthday. Observed, remained WEWAK.

Tuesday 5th June, 1956.

Departed WEWAK by Cessna 1000 hrs arriving URIMO Air-strip at IO15. Const UBEDL and one of new constables out on road. Local villagers had convened. Awaited arrival of Mr. A.D.O. Burfoot. Had not arrived by 1400 hrs so commenced discussion. Outlined the reason for our being in the area, more fully than had been to date, the necessity for adjoining blocks from each group etc, named a few areas that we would like to buy and discussed prospects with group representatives.

Wednesday 6th June, 1956.

Mr. A.D.O. Burfoot arrived from WEWAK IO30. Talks recommenced, with satisfactory conclusion. Rest of day spent readying camp and awaiting arrival of recruits for labour line.

Thursday 7th June, 1956.

Departed KAUIRO 0945 after awaiting arrival of carriers. Mr. Nunn proceeded along new IARI track and recommenced cutting. Self supervised ferrying of cargo to IAREME River in flood and presented an obstacle. Commenced carrying cargo across river 1215 completed 1520. Mr. Nunn arrived 1730 hrs.

Friday 8th June, 1956.

After talks with Luluai and other IARI men self departed for IARI - KUMBURRAGA boundary. Enroute found that the line cut on the 31st and 1st of June was not the true boundary. Proceeded further down IAREME River to the true mark. Commenced cutting line through bush all day. Land boundary follows native track, through forest. Arrived back at camp 1815 hrs.

Saturday, 9th June, 1956.

Departed camp 0755 crossed KUTABI and TA'ORA Creeks. Passed WABIU Ceremonial ground (this was old location of village - no houses - reached end of picket 0930. Continued line to south east until edge of grasslands. Continued approximately east until RANGA'A creek and sago stand reached. Returned to camp.

Sunday 10th June, 1956.

Departed camp 0805 to RANGA'A sago stand. After talks with people Mr. Nunn commenced cutting lines back to IAREME to demarcate IARI group owned and IARI purchased land. Self continued cutting line approximately due south for 1 mile until KUMBURRAGA sago stand (called KWABOGO) reached. Followed line of sago stand. Departed for camp 1550 via coconut stand (called KUMANUGA belonging to NUNGAWA group) Arrived camp 1750.

Monday 11th June, 1956.

Departed camp 0800 for IARI - KUMBURRAGA boundary on IAREME River. Picketed along IAREME to original start of survey on IARI - KUMBURRAGA track. Returned camp 1300 hrs. Word sent NUNGAWA that we wanted to see them. Mr. Nunn departed for KAUIRO to get mapping instrument and table returning 1845.

Tuesday 13th June, 1956.

Talks with NUNGAWA men. Departed IARI 0900 down IAREME to southern most point of IARI - KUMBURRAGA boundary. Cut picket line through cane grass to south west returning to camp 1645 hrs and joined shortly afterwards by Mr. Nunn, who had been inspecting the land in the vicinity of KWABOGO sago stand. Talked to KUMBURRAGA people at night.

Wednesday 13th June, 1956.

Departed IARI for end of picket line proceeded cutting in south westerly direction through two tongues of bush. Camp pitched. Finished work 1630 due heavy rain.

Thursday 14th June, 1956.

Departed WABU camp (on PEBIL creek) 0730 for end of picket line. Five men to shift camp 10 working with me. Continued on southerly bearing for the main through grasslands. Work finished 1630. Returned KWARAKWAU camp.

Friday 15th June, 1956.

Labourer's food finished. Day spent making Sago. Mr. Nunn, surveyed line a day behind, advised of delay. Self departed to have a look at land ahead, returning to camp 1205. Mr. Nunn had surveyed as far as the end of the picket line. Picket line continued due south until NUNGAWA-KUMBURRAGA boundary reached at the TEWEN Ck. Returned camp 1745 hrs.

Saturday 16th June 1956.

Departed KWARAKWAU 0700 for end of picket line. Followed NUNGGAWA - KUMBURRAGA boundary passing near, TEWEN, KAMBENE, SUMASAKWE, KANGAWEA and UNGAWE Creeks. Mr. Nunn caught up with us at 1715 hrs. Returned to camp on KUMAUECHAGWE Ck.

Sunday 17th June 1956.

Departed camp at 0700 for picket line, to north east approximately until KWABOGO Sago Stand reached, following NUNGGAWA - KUMBURRAGA boundary for most of way. Mr. Nunn followed behind and completed close by surveying old line down to RANCA'A sago stand. Returned to IARI. Sick line for labourers. One very bad case of pneumonia.

Monday 18th June 1956.

Few new labourers arrived and 'signed on' others payed off. Another sick parade, pneumonia case slightly better. Const BUNDMA to KOUIRO for supplies, Const KATOA to NUNGGAWA to advise of our arrival tomorrow N.F.A. George marking corners. Gear readied for early departure.

Tuesday 19th June 1956.

Inadequate carriers for all of gear and food stuffs. All available labour sent NUNGGAWA with own food and few other items. Four will return tomorrow for Mr. Nunn's and my gear. Letter sent via Constable BISAMBI to Mr. A.D.O. Burfoot - WEWAK. Advising of progress, and expected expenditure by end of financial year.

Wednesday 20th June, 1956. Thursday 21st June 1956.

Awaited arrival of four carriers from NUNGGAWA finally departed 1030 arriving 1210. Departed on preliminary survey of area. Found large expanse of grassland running approximately fifteen miles to the south and intersected by belts of forest. Returned to camp 1730. Decided that Mr. Nunn would get as much of this area surveyed as possible. Self to proceed WEWAK to arrange extra finance, advise of intentions, etc. Departed NUNGGAWA 11 age 1930 hrs. Arrived IARI 2130, KUMBURRAGA 2340. Talked to Luluai who was up. Departed 2430 arrived HARRIGENA 1145. Met Mr. Burfoot who was coming to get details of our work. Departed for WEWAK arriving 1520 and made necessary arrangements.

Friday 22nd June 1956.

Departed WEWAK per Land-Rover with Const BISAMBI who had arrived in the interim, YAUIGA, and supplies. Arrived KOUIRO 1330. Regraded approached to PENANGGU River. Returned KOUIRO 1730 hrs. YAUIGA addressed locals in evening. Word sent to Mr. Nunn to meet us at IARI tomorrow.

Saturday 23rd June 1956.

Native Medical Assistant from MAMBE arrived to check local people. Departed KOUIRO 0700 arriving IARI 0900. Awaited arrival of Mr. Nunn, - 1045. Mr. Burfoot given survey details etc. Mr. Nunn and self departed IARI 1440 for survey line after YAUIGA had addressed assembled locals. Arrived camp 1905.

Sunday 24th June 1956.

Departed camp 0715 with labour line and George-Aitse. Proceeded in a general direction of 1940. Worked all day finishing at 1800 hrs. Mr. Nunn had caught up with the line. Went a head to have a general look at the land. Plotted traverse to date.

Monday 25th June 1956.

Five men to make sago to supplement labour rations. George-Aitse down with dysentery. Unable to work. Mr. Nunn and self continued picket line to west: to link up with previous survey near TEWEN Ck. commencing 0800 completed work at 1810 hrs.

Tuesday 26th June, 1956.

Packed gear and departed for picket line. Const Katoa, George-Aitse, and three carriers departed for IARI. Rechecked some of yesterdays lines. Proceeded towards IARI passing near TEWEN Ck along boundary of land to be purchased. Arrived IARI 1750. Departed for KOUIRO 1830 arriving 2045. Mr. Burfoot arrived yesterday.

Wednesday 27th June, 1956.

Remained at KOUIRO, KUMBURRAGA and IARI people assembled. IARI and KUMBURRAGA land purchased. New accounts were then opened on behalf of the Commonwealth Savings Bank, Wewak. 1430 hrs Mr. Burfoot departed for WEWAK. Writer straightened gear, tents dried etc. Talks to locals in evening.

Thursday 28th June 1956.

Exceptionally heavy rain from 0500 until 0900 Checked condition of air-strip and marked it open, in anticipation of the road being closed. Turned to rest house. Wrote up diary. Straightened details of NUNGGAWA land with headman. Fairly heavy rain again in afternoon. Mr. Nunn arrived 1945 followed by Mr. Burfoot from WEWAK with purchase money at 2030.

Friday 29th June 1956.

Mr. Nunn plotted NUNGGAWA survey. Self made out purchase documents KUMBURRAGA KOUIRO NUNGGAWA SAMOWIAN WAMANGU RABENDUKUM SOANDUKEM YAMUNGGU and RABIAWA Natives present. Commenced payment in afternoon. New Bank Account were again opened and Mr. Burfoot departed 1730 for Wewak. Cessna will be in tomorrow for aerial survey if available. George-Aitse resigned and departed for WEWAK.

Saturday 30th June 1956.

Locals working gardens. Mission Cessna arrived URIMO Air-Strip IO15 Departed on aerial survey. IO30 returning 1114. Labour lined and 'paid off'.

Sunday 1st July 1956.

Observed. Talks to people in evening.

Monday 2nd July 1956.

IO05 departed along NAPRIK road for RABENDUKUM. Stayed for 1½ hours supervising road work on the road approached to the PENANGGU River. On to NAGUM River, then MINJIM to arrive at YAMUNGGU or RABIAUA. Passed track leading to No.1 IAMUNGGU and on along road practically due west, arriving RABENDUKUM 1610 hrs. Inspected Village. Talked with people in evening.

Tuesday 3rd July 1956.

Villagers of RABENDUKUM lined and census revised. Departed to investigate story of .303 rifle held at PERIRAK. Departed for No.1 YAMUNGGU. Carriers went on to RABIAUA. Village inspected, census revised. Arrived RABIAUA Rest House. 1800. Talked with people in evening.

Wednesday 4th July 1956

Remained at RABIAUA. Village lined and census revised. Const. UBEDL returned with rifle and owners. Heard details of business. Then returned to No.1 MUNCU to inspect initiation houses and enclosure. 50 minute walk. Returned RABIAUA 1700 hrs. Talked with people.

Thursday 5th July 1956.

Departed RABIAUA 0930 along road arriving KOUIRO 1145. Mission Cessna arrived 1630 hours. Followed survey lines from air and planned next enclosure. Then departed for WEWAK.

End of Diary.

The people in the area... could not be called aggressive nor apathetic it seems to be more a feeling of unwantedness. They know what goes on else where and cannot understand why they are not treated in the same way.

The people show a certain amount of pride at achievement, but they want us to take an interest in them, and to give praise where warranted. If a job is done after receiving orders from an officer the achievement involved means nothing in its self. If a European is not forth coming the work is considered wasted. It is realized that these concepts may appear rather nebulous however, that was the impression gained. The whole thing may be summarized in the words of the subject who when unbridled for a filthy village replied:-

"If you had warned us you were coming the village would have been tidy",

and to having no police quarters

"Europeans never sleep here, they always go to the mission. The police sleep in the rest house."

As with all Native communities these people have their own standards and from what was seen they are far below those expected from villagers in proximity to a centre the size of KOUIRO.

Urupe Group, KOUIRO, KUMERAGA, IRI and WEWAK.

In these villages... the less, their poverty was depressing, and their lack of... disheartening. They have accepted the way... Since the appearance of the white man... A conservatism emanating from the elders... step the younger men might want to take. They... as far as acquisition of land goes had not... of the foolishness of their objections to...

The younger men... have limited progressive ideas and... into the area such can be done to better... direction the money will be frittered away... to their former level; to attempt to... incentive.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

For most of the time the patrol moved among people of the Urimo group which is comprised of the following hamlets KUMBURRAGA, KAUIRO, WAMANGAU, SAMOWIA, IARI, and NUNGGAWA. The duration of our stay in this area, contrasted with the cursory visits to other villages permits a far nicer picture to be drawn.

The people in this area have been neglected by the Administration. As will be seen the last Native Affairs patrol to the area was some four years ago, and since then, apart from casual visitors passing through, there has been little contact. Most of the approaches have been made by the people to the Government and not the other way around.

The general attitude in the area eludes definition. It could not be called aggressive nor apathetic it seems to be more a feeling of unwantedness. They know what goes on else where and cannot understand why they are not treated in the same way.

The people show a certain amount of pride at achievement, but they want us to take an interest in them, and to give praise where warranted. If a job is done after receiving orders from an officer the achievement involved means nothing in its self. If a European is not forth coming the work is considered wasted. It is realised that these comments may appear rather nebulous however, that was the impression gained. The whole thing may be summarised in the words of the Luluai who when upbraided for a filthy village replied:-

"If you had warned us you were coming the village would have been tidy",

and on having no police quarters

"Europeans never sleep here, they always go to the mission. The police sleep in the rest house."

As with all Native communities these people have their own standards and from what was seen they are far below those expected from villagers in proximity to a centre the size of Wewak.

Urimo Group. KAUIRO, KUMBURRAGA, IARI and NUNGGAWA.

In these villages and hamlets very little was known about the law, their poverty was depressing, and their lack of initiative disheartening. They have accepted the way of life of the other villages, since the appearance of the white man but that is as far as it goes. A conservatism emanating from the elder men of the group stifles any forward step the younger men might want to take. This would have proved serious as far as acquisition of land goes had not YAWIGA convinced the elders of the foolhardiness of their objections to our purchase of the land.

The younger men, who have been recent labourers in Rabaul have limited progressive ideas and now that there is an influx of money into the area much can be done to better these people's lot. Without direction the money will be frittered away and the people will return to their former level; to stagnate in their conservatism and lack of incentive.

Native Affairs (cont)

With ramshackle houses, no pots, pans or plates except the earthen ones made by their ancestors, with exceptionally few knives and tomahawks, in fact with nothing of any value, these people are living as did their great grand parents.

With much of their lore gone and sections inadequately replaced these people might be said to be in a state of flux except for the fact that this suggests movement. Initiation is apparently not practised, and ceremonies that would formerly have added colour to their existence have dropped out. Nowadays there is only one thing that makes life worth living and that is the burning of tracts of grassland to catch the animals it contains. From all indications this is the major event of the year for these people who do not know where they are going and are inadequate to find out for themselves.

For the main they are poor workers though this does not imply that they are not willing. They are a good humoured lot and quite pleasant to work among. Only their 'apathy' mars them. Possibly with a young go-ahead man in a position of responsibility they would do something to help themselves but in most cases (especially that of Kamburraga) the Luluais are dogmatic old men who are willing to live in the past because they can visualise nothing else.

Many of the matters mentioned may be due to the fact that Kewiro, Kumburraga, Iari and Nungawa are set back from the road and (especially the latter two) had less contact than other villages in the area.

RABIAUA or No.2 (Yamungxu).

Village clean when visited. Set on the road and better off than the Urimo people with whom they have certain ties. This village is closely associated with No.1 IAMUNGGU.

No.1 YAMUNGGU.

These people too are off the road and still maintain a far older way of life. Old type houses are still used and items such as carvings with intrinsic traditional value have been preserved. Initiation ceremonies have recently been re-introduced. Certain bodies in this village have progressive ideas that are pleasing to see.

RABENDUKUM

The largest village visited. In very poor state as far as cleanliness went. Three latrines marked for removal. It was noted in this village's book that the first two comments entered were excellent. Since then every officer passing through has made either a negative or a bad comment.

In direct contrast to the state of the village was the attitude of the people. They are ambitious with the desire to improve educationally and aconomically. The village is organised well this work falling on the shoulders of a few stalwart citizens. Off their own bat £209 has been banked, shares are held in the Kreer Native Society, and the people wish to but a truck of their own.

Numerous evenings were spent talking to the people mainly on the subjects of land purchase, education, hygiene and health, the responsibilities of the village officials.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Kawira Village. Luluai MERIWANE, lacks push, this would be due to his health. Co-operative though a little dense, and does not hold over much power.

Kumburraga Village. Luluai INGIMARI, one of the old school. Very conservative and dogmatic. Has more power than MERIWANE who tends to depend on his decision. Co-operative over routine matters. Shows little knowledge of law.

Iari Hamlet. Luluai RIPI has authority over twenty-three men, women and children. Of limited vision and shows little knowledge of law. Has tendency to lie.

Nunggawa Hamlet. Unofficial Headman WANAKAU. A young man with progressive ideas. Lives well off the road. Has nineteen men, women and children living at Nunggawa. Very co-operative during land purchase and realises what this will mean to the people of this area.

No.2 Yamungu or Rabiana. Little seen of the Luluai MIANGAUWI. Runs his village adequately. Tultul VERIRKAU younger man with more push.

No.1 Yamungu. Another village that is off the road. Body of young men including ex Police constable try to dominate Luluai HAMINYAGA. Village has progressive ideas but these do not emanate from the Luluai.

Rabendukim Village Luluai TELIBA would have had nothing but good comments had his village been in good order. He is an active man with adequate authority and a go ahead outlook.

COURTS AND DISPUTES.

Fortunately hindrance in the form of land boundary disputes was not encountered.

Information was received while at Rabendukim that a .303 service rifle was in the possession of the Native Medical Assistant at Perirak. Constable UBEDL was sent to investigate, returning with the rifle, the N.M.A. and the Luluai of Pima.

A preliminary enquiry was held and the two men accompanied the patrol back to Wewak.

In the District Court, before Mr. J. Burfoot, J.D. on the 10th day of July 1956, Luluai KAI'IMBIERI of Pima was convicted of supplying a Native with a firearm and ammunition and sentenced to four months imprisonment. SENGIMURU N.M.A. of Perirak was convicted of being in possession of a firearm and ammunition and sentenced to two months imprisonment.

During our stay in the area trouble was encountered between the RABENDUKUM, SOANDUKUM, and YAMUNGU Groups. This was handled by Mr. A.D.O. Burfoot.

YAMUNGU had burnt an area of their own grassland, that because of the likelihood of the fire spreading to the adjacent RABENDUKUM and SOANDUKUM 'kunai', was usually a combined effort. RABENDUKUM and SOANDUKUM usually lighting their fires at the same time and

Courts and Disputes (cont)

killing the animals that materialised. YAMUNGGU failed to tell the other two groups of their intention with the result that the fire spread onto RABENDUKUM and SOANDUKUM ground.

These two groups claimed redress. Arrangements for settlement were made and later the RABENDUKUM, SOANDUKUM, and YAMUNGGU Luluais told Mr. Burfoot that everything was fixed up and that the aggrieved parties were satisfied.

The writers visit to RABENDUKUM and YAMUNGGU showed that there was still friction between the groups and the matter had not come to its conclusion.

It might be advisable to have the matter settled for once and all while we are in the area, as considerable heat was being generated by the RABENDUKUM men over the matter.

To date £10 has been paid to each of RABENDUKUM and SOANDUKUM as far as can be discovered.

A dispute between KAURO and JAPARAKWA is also coming to a head. The JAPARAKWA people have commenced clearing bush on KAURO land with the intention of making gardens. The area concerned is on the road near the NAGOM River. The writer did not have time to settle the matter.

It is a comparatively long walk to the District Office in Wewak, there appears to have been a tendency by the locals in this area to settle their own disputes the Luluais haggling over the price paid. They were warned against this.

CARRIERS AND LABOUR.

Day to day labour, paid at the rate of six shillings a day was used. On an average twenty-five men from nearby villages stayed with the patrol.

TRADE.

Money was preferred by the people for the purchase of Native Foodstuffs. Tobacco was used however and there were some requests for salt. Matches are acceptable.

CENSUS.

Before an estimate of the people's land needs could be made a census revision was necessary. KAURO, KUMBURRAGA, IARI, and NUNGGAWA were first checked and at the end of the patrol while visiting the area to the west the RABENDUKUM, No.1 YAMUNGGU and No.2 YAMUNGGU books were brought up to date.

Both the hamlets of IARI and NUNGGAWA, previously never visited by a patrol, and at present included under KUMBURRAGA are pressing for their own books. Though for the purposes of the land purchase they were censused individually it is not considered worth while going to this trouble due to the migration and social integration of these people with the Kumburragas.

The numbers absent at work bear out what has been said under the heading of 'Native Affairs'.

ROADS, BRIDGES, and AIR-STRIPSUrmo Air-Strip.

This strip runs north east - south west, about half a mile from the Wewak, Yangoru, Maprik road. A connecting road passes by the strip, up to Kamburraga Village, through Kowiro Village, and on to the main road again.

The strip was constructed by the Catholic Mission and is approximately 2,000 feet long by an average width of 150 feet. Surfaced in a compact, grey, sandy loam, with a very heavy clay sub-soil it is fairly well drained and is operable in wet weather.

Air-Strip Site.

An area of land was seen near Rabendukum, on the southern side of the road, that might be suitable for light aircraft, if not heavier planes as the Douglas Dakota. A detailed survey of the site was not carried out as time did not permit. It might however be worth while investigating. The native people call this area "WAREMBURI, and it stretches from the road south for an estimated three miles.

WEWAK - MAPRIK ROAD.Wewak - Rabendukum section.

A fair weather jeep road but navigable after short periods of heavy rain if chains are used, and help is forth coming from the locals on the steep grades. Most rivers are bridged though trouble might be experienced at the AMBIRERE River between HARIGENA and MADUNGAI, which is liable to short notice rises in level.

The section from Wewak was cleared and in places re-graded under the direction of Mr A.D.C. Burfoot. The section between Kumburraga and Rabendukum was supervised for the main by Constables based on Kowiro Rest House and later at Yumungu. A brief inspection was carried out on the way to Rabendukum and this section of the road is satisfactory. Where the road passes through belts of forest it would be advisable to cut the trees back from the road and enable the sun to harden the surface. At present these stretches are perennially semi-damp and soft. No instructions were given with regard to this work.

The approaches to the Pennanggu River have been re-sited and re-graded, and though not complete are traffic-able. The NAGUM, MINJIM, and KURUMUI Rivers are unbridged and liable to serious flooding. Previous bridges have been washed away and marsden matting will be left at these crossings (when obtained) to lessen the likelihood of bogging in the soft sand bottoms.

ROADS, BRIDGES, and AIR - STRIPS cont'd.

Distances.

WEWAK	to	MANDI	by road	10 miles.
MANDI	to	HARIGENA	" "	4½ "
HARIGENA	to	WAWAT NO 2	" "	4½ "
WAWAT NO 2	to	TIMARU	" "	3 "
TIMARU	to	MAMBE	" "	1 "
MAMBE	to	MANUWARRA	" "	1 "
MANUWARRA	to	SAMOWIA	" "	6 "
SAMOWIA	to	WAMANGU	" "	1 "
WAMANGU	to	KAMBURRAGA	" "	2 "
KAMBURRAGA	to	KOWIRO	" "	1 "
KOWIRO	to	RABENDUKUM	" "	15 " estimated.
KOWIRO	to	IARI	by Native track	6 " "
(Through rain forest all way following rough bush track. 2hrs walk)				
IARI	to	NUNGGAWA		5 miles estimated.
(Half an hour through grass then through forest all way.				
Native track only. Time taken 1 hour 30 minutes.)				
RABIAUA	to	NO 1 YUMUNGU		3½ miles estimated.
(Thirty minutes on road and twenty on native track. 50 mins total.)				

ALIENATION OF LAND.

Up to the time of the writers departure from the area 11,900 acres of a total fifty to seventy-five thousand acres had been purchased, from three Native Groups. In all this involved 30 miles of traverse line.

The method adopted throughout the purchase was for the writer to go first, marking the line with pickets after discussion with representatives from the group or groups concerned. Mr Nunn would then follow, a day behind, surveying the line.

Much trouble was caused by the lack of maps, aerial photos or any other sources of local information, and this fact plus the tendency of the people to create fictional boundaries, made the work considerably more difficult, and wasted a great deal of time. Due to the unexpected arrival of Messrs Jackson, Nunn and Osbourne no preliminary investigation, of the area had been carried out by this department. The day after their arrival we departed for the area and the Native Affairs side was started from scratch.

The area required was beyond the people's comprehension and in addition to this the older men were initially against selling the land. Future purchases should not meet the resistance of the first three as there were many people, from neighboring villages, present at Kowiro on the days the documents were signed and the purchase money handed over. This made a big impression.

LAND TENURE SYSTEM.

In this area the land appears to be group owned with usufructory rights to individual males. Land rights are inherited by the male children or the closest male relative if there are no offspring, an adopted child having more claim than a brother of the deceased.

ALIENATION OF LAND.

Land Tenure System.

Females have rights in three cases.

- (a) Single woman with no brothers living in own village.
- (b) Married woman whose husband is living in her village transmits right to garden family land. Arranged by males of family and husband. Land may be used as marriage settlement if husband is to live in wife's village.
- (c) If woman marries into nearby village she and her husband may be granted rights to garden on wife's land.

Due to lack of population pressure the people are not as jealous of their land as in other areas. This lack of population pressure has another derivative. The villages are anxious to get new blood and if the children of a marriage decided to move from their father's village to that of their mother, or vice versa, they would be given rights to garden and hunt for the duration of their stay.

The grasslands too have owners each area is marked by definite boundaries and named, the name usually coming from a nearby creek. This ownership is purely tokenal and when the area is burnt it is of necessity a communal affair. (Possibly the owner has the privilege of sharing the spoil but this is not certain.) Individual hunting is limited to family owned bush or grassland.

Purchase Details.

A small population scattered large tracts of forest and grassland typifies this area. Gardens are made in the forests near the village and the grass is solely used for hunting.

The method adopted here is to burn the grassland once every three years with men women and children combining to kill the animals forced to appear. Apart from the meat that these flesh hungry people obtain the burning of the grasslands has social significance, and provides a relief from the drudgery of every day life. Possibly two or three groups may combine if there is a large tract to be burnt and this fact hampered the purchase in so far as the actual owners would consult their neighbours first before giving a concrete answer with regard to purchase.

It was found that the younger men appreciated (with their limited vision) the size of the project and its ramifications. They realised that such an industry in such a proximity to their villages would raise their standard of living hundreds of per cent and could be nothing but an advantage to them. The elder men however were of two minds. They wanted to keep their 'kunai' but the money was a sore temptation. When at last they did come round it was solely because of the money they were given and not because they has grasped the significance of the purchase to their children.

ALLENATION OF LAND (cont.)

Purchase Details.

It is felt that considerable trouble would have been experienced had YAUWIGA not addressed, these people, especially the older men and told them in effect not to be fools and refuse our offer and consequential improvements to their way of life. This man holds great sway with the people and where the elders might take our word with some apprehension they have complete faith in the judgment and word of this man.

At no stage was there any fear of depriving the villagers of land essential to their subsistence; the real problem was to leave them sufficient grass to permit them to keep up their hunting activities so there was no eruption in their social set-up, and at the same time to purchase sufficient for our purposes. In the writer's opinion this was achieved.

The people pleaded ignorance of the penalty for lighting fires without prior approval from the administration. Details were repeated time after time and the people are now au-fait with this. They have accepted the fact that once the industry is established in their area their fire-lighting will be curtailed.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Est. area owned</u>	<u>Area purchased</u>	<u>Minimum Requirements</u>
KUMBURRAGA	84	8 - 9,000 acres	3,400 acres	2,000 acres
IARI	21	3 - 4,000 acres	1,100 acres	600 acres
NUNGGAWA	16	15,000 acres +	7,400 acres	500 acres
	<u>121</u>		<u>11,900 acres</u>	

One sago stand was purchased from NUNGGAWA group called MAGORO. It is situated at such a distance from the hamlet that it is not cut and processed. The purchase of this area will in no way embarrass the people of NUNGGAWA, who have adequate supplies close to their village. Two other extensive sago stands exist in the area. It was so arranged that these stands, KWABOGO and RANGGA'A belonging to KUMBURRAGA and IARI respectively were not included in the purchase, and also that the owners had access to them without having to cross Crown Land.

Kumburraga	3,400 acres purchased for	£1,100)	Total banked by three villages. £1,334.
Iari	1,100 acres purchased for	£ 425)	
NUNGGAWA	7,400 acres purchased for	£2,505)	
Nunggawa	MAGORO sago stand	£ 461)	
		<u>£4,481</u>)	

ALIENATION OF LAND (cont.)

Land Details.

During the walk to RABENDUKUM certain details about the land in the area were noted and are here repeated in the hope that they may be of assistance to the next officer working with Mr. Nunn. From

From KOWIRO Rest House to the NAGUM RIVER (as the western boundary) is KOWIRO land, and has always belonged to the KOWIRO people. Formely the KOWIRO boundary reached as far as the MINJIM RIVER. This land has however been given to No. 2 YUMUNGU (or RABIAUA). Comprising mainly of grassland which is burnt by the two groups in conjunction with each other. If any of this land is to be purchased YUMUNGU have stated their intention of giving a fraction of the pay to the decendants of the original KOWIRO owners.

From the NAGUM the grasslands bordering the road are named as follows. NAGUM RIVER, "KOARIWI", MINJIM RIVER, "TCHAUANJENGE", RABIAUA VILLAGE, WABIEP CK, WAINGORI RIVER, "MAURIN" and "IANGREBI" (which marks the boundary between RABIAUA and NO 1 YUMUNGU owned land). There is a ring-barked tree on the road at this point. To the south may be seen a large expanse of grass which is called "KLEUMUI" and has three owners. To the east belongs to RABIAUA, the western section to NO 1 YUMUNGU and the southern end to WAMBE Village. Passing through a belt of forest "PANJAWI" is reached. The southern side is burnt by RABIAUA and the northern by NO 1 YUMUNGU. BULIM CK cuts the road. NO 1 YUMUNGU'S gardens are reached bordering KURUMUI RIVER. "SIBAGAMBURI" grasslands are passed then "IAWAMBO", and on to WALIMONGA CK. "WAREMBURI" grassland is burnt by RABENDUKUM, SOANDUKUM, and NO 1 YUMUNGU, communally. (See under Courts and Disputes.) OLLIMANGGA CK is then reached and this is the boundary between NO 1 YUMUNGU and RABENDUKUM Land in proximity to the road. All land between here and the village is owned by RABENDUKUM. WANGGIWANGGA CK (marked by a crocodile totem carved by Wambe group), "IABMUI", a small area of grass, NANGUBAUE CK, MANGANGOGUAP CK, the extensive RABENDUKUM gardens - just of the road, KWANGANUMBO CK, and then the village.

Forest land borders the road for the main and it is difficult to obtain a really accurate picture of the extent of the grassland. WAREMBURI 'kunai' is however extensive, stretching from the road south for three miles or so. There is a belt of forest obscuring the view but the locals state that the grassland continues on the other side to the SEPIK swamps.

The villages from KOWIRO west are more go ahead than the ones we dealt with initially, and desire to sell some of their grasslands. Whether the area they want to sell will be the area we want to buy remains to be seen.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Generally the topography, vegetation and soil types were fairly uniform throughout the purchased area, and are typical of the lower grassed foothills extending east - west between the coastal ranges and the Sepik swamp plains. The altitude of the area is roughly estimated at 200 to 250 feet.

The land that has been purchased may be broadly classified under three principal headings.

1. Open undulating grassland.
2. Rain forest.
3. Regrowth.

1. Grassland.

Approximately two thirds of the purchased area is made up of low, broad, undulating to rolling hills; heavily grassed and devoid of timber. These occur in groups, each separated by narrow strips of rain forest, from the other. The soils are sedimentary in origin; the fairly heavy grey loam topsoil is shallow varying in depth from three to five inches of light grey sandy loam interspersed with buckshot ironstone gravel. Immediately below this is a layer of heavy red clay and ironstone or a hard dark grey laterite. The character of this soil profile, leading to uneven contraction and expansion under fluctuating moisture conditions, has resulted in fairly large scattered areas of melon - hole country; curiously enough on ridges and slopes as well as in lower lying flats and depressions. In places large outcrops of fused ironstone are also in evidence.

The predominant grass species is themeda, which occupies most of the grassland area. The balance of the pasture is mostly 'kunai' with several lesser species including insignificant summer grasses and sedges. Lightly scattered throughout the grass can be found several types of legumes, both creeping and upright types.

Laboratory analysis of a representative sample of grasses taken from near URIMO air-strip indicates that the grasses are deficient in Calcium and Phosphorous. So unbalanced is the ration between the two that possibly this will interfere with the adsorption of the small amount of phosphorous already available. It should be realised however, that the grass tested was well past maturity and at a stage when all plants are deficient in almost everything but fibre.

2. Rain Forest.

The rain forest areas occur in long fairly narrow strips along the watercourses. They are made up of mature and juvenile forest and have very little commercial value excepting the few scattered Kwila and Taun that were seen. The topography and soil profile are similar to that previously discussed, except for the fact that the topsoil is deeper and its character altered somewhat by a relatively higher humus content.

There are thick stands of bamboo and 'kunda' scattered throughout, usually along the banks of the rivers and creeks. Metroxylon stands are found in many of the depressions with isolated palms elsewhere along the streams. Because of the almost total absence of gardens there are no significant areas of regrowth in the main forests.

TOPOGRAPHY (cont.)

3. Regrowth.

One area of regrowth was included in the purchase area. This regrowth is quite distinct from rain forest regrowth, being for the main shrubby and rarely exceeding a height of 15 feet. It is found in a poor area of grey sandy soil, quartz pebbles, and ironstone outcrops. The area is sparsely grassed with wire, summer, a little themeda, and a poor variety of blue grass.

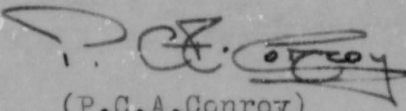
This regrowth is also burnt when sufficient rubbish has accumulated. Regeneration is almost immediate.

CONCLUSION.

It will be seen that even by native standards the inhabitants of this area, especially those of the URIMO group are unfortunate. This recent improvement in their economic status, plus the money that will flow into the area before the total 50,000 acres are purchased can be made to be a most momentous thing that has happened to these people.

The import of the capital there are receiving is partially realised, but the people are incapable, mainly through lack of experience, of using it to their optimum benefit. They envisage starting some form of nebulous 'society' but that is as far as it goes at present. Once this society gets under way very close supervision will have to be maintained.

From present evidence it will be the younger men who implement any ideas offered the people, the older men being steeped in conservatism that is strengthened by their lack of energy.


(P.C.A. Conroy)
Patrol Officer

18th July, 1956.
Wewak.

APPENDIX " A " .

Report on members of R.P. & N.G.C. accompanying patrol.

<u>NUMBER.</u>	<u>RANK.</u>	<u>NAME.</u>	<u>COMMENTS.</u>
6067B	Const	BISAMBI	Senior Constable with patrol. Has sense of responsibility. Did good work.
6672	Const	UFER (or Ubedl)	Good worker with sense of humour.
9429	Const	BUNIMA	Outstanding. A new Constable with intelligence and initiative commiserate with far longer service than he has had. A very good worker and always willing.
9442	Const	KATOA (or KATHAUP)	Not very impressive. Tries on occasions but with little effect.


P.A.A. Conroy. P.O.

APPENDIX " C " .

AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK.

The staple diet of these people would be sago, and coconuts, supplemented by taro, yams and small amounts of sweet potatoes. Bananas and pawpaw are numerous and there are small amounts of sugar cane, water-melon and pineapples.

European vegetables in the form of spring onions, rank cucumbers, celery, beans and pumpkin are available.

The people's diet depends on the forest for garden land, sago stands and the hunting of some wild game, and the grasslands for the hunting of small game.

The people at Rabendukim had the best gardens seen. A fairly extensive area close to the village and just off the road has been cultivated emphasis being placed on peanuts.

No 1 Yamungu are also to be commended for their gardens that line the sandy banks of the Karamui River. Rice is grown through out the area, the people to the west being the more go ahead and more energetic. There is a rice store in the Yamungu gardens and it appears that this is the marshalling point for the nearby villages.

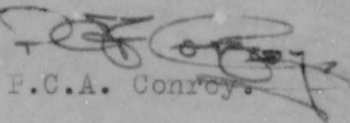
The Urimo people have a few quarter acre paddocks of rice. The rice is 'bagged' at Kowira or Kumburraga and carried overland to Mandi where it is hulled and either sold or carried back to the village.

When the Urimo air-strip was built arrangements were made with the Kumburraga and Kowira people to purchase sago from them and to use it as a back-load for the plane when it came in. Theoretically very sound but this did not take in the to consideration the attitude of the Urimo people. It is a long time since the Catholic Mission have received any sago from these people.

A break-away group of five families from No 1 Yamungu under the direction of two men, Anton, and Pui, have contacted the Department of Agriculture in Wewak with the idea of planting cacao on their land. Though their project is commendable there are grave doubts as to the success of the venture.

Livestock in the area is hardly worth commenting on. Rabendukim leads the field with domesticated pigs and fowls. The position worsens to the east until Kumburraga is reached with a livestock population of four fowls and several dogs.

Prickly pear obtained from an unknown source is growing in Iari Hamlet. This was the only pest of this nature noticed.


P.C.A. Conroy. P.O.

APPENDIX " B " .

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Apart from a chronic inherent lassitude which is seen throughout the area the health of the people seems fairly good.

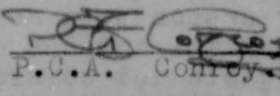
The patrol carried the barest of medical kits and although we were able to treat our labourers, the treatment given to village cases was inadequate.

There are two aid posts in the area. One at MAMBE near the Catholic Mission Station, and one at RABENDUKUM. The URIMO group are midway between the two and therefore make little use of either.

On the 22/6/56 the Native Medical Assistant from MAMBE visited KUMBURRAGA and KAWIRO, departing without the writer seeing his list of treatments.

Between KUMBURRAGA, IARI, NUNGGAWA and KAWIRO stretches a chain of rain forest, intersected by numerous creeks, all of which are full during the rainy season, and flow. At the present these are silted with sticks, leaves and alluvial matter, and are a serious malarial menace - areas of stagnating water up to fifty yards long within striking distance of all villages named above.

In all villages visited talks were given to the inhabitants on this subject (i.e. Health, Hygiene, Happiness). It is evident that the local people appreciate the aid-posts but it is also evident that they are not using them to their fullest advantage. This was pointed out.


P.O.A. Conroy, P.O.

APPENDIX "D" .

ANTHROPOLOGY.

Much of the information collected is incomplete, the writer being under the impression that he would be returning to the area to help complete the purchase of this land.

Details regarding land tenure etc have been included under "Alienation of Land", in the body of the report; it being thought more relevant to this section.

Some small part of these people's craftsmanship has been retained. They still make the clay plates and cooking pots of their ancestors. The clay is mined and carried to the village mixed to the correct consistency, rolled into a 'rope' about an inch in diameter and finally coiled round and round to form a conical shaped container. This is smoothed cut, decorated, and then baked for a short time in a fire. Due to the plate's shape a cane holder is plaited. This enables the plate to stand on the ground while being filled etc.

Whilst at Yumunngu a written account of the group's origin and early migration was given me. There was not enough time to unjumble the illegibility and disjontedness of the of the record, which has been returned to HAMBURUA - MONDU the man who produced it.

As far as could be determined the tale related how these people originated far to the south east in the area of the ANGORAM foothills. They moved westward, which, according to them, accounts for the large linguistic unity toward MAPRIK. After moving from place to place, each move being marked by numerous initiations and circumcisions, they finally arrived at their old village site, where they split up.

Of four "garamuts" that were in the village two named IABUMBIAN and SOKOMUNGUA were retained by No 1 Yumunngu, one called IAWIRAGUA was taken away by RABIAUA (or No 2 Yumunngu) and the fourth WAINDEM is now at WAMBE.

Initiation ceremonies of a modified nature have been re-introduced at Yumunngu. These take place in an enclosure 165 yards long by forty yards wide. A large 'screen', made of plaited sago fronds on a bamboo frame, that is anchored around four trees, cuts the enclosure. The bigger section is sixty yards long, and contains two houses. At either end of the screen are two doorways (one of which must be used by the initiates, and the other by their 'guardians') which give access to the smaller enclosure containing one house and the latrines.

This house is used by the initiates for sleeping and stacked in the roof are ten foot lengths of painted (paints being made from clays) sago stems.

Of the other two houses, one is used to house the initiates 'guardians' and the initiation paraphernalia; i.e. ceremonial and fighting spears, nine 'garamuts' bamboo flutes, bullrosters, spirit masks, dancing drums, and two statuettes, one a three foot figure of a woman, and the other of a nondescript bird. Some stools in the form of a crocodile, and a gas mask painted to look like a spirit mask.

The third house contained a little. A small garamut, a carved tree trunk thirty feet long by one foot six inches wide. Carved for its full length and its ends bossed with spirit faces and aculline birds.

ANTHROPOLOGY Cont'd.

On the front of the screen were several awnings, the first running the full width some twelve feet above the ground. Above this were several others spaced at odd intervals and varying heights, and fringed with shredded palm leaf. The screen would have been thirty-six feet in height and was decorated with red and yellow fruit strung on ropes.

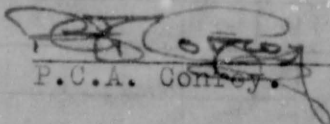
During the preparation for the ceremony designs had been painted on four foot sheets of palm "parchment", each design representing some facet of their belief i.e. a spirit, the moon etc. Connected to each design was a story which is told to the initiates by the old men. The number of designs corresponded to the number of initiates.

The paintings were hung under the awnings and remained in place throughout the ceremony. They are now to be found scattered throughout the village houses and the rest-house.

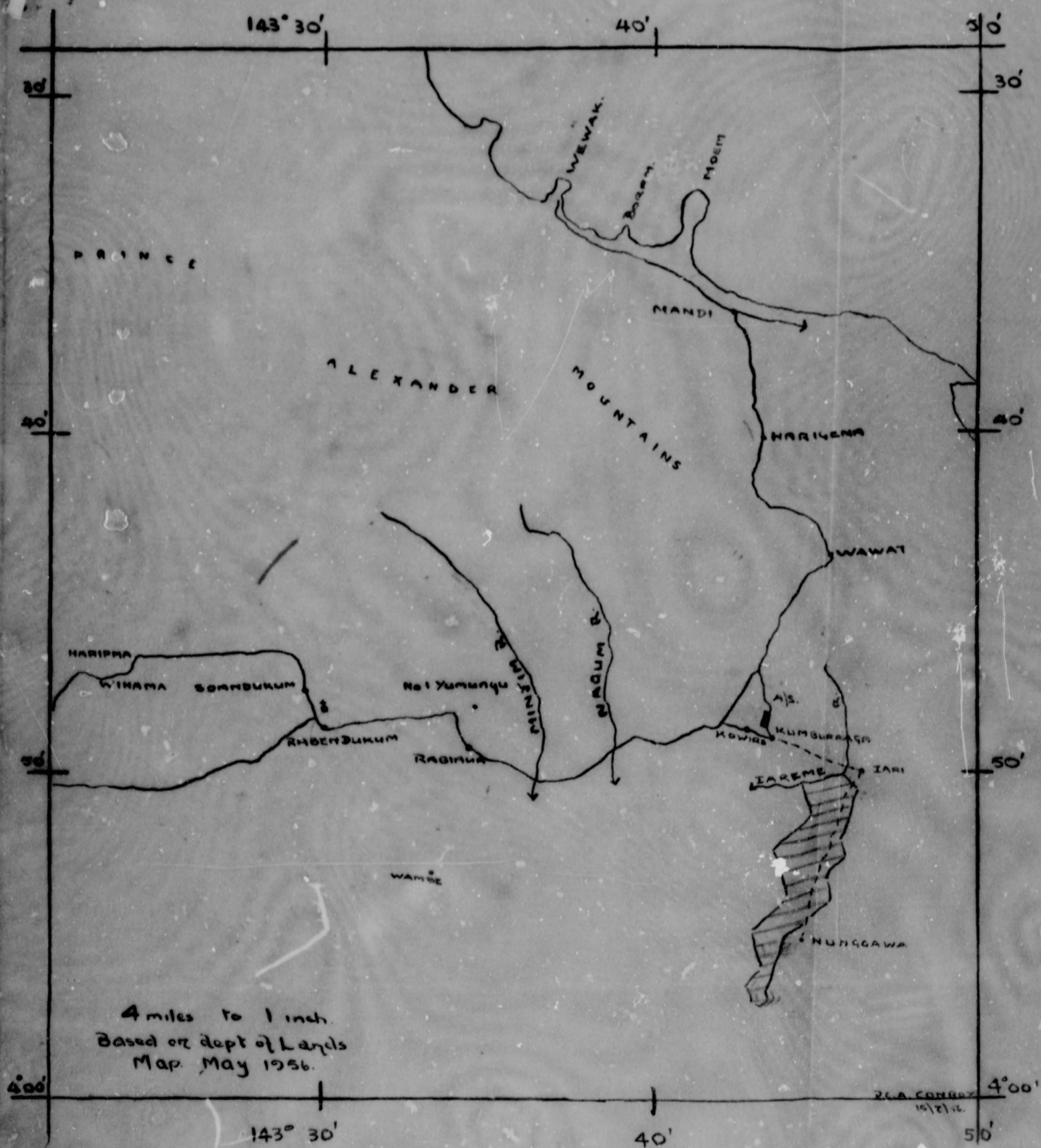
Little was discovered about the actual procedure. It is known that the initiates eat and sleep together, washing themselves before each meal, which is brought into the compound by two of the 'guardians', in a large tureen. The food is cooked by the village women and every meal marked by skewering both halves of a coconut shell on a stick, just outside the enclosure.

Beatings play an important part in introducing the initiate to manhood and are rendered by the initiate's guardian. The practise of laceration and circumcision are no longer pursued. Dancing goes on through the night and in one part of the proceedings the painted sago stems are lined, and the initiates made to step, one to the other, the length of the enclosure.

The ceremonies conclude with the initiates being taken outside the enclosure and introduced to their parents by the guardian. This is done because having reached the state of manhood they are unrecognisable as the boys that went into the compound earlier.


P.C.A. Conroy. P.O.

30/11/31



Painted to scale
WAWAK Island N-4-55/86



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of.....SEPIK..... Report No.....WEWAK No. 5/55-56.....

Patrol Conducted by G.R. BURFOOT. Assistant District Officer.....

Area Patrolled.....MANDI - BABENDUKUM.....

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... Nil.....

Natives..... Nil.....

Duration - From 22 / 5 / 1956 to 29 / 6 / 1956.....

Number of Days..... 15.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No.....

Last Patrol to Area by - District Services..... May-June / 19 56.....

Medical ... / 19.....

Map Reference..... Army Strat Series 4 mile.....

Objects of Patrol..... See Introduction.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

29/7/1956.

Stead - Smith
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 £.....

Popula

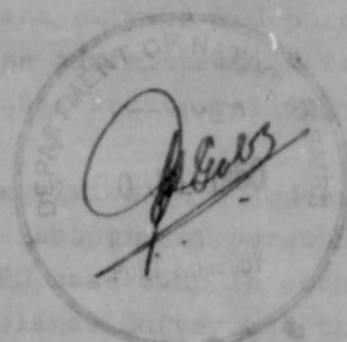
30/7/56 ✓



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

NO. WEM.P.R. 5/55-56/1208



District Headquarters,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

26th July, 1956.

The Director,
Department of Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT No. 5/55-56 - WEMAK.

This patrol was in the nature of a land acquisition patrol.

Native Affairs.

It is interesting to note the percentage of money paid to the natives which was received back into Savings Bank Accounts.

Roads.

The Development of roads and Agriculture will go side by side, giving these people some form of economy.

A routine, general purpose patrol of this area will be commencing in the near future.

T. G. Atchison
(T.G. ATCHISON)
DISTRICT OFFICER.

INTRODUCTION

This report covers a number of separate trips in connection with land surveys and purchases in the Wewak Sub-District. Very little routine administration was attempted as the visits were for specific purposes and travelling occupied a great deal of the available time.

The visits were concerned with:-

- (a) The transport of personnel and supplies from Wewak to KOWIRO base camp in connection with the Sepik Grasslands Survey and the subsequent purchase of available land before the end of the financial year 1955-56. (Refer Patrol Report Wewak No. 4/55-56)
- (b) The purchase of land and economic trees for a Mission and Agricultural Lease for the Roman Catholic Mission at RABENDUKUM.

22-5-56 : Departed Wewak per land-rover and proceeded to KOWIRO via KAWIN. Arrived KOWIRO at 10.00 AM. Accompanied by Mr. Jackson, Deputy District Officer, and Mr. [Name].

23-5-56 : Arrived KOWIRO at 08.00 AM. The party was met by Mr. [Name] and Mr. [Name]. The party was taken to the base camp at KOWIRO. The party was accommodated at the base camp. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed.

24-5-56 : Departed KOWIRO at 08.00 AM. The party was taken to the base camp at KOWIRO. The party was accommodated at the base camp. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed.

25-5-56 : Arrived KOWIRO at 08.00 AM. The party was met by Mr. [Name] and Mr. [Name]. The party was taken to the base camp at KOWIRO. The party was accommodated at the base camp. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed.

26-5-56 : Departed KOWIRO at 08.00 AM. The party was taken to the base camp at KOWIRO. The party was accommodated at the base camp. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed.

27-5-56 : Arrived KOWIRO at 08.00 AM. The party was met by Mr. [Name] and Mr. [Name]. The party was taken to the base camp at KOWIRO. The party was accommodated at the base camp. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed.

28-5-56 : Departed KOWIRO at 08.00 AM. The party was taken to the base camp at KOWIRO. The party was accommodated at the base camp. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed.

29-5-56 : Arrived KOWIRO at 08.00 AM. The party was met by Mr. [Name] and Mr. [Name]. The party was taken to the base camp at KOWIRO. The party was accommodated at the base camp. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed.

30-5-56 : Departed KOWIRO at 08.00 AM. The party was taken to the base camp at KOWIRO. The party was accommodated at the base camp. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed. The party was informed that the land purchase was completed.

DIARY (Contd.)

- 22-5-56 : Proceeded to MANDI village per truck and land-rover with Messrs Jackson, Osborn and Nunn of Dept. Lands and Mr. Conroy, P.O.. Truck returned to Wewak. Personnel and supplies ferried in three trips per landrover to HARIGENA village on top of the range about five miles from MANI. Messrs Jackson and Osborn and some stores and supplies driven through to WAMANGU the first of the URIMO hamlets circa sixteen miles from HARIGENA.
- 23-5-56 : Returned to HARIGENA for remainder of party and stores. Nunn and Conroy and stores taken as far as MADUNGAI about three miles from HARIGENA when tyre punctured. As no spares carried due oversight Nunn and Conroy camped at MADUNGAI and writer walked out to MANDI and then proceeded Wewak per Native Society Truck for spares etc.
- 23-5-56 : Returned to HARIGENA per Landrover Station Wagon with spare tyres etc. Vehicle sent back to Wewak. Walked to MADUNGAI with spares, effected repairs and took party through to WAMANGU where word was received that Jackson and party had moved onto KOWIRO another of the URIMO hamlets near the old URIMO Landing field. Proceeded to KOWIRO where it was decided to establish a base camp. Explained to local natives the purpose of the survey and arranged for them to render any assistance necessary. Messrs Jackson, Osborn and Nunn left to carry out a ground reconnaissance of grassland areas previously noted by aerial survey. Mr. Conroy given the task of establishing the base camp and re-opening the URIMO Landing field suitable for light aircraft. The strip was to be ready for operations by the 25th instant when Messrs Jackson, Osborn and Nunn would be picked up by Cessna aircraft and taken via RABENDUKUM to WEWAK.
- 28-5-56 : Took Mr. Nunn to KOWIRO per landrover and returned Wewak same day. Mr. Brooks District Agricultural Officer accompanied me on the round trip.
- 6-6-56 : Departed Wewak per landrover and proceeded to the Roman Catholic Mission at RABENDUKUM. Some difficulty in crossing NAGUM River due soft sandy bottom.
- 7-6-56 : Checked survey of land for Mission and Agricultural Lease and pegged ground. Finalised purchase of land from owners and paid for percentage of economic trees on land.
- 8-6-56 : Assessed remainder of economic trees on land. Returned to Wewak per vehicle accompanied by Fr. Mitterbauer.
- 21-6-56 : Departed Wewak noon per landrover for URIMO to check on progress of survey. At HARIGENA met Mr. P.O. Conroy who was enroute Wewak with survey details and to arrange finance for purchases. Decided return Wewak with Mr. Conroy.

DIARY (Cont.)

- 22-6-56 : Proceeded to KOWIRO per landrover accompanied by Mr. P.O. Conroy and YAUWIGA. At Kowiro Yauwiga spoke to the Urimo natives re the alienation of their land for a pastoral industry and also of the forthcoming visit of His Excellency the Governor General. Ranner sent to Mr. Nunn to ask him to meet us at IARI village tomorrow. Marked out new grade on section of the main road at Pennanggu creek.
- 23-6-56 : Proceeded per native track to IARI accompanied by Mr. Conroy and Yauwiga. When Mr. Nunn arrived discussed the present position of the survey and reached agreement as to what land would be ready for purchase this financial year. Messrs Nunn and Conroy moved onto to Nunggawa whilst Yauwiga and myself returned to KOWIRO.
- 24-6-56 : Returned to Wewak with Yauwiga. En route Yauwiga spoke to the various villages of the forthcoming visit of the Governor General.
- 25-6-56 : Departed Wewak 1530 per landrover and proceeded to KOWIRO arriving at 1745. Camped.
- 26-6-56 : Proceeded per landrover to Catholic Mission at RABENDUKUM. En route settled a dispute between YUMUNGU and RABENDUKUM natives over burning of grasslands. Whilst waiting for natives to assemble at the Mission for purchase of outstanding economic trees decided to inspect the road beyond RABENDUKUM. Accompanied by Fr. Mitterbauer drove as far as MINJIHARANJI village in the Yangoru Sub-District and then returned RABENDUKUM. Finalised purchase of economic trees and returned KOWIRO. Mr. Conroy arrived late p.m.
- 27-6-56 : Completed purchase of IARI and KUMBU-RAGA land. On behalf of the Commonwealth Bank opened a number of new native savings bank accounts. Returned Wewak p.m.
- 28-6-56 : Departed Wewak 1430 in light rain per landrover for KOWIRO and arrived at 2030. Messrs Nunn and Conroy at KOWIRO.
- 29-6-56 : Finalised purchase of NUNGGAWA land and again opened a number of native savings bank accounts. Returned Wewak p.m. per landrover.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

There have been no formal patrols to the inland for four years and although the state of affairs in the URIMO group leaves much to be desired (Ref. Wewak P/R. No. 4/55-56.) the general picture appeared brighter than one would have anticipated. However, a detailed patrol is necessary to fully assess the overall position in these areas.

Prior to payments being made for the land at URIMO arrangements were made with the Manager of the Commonwealth Savings Bank at Wewak for the patrol to open savings accounts at URIMO. These facilities were welcomed by the natives and the response was encouraging. Of the \$4481 paid out, \$1354 was received back into savings accounts.

The use of the road has greatly stimulated native interest in the road and many requests were received to transport rice etc to the coast. Space allowed only a few of these requests to be fulfilled.

The future of these inland people lies in agricultural development and coffee, peanuts, rice and sisal seem to offer the best prospects.

AGRICULTURE

The native food position throughout the inland areas is quite satisfactory.

Small amounts of rice are produced and carried to MANDI, circa 20-30 miles, for sale to the Veram Kanom Rural Progress Society. This is uneconomical but does bring a small cash income into a poor area where facilities for earning a cash income are virtually nil.

It was noted that "Enicket Bamboo" is becoming firmly established in many old garden areas. This Bamboo is a definite pest as it is very difficult to eradicate. Its presence was noted by Mr. Brooks the District Agricultural Officer.

ROADS

The main Wewak-Maprik road starts at MANDI ten miles from Wewak and runs inland through the villages of HARIGENA, KAUBARI, WAWAT No. 2, TIMARU, MAMBE, MUNUWARRA, SAMOWIA, WAMANGU, YUMUNGU No's 1 & 2, RABENDUKUM, SOANDAGUM and TOANUMBU then onto MINJIHARANJI in the YANGORU Sub-District.

Until the start of the grasslands patrol no vehicles had used the road beyond HARIGENA for about twelve months. On the first trip in much of the road was overgrown and decking on many bridges was dangerous. Village officials were instructed to re-deck the bridges where necessary and to clean the road. Sariifs were issued to all villages on the road and in a few weeks the road was cleaned from MANDI to TOANUMBU.

At URIMO a well made side road leads off to the airstrip and from the airstrip a small jeep road has been constructed into KUMBURRAGA AND KOWIRO and will eventually rejoin the main road.

ROADS (Cont.)

The most difficult section of the road is between MANDI and MADUNGAI that is that section leading over the coastal range. The road climbs steeply behind MANDI to the top of the range and then follows the ridges to HARIGENA. The climb from MANDI can be made in fine weather without chains, after light rain with the aid of chains and after heavy rain chains and manual assistance are required. The maximum grade is circa 1:6 but being unsurfaced and clayey a little moisture makes it slippery. There are one or two sharp corners which at the moment only light vehicles can pass.

Between HARIGENA and MADUNGAI lies the KAUBARI section which is perennially damp, contains sections of soft red slippery clay and several short sharp steep sections on which one requires manual assistance as well as chains in all but very dry periods. KAUBARI and MADUNGAI natives are at present making by-passes around the two worst grades which when completed should eliminate most of the present difficulties.

Beyond MADUNGAI the road is generally good. There are a few short sharp hills namely at MUNUWARA, MAMBE, URIMO and YUMUNGU but most of these can be easily be regraded with a minimum of trouble.

With a few exceptions all the minor creeks are bridged but the two main rivers are at present unbridged. The NAGUM RIVER ^{crossing} is by far the worst of the two rivers. It has soft sandy banks, fairly steep, and a soft sandy bottom. The crossing is diagonal and is about 60-70 ft. This river is liable to sudden flooding. The MINJIM RIVER was bridged but big floods washed the bridge away some months ago. This river has a firm bottom and normally no difficulty is experienced in crossing.

A branch road starting near MADUNGAI leads off to KUMBUGORA?PASSAM, and PALIANA. As yet this road has not been inspected except near the junction. Here one hill will have to be regraded as it is built on soft red clay and is at present a little steep for all but very dry weather conditions. This will be no problem.

With heavy equipment there will be no major problem to make the Waprik road a good dry weather road. Surfacing material will be a problem on most of the inland section. Good coral rock is plentiful at TANUMBU and it is understood that good coral is available at KUMBUGORA but elsewhere surfacing material is scarce. However a more thorough investigation of the area may reveal suitable surfacing material.

A trip from Wewak to URIMO was made under wet conditions in order to purchase the NUNGCAWA land before the end of the financial year but at present I would strongly advise against travel on this road on such occasions as the steep grades are dangerous when wet. Normally 24 hours after rain most of the road is quite trafficable although chains are necessary on the slopes.

The improvement of this road is most necessary before any native economic development can be fostered in the inland areas.

Register

6

Area Patrolled

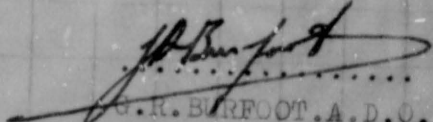
VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The majority of village officials appear satisfactory although it is difficult to fully assess their capabilities on such short trips as characterized this patrol. With the exception of the URIMC group most officials have been regularly reporting at Wewak for at least the last four or five months.

MISSIONS

The Roman Catholic Mission has European manned station at MAMBE and RABENDUKUM on the main road. Both Mission Stations have small airstrips which are used by the Mission Cessna aircraft.

At RABENDUKUM land for a Mission and agricultural lease was surveyed and purchased by the patrol. Transfer Instruments have already been forwarded to the Land Department.


G.R. BURFOOT, A.D.O.