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PATROL REPORTS

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STATION: YANGORU

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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SEPIK DISTRICT

MAPRIK SUBDISTRICT

YANGORU PATROL POST

PATROL REPORTS:

2-6 of 48/49

5 & 6 of 49/50

3-6 of 50/51

1-3 of 52/53



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

YANGORU

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

Patrol Conducted by M.S. DENEHY C.P.O.

Area Patrolled WEST OF YANGORU STATION AND ALONG THE BIG ROAD LINKING KABUBUS AND YANGORU

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 4 Police

Duration—From 9/2/49 to 22/2/49

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany NO

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

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

Map Reference WEWAK 4 MILES 1/2 INCH

Objects of Patrol WAR DAMAGE, CENSUS & ROUTINE ADMIN.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

populat

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

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Police Post,
Yangoru,
MARIK SUB-DISTRICT.

25th February '49

map no. 3/49

YANGORU PATROL REPORT NO. 2 OF 1949

Report of a patrol to BELAGEL, KABOIBUS, ILIPAEM,
ULUMTONGITU, ANIGLIUM and YUBOMINU.

Officer Conducting Patrol: M. J. DENEHY, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: West of YANGORU Station and along the BIG ROAD linking KANGIUS and YANGORU. Map - Wewak 4 miles to 1".

Objects of Patrol: 1. Payment & assessment of War Damage.
2. Census revision.
3. Routine Administration.

Duration: 9/2/49 - 22/2/49

Personnel Accompanying: Reg.No. 3744 L/cpl WARRUF
" " 2521 Const. KARAWUSIA (Returned to Station 14/2/49)
" " 5057E Const NAON (Joined patrol 12/2/49)
" " 6456 Const JOMI (Joined patrol 12/2/49)

INTRODUCTION

The patrol was planned to give the newly appointed O.I.C. an opportunity to cover as much ground as possible in the Western Section of the Yangoru Administrative area, with the object of familiarizing him with the country; getting an approximation of the position of outlying villages, and making an overall survey of the native situation.

DIARY

- 9 February. Departed Yangoru for BELAGEL (A8899). Lined village, recoded census and issued village book. Inspected village and commenced paying War Damage claims.
- 10 February. Payment of War Damage.
- 11 February. Completed payment of claims and assessed new ones. Moved to KABOIBUS (V0086). Inspected village and paid War Damage.

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- 12 February. Census recorded and Village Book issued. Investigation and assessment of War Damage claims.
- 13 February. Investigation & assessment of War Damage.
- 14 February. Investigation & assessment of War Damage. Arrival of Mr. F. HURRELL, Cadet Agric. on Agriculture Survey Patrol from WENAK to MAPRIK.
- 15 February. Mr. HURRELL Departed Maprik. Completed investigation of War Damage claims. Arbitrated in minor disputes.
- 16 February. Moved to ILIPAEM (A8297). Village inspected and census recorded. Commenced assessing War Damage.
- 17 February. Investigation War Damage claims.
- 18 February. Completed War Damage ILIPAEM. Censused ULUKOHOTU and assessed War Damage.
- 19 February. Inspected ULUKOHOTU (A8298). Moved to ANIGLIUM (A8496). Censused village and commenced assessing War Damage.
- 20 February. Sunday. Inspected village and arbitrated minor disputes.
- 21 February. War Damage compensation assessed.
- 22 February. Moved to YUBOMENU (A8697). Compiled census and returned to the Station via the BIG ROAD.

WAR DAMAGE

War damage throughout the area was particularly extensive, and losses suffered by the inhabitants included houses, stores, palms, livestock and personal effects and valuables.

not payable

During their occupation the Japanese lived off the land, robbing gardens, destroying pigs, fowls, dogs and claims were lodged for pets - a cockatoo and a cat.

Prior to an Australian attack the features were softened up by artillery, 4.2 mortars and R.A.A.F. bombing raids, and when the ground forces moved in they cleared the site for a defensive position by firing the remaining houses and stores.

In this case, the four villages assessed were completely razed. All buildings were destroyed - some by the Japanese in retaliation to inhospitable acts by the natives - but mostly by Australian action. Palm losses, areca and coconut, were high and many of the young men lost all their trees - the Japanese having cut them and eaten the heart as a vegetable.

Men's club houses "Haus Tamboran's" were destroyed at all four villages - two at ILIPAEM. Those at ANIGLIUM and ILIPAEM were burnt by the ground forces; the remainder were unavoidably destroyed by bombing or mortaring. Those at KAPOBUS and ANIGLIUM were communally owned and

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no claim has been submitted. Advice has been requested from the A.D.C. on this point

This area, particularly KAPOIBUS, has contributed to the labour pool for a long time and there were quite a few claims for cash. Some were patently absurd, but as claimants were adamant they were told to report to the station for further questioning.

386 Claims were taken for compensation for property other than land.

26 Death claims were recorded. All were due to enemy action and one case of cannibalism was encountered. Most were elderly people who did not join in the evacuation to the Australian lines and were shot by the Japanese. No reason can be ascribed other than sheer brutality. Three men lost their lives serving as armed scouts, two whilst serving as carriers.

Payment made of War Damage Compensation totalled 3818:12:-

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Gardens throughout the area are extensive and it would appear that there is little likelihood of a food shortage. All villages visited were in the middle of, or had just finished, planting the long yam. Taro is the staple diet at the moment, but the mami (yam) crop will be ready for harvest in 4 - 6 weeks.

Food crops are by no means varied; banana, pit, the long yam, taro and mami being the principal staples. All villages have small stands of Sago palms to tide them over the periods of shortage. Tomatoes, cabbage, spinach, spring onions and corn are grown in small quantities by a few individuals, but by no means widely.

Ex-constable WINUAN of ULUNKOHOTU is a keen experimental gardener and is successfully growing English potatoes from seed obtained when the RAAF were 'free dropping' supplies to ground forces. He reported that he was meeting with some opposition from the more conservative members of the village. He was given a letter to the D.A.C. Wewak so that he may get that little bit of extra attention when going down for seed.

As noted above, food trees suffered badly during the war, but a move has been made to replace them in all villages seen.

Livestock is scarce in the village, few pigs or fowls were seen, although it was said that wild pigs were fairly numerous in the surrounding bush. The few pigs that are held now have been purchased in the Maprik area or down on the Sepik plains.

Mr Hurrell, C.A.C., aroused keen interest in the villages he visited and many natives are anxious to take advantage of his offer of seed and livestock.

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VILLAGES & HOUSING

Villages visited by the patrol were not particularly clean, and BELAGEL, KAPOIBUS & ILIPAEM were cleaned under supervision. All have pit latrines and pits for refuse, but whether they are used is a moot point. One official when pressed on this point replied that "he and the Tultul used them". Cemeteries were not clean and in cases not fenced. Instructions were issued to remedy this defect. Once again the importance of correct latrine construction and their use, and the correct disposal of garbage was impressed upon the officials.

Most of the houses are built on the ground and are of typical native construction and need no comment here. At KAPOIBUS however, nearly 60% of houses and stores are raised. They have the usual black palm (limbon) floor and appear to be solidly constructed. Evidently they are proof against the bitingly cold wind that springs up in the night in this area.

ROADS

Roads traversed by the patrol were clean and reasonably good, although it was evident that the effort was specially made. Officials were urged to see that this standard was maintained.

The KAPOIBUS - ILIPAEM link of the motor road built by the army is in good order and is being maintained regularly.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The area appears to have completely rehabilitated itself, and apart from the absence of livestock and the numerous blasted palm stumps, there is little sign of the recent conflict.

The exception is ULUMOHOTU. Evidently a very determined stand was made here by the Japanese, consequently the village suffered badly from severe mortaring and several RAAF strikes. As a result of the devastation the villagers rebuilt lower down the feature, but now are slowly moving back to the original site. Most of the smaller holes have been filled in, but there is still a 500lb bomb crater in the middle of the old village area.

Although a small and comparatively isolated community they are progressive and apparently wealthy, and they are going about their task with determination. The home of two driving forces - ex-constable WINUAN and army scout BADIA, who was awarded the British Empire Medal.

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As noted above House Tambarans were destroyed in all four villages assessed. ILIPAEM group had three before the war, but two have been destroyed. The people of this village are very keen to rebuild the main one and make it the largest in the area. They were informed that the Administration has no objection. Other villages are not as anxious to rebuild, and when asked could give nothing more definite than 'behind'.

The apparent shortage of clam shell was investigated and it appears from information given by GAMATIA (see Village Officials) that a mutual tamtu has been put on trading with the beach at the present time owing to the amount of sickness both inland and on the coast. The misapprehension that YAUWIGA is displeased with the inland people was corrected, and it was suggested to GAMATIA who claims YAUWIGA as a personal friend that he go down and straighten the talk.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Village officials were for the most part satisfactory, although Luluai WYSAMAN of KABOINUS is getting old and most of his work is done by the two Tultuls. The most outstanding official is Luluai GAMATIA of ILIPAEM - elected and provisionally appointed by P.O. Foster. An ex-cpl A.I.B., he has the respect and confidence of his people. He has a clear and active brain and it is expected that he will be a power in moulding opinion in the area in the near future.

With the exception of GAMATIA, officials seem unwilling or unable to settle minor inter-village disputes concerning pigs, bride price etc. The opportunity was taken to stress the point that in these cases it is the Iuluais task to get together and make a serious attempt to reach an amicable and just settlement. In matters where they are unable to come to an agreement, then they are to bring it before the District Services official. However it was pointed out that the right to appeal always lay open.

A list of officials is appended.

CENSUS

Census was recorded and new books issued in villages visited. Village Population Registers were issued in the hope that they may be kept. Each place has at least one native with some pretence of literacy and whilst it is impossible to expect records to be accurately kept, it should be of some assistance on the next inspection.

There is no reason to believe that all the inhabitants of each village did not line.

HEALTH.

All villages were medically inspected and no great number of hospital cases were discovered. Few cases of tropical ulcers or yaws were found - none for hospitalization.

Skin diseases were limited to grilli. One case of severe ring worm tinea was ordered to MAPRIK for treatment. Unfortunately there was no N.M.O. available to accompany the patrol and the writers knowledge of the subject is, at the moment, limited.

All villages visited except BELAGEL and ULINKOHOITU have reasonably competent M.T.T.'s and they claim to be sending all bad cases to Maprik for treatment. Those whose stocks were running low were ordered to Maprik for further supplies.

The M.T.T. at BELAGEL is getting on in years and has lost most of the knowledge that he once had. However a member of the village is attending the Medical Orderlies School at BORAM and should be returning to his home shortly.

There is no M.T.T. at ULINKOHOITU and a man has been selected for training.

On the whole, the health of the natives seen is good.

(2)

POLICE

The conduct of, and work done by, the police was satisfactory.

| | | | | | |
|---------|------|-------|--------|--|---|
| Reg.No. | 3744 | L/Cpl | WARRUP | An experienced N.C.O. Satisfactory. | |
| " | " | 5057B | Const | MAOH | Good worker, energetic and willing. |
| " | " | 5456 | Const | JONI | Young. Will improve with supervision. |
| " | " | 2521 | Const | KARAWUSIA | Was returned to station 17/2/49 - time expired. Was not particularly interested in job on hand. |

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

| VILLAGE | LULUAI | TULIUL | H. T. T. |
|--------------|------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| BELAGEL | KALALAWIPI | TOIS | TEHAL |
| KABOIBUS | WYSAMAN | IEPI KOGILO | GULITIBI |
| ILITAIEM | GAMATIA #1 | MAISEM | UATIBI #1 |
| ULUITKONOITU | DUKANLET | TELOMAN | Trainee selected |
| ANIGLIUM | JILIWI | MALIUS #2 | MALENTAN |
| KUBOMIHU | MAMBU | IVANIGI MAILADU #3 | TUGIEM TALILEI #3 |

#1 Selected by P.O. Foster

#2 Selected for appointment on this patrol

#3 Probably selected by P.O. Wakeford 15/4/46

All other officials appointed prewar.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

9

WKM 30/4

Sub-district Office,
MAPRIK.

7th March, 1949.

District Officer,

WEWAK.

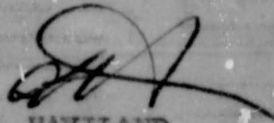
YANGORU PATROL REPORT No. 2/1949.

Forwarded herewith is a Report of a Patrol carried out by Mr. M.J. Denehy, Patrol Officer, to villages situated on the MAPRIK-YANGORU Road.

Primarily, the patrol was for the gaining of experience.

The Report is a very interesting one, and shows that the work was carried out in a manner which a more experienced officer might be glad to record.

No census figures are included as the villages visited are part of a census Division which will be done later.


A.R. HAVILAND
Actg. A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.



30/11/80!
10
WK. 29/4.

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

4th May, 1949.

Director of District Services
& Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY

YANGORU PATROL REPORT No. 2/-1949.

The report of a patrol by Mr. M.J. Denehy is forwarded herewith. I agree with the A.D.O., Maprik, that, for an Officer as comparatively inexperienced as Mr. Denehy the patrol has been well made and well reported.

There is otherwise no special comment to offer.

C. H. Niall
for (H. R. NIALL)
Actg. District Officer.

DS. 30-11-80

12th May, 1949.

District Officer, (2)
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

YANGORU PATROL REPORT NO. 2/1948-49.

Mr. Denehy has submitted a very fine report.
There are no comment except to mention that war damage is
not paid on cockatoos and cats, so it is presumed that this
claim was not approved.

(J.H. Jones)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

P/A

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

YANGORU

District of MADRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 3 of 48/49

Patrol Conducted by M.S. DENEHY C.P.O.

Area Patrolled EAST OF YANGORU PATROL POST TO SUBDISTRICT BOUNDARY

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 3 POLICE 1 N.M.O

Duration—From 8/3/49 to 24/3/49

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N.M.O.

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

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

Map Reference WEWAK 4 MILES : 1 INCH

Objects of Patrol CENSUS, WAR DAMAGE, ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

popul

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|------|----|---|
| MIGR | In | |
| | M | F |
| | | |

to WLAGOMBI ((W)B1194) Paid War Damage Compensation and inspected village.

March 11 Diagonal cleared under supervision of N.M.O. to MUBERAKOM WAKSAMA and SWALE. Patrol Post, Yangoru, Maprik Sub-District, SEPIK DISTRICT.

12 March Census & medical inspection. Moved to MUBERAKOM WAKSAMA ((W)B1194) Inspected village and proceeded to MUBERAKOM WAKSAMA. Inspected village.

13 March Sunday. Inspected WAKSAMA. Medical carried out and moved to MUBERAKOM WAKSAMA ((W)B1194).

YANGORU PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1949

14 March Payment of W.D.C. to ADAMIA, HAMBUNTO and SEKORNO. Report of a patrol to the Eastern section of the YANGORU Patrol Post administrative area. Moved to HAMBUNTO ((W)B1194). Village inspected and medical & census carried out. 14 to hospital.

Officer Conducting Patrol: M.J. DENEHY, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: East of YANGORU Patrol Post to the Sub-District boundary. Map - Wewak 4 miles to 1"

Objects of Patrol: 1. Compilation of Census. 2. Payment of War Damage Compensation. 3. Routine Administration.

Duration: 8/3/49 - 24/3/49

Personnel Accompanying: Reg.No. 3744 L/Cpl WARRUF
 " " 1987 Const AVANUP
 " " 6456 Const JOMI
 N.M.O. TAMINAKA

19 March Census & medical inspection. Moved to KEBING ((W)B0594) Inspected village and proceeded to KEBING. Inspected village.

20 March Sunday. Inspected KEBING and moved to KEBING ((W)B0594). Patrol rested.

INTRODUCTION

Owing to the exceptionally heavy seasonal rains the country was not seen at it's best. Roads were for the most part were in poor condition and all rivers were in flood. Community life was to some extent disrupted - planting having been abandoned. Nevertheless the patrol, from the O.I.C.'s point of view, was entirely satisfactory.

21 March Inspected KEBING and carried out medical and census. 6 to hospital. Moved to WAKSAMA ((W)B0594) Medical & census, inspected village and proceeded to WAKSAMA. Census and medical.

DIARY

8 March Departed Yangoru for AMBAKANJA ((W)B0098) via KIARIVU ((W)A9896) and MARUMBUNJA ((W)A9998). Village lined & medical inspection carried out by N.M.O. accompanying patrol. Paid War Damage Compensation. Inspected village.

9 March Paid War Damage Compensation WARAMURU & PARINA. Patrol visited by Father MORMON of NEGRI.

10 March Moved to WARAMURU ((W)B0599). Village lined and medically inspected. Village inspected. Proceeded to

- to NIAGOMBI ((W)B1194) Paid War Damage Compensation and inspected village.
- March 11 Niagombi cleaned under supervision. Paid W.D.C. to MUSUWAGUM, WAREAMBA and KWALEGUN.
- 12 March Census & medical inspection NIAGOMBI. 8 to hospital. Moved to MUSUWAGUM ((W)B1296). Medical and census. Inspected village and proceeded to WAREAMBA ((W)B1295). Inspected village.
- 13 March Sunday. Censused WAREAMBA. Medical carried out and 6 ordered to hospital. Moved to ABAUIA ((W)B1393). Patrol rested.
- 14 March Payment of W.D.C. to ABAUIA, HAUMBUGWE and SEGNORO. ABAUIA cleaned under supervision.
- 15 March Census & medical ABAUIA. 14 to hospital. Moved to HAUMBUGWE ((W)B1591). Village inspected and medical & census carried out. 11 to hospital.
- 16 March To SEGNORO ((W)B1589). Medical and census. 11 to hospital. Moved to MUNDJIHARANDJI ((W)B1387). Census revised. To HARIPMOR ((W)B0883) village inspected.
- 17 March Medical and Census HARIPMOR. 2 to hospital. Moved to INAGOMBI ((W)B0592). Census and medical. 4 to hospital. Commenced to clean village under supervision.
- 18 March To WAMOIM ((W)B0692). Medical and census. 20 to hospital. Inspected village and moved to HARUWA ((W)B0694). Medical and census. 6 to hospital. Inspected village and moved to NYAKANDOKAN ((W)B0595). Inspected village.
- 19 March Census & medical NYAKANDOKAN. 8 to hospital. To NEIMO ((W)B0894). Census & medical. 16 to hospital.
- 20 March Sunday. Inspected NEIMO and moved to NIMBOGU ((W)B0895). Patrol rested.
- 21 March Inspected NIMBOGU and carried out medical and census. 6 to hospital. Moved to KWALEGUN ((W)B0996). Medical & census. Inspected village and proceeded to SASANAMBOGU ((W)B0896).
- 22 March Census and medical. 1 to hospital Inspected village and moved to KARAGORA ((W)B0897). Census & medical. Proceeded KININIMBOGU ((W)B0895). 3 to hospital. Inspected village.
- 23 March Moved to YEKIMBOLYE 1 ((W)B0494). Census and medical. Village inspected. Native Constable detailed to supervise cleaning of village and patrol proceeded to KININYAN ((W)B0494). Census and medical. 3 to hospital. Carried out census & medical WAMALIA. Inspected Kininyan.
- 24 March Inspected WAMALIA ((W)B0593) and proceeded to YEKIMBOLYE 2 ((W)B0392). Census and medical. 11 to hospital. Inspected village and returned to station.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Most of the area censused is greatly influenced by the native BEIBI (ex-Sgt. N.G.P.F.), and the result is, on the whole, beneficial. Villages are well laid out and reasonably clean, houses are raised, latrines are provided and in most cases used. Officials appear to command the respect of their people to a far greater extent than has been seen elsewhere, and all orders given by them are obeyed promptly and cheerfully. When carriers were requested there was the unusual spectacle of well over the required number stepping forth.

The BOGU group has not been patrolled since before the war, nevertheless these villages were particularly clean and well run. Throughout the area the word "kivung" kept cropping up when in conversation with the inhabitants.

On four occasions the O.I.C. was approached by officials who asked permission or requested him not to bother with anyone who had any complaints or disputes to settle. The usual line of approach was "You are very busy and have come down here to pay war damage and compile the census - not to bother with the trivial disputes of my villagers. In any case I am fully able to deal with them myself." When any such suggestion was made it was pointed out that if anyone had anything at all to say, the patrol was anxious to hear it. This announcement was made to the officials concerned, and again later when the village was assembled preparatory to recording the census.

The above is in accordance with BEIBI's teachings - he states that a matter concerning native custom should be settled by natives. In the case of an criminal offense, then it is to be brought to the notice of the administrative official.

It is clearly understood by this officer that the aim of the Administration is the eventual self-government of these people, and therefore it is desirable that officials amicably settle minor disputes and complaints; nevertheless it is felt that in many cases they (the officials) are neglecting their self-appointed task. At NIAGOMBI several disputes were arbitrated - some of long standing. At WAREAMBA the Luluai complacently announced that he was quite competent to settle all disputes - again it was discovered that there were several of longstanding in which an equitable agreement had not been reached.

Whether the officials concerned are incompetent to handle these matters, or whether the parties concerned are unwilling to abide by their decisions, it is hard to discern. All matters arbitrated by the patrol were straight forward enough - no involved cases were advanced.

Officials were informed that if they were capable of dealing with disputes swiftly and justly, so much the better, but there was no point in hiding them from the administrative officer, because that would only lead to dissatisfaction among their people.

It would appear that the area is in a transitory stage and something more than the Luluai, Tultul combination is needed to fill the gap.

HEALTH.

All villages visited were medically inspected by N.M.O. TAMINAKA who accompanied the patrol. In all some 140 patients were ordered to hospital. Approximately 70% of these were suffering from Yaws and the remainder Tropical Ulcers. No cases of skin diseases warranting treatment were seen - although 'grilli' was, of course, prevalent. Acute cases of Yaws were few, the majority being in the primary stages. Nevertheless they were ordered for treatment, because the likelihood of a medical patrol in the near future seems remote.

Considering the fact that the last medical patrol through this area was prewar, the health in the area is very fair.

Medical supplies are in short supply and some M.T.T.'s reported having made up to four fruitless journeys to WEWAK to replenish their stocks.

There are no medical facilities at the YANGORU patrol post, and with only one exception all villages sent their sick to WEWAK rather than MAPRIK - the latter being considered a 'long way', although in fact it is probably closer.

More than ever the patrol brought home the desirability of establishing at least a fully equipped Aid Post at this station.

In the area influenced by THIRI, the people were subsisting on coconuts, supplemented by Chinese food and occasionally sago. It was reported that prior to the war sago was plentiful, but the Japanese cut palms indiscriminately - the larger ones for the sago and small ones for the heart. Hence at the last mentioned village what was once a staple is now relegated to a luxury. The people higher up do not appear to have fared so badly in this respect, and sago is still fulfilling its three hundred year old role.

In the area influenced by THIRI, the slopes of all villages are under cultivation - growing bananas and taro, hence these people dwell high up on small hillside farms. Distance from the main village. Livestock is still comparatively scarce, although it is slowly being built up again. Pigs are few - perhaps half a dozen to a village. Wild pigs are fairly numerous in the surrounding bush, and are reported to be particularly plentiful in the THIRI area.

Mr. Burrell, O.A.C., patrolled along the Big Road in February of this year.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK.

Food crops throughout the area patrolled conform to the usual staples - yam, taro, sweet potato, and bananas, and the food trees coconut and sago. At the time of the patrol most villages were in the middle of planting - the work being held up owing to the abnormally heavy seasonal rains.

At ZAMBAKANJA and WARAMURU the people are subsisting on sago and coconuts. Their gardens have been planted but it shall be 4 - 5 months before they are ready for harvest. These people are well of the main road on the upper slopes of Mt. Turu, and it shall be some time before they are induced to plant twice yearly, thereby obviating the partial famine that occurs for five months of every year. The advantage of growing Chinese Taro was pointed out, but this was countered with the excuse that the soil was too poor to support it. The veracity of this statement is doubted. The objection is thought to be the first ready excuse the officials could offer to avoid the introduction of any innovations in their mode of living.

Further East the diet is more varied and ample foods - spinach, cabbage, corn, beans, taro, tomatoes, bananas, pawpaw and lemons - were available for purchase by the patrol. Salt was the medium of exchange. These foods are grown fairly extensively and are definitely looked upon as a part of the daily diet. The older generation refuse to have anything to do with tomatoes and lemons, but have accepted the others mentioned above.

At HARIPMOR food was again scarce, and the people were subsisting on coconuts, supplemented by Chinese Taro and occasionally sago. It was reported that prior to the war sago was plentiful, but the Japanese cut palms indiscriminately - the larger ones for the sago and small ones for the heart. Hence at the last mentioned village what was once a staple is now relegated to a luxury. The people higher up do not appear to have fared so badly in this respect, and sago is still fulfilling its time honoured role.

In the area influenced by BEIBI, the slopes of all villages are under cultivation - growing bananas and taro, hence those people owning pigs reside at small hamlets some distance from the main village. Livestock is still comparatively scarce, although it is slowly being bred up again. Fowls are few - perhaps half a dozen to a village. Wild pigs are fairly numerous in the surrounding bush, and are reported to be particularly plentiful in the HARIPMOR area.

Mr. Hurrell, C.A.O., patrolled along the Big Road in February of this year.

In all cases instructions were given to suppress
intruder, pig pits for the disposal of refuse, and the
correct fencing of enclosures.

From 60% to 90% of houses and stores are built off
the ground and are solidly constructed with the usual wigs
palm thatch roof and black pine (limbu) flooring. The exception
is HARIPMOR, towards the Sukk Valley. The dwellings here
are well constructed elliptical huts with the wigs palm thatch
and wigs stalk (pungul) walls. Evidently the number and
largely of the huts here were in proportion to
raise the buildings.

This is the area of permanent rock houses - wigs

EDUCATION.

Education in the area censused is confined to one elementary school at NEIMO staffed by a Roman Catholic Catechist. The school comes under the control of SASSOIA Mission Station (Wewak sub-District).

There are approximately sixty students attending, and of these forty four belong to this particular village. The children are given an introduction to the three R's - Religion, Reading and Writing, and the more promising scholars are sent to the KAIRIRU ISLAND mission school.

AMBAKANJA and WARAMURU come under NEGRI station and the Father in charge reports that he is having difficulty getting his students to attend regularly. The same procedure is adopted here - the brighter pupils being sent to KAIRIRU.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

As noted in the introduction roads in low lying areas were adversely affected by the heavy rains and were not good. However all were cleaned pending the arrival of the patrol. Certain officials on the BIG ROAD linking WEWAK and MAPRIK were advised to dig drains and build up the centre of the track.

All officials were urged to keep the standard of their roads on as high a level as possible. Several officials returned with the patrol to the station and were issued with sarifa.

Bridges - Nil.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

The layout, standard of housing and hygiene of the villages visited is fairly high, largely due to the efforts of BRIBI. Hamlets visited unexpectedly were, unfortunately, far from satisfactory, and it is evident that all the effort is concentrated upon the area surrounding the rest house. Several places were cleaned under supervision - mainly removing rubbish from the village boundaries and the destruction of insanitary houses.

In all cases instructions were given to flyproof latrines, dig pits for the disposal of refuse, and the correct fencing of cemeteries.

From 60% to 90% of houses and stores are built off the ground and are solidly constructed with the usual sago palm thatch roof and black palm (limbow) flooring. The exception is HARIPMOR, towards the Sepik Valley. The dwellings here are well constructed elliptical huts with the sago palm thatch and sago stalk (pungal) walls. Evidently the number and ferocity of the mosquitoes here make it impracticable to raise the buildings.

This is the area of pretentious rest houses - vast

different from some of the leanest found in western Yangoru. The majority of them have a separate bed room, bathroom, dining room and kitchen and veranda. Although large, they are constructed with a minimum amount of material and any movement in the kitchen compels one to cease writing.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Selection and appointment of a number of officials is obscure - apparently they were selected by BHIBI. In all cases where a previous patrol had not been through, elections were held and BHIBI's appointees were confirmed by a 95% majority.

The Lulua of HAUMBUCWE had died since P.O. Benjamins' patrol in 1947, and a young man under 30 was holding the position - in a village of 250 people. However the test of an election proved that his selection was a popular one, there being only two dissenters.

As mentioned earlier, officials command more respect here than in other sections of the Yangoru area, again directly attributable to the influence of BHIBI. As noted above, their expressed eagerness and ability to settle disputes has gone to an extreme. It was made clear to them they had no right to bar any person who wished to approach the patrol regarding any subject whatsoever.

The Lulua of INAGOMBI expressed a desire to resign and allow a younger man to fill his place, but he was prevailed upon to continue in office for at least another year.

A LIST OF OFFICIALS IS APPENDED

CENSUS

The census was compiled of the sub-division known as YANGORU EAST. Census had been previously recorded at KWALENGU, MUSUWAGU, NIAGOMBI, WAREMBA, ARAUIA, HAUMBUCWE, and BERNORO by P/O Bentinet in 1947, and at MUNDJI by P/O Foster in January 1949. Census in all other villages had not been revised since before the war, and in some cases old village books have been lost. New names were added in all the above enumerated villages except MUNDJI; 14 (apart from migrations) were added at ARAUIA.

Despite the fact that all villages were warned well in advance that a census patrol was approaching, it is thought that some names may have been missed - particularly sick people.

Village Population Registers (adapted from the old type village books) were issued to all villages except the last four. Officials concerned were requested to report to the station for issue. Whether and how well the records will be kept is questionable, there being few people in the area with any pretence of literacy. However it is hoped that they will be of some assistance on the next inspection.

*these to be
sent only
those some
which capable
of maintaining
it in either*

judges of the vernacular - ref. C.S. 4/18-49.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION

War Damage Compensation paid totalled £1953-8-0.

New claims were only accepted from those who had been missed for various reasons belonging to villages paid on this patrol. Claims paid were those assessed by P/O Bentinek and belonging to the villages already listed on page 7.

All other villages apart from MUNDJIHARANDJI have not been assessed. It is apparent that little or no damage was done by bombing etc., but natives state that destruction of crops, food trees and personal property by the Japanese during their occupation was great. The patrol was informed that the Japanese H.Q. was situated in the centre of the BOGU group - near KININLAMBOGU.

COMMERCE

Native owned stores are operating at KWALEGUN and WAREAMBA. The latter is out of stocks at the moment, but the principal was talking of going to WEWAK on a buying expedition. The O.I.C. was approached by the Luluai of MUNDJIHARANDJI and by the Luluai of NEIMO (representing the people of NIMBOGU & NEIMO) for information regarding opening stores. They were informed that the Administration would encourage any trading ventures.

MISSIONS

The only Mission operating in the area is Roman Catholic. SASSOIA mission station ((W)B1894) (Wewak sub-District) is responsible for the area as far as NEIMO. There is only one catechist in the area patrolled, permanently at NEIMO, where he conducts the school (See Education).

From NYAKANDOKAN West the area comes under NEGRI station ((W)A9996), staffed by Father Mormon and three catechists. His area extends as far as BUKINARA ((W)A8998) NEGRI has only one catechist in the field, posted at KUMUN ((W)A9597) - outside the area patrolled.

POLICE.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The conduct of, and work done by the police was at all times satisfactory.

| Village | Reg. No. | Rank | Name | Remarks |
|----------------|----------|-------|--------|--|
| ALAMBUNJA | 3744 | L/Cpl | WARRUF | Satisfactory. |
| WARRUMBU | " | " | " | " |
| " | 1987 | Const | AVATUP | Very Good. A definite asset to the patrol. |
| NYADOMBI | " | " | " | " |
| MUSYUN "UM" | 6456 | Const | JOMI | Satisfactory. |
| WAKEMBA | | | | |
| ARAUJA | | | | |
| KALMSUOM | | | | |
| SENGO | | | | |
| MINDANTHARANDI | | | | |
| HARIMCE | | | | |
| IKAGOM | | | | |
| WANDIN | | | | |
| KABWA | | | | |
| RYAKANDOKAN | | | | |
| DEING | | | | |
| KIMBOU | | | | |
| KWALEGUR | | | | |
| SABANADOGU | | | | |
| KARAGORA | | | | |
| KINJIM-998 | | | | |
| YELIKOYKE 1 | | | | |
| KINDOTAN | | | | |
| WAMAJIA | | | | |
| VERIMBOUYE 2 | | | | |

81 Appointed A.N.R.A.M.
 82 Appointed by S/O Wilmer (selected) 1947
 83 Selected for appointment by S/O Coninck 1947
 84 Selected for appointment by S/O Foster 1947
 85 Selected by M.P.A. and endorsed by this police
 All other appointments pre-1947

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

| VILLAGE | LULUAI | TULTUL | M. T. T. |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| AKAMBEANJA | WANIANKA #1 | UNDUAGINYA #1 | Trainee at BORAM |
| WARAMURU | SIMARI #2 | MINYERI #2 | YEGRINEI #2 |
| NIAGOME | SANGIGA | EMBUGAMBO #3 | KAWAMEAMBA #3 |
| MUSUWAGUM | NEIMIA | HEGONDUO #3 | SEGWARA #3 |
| WAREAMBA | PEGIGAWA #3 | WAGUMBERI #3 | KAGORI #3 |
| ABAUJA | HOLIGWANIA #1 | MOLIMBOLI #1 | KOLAWABI #1 |
| HAUMBUGWE | KOLIALIMBOM #5 | WAMPERI PANDOMANGI #3 | WARAKAWA #3 |
| SEGNRO | WABIWEIM #3 | WAGWEMARI | HABANANGU #3 |
| MUNDJIHARANDJI | NYAWA #4 | KURIAGANGGU #4 | YEMBERAGI #4 HAMBUKO #4 |
| HARIPMOR | SARIAMBARI #4 | NUI | HURUWANKA #4 WANGUMARI #4 |
| INAGOMBI | NANIKWANDJA | CHIROKWASI | WAGIN |
| WAMGIN | HOMBISENGI #5 | WONEI-I #5 | NEINARA #5 |
| HARUWA | KOU-AMIEMBA #5 | NYAKORA #5 | OMASIMBI |
| NYAKANOKAN | BANDJWALIA | PWIKI #5 | SUNGUMA #5 WAMINGO #5 |
| NEIMO | WAPIAGA #5 | KWASINGINYA #5 | YEREGUGU |
| NIMBOGU | SASOAN #5 | WABI-EIROMO #5 | UMBUKWAS |
| KWALEGUN | HAGWE #3 | SINIAKNA #3 | UNDOKU #3 |
| SASANAMBOGU | IMEKU #5 | SAPMANGU #5 | YEINA |
| KARAGORA | WORISANGU #5 | STURA | NAMBARI |
| KININIMBOGU | ONGOIWAMBU #5 | SINGAPARI | WUWARA #5 |
| YEKIMBOLYE 1 | YAMAGOMBAI #2 | MASUARA | WURANGA |
| KININYAN | MASAKWARI #5 | YAMIAUWI | HEI-IPMA |
| KAMALIA | HASIMA #5 | SALUALI | WAPIMARI |
| YEKIMBOLYE 2 | KURIKOKKOR #5 SARAGOMBI | PAIMBELI | Trainee selected |

#1 Appointed A.N.G.A.U.

#2 Appointed by P/O Maloney (Selected) 1947

#3 Selected for appointment by P/O Bentinck 1947

#4 Selected for appointment by P/O Foster Jan/1949

#5 Selected by BEIBI and endorsed by this patrol

All other appointments pre-war

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.

WCM 30/4

sub-district office,
MARIK.

21st April, 1949.

District officer,
MARIK.

PATROL REPORT, YANGORU 3/49.

I forward herewith the above mentioned report.

Mr. Denchy has rapidly gained experience, and his reports are lucid accounts of his patrol activities.

I do not think the time has arrived yet to appoint Village Councils, but as long as the "KIVUNG", or a body of Village Elders, is sufficiently representative, justice is assured in settlement of domestic disputes. However, all should understand that appeals to higher authority are provided for, and I think this has been made clear to the people by Mr. Denchy.

The area which is administered from the YANGORU PATROL POST is as large as the Marik area, and definitely there should be a European Medical Assistant stationed at the post, and a native hospital established. Many patients have been sent to MARIK by Mr. Denchy, and it is practically impossible to accommodate them.

Surely experienced N.M.O.'s, able to give injections without supervision, can be made available from the larger staffed hospitals. Even one would relieve the position.

However, it is the same trouble as with securing the services of other tradesmen - "them that has - keeps". Two N.M.O.'s have been posted to YANGORU from MARIK Hospital.

It is intended as soon as opportunity occurs to complete a list of Village officials of the sub-district, and have them regularly appointed.

As in other parts of the sub-district, deaths outnumber births and the number of deaths of females in child birth, 12, is not encouraging.

A. R. HAVILAND

A. D. O.

1a

30/11/79
11

IGRA
F

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

Sepik District,
District Office,
NEWAK.

26th April, 1949.

Director of District Services &
Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT, YANGORU, NO. 3 OF 1948-49.

Forwarded are copies of a Patrol Report submitted by Patrol Officer Denehy covering a patrol to the East of Yangoru, south of the Torricelli Ranges from Newak.

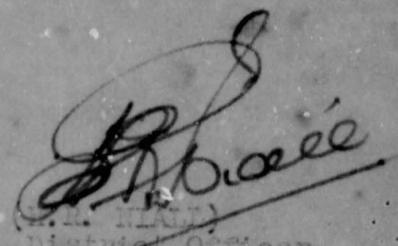
Conditions appear to be normal and rehabilitation almost complete except for the livestock, little of which we have yet been able to replace.

BEIBI is an influential native, and is well known to me. He has been encouraged in his efforts to improve the lot of his people. A check is kept on his activities and his influence is all for the good.

War Damage is almost complete for the area.

The numbers sent to hospital for treatment indicate the need for the establishment of a native hospital at YANGORU. I have been pressing for this for some time.

Mr. Denehy is doing good work in the Yangoru area and one can notice a big improvement since he took over a few months ago.



Actg. District Officer.

D.S. 30-11-79 (14)

5th May, 1949.

District Officer, (2)
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

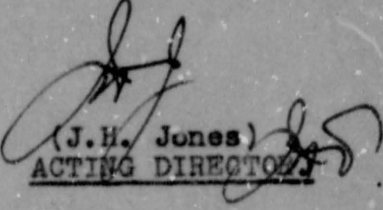
PATROL REPORT NO. 3-1948/49 - YANGORU.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report.

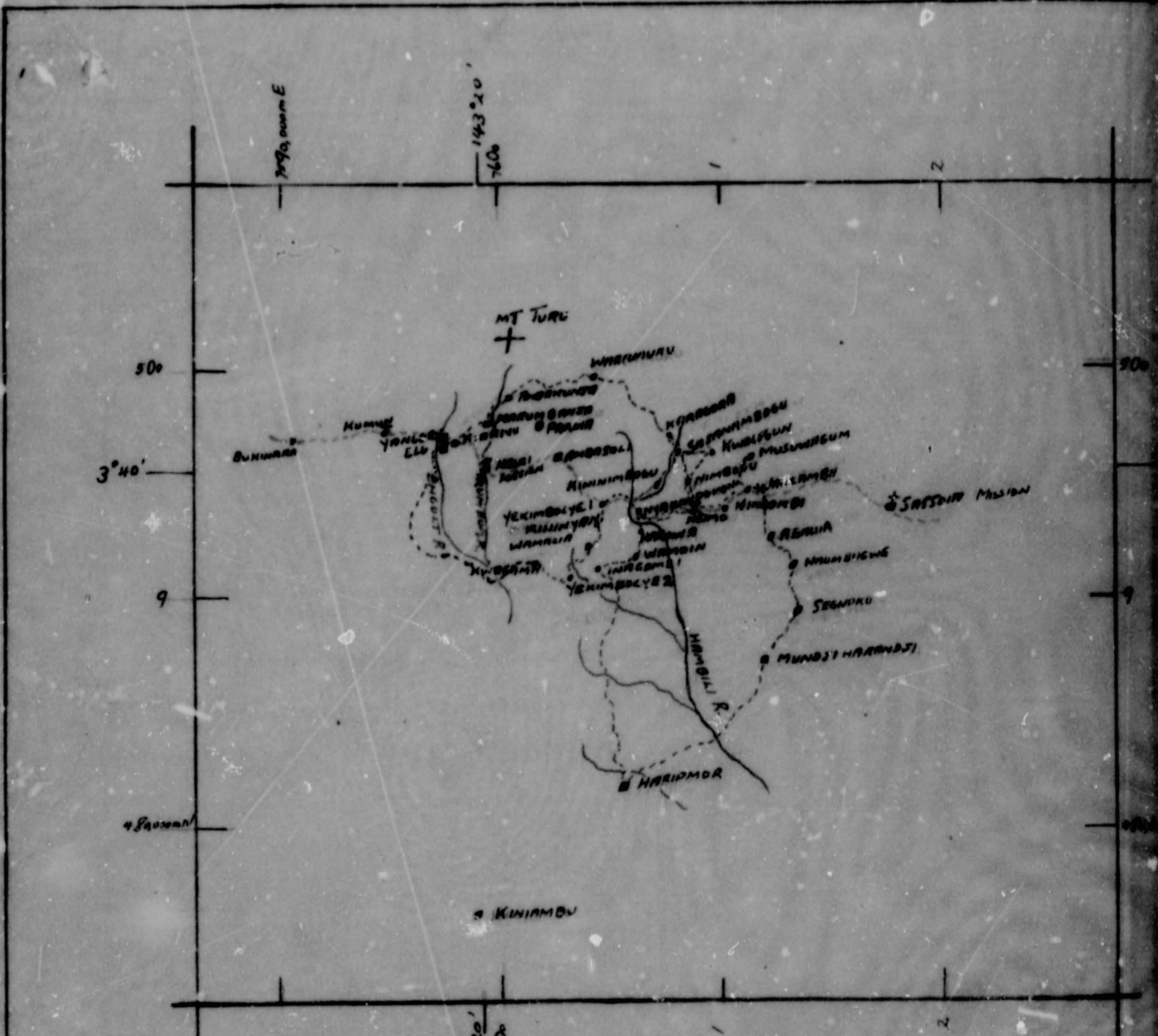
Mr. Dorehy is doing some good work and is to be commended.

The matter of an experienced N.M.O. able to give injections without supervision, as mentioned in Mr. Haviland's covering memo, should be taken up with your Medical Officer.

Census. The last paragraph on page 7 of the report. Village population Registers are to be issued only where there is some native capable of maintaining it in either "Pidgin" or in the vernacular. Reference C.I. 2/48 1949.


(J.H. Jones)
ACTING DIRECTOR

P/A



YANGORU EAST

PREPARED FROM WEWAK SHEET 2079

4 MILES TO 1 INCH

2

GRA

F

143° 20'
760

1

2

G.N.
↑

MT TURU
+



900

3° 40'

9

480,000m

| | |
|-----------|------------------|
| ● | VILLAGE |
| + | MISSION |
| ⊕ | CATECHIST |
| ~~~~~ | PERMANENT WATERS |
| ----- | BIG ROAD |
| - - - - - | ROUTE OF PATROL |

143° 20'
760

1

2

YANGORU EAST

PREPARED FROM WEWAK SHEET 2079

4 MILES TO 1 INCH

YANGORU PATROL REPORT NO 3 OF 1949

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

YANGORU

District of MARRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 4 of 48/49
Patrol Conducted by M. J. DENEHY C.P.O.
Area Patrolled WEST OF YANGORU PATROL POST TO AREA BOUNDARY
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....
Natives 3 Police 1 N.M.O
Duration—From 11/4/1949 to 22/4/1949
Number of Days.....
Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....
Medical/...../19.....
Map Reference WEWAIK 4 MILES: 1 INCH.
Objects of Patrol CENSUS, ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 / 19

.....
District Commissioner

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

popul

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

10

| | | |
|-------------|------|---|
| In | MIGR | |
| | M | F |
| Child Birth | MIGR | |
| | M | F |

Patrol Post,
Yangoru,
Mapiik Sub-District,
SEPIK DISTRICT.

2nd May 1949

YANGORU PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1949

A report of a patrol to the area west of YANGORU Patrol Post, embracing the Census Sub-divisions of NINDIPOLYE, WINGEI, KAROIBUS and KIMIN.

Officer Conducting Patrol: M. J. DEWEY, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: West of YANGORU Patrol Post to the area boundary.
Map - Scale 4 miles to 1 inch.

Objects of Patrol: 1. Compilation of Census.
2. Routine Administration.

Duration: 11/4/49 - 22/4/49

Personnel Accompanying: Reg. No. 3559 Const. ORANGE 1/c
" " 181C " UERI
" " 6456 " JONI
WINGROA M.M.O. BENA

INTRODUCTION

It is realized that this patrol moved more rapidly than is considered wise for good administration, nevertheless it is thought that it may be justified because of the 32 villages visited only 4 have been assessed for War Damage, thus the whole area shall have to be patrolled again to that end in the near future.

Six villages of the KAROIBUS sub-division were patrolled in February vide patrol report YANGORU 2/49.

DIARY

11 April Departed Yangoru for KROCHIM ((W)A9793) via KIMURON ((W)A9394). Village lined and censused. Medical carried out by M.T.C. accompanying patrol. 3 to Mapiik hospital, 3 to Yangoru for treatment. Inspected village and moved to MURAMBEM ((W)A9492). Census & medical. 2 to Mapiik, 3 to Yangoru. Inspected village and moved to MABARI 10.1 ((W)A9392).

- 12 April Inspected NAMPARI No.1, posted Constable Ugeri to supervise cleaning of village and latrine construction. Patrol proceeded to SARA ((W)A9590) via NOIE ((W)A9491). Census recorded and medically inspected. 6 to Naprik and 8 to Yangora. Inspected village and returned to NOIE. Census and Medical. 2 to Naprik. Officials instructed to bring census ovaler MINGIOMIER to station upon return of patrol. Inspected village and returned to NAMPARI No.1. Inspected progress of work.
- 13 April Census and medical NAMPARI No.1 and NAMPARI No.2. 4 to YANGORA for treatment. Moved to MUDIPOLME ((W)A9292). Census and medical. 4 to Naprik and 8 to Yangora with skin complaints. Inspected village and moved to NAMPARI No.2 ((W)A9394). Inspected area and proceeded to AGINGUM ((W)A9895). Inspected village.
- 14 April Medical and Census AGINGUM - 4 to Naprik for treatment. Moved to DALMO ((W)A9989). Medical and census. 14 ordered to Naprik for treatment. Police were busy here rounding up sick people who were hidden from the patrol. Inspected village and gave definite instructions to improve standard of cleanliness and hygiene. Proceeded to GWIYINGI ((W)A8889). Census and medical carried out. 4 to hospital. Moved to WACHPMA ((W)A8789).
- 15 April Inspected village. Census and medical. 3 to Naprik for treatment. Moved to MANGOWRU ((W)A8588). Inspected village and carried out census and medical. 8 to Naprik for treatment. Moved to WINGEI No.1 ((W)A3489). Medical and census. 8 to Naprik. Inspected village.
- 16 April Moved to WINGEI No.2 ((W)A8487). Medical and census. 17 ordered to Naprik hospital. Three Japanese rifles found and offenders apprehended. Returned to WINGEI No.1, picked up cargo and proceeded to BUCITU ((W)A8591). Carried out medical and census. 8 to Naprik. Inspected village and moved to SUANUMBO ((W)A8395).
- 17 April Sunday. Day spent arbitrating minor disputes.
- 18 April Census and medical SUANUMBO. Constable posted to supervise cleaning of village and patrol moved to WALANCAI ((W)8493). Medical and census carried out. 2 to Naprik for treatment. Inspected area and moved to SEPANDU ((W)A8594). Census and medical. 4 to Naprik for treatment. Inspected area and returned to SUANUMBO.
- 19 April Proceeded to MALAMEI ((W)A8596). Census and medical. Inspected area. 4 ordered to Naprik for treatment. Moved to WIMINTU ((W)8693). Inspected village and carried out census and medical. 4 to Naprik. Moved to KARAGUMUN ((W)8796). Inspected village.
- 20 April Medical and census KARAGUMUN. 9 to hospital. Moved to ANJU ((W)A8896). Inspected village and carried out census and medical. 7 ordered to hospital at Naprik. Proceeded to BUBUAMO ((W)A8998). Inspected area and compiled census. Proceeded to BAHANTRAM ((R)W)8702). Census and medical. 8 to hospital.
- 21 April Inspected BAHANTRAM and moved to KAPINE ((W)A8800). Census and medical. Inspected area and moved to DUMI ((W)A8900). Census and medical. 2 to hospital.

8

Inspected area and moved to KUMURUM ((R)99101) Censu and medical. 6 to Maprik hospital. Inspected area and proceeded to BUKHANA ((W)99198). Inspected area and compiled censu. Medical carried out and 3 ordered to Maprik.

22 April Moved to WIMBUN ((W)99298). Censu and medical. Ordered to Maprik Hospital. Inspected area and moved to WAIJA ((W)99497). Inspected area and carried out censu and medical. Moved to KUMUN ((W)99597). Censu and medical KUMUN and WINDJUAN. Inspected area and then inspected WINDJUAN ((W)99596). Patrol returned to YAMORU.

D.P.H.
10-2-A

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The principal impression gained from the patrol was that this - broadly speaking - was an area of weak and ineffectual officials. In the majority of cases they have been elected by their people for the positions. In cases where officials have been appointed, apparently without election, they seemed to command much more respect and the villages were in reasonably good order. Unfortunately however clean villages, or even partially clean villages were a distinct minority.

It was evident in the former case that the officials were merely pushed forward to be the scapegoats for the remainder of the village - the whipping boy upon whom the visiting officer could vent his spleen. With this in mind and in an effort to bolster up their prestige this officer made a point of being especially courteous to officials, and at the same time the opportunity was taken to soundly rate the villagers for not obeying instructions given by them - their own freely elected representatives - regarding matters of elementary hygiene. Again they were reminded that to flout an authorized order by an official was to invite penal sanctions.

To illustrate the point: although the villages of BOIM and SARA (officials prewar appointees) have not been patrolled since before the war, they were at a reasonable standard of cleanliness. Conversely, this was the fourth patrol since ANGAN to BALMO and the place was in a shocking condition.

Consequently too, the patrol was inundated with trivial disputes.

These remarks are particularly pertinent to the WINDIPOLYE and WINGEI subdivisions. Further north in the KABOLBUS and KUMUN areas officials were of a different calibre and some strong and respected leaders are holding official positions - notably OULANINGI of WIMBUN, and the patrol was called upon to settle disputes only in isolated cases.

Three Japanese rifles were found at WINGEI NO.2 and their owners were sent to the A.D.O. MAPRIK to be dealt with.

HEALTH.

All villages visited by the patrol were medically inspected by H.M.O. BENA. In all some 150 patients were ordered to MAPRIK Native Hospital for treatment. A further 37 were ordered to the YANGORU Aid Post. Of those sent to Maprik 65% were suffering from Yaws, 25% from Tropical Ulcers and the remainder 10% from skin diseases. Acute cases of yaws were few, nevertheless they were all forwarded to hospital, because in many cases sufferers were hidden from the patrol. Their absence was brought to notice, not by officials, but by a Constable accompanying the patrol who is familiar with the language.

Staff, equipment and accommodation is extremely limited at YANGORU and consequently a heavy load is thrown on the hospital at Maprik.

During a patrol carried out in March 140 patients were ordered for treatment - the majority being sent to WENAK native hospital (3 days walk), because they considered MAPRIK to be a 'long way'. As noted in that report (Yangoru 3/49) these patrols have brought home more than ever the desirability of establishing at least a fully equipped aid post at YANGORU, staffed by natives who are permitted to give injections without supervision. If this were done, the load thrown on to native hospitals at WENAK and MAPRIK would be negligible.

Mr. H. Nelson, E.M.A. Maprik, carried out a patrol in this area during November '48.

D.P.H.
8.2.48

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Throughout most of the area patrolled, particularly the Southern sector, the people are very conservative agriculturists and crops are limited to the accepted staples - yam, taro, sweet potato and bananas, in addition to the food palms - coconut and sago, variation being provided by the addition of corn and pit.

Tomatoes, spinach, beans and spring onions are grown in small quantities by some of the younger progressives, but by no means extensively.

The cult of the long yam is practiced in the West - the boundary being from BANANITAI in the north to AGINGUN in the south - excluding NAMBARI and HEBIPOLYE. Villages on the fringe of this line cultivate it also, but not successfully. Reason ascribed is that they do not observe the rigid taboos associated with the cult.

Gardens throughout the area are extensive and the likelihood of a food shortage appears remote. Crops were in different stages - BANANTEAM were harvesting the main (yam) crop - NAMBARI were clearing the bush in preparation for taro. Apparently there are no common planting seasons. Even neighbouring villages work to entirely different schedules.

Livestock is not over-abundant - few pigs were seen although they are slowly being bred up again. European ityls are scarce, although from information volunteered it appears that they are more plentiful than before the war, when a European fowl was a rarity.

Mr. Hurrell, C.A.O., patrolled along the Big Road in February of this year.

EDUCATION

Education in the area is limited to one elementary school at KUMUN under the guidance of a Roman Catholic Catechist and controlled by NEERI mission station.

Regular students number about 20, although a great number make occasional appearances - to the despair of the catechist and the Father.

The more promising students are sent to KATRIN ISLAND mission station for further training.

On several occasions the patrol was approached by youths wishing to attend the Administration school at BORAN.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

All roads traversed by the patrol were clean and in good condition. Some good work has been put in by the SUANBO/HINGEI people and a well drained M. bridge track has been put in.

The YABOON/KABOTIVE link of the motor road to KAPETK has been completed and is in good condition.

25

A bridge has been constructed over the DAINU river at the foot of the Kabobus hill - a span of some 60' - 70 feet. The whole has been roofed to protect it from the ravages of the weather. Smaller bridges and culverts have been put in along the road - all well constructed.

Work on this project has been under the supervision of the native KAITAI, and he has carried out his duties in a highly satisfactory manner.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

Housing throughout the area patrolled is typical of the MAPRIE area generally. Dwellings and stores are built on the ground and are of primitive construction - although undoubtedly they serve as adequate protection against the weather and insect pests and also give the maximum amount of privacy.

The KABOBUS are the exception for nearly 60% of their houses are raised. (See report 2/49)

As noted earlier the standard of hygiene is not good. In some cases latrines - if any - are merely open pits. Long grass was found growing in the centre of the village and derelict houses left standing. No provision is made for the disposal of refuse, hence flies plague the area.

Specific instructions were given to remedy the above, and the people were reminded that the officer would be returning in a few months time and a vast improvement would be expected.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

As noted earlier, it would appear in many cases that officials are merely non-entities pushed forward to front for the village, and whose only qualifications appear to be ability to speak pidgin and to "Yessing" with great - nevertheless with monotonous regularity.

On one occasion it was found necessary to remind village elders who were found treating officials with marked disdain that they themselves had elected them to office and such being the case they were doubly obliged to carry out any lawful instructions given.

The opportunity was also taken to point out that the qualifications for a luluai do not include youth or an ability to speak pidgin; but rather he should be the natural leader of the community.

At KROVIE it is recommended that KAVIVANUA be re-instated as luluai. An AKAU officer appointed WEISI in his stead - for reasons not readily apparent. The former is an elderly man and is the real leader of the community. WEISI is an ex I/L - his only evident qualification for the position.

A list of officials is appended.

(4)

CENSUS

The census was compiled of the NEDIPONE, WIKONI, KAPOBUS and KUMUN sub-divisions. All villages were warned well in advance of the approach of the patrol and it is thought that few names were missed. This was largely due to the manner in which Const. ORANGE carried out his duties. NEDIPONE is his home area and his knowledge of the language enabled him to bring evaders to the notice of the C.I.G.

Village Population Registers are not issued because of the total illiteracy of the people. In February, Registers adapted from old type village books were issued in the KAPOBUS area in the hope that records might be kept by odd natives who have a pretence of education, but the experiment has not been successful.

Six villages of the KAPOBUS area were censused in February and the figures were not revised on this patrol. Especial care was taken to avoid duplication owing to migrations. The figures are submitted with this report.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION

War Damage throughout the area varies from villages completely razed (e.g. SUARIBO) to only superficial damage at places like AGIKUN and GWITUNY. As seems to be the case throughout the area the greater part of the devastation was brought about by the liberating forces.

The area shall have to be revisited to assess claims. The only claims dealt with on this patrol were those of absentee labourers.

MISSIONS

The only mission operating in the area is Roman Catholic. MECPI station ((W)A9996), staffed by Father NORMON and four catechists is responsible for the area as far west as PUKHARA. There is only one catechist in the field, stationed at KUMUN where he conducts the school (see education).

From PUKHARA west the area comes under the control of the NULANU mission station ((W)A8196) - in the Napwik administrative area.

To date, taking the area as a whole, mission influence is negligible.

POLICE

The conduct of, and the work done by the police was satisfactory.

Reg. No. 3559 Const. ORANGE (i/c detachment) Very good. This man, operating in his home territory was a valuable asset to the patrol in the manner in which he carried out his duties without fear or prejudice, and without any trace of officiousness.

" " 1840 " UJERI Works satisfactorily under supervision.

" " 5456 " JOMI Satisfactory.

VILLAGES OF ISLANDS

| VILLAGE | LULUAI | SIBU | M.S.P. |
|------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| KWOLYIK | WANJIPAMBA | MANINGGI | MANIA 01 |
| YARAMBEM | BUKIORA 02 | KURAPWANDU 02 | WANOWICORA 01 |
| SARA | KOMBISAIBO | IGWANDJEBI | Trainee selected |
| BOIM | HANDUANGU | RANUGA | ditto |
| NAMBARI 1 | HASELO | WALAMBEI 03 | WASIMI 01 |
| WITIPOLME | UNDIOWI 03 | KAMANI 02 | MEDDJAGAU 01 |
| MAFDARY 2 | KOMUDJA 03 | INASUA 01 | Trainee selected |
| CHITRYINGI | KILASIBI 01 | YSEAGIOLAI 01 | KUDEI 01 |
| AGINGHE | MEAMBANGILU 01 | PIDIA 01 | LILABE 01 |
| BALMO | SANJIBUK 01 | KAUMEI 01 | MAIRANDU 04 |
| WAGUPHA | KWALINGWO 01 | KARAMANGU 01 | RANOWALI 01 |
| MANOWRU | BARIYAN WABIMI 02 | KALANAI 02 | MEYIRA |
| WINGEI 1 | SANI 01 | MAUWIMAIN 01 | MANOU (for training) |
| WINGEI 2 | MAURONGI | WASTWRAUWI 02 MAUOMBI 03 | IXTIDA 01 MABUK (for training) |
| BUGITU | KWAGUI 04 | KYAMIONGU 04 | KITYAMINI (for training) |
| SUANUNDO | MIMMALEI 04 | CHURUMBUR 04 | KINGIGITTYA 01 |
| WALANGAI | GILOGWI 01 | BIRA 01 | KULATYUWI 01 |
| BEPANDU | MARIMBI 04 | KOMBOMANUI 04 KULIMINI 04 | KURDAMBU (for training) GOMBANTYAN do. |
| MALABEIM | BUBUANA | SIMILUGO 04 TAMINALEI 04 | KWICHUI (for training) |
| HIMBIHU | OHLANINGI 02 CHIKKATTEI | IBARA MAGWEI | KOMILEIN |
| KARAGUMUI | KWALININGA | YAGOS KEMAI | KALA |
| ALISU | NIRLANGWIA 05 | ASILAGA | WAGIOPA |
| BUBUANG | YANGC 02 | MANOWI 02 | ANIS 02 |
| PANAHTAM | AU.UDI | LOMOMBULT 02 | PLANIS (for training) |
| KAIRIRU | GILIDJORE 02 | DUMA 02 | ALHOEIM 02 |
| DUNIGI | LUI | WAINAGI | GODIAMAGO |
| KULBUHUN | HAMBASAGA 04 | NUPAJIK TERANGU 03 | PURHEWAMBU (for training) TOLMEI |
| BUKINARA | KALBAURA 02 | MIRALIA | SOKIGAU 04 |
| HIMBURU | WEINA 02 | MORASAB 03 | NEIRA 01 |
| KWALAM | HAURA | MANIGAVRU | HASIRA (for training) |

VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Continued)

(1)

| VILLAGE | LULLAI | TUFWU | A.T.T. |
|---------|---------------|-------------|---------------------|
| KUWU | WAPASINGI | WIURA | MEADJIRA #4 |
| WIDJUA | KARAGOMBEI #1 | ITAGHABI #2 | KASI (for training) |

- #1 Selected for appointment P/O Foster 1949
- #2 ANGAU
- #3 Elected & recommended by this patrol
- #4 Selected by P/O Wakeford 1945
- #5 Selected by P/O Moroney 1947

G.M.

LEGEND

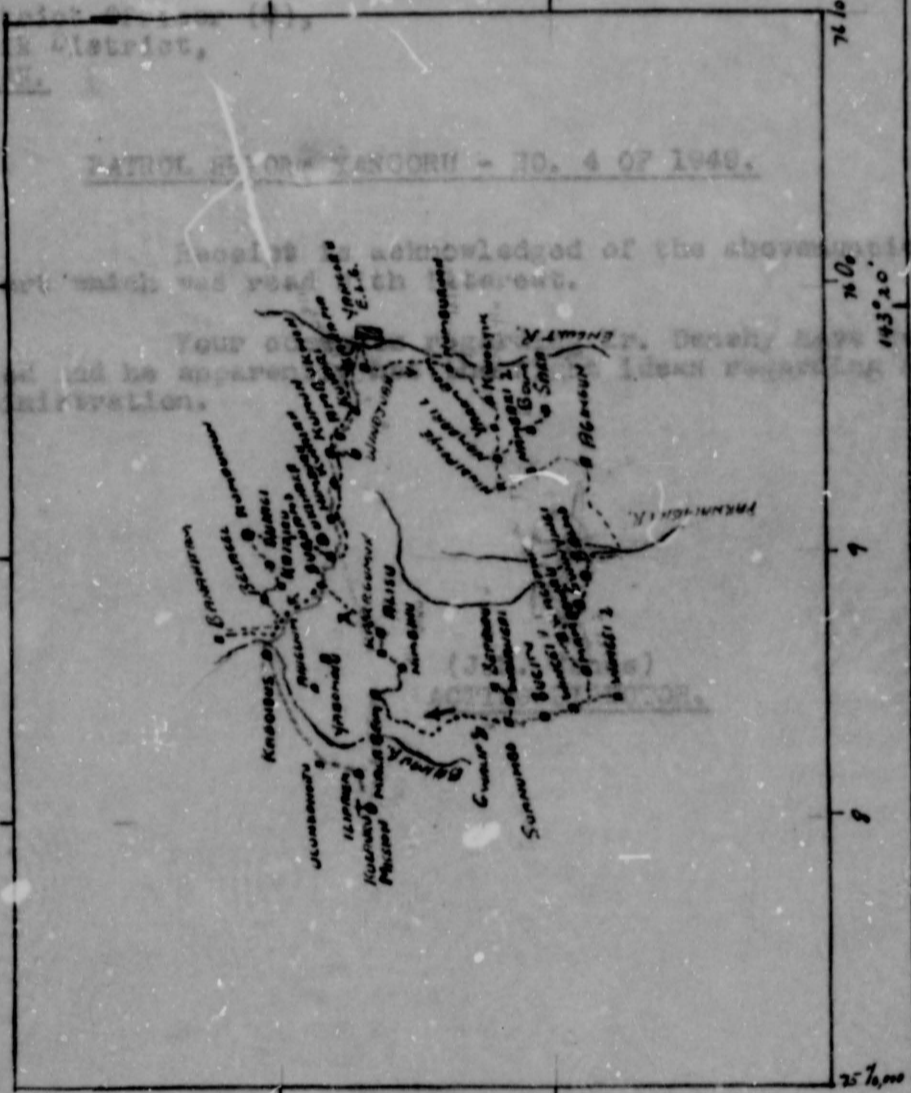
| | |
|--|------------------|
| | ROUTE OF PATROL |
| | MOTOR ROAD |
| | PERMANENT WATERS |
| | MISSION |

26th May, 1949.

PATROL REPORT YANGORU - NO. 4 OF 1949.

143°21'

143°20'



AREA WEST OF YANGORU PATROL 10ST

PREPARED FROM WEWAK SHEET 2079

SCALE 4 MILES TO 1 INCH

a

DS. 30-11-79

26th May, 1949.

District Officer (2),
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

PATROL REPORT YANGORU - No. 4 OF 1949.

Receipt is acknowledged of the abovementioned report which was read with interest.

Your comments regarding Mr. Denehy have been noted and he apparently has the right ideas regarding native administration.



(J.H. Jones)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

P/A
/

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

WK. 30/4.



Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

19th May, 1949.

Director of District Services &
Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT, YANGORU - No. 4 of 1949.

Attached hereto please find copy of the abovementioned
Patrol Report submitted by Patrol Officer Denehy.

The Patrol Officer is doing the correct thing in
traversing the area under his control so that he can become
acquainted with the people and their village life. I agree
that he has rather hurried on the trip, but as the area has
to be traversed for the investigation of War Damage in the
near future, more time will then be devoted to normal Admin-
istration.

The previous Patrol Officer at Yangoru, Mr. L. Foster,
failed to submit one Patrol Report during the whole time he
was there - a period of nearly eighteen months. This was in
spite of several verbal and written instructions and my only
conclusion was that he was too lazy to get out and move around
the area. Mr. Denehy is quite the reverse, and is showing
great initiative and attention to his duties. It is proposed
to leave him there for at least another twelve months and by
that time the area will be thoroughly patrolled, censused, and
the War Damage completed.

The Yangoru area has a population of approximately 20,000
natives in a small area and fully warrants the establishment
of a Native Hospital with a European Medical Assistant in charge.
The present staff position does not permit of this, but arrange-
ments have been made with a local Medical Officer for a trained
Native Orderly to be stationed at Yangoru who can give injections
and medical treatments.

The area patrolled seems to have supplied its full quota
of indentured labourers for employment both within and without
the District. Under the present system of one year indenture,
there is a continual turnover of natives. The position will
be closely watched, but I do not think there will be any
necessity to close it to recruiting.

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

at

11

TERRITORY OF PAUVA-NEI GUINEA.

W/M 30/4

Sub-district Office,
MARRIK.

16th May, 1949.

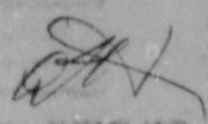
District Officer,
WREKA.

PATROL REPORT. YAKWANI 4 OF 1949.

This is the report of a Patrol conducted by Mr. E. Denchy, Cadet Patrol Officer to the KUMUR-NIDIPIYIK, WURGI and KABOIBUS Census sub-divisions.

The question of suitability of village officials is always cropping up, however as the majority are probationers not regularly confirmed we may be able to make more suitable selections as we progress. Too often the Lulua is made the scapegoat and I am glad Mr. Denchy has the right idea in fostering respect for the official position.

I agree with Mr. Denchy that the Patrol was too rapidly carried out for Administrative purposes, but I know this officer is keen to visit every corner as soon as possible as a preliminary to greater efficiency.


A.R. HAVILAND
A.D.O.

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MAPRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 5 of 48/49 VANGORU

Patrol Conducted by M. S. DENEHY C.P.O.

Area Patrolled AREA AROUND VANGORU PATROL POST.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 2 POLICE 1 N.M.O.

Duration—From 9/5/49 to 23/5/49

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference WEWAK 4 MILES : 1 INCH.

Objects of Patrol CENSUS ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

opul

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

10

| | | |
|------|----|---|
| MIGR | In | |
| | M | F |



Patrol Post,
Yagoru,
Maprik Sub-district,
SEPIK DISTRICT.

25th may '49

YANGORU PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1949

A report of a patrol of the YANGORU Census Subdivision of the YANGORU Administrative area.

Officer Conducting Patrol: M.J. DENEHY, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: The area immediately surrounding the Yangoru Patrol Post, designated the Yangoru Census Sub-Division. Map - Wewak 4 miles to 1 inch.

Objects of Patrol: 1. Compilation of Census.
2. Routine Administration.

Duration: 9/5/49 - 23/5/49

Personnel Accompanying: Reg. No. 3559 Const ORANGWE l/c
" " 6456 " JOMI
WKM20A N.M.O. BENA

INTRODUCTION

The area censused on this patrol is that immediately surrounding the station, hence ten of the villages were inspected on day excursions - the party returning to the Post at night. Again, as was the case last month, the patrol moved fairly quickly, but as the villages visited all have easy access to the station, and as the majority shall have to be revisited to assess war damage, it is thought that speed was justified.

DIARY

- 9 MAY Census and medical inspection KARAPIA ((W)A9796) Inspected village and proceeded to KUVARI ((W)A9696. Census and medical inspection. Inspected village. To AMBUKWON ((W)A9597). Carried out medical and census inspections. Patrol returned to Yangoru.
- 10 MAY To KWORABRI ((W)A9998). inspected village. Census and medical. Patrol proceeded to SIMA ((W)A9999)

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inspected village. Carried out Census & medical. moved to KAMBELYI ((W)A9898). Census recorded and medical inspection. 2 to Yangoru for treatment. inspected village and returned to Yangoru.

11 May Native constable sent to KWORAERI to supervise cleaning of village. Patrol proceeded to KIARIVU ((W)A9896). Census and medical. inspected village and proceeded to HANGERARA ((W)A9994) medical and census. inspected village. One to Maprik Hospital for treatment. Census and medical HANGERARA ((W)A9993). Patrol returned to Yangoru.

12 May Patrol proceeded to SINLIANGU ((W)A9499) via AMBUKWON. Census and medical. 10 to Yangoru for treatment. inspected village and moved to MAMBUK ((R)V9301). Census and medical. 4 to Yangoru for treatment. inspected village and moved to WAMAINA ((R)V9501). Census and medical. 1 to Yangoru for treatment.

13 May Inspected village and proceeded to KWOWI ((R)V9500) Carried out medical and census. inspected village and moved to PACHAN (W)A9598). Census and medical. inspected village and returned to Yangoru.

14 May On station.

16 May To MARAMBANJA ((W)A9998). Medical and census. inspected village and moved to AMBAKANJA ((W)B0098) medical and census. inspected village.

17 May To WARAMURU ((W)B0599). Carried out medical and census. inspected village and moved to PARINA ((W)B0298) medical and census. inspected village and moved to SAINA ((W)B0196). inspected village and carried out medical and census. moved to SAUSUENDUAN ((W)B0095). Census and medical. inspected village.

18 May moved to BUKIENDUAN ((W)B0195). Census and medical. inspected village and moved to SOLI ((W)B0296) Medical and census. inspected village and moved to AMBASOLI ((W)B0495). inspected village. Census and medical. To WARAGUMBE ((W)B0596) Census and medical. Returned to AMBASOLI.

19 May To NUMLIASOLI ((W)B0193) inspected village. Census and medical. 2 to hospital. inspected village and moved to KWAGAMA ((W)B0293). medical and census. 2 to hospital. Medie inspected village. Proceeded to MARINGEI ((W)B0090). Census and medical. inspected village.

20 May To PAIMARU ((W)A9893) Medical and census. inspected village and moved to SIMBOMIEI ((W)A9792). inspected village and carried out medical and census. To SENGRI ((W)A9691) medical and census. Returned to SIMBOMIEI.

21 May To KWAGWI ((W)A9794). Carried out medical and census inspections. inspected village & returned Yangoru.

22 May Sunday - on station.

23 May Proceeded to NUMBORUON ((W)A9694) medical and census. 7 to hospital. inspected village and returned to Yangoru.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Although comparatively small and linked right through with marriage ties, the area patrolled is a good cross section of the whole Yangoru administrative area, from the conservative mountain people dwelling on the upper slopes of the Prince Alexanders, and the equally conservative people to the South dwelling on the fringe of the Kanai country - to the more progressive living along the Big Road and to the West of the station. Although BEIBA's gospel (Yangoru 3/49) is seeping through to the West, he does not operate in this area.

Forms of government alter considerably for so small an area. The people to the North and South very seldom bring disputes to the station for arbitration - all troubles being settled in the village by the elders. To the West almost every day minor matters are brought before the administrative officer; whilst to the immediate East troubles are settled by two men, SIMBERATUA luluai of KIARIVU, and KAUYINA luluai of MARAMBANJA. NEGRI Mission Station is just East of KIARIVU and it is thought that many disputes, particularly regarding women, are brought to the Father there.

On several occasions the now familiar approach was heard from officials on the Western border "You are particularly busy and have come down here to complete the census - not to be bothered by my people with their trivial disputes and complaints. The 'Government' has made me a Luluai and as such it is my task to deal with them" (Ref. Yangoru 3/49). The same reply was made here as in other areas, to wit, if officials are capable of settling disputes amicably and to the satisfaction of both parties - well and good; but it was to be clearly understood that the Administrative officer was at all times available to anyone who wished to approach him. It was pointed out that if officials were dissatisfied with the O.I.C.'s administration, they had every right - a right fully exercised - to approach the District Officer. Similarly their people have every right to approach the O.I.C. Accessibility of the Administrative Officer is the best method to ensure justice and satisfaction.

The patrol was hospitably received at all villages on the circuit and the general atmosphere and spirit of the people was excellent. All were most co-operative, including the 'man belong rein' at KWAGWI, who made the deuce of a din during the census inspection, but failed to avert the ensuing downpour. nevertheless his intentions were appreciated.

This was the first postwar patrol to 25% of the villages.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Little can be added under this heading to what has already been said in previous reports.

The mountain people - from MAMBUK to AMBAKANJA & WARAMURU are particularly conservative agriculturists and at this time of the year are subsisting entirely on a diet of sago and coconuts. The first of the taro crop shall be harvested in about two weeks time, but it shall be another month or six weeks before it becomes general.

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Again the subject of enlarging the range of their crops was brought up with the idea of varying and improving the diet. The explanation offered that there was no seed was not very convincing. It was suggested that the people lower down, being related by marriage, would have no objection to accommodating them with tomatoes, corn, beans, cabbage etc. Also it was suggested that when next they go to WEWAK, as is often the case, they should avail themselves of the offer of seed from the agricultural station.

The remainder of the peoples visited are not as conservative, and the above listed foods are grown by a large number of the younger generation - although the primary staples remain sweet potato, yam, taro, bananas, and the food palms, coconut and sago. The latter (sago) was reported to be plentiful throughout the area.

Livestock is still scarce and few villages have more than four pigs. Fowls too are few. Wild pigs are not so numerous here as elsewhere.

It was noted with misgivings that odd people have been going to the coast and buying European or 'half caste' pigs to be eaten at native festivals. The foolishness of this practice during these times of shortage of blood livestock has been fully stressed and everything is being done - short of actual prohibition - to persuade buyers to keep the animals for breeding. As they are being purchased from sources other than the Dept. of Agriculture no positive steps have been taken.

HEALTH

All villages visited were medically inspected by the N.M.O. accompanying the patrol. Health in this area appears to be better than in those patrolled during the previous two months; although in many cases old village books have been lost - therefore there was no way of ensuring that all the people were included in the inspection. Even so only 60 patients were ordered for treatment. 18 to the Native Hospital, Maprik, suffering from yaws and tropical ulcers. The remainder, sores and scabies, were treated at the Yangoru aid post.

All the bigger villages have M.T.T.s and they claim to be regularly taking their sick to Wewak or Maprik. Trainees were selected in villages where vacancies existed.

There are seven newly qualified N.M.A.s in the area - having recently completed the C.R.T.S. course at BORAM. Also there are several applicants eager to commence training.

EDUCATION

Education in the area is confined to mission activity at NEGRI and AMBAKANJA.

NEGRI is the mission headquarters in the Yangoru administrative area and has 150 male and 125 female students on the roll, however regular daily attendance fluctuates from 60 to 80. The remainder make occasional appearances and consequently gain little benefit.

(6)

At AMBAKANJA the school is conducted by a catechist and about 20 children attend regularly.

Both NEGPI & AMBAKANJA are elementary schools and the pupils are merely given an introduction to the three Rs, and the brighter and more eager scholars are sent to KAIRIRU Island mission school.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

All roads were cleaned pending the arrival of the patrol and were reasonably good. That section of the MAPRIK/WEWAK Big Road traversed was in good condition.

Officials were urged to keep their roads clean and at as high a standard as possible.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Villages were, on the whole, in reasonably good order, although it is evident that latrines and refuse pits are only constructed to satisfy the whims of the government and are purely ornamental. The reasons for these 'whims' were explained, but it shall be some time yet before the people put into practise these elements of hygiene. In some cases cemeteries had been abandoned and the dead have been buried in the bush. Strict instructions were given that this practice was to cease immediately and new cemeteries were marked to be cleaned.

At one village - less than an hour's walk from the station - no attempt was made to clean the place or the road preparatory to the arrival of the patrol, hence they were in very poor shape. The people were content, it was learned, to make a singsing that would avert any consequences for their laziness. With the idea of destroying their belief in this particular custom and restoring their faith in the sarif a native constable was posted to supervise the cleaning.

Housing is, for the most part, primitive - the people being content to build on the ground. Dwellings are typical of the MAPRIK area generally and need no comments here. Rather surprisingly the only variations is in the hill country - here nearly 50% of the houses (apart from stores) are raised. Well constructed, with the sago thatch roof and limbon or pitpit flooring, these buildings evidently give sufficient protection from the biting winds that spring up in the late evening in this area. These people are closely bound by marriage ties with those of the BUT area, and it is thought that the latter's influence is responsible.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION

The whole area suffered during the war both from the Japanese occupation and Allied bombing operations. Generally however losses are not particularly severe. Claims for livestock, gardens and food stores shall be heavy, but

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these procedures and native valuations should be fairly light.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Officially vacant posts shall be revisited in the near future to see if officials for the most part appear satisfactory.

At MAMBUK it is recommended that an A.N.G.A.U. appointed luluai be suspended and the prewar luluai YAUILA be reinstated. Although elderly, the latter has all his faculties and is the real leader of the village. Apparently his age was the reason for his compulsory retirement. Although he was not particularly anxious to accept the position again, he was persuaded to do so.

The outstanding official in the area is Luluai SIMBARATUA of KIARIVU. He is an ambitious man and it is evident that he is desirous of becoming the right hand of the Administration in this area. This officer is not using influence in either direction, but is sitting back and waiting to see if the natives fully accept him. Being close to the station, it has enabled a close watch to be kept upon him and the manner in which he administers his village leaves no cause for complaint. In the villages neighbouring NEGRI and along the RIG ROAD the vacancies made during the war were filled by election, and that area it's authority is negligible.

A list of officials is appended.

CENSUS

Fourteen of the thirty two villages in this sub-division have had their books checked since the war, and to avoid confusion figures on births, deaths etc. have been shown for them only.

Of the others, in many cases prewar books have been lost or are badly mutilated, therefore there was no way of ensuring that there was a full attendance for the inspection, although apart from the reason mentioned earlier there is no reason to believe that all the people did not line.

A hamlet of the PARINA group, because of constant arguments, expressed a desire to break away and be included in the book at WARAMURU. The request was granted.

During the latter stages of the war mass migrations were made over the range by peoples of the MAMBUK - WAMAINA area, although they are slowly drifting back now. The entire population (103) of PANGU moved into BUT territory and to date only five families have returned. None of the prewar officials have returned, so the people were included in WAMAINA's book.

Census patrols were carried out to WARAMBANJA, WARAMURU, SAUSUENDUAN, and SOLI in June '46 (P/O Maloney), and to the remaining ten in July - Sept. '47 (P/O Foster). KARAPLA was censused by P/O Foster in September '48.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION

The whole area suffered during the war - both from the Japanese occupation and Allied bombing. Speaking generally however losses are not particularly severe. Claims for livestock, gardens and food palms shall be heavy, but

(4)

those for houses and native valuables should be fairly light.

Seventy percent shall be revisited in the near future to assess claims.

The conduct of, and work done by the police was at all times satisfactory.

MISSIONS

As noted in earlier reports - the only mission operating in the area is Roman Catholic. NEGRI Station ((W)A9996), staffed by Father W. Mormon and four catechists, is situated in, and is responsible for, the whole area. NEGRI has two catechists in the field - one at AMBAKANJA and one at KUMUN ((W)A9597, the latter being outside the area patrolled.

In the villages neighbouring NEGRI and along the PIG ROAD the mission has a fair amount of influence; however beyond that area it's authority is negligible.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

REPORT ON POLICE

| VILLAGE | INDIAN | TOTAL | |
|------------|---------------|--------------------|--|
| KAPAPA | | | The conduct of, and work done by the police was at all times satisfactory. |
| KOVANI | | | |
| AMERUWA | Reg.No. 3559 | Const. ORANGWE 1/c | Excellent. A thoroughly reliable and dependable man. |
| KURABANI | KWASIGAU 31 | KURAGWANGI 31 | |
| SIMA | Reg.No. 6456 | Const. JOMI | A good willing worker with more than average intelligence. |
| KANSILYI | WUBANGSUKA 31 | KARITIAN 31 | |
| KIARIVU | SIMPETAKON 31 | NAIRAZOMPA 31 | |
| HANCERARA | YSGIWANU 31 | PICKINGBO 33 | |
| HARANGA | MONIWALYS 31 | HEIMANI 33 | |
| SINIANGO | WANGIS 31 | SARITUA 31 | SICRA (for training) |
| SAMBOE | YABILA 31 | WARAGAS 31 | KWIABABU (for training) |
| | | PALALI 33 | |
| WARAKA | KWABOWANDA 31 | HANRASORAI 31 | IKKITA 31 |
| KWOTE | SOOWUBENG 31 | WANGANINI 31 | KASINEL |
| PACHAN | MANIWAGU 31 | WUKDAI-1 31 | HEKURUWANGI-PI |
| | | | WIKURAWAGUN 31 |
| MARAKANGA | KUYISA 31 | MUNIGONI 31 | TADIGA 33 |
| | | | BAUSOGWANDJEL (N.M.A.) |
| AKBAFANA | WAVIANKA 34 | UBUDAGINTA 34 | YONIAVELI (N.M.A.) |
| | | | WONGIYASA (N.M.A.) |
| | | | KAWAN (N.M.A.) |
| WARABURU | SIMARI 35 | MIBYSRI 35 | YEB (N.M.A.) 35 |
| | | | PALAP (N.M.A.) |
| PALINA | | ORAKWE-1 35 | KAPWIMBO 35 |
| SARA | KARAKANIE 33 | KABAGAS 33 | WABONA (for training) |
| SANSOENGAN | CHABVINYA 34 | JOMANI 35 | INSOIAN (for training) |
| KILIKOJAN | YABILI 35 | BASANI 35 | ELNA 35 |
| SOLI | LEMER LAB 35 | SAPANDU 35 | WAKWU |
| WARASOLI | YANGILI 33 | WUZARI 35 | |
| WARAGUSE | MINIGRA 33 | SLEI-1 33 | YAGONG (for training) |
| WULIASOLI | WASINWABA 33 | WAPINGENA 33 | WAKWEN (for training) |
| KROGWA | KADONI 33 | KARIMJOMI 33 | KANIBARI 33 |
| | SINGWA 33 | KAMPURI 33 | KARIMJOMI (for training) |
| BAFALOKI | PAKIMAS 33 | KPOWIRNYE 33 | |
| PAIBARU | SIAMBABA 34 | KACHIRANI 33 | SAUSORONG (for training) |
| SILBOWANI | KIPAWA 34 | KIRINYARA 34 | KURANZI-1 (for training) |

2

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

| VILLAGE | LULUAI | TULTUL | M. T. T. |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| KARAPIA | WURAGWASI | NAMARI | TAUWI \$1 |
| KUVARI | NINGIS \$1 | YINAGWASI | WABIYAU \$2 |
| AMBUKWON | MARILOMO \$3 | TUNGLIAN | WAMAGIAN |
| KWORABRI | KWASIGAU \$1 | KURAGWANJE | YAMBUKU \$1 |
| SIMA | YEGIWANGWIE \$1 | KUGWASI \$1 | SAMUGAREI \$1 |
| KAMBELYI \$4 | WURAMBUKIA \$1 | MAHINYAN | WURAWANGWIE \$1 |
| KIARIVU | SIMBERATUA \$4 | MAIRAZOMBWI \$4 | YEMBUNINGI (N.M.A.) API (N.M.A.) |
| HANGERARA | YAGIMANUI | PUKIEMBU \$3 | WIGWAMBU \$5 |
| HARINGER | MONIWALYE | NEIMANI \$3 | |
| SINIANGU | WANBIS | SARENDUA | SORA (for training) |
| MAMBUK | YAUILA | WARAGAU | KWIABABU (for training) |
| | | PALILI \$3 | |
| WAMALINA | KWAMBUWANGA \$1 | HAMBASOMBI \$1 | KOMITA \$1 |
| KWOWI | SOGWUBENG \$1 | WANGAMINI | MARINEI |
| PACHAN | MANIWAGUN | WONDAI-1 | NUNGURUWANGWI-EI |
| | | | NINGURAWAGUN \$1 |
| MARAMBANJA | KAUYINA | MUNLAGRI | TAWIGA \$5 |
| | | | SAUSOGWANDJEI (N.M.A.) |
| AMBAKANJA | WANIANKA \$4 | UNDUAGINXA \$4 | YUMIAVERI (N.M.A.) |
| | | | WONGIYAKA (N.M.A.) |
| | | | KAUWAGUN (N.M.A.) |
| WARAMURU | SIMARI \$5 | MINYERI \$5 | YEGRINEI \$5 |
| | | | PEKAU (N.M.A.) |
| PARINA | | ORAKWEI-1 | MARINIMBO \$5 |
| SAINA | WARAMANIN \$3 | WARAGAU \$3 | WABIORA (for training) |
| SAUSUENDUAN | INAWINYA \$4 | JOMANI \$5 | TINGIAN (for training) |
| BUKIENDUAN | KAGUNYA | RAMANI | KURA \$5 |
| SOLI | LEMUNGLAN | SAPANDU | WAMUGU |
| AMBASOLI | YANGILI \$3 | WUKOARI | |
| WARAGUMBE | MANIURA \$3 | ULEI-1 \$3 | SAGORA (for training) |
| NUMIASOLI | WASINEMBA | WAPINGERA | MANDAKIN (for training) |
| KWAGAMA | NAUONI | MARINDJOMI | MARIMBARI \$3 |
| | WINGWAI | HAMBUKU | NARUWAGUN (for training) |
| MARINGEI | PIEIPMA \$3 | WOGWIENYEN \$3 | |
| PAIMARU | MIAMBAURA \$4 | YAGUMANI \$3 | SAUSOROMO (for training) |
| SIMBOMIEI | KUPANYA | NEINYARA | KUMBANEI-1 (for training) |

①

| VILLAGE | LULUAI | TULTUL | M. T. T. |
|-----------|-------------|------------|---------------------------|
| SENGRI | KERAMAINGER | LEKIORA #3 | PONGUMARI (for training) |
| KWAGWI | MARIMBUKIEI | SUAKU #3 | WABIMI |
| NUMBORUON | YAIWAGUN | HONDJAGRU | SUZORA (Absent training) |
| | | | SENGISAUSE (for training) |

- #1 Selected for appointment P/O Foster '47
 - #2 " " " E.M.A. Nelson '48
 - #3 Elected and recommended by this patrol
 - #4 A.N.G.A.U.
 - #5 P/O MALONEY '47
- All other appointees prewar.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.

30/11/49

12



WK. 30/4.

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

4th June, 1949.

Director of District Services &
Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT, YANGORU - No. 5 of 1949.

Attached are copies of the abovementioned Patrol Report by Patrol Officer Denehy. This energetic officer is continually on patrol and will have the census of the whole area under his control, completed by 30th June, and it is estimated that the total will be about 15,000.

Though new to the field staff, Mr. Denehy is showing sound judgment in his dealings with natives. After the census is completed, the finalisation of War Damage in the area will be commenced in early July, and should be completed well before the end of this year.

The replacement of the livestock destroyed during the War is still a very slow process. Mr. Corrigan of Wewak, who has been breeding pigs for sale to natives, has learned that the pigs sold are only being fattened for feasts and, before he will sell any now, he requires an assurance that they will not be killed.

I still have an open mind as to the establishment of village latrines and am inclined to think that in most cases more harm than good results from the establishment of such. When Hygiene orderlies are established in the villages to supervise, they will be of great benefit.

The census figures show an excess of males over females, both in adults and children, which is never a good sign. Absentees under indenture are not a great number and, allied to the fact that there are still more men than women in the villages, the position is sound.

It is hoped to start an agricultural scheme such as coffee growing in this area next year. Climate and soil seem suitable and the population is dense, but we must get the normal routine administration going, census compiled and War Damage completed before we can branch out in this way. Everything should be in order for a start in 1950, and I expect good results.

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

1 a

RAT

F

DS. 30-11-86.

15th June, 1949.

District Officer,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT YANGORU - No. 5 of 1949.

Receipt is acknowledged of the above numbered report.

It is a well written report which shows the keen interest Mr. Denshy is putting into his work.

This Headquarters concurs with the remarks contained in your covering memo.

J. H. Jones
(J. H. Jones)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

P/S

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

YANGORU.

District of MADRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 6 of 49

Patrol Conducted by M.S. DENEHY P.P.O.

Area Patrolled SOUTH OF YANGORU PATROL POST TO BOUNDARY RETURN
IN THROUGH VILLAGES TO THE EAST

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 4 Police I.N.M.O.

Duration—From 1/6/1949 to 17/6/1949

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? N.M.O.

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

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

Map Reference NEWAK 4 MILES: 1 INCH

Objects of Patrol CENSUS, ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION, WAR
DAMAGE.

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 £.....

opul

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA

8

| | | |
|------------------------------|------|---|
| Females in Child Birth | MIGR | |
| | In | |
| | M | F |

Patrol Post,
Yangoru,
Maprik Sub-district,
SEPIK DISTRICT.

21st June '49

YANGORU PATROL REPORT NO. 6 OF 1949

A report of a patrol of the SEPIK Census Sub-division and certain villages to the East of the YANGORU Administrative area

Officer Conducting Patrol: M.J. DENEHY, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: South of the YANGORU Patrol Post to the Sub-district boundary and returning via certain villages to the East.
Map - Wewak 4 miles to 1 inch.

- Objects of Patrol:
1. Compilation of Census
 2. Assessment of War Damage
 3. Routine Administration.

Duration: 1/6/49 - 17/6/49

Personnel Accompanying:

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----|
| Reg.No. 3559 | Const. ORANGWE | 1/c |
| " " 1810 | " UCERI | |
| " " 6456 | " JOMI | |
| " " 6066PA | " BUKIORA | |
| WKM20A | N.M.O. BENA | |

INTRODUCTION.

The area South of the station is much more sparsely populated than previously thought, hence time permitted the patrol to assess War Damage of six villages in the YANGORU EAST area. This report deals primarily with the former, Yangoru East having been dealt with in Report 3/49.

DIARY

1 June Patrol departed Yangoru and moved via KWAGWI ((W)A9794), SIMBOMIEL ((W)A9792) and SENGRI ((W)A9691) to WITUPE NO.1 ((W)A9287). Census

- and medical carried out. Village inspected. Proceeded to WITUPE NO.2 ((A)8982.
- 2 June Census and medical WITUPE No.2. Inspected village and assessed War Damage WITUPE No.1 & 2.
- 3 June moved to KWORO. Inspected village. Census and medical. Assessed War Damage. (KWORO ((W)A8976))
- 4 June Moved to KUMBWINGEI ((W)A8970). Census and medical. inspected village and assessed War Damage.
- 5 June Sunday. Patrol rested.
- 6 June Moved to MAKAMBU ((W)A9368). Census & medical. inspected village and proceeded to PANGEIMBIT ((W)A9463). Census & medical. Inspected village and moved to BALMO ((W)A9952). Medical & census. Inspected village and returned to MARAMBU.
- 7 June Moved to KINIAMBU((W)A9977. Inspected village. Census and medical. Commenced assessment of War Damage.
- 8 June Assessment of War Damage.
- 9 June Moved to HARIPMOR ((W)B0883). Inspected village and commenced assessment of War Damage.
- 10 June Assessment of War Damage.
- 11 June Moved to INAGOMBI ((W)B0592). Inspected village and assessed War Damage. medical inspection.
- 12 June Moved to WAMOIM ((W)B0692). Patrol rested (Sunday)
- 13 June Assessed War Damage at WAMOIM. Moved to HARUWA ((W)A0694). medical inspection and inspection of village.
- 14 June Assessment of War Damage at HARUWA. Moved to NYAKANDOGAN ((W)B0595). Medical inspection and inspection of village.
- 15 June Assessment of War Damage.
- 16 June Moved to NEIMO ((W)B0894). Medical inspection and assessment of War Damage. Patrol returned to NYAKANDOGAN.
- 17 June Patrol returned to YANGGRU via the BIG ROAD.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The area censused, designated the SEPIK Census Sub-division, is, although the largest in the YANGGRU area, very sparsely populated carrying only 8 villages and a total population of 847. This being the case it is only to be expected that they are more inclined to isolationism than elsewhere. The situation is aggravated by the fact that there are three language changes. There is still a spirit of enmity between neighboring villages and visiting carriers made the most of the opportunity to pass slighting remarks about the condition of the place generally and the worth of

(6)

of the inhabitants thereof. This was particularly noticeable between MAKAMBU, KINIAMBU and HARIPMOR.

Villages to the far South were in reasonably good order and officials appeared competent, however those further North (i.e. nearer the station) were not up to standard. The people of WITUPE NO.1 were assembled in the usual manner awaiting the patrol, nevertheless there was a notable absence of elderly people and the health was suspiciously good. There was no rest house or suitable quarters for police and the patrol was forced to proceed to WITUPE NO.2 - to arrive in the early afternoon to find the assembly area deserted except for the Luluai and two other men. No action was taken other than to request the Luluai to inform the people that the purpose of the patrol was to revise the census and assess war damage. Next morning there was a full line-up - several new names being added - giving the O.I.C. the distinct impression that these people are not as timid or 'bushy' as they would appear.

Throughout the whole area the element of self-government is strong and no complaints or disputes were brought before the patrol.

The patrol was hospitably received at all villages visited and abundant native foods (and pig) were made available.

EDUCATION.

is confined to two schools at MAKAMBU and PANGAIBRE conducted by one catechist alternating between the two villages. He is controlled from HARU MISTEN

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

This area, alternating between large tracts of kunai and bush has not made any noticeable change in the system of native agriculture as practised generally in the Yangoru area. If anything, the diet of the native is better than in the bush country previously patrolled, because game is plentiful in the kunai and is fairly easily caught. Streams too are large and fishing nets were conspicuous in all villages.

The small population allows plenty of bush for all, and therefore plenty of land suitable for cultivation. The usual staples appear - yam, taro, sweet potato, banana, sago and coconuts. Being remote, variations are not numerous, however corn, cabbage and tomatoes are grown by a few progressive members of the younger generation.

As is to expected, sago swamps are extensive and play an important part in the diet. Because of sago alone the possibility of there ever being a food shortage is remote.

The cult of the long yam is practised by both WITUPEs and KWORO.

The area abounds with wild pig, although they are not so plentiful in the villages. However the area is well off on this score and is a source of supply for the villages to the north. Fowls, too, are more plentiful than seen elsewhere. At KUMBWINGEI a pair of Black Orpingtons has introduced a good strain of blood into the village poultry. No blood pigs were seen.

5

HEALTH.

All villages visited were medically inspected by the M.M.O. accompanying the patrol. Of the eight villages in the SEPIK division 34 were ordered to hospital for treatment of yaws. As is always the case all the sufferers were children - 60% under 4 years of age. As this area was patrolled in the middle of 1948, there is reason to doubt whether officials are fulfilling their duties by ensuring that people ordered to hospital actually do attend. However with the proposed opening of an Aid Post at YANGORU it should be possible to police the matter.

Some more sick were found in the villages revisited after 3 months - mainly children who had been hidden from the census inspection. At INAGOMBI it was found that previous instructions re ordering patients for treatment had been ignored. This is a small village where, on the last two patrols, it has been impossible to find a man to volunteer to accept the post of medical Tultul. However action was taken to ensure that the patients will arrive on this occasion.

It was gratifying to see that those villages revisited in the Yangoru East sub-division had fulfilled instructions previously given and are in very good shape.

EDUCATION.

is confined to two schools at MAKAMBU and PANGEIMBIT conducted by one catechist alternating between the two villages. He is controlled from MARUI mission station (AMBUNTI sheet ((W)A6552)) - outside the maprik sub-district.

in the YANGORU EAST sub-division preparations are being made to open a mission school at WAMOLM ((W)B0692). Education for this area was dealt with in Yangoru report 3/49.

All vacancies made during the war were filled by election.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Speaking generally, roads are not good. Good work has been done by the people of MAKAMBU and a well drained 4' bridle path has been put down through their ground. A serious attempt has been made by KUMBWINGEI to do the same. In other cases there is plenty of room for improvement, however all were cleaned except at KINIAMBU. No attempt has been made by these people to clean, drain or build up their roads. The officials and people were urged to set about this task without delay - the HARIPMOR/KINIAMBU/KUMBWINGEI road being the main L. of C. between the coast and the BERUI area.

The desirability of a high standard of roads was impressed upon all officials.

Although there was too little of the necessary preparation it is thought that some people were misled as to the nature of the work. It was noted that although the road was not actually or technically prepared work was seen.

4

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

The villages of MAKAMBU and KUMBWINGEI were in reasonably good order, however the remainder were only very fair at the best. WITUPE NO.1 & 2 were obscured by bush and KINIAMBU was little better. The majority of the former are scattered about the bush in small hamlets - often only one man and his family sitting down in three or four houses. As soon as pressure eases it is intended to send a native constable to the area to supervise the cleaning. Latrines, if any, are purely ornamental.

Housing varies according to custom and the needs of the inhabitants. Those villages practising the cult of the long yam build the long triangular, sloping ridge pole type common to the MAPRIK area generally. KUMBWINGEI and KINIAMBU are also built on the ground - are elliptical in shape with the usual sago thatch and pungal walls. MAKAMBU, PANGEIMBIT & BALMO villages are built on very low ground and are subject to flooding in times of rain - hence all houses are raised 3' - 6' off the ground.

It was gratifying to see that those villages revisited in the Yangoru East sub-division had fulfilled instructions previously given and are in very good shape.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Officials are for the most part satisfactory, although it is evident that they need the backing of the 'government' if they are to raise the standard of hygiene and general cleanliness of their villages. All senior officials are fairly young, the 'big men' being unwilling to accept office. It was made clear to all peoples that as they had elected their own officials they were doubly bound to obey any lawful instruction that may be given.

All vacancies made during the war were filled by election.

A list of officials is appended.

CENSUS

The census was compiled of the SEPIK Census sub-division. As noted above this large area carries only eight villages and a total population of 847.

Census patrols were carried out to WITUPE NO.1 & 2, and KUMBWINGEI in February '48, to MAKAMBU in Sept '48 and to BALMO and PANGEIMBIT in October '48 by P/O Foster, and were revised by this patrol.

Although there was the lure of War Damage Compensation it is thought that some people were missed at WITUPE NO.1 & 2. It was noted at KINIAMBU that not one admittedly or noticeably pregnant woman was seen.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

The opportunity was taken to assess the war damage in the sub-division censused and also 6 villages of the Yangoru East division.

Claims were light in the first three villages, but were heavier on the WENAK/MARUI I. of C. Claims for sago palm losses were particularly heavy at KINIAMBU. There are vast stands of sago in this area and the Japanese had working parties there washing the product and having it transported back to the ranges where the main bodies of troops were concentrated. Claims were again heavy at HARIPMOR (Yangoru East) - mainly for livestock, household effects and valuables.

Higher up in the WOMOIM area claims were for the most part light - although livestock and gardens suffered badly. There are still villages that haven't even one pig, although it was reported that wild pigs were fairly numerous. R.A.A.F. bombing and strafing caused some damage and deaths.

The villages of MAKAMBU, PANGEIMBIT & BALMO were assessed by P/O Foster 9-10/48.

Villages in the Yangoru East sub-division assessed by this patrol are HARIPMOR, INAGOMBI, WOMOIM, HARUWA, NYAKANDOGAN and NEIMO.

MISSIONS

The only mission operating in the Sepik sub-division is the Roman Catholic based at MARUI, outside the Maprik sub-district. As noted above, there is a catechist stationed at PANGELMBIT who alternates between this village and MAKAMBU. The mission has sufficient influence at KUMBWINGEL to have all ornaments burnt after a Haus Tamboran ceremony there, although the O.I.C. gained the distinct impression that when the men wanted to 'go inside' again they would do so. The remaining villages, WITUPE NO. 1 & 2, KWORO and KINIAMBU are in 'no man's land' as far as mission activity is concerned and continue uninterrupted with their customs.

In the Yangoru East area, the mission intend to station a catechist at WOMOIM.

(2)

REPORT ON POLICE.

The conduct of, and work done by the police was at all times satisfactory.

| VILLAGE | REG. NO. | CONST. | ORANGWE | 1/c. | REMARKS |
|--------------|-------------|--------|-----------|------|--|
| WITOTE NO. 1 | HYINBULT | X1 | YIKROFOM | X2 | Excellent. As ever he conducted himself and the detachment in a highly commendable manner. |
| WITOTE NO. 2 | 1810 | " | UGERI | | Worked well. |
| KWORO | 6456 | " | JOMI | | Worked well. |
| HAKAMBUI | 6066PA | " | BUKLORA | | This man is on leave from Rabaul Detachment, and accompanied the patrol only after pestering the O.I.C. for several weeks previously. His assistance was appreciated and he worked willing and well. An asset. |
| PANGSIMBIT | TEIQWUTYEBI | | LAKINDINI | X3 | |
| BALBO | GWALFOGMA | X2 | DELEKAP | X2 | |
| KINAKRU | SO-INLEBO | X2 | YELING | X2 | |

X1 Selected for appointment P/O Police '48.
 X2 Tested and recommended by this patrol.
 X3 A.N.G.A.S.

Other appointments in progress

VILLAGE OFFICIALS
SEPIK SUB-DIVISION

| VILLAGE | LULUAI | TULTUL | M. T. T. |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| WITUPE NO. 1 | NYLNBULI Z1 | YAMBONGU Z2 | KAMBAITI for training. |
| WITUPE NO. 2 | BIRA Z1 | TUBUTU Z2 | DUMELI for training. |
| KWORD | KAUKEN Z2 | DUNGRAL Z2 | KABREIMINDJA for training |
| KUMBWINGEI KAMREI | BANABI Z1 | MAIMO Z1 | GANGIWAN absent training |
| MAKAMBU | WONGONDIMI | NAWUSI | APITUNGWI for training |
| PANGELMBIT | TEIGWUTYEBI | LAKINDIMI Z3 | DIMI for training |
| BALMO | GWALIGUMBA Z2 | DJUIWAN Z2 | |
| KINLAMBU | SO-INIMBO Z2 | WEIMO Z2 | WAINDJOMBI for training MABMEI-IR " " |

- Z1 Selected for appointment P/O Foster '48
- Z2 Elected and recommended by this patrol
- Z3 A.N.G.A.U.

Other appointments prewar.

9

TERRITORY OF PAPUA-NEW GUINEA.



Sub-district Office,
MAPRIK.

28th June, 1949.

District Officer,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - YANGORU 6/49.

I forward herewith the report of a patrol conducted by Mr. M.J. DENEHY, Cadet Patrol Officer.

With the completion of this Patrol, Mr. Denehy has now covered the whole of the YANGORU Patrol Post. area.

It is now possible to give a reasonably accurate census figure for the whole Sub-district and this will be included in the Annual Report next month.

A.R. Haviland

A.R. HAVILAND
A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA - NEW GUINEA.



30/11/90
10

WK. 30/4.

Sopik District,
District Office,
NEWAID.

4th July, 1949.

Director District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT YANGORU NO. 6/49.

Forwarded are copies of the abovementioned Patrol Report by Patrol Officer Denchy.

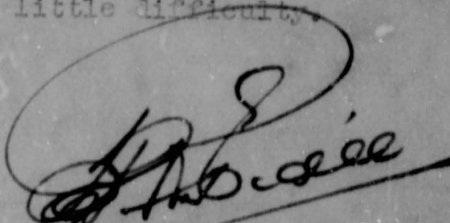
This energetic officer has patrolled every village in his area during the past five months. All villages have been censused and total figures are available for the Annual report.

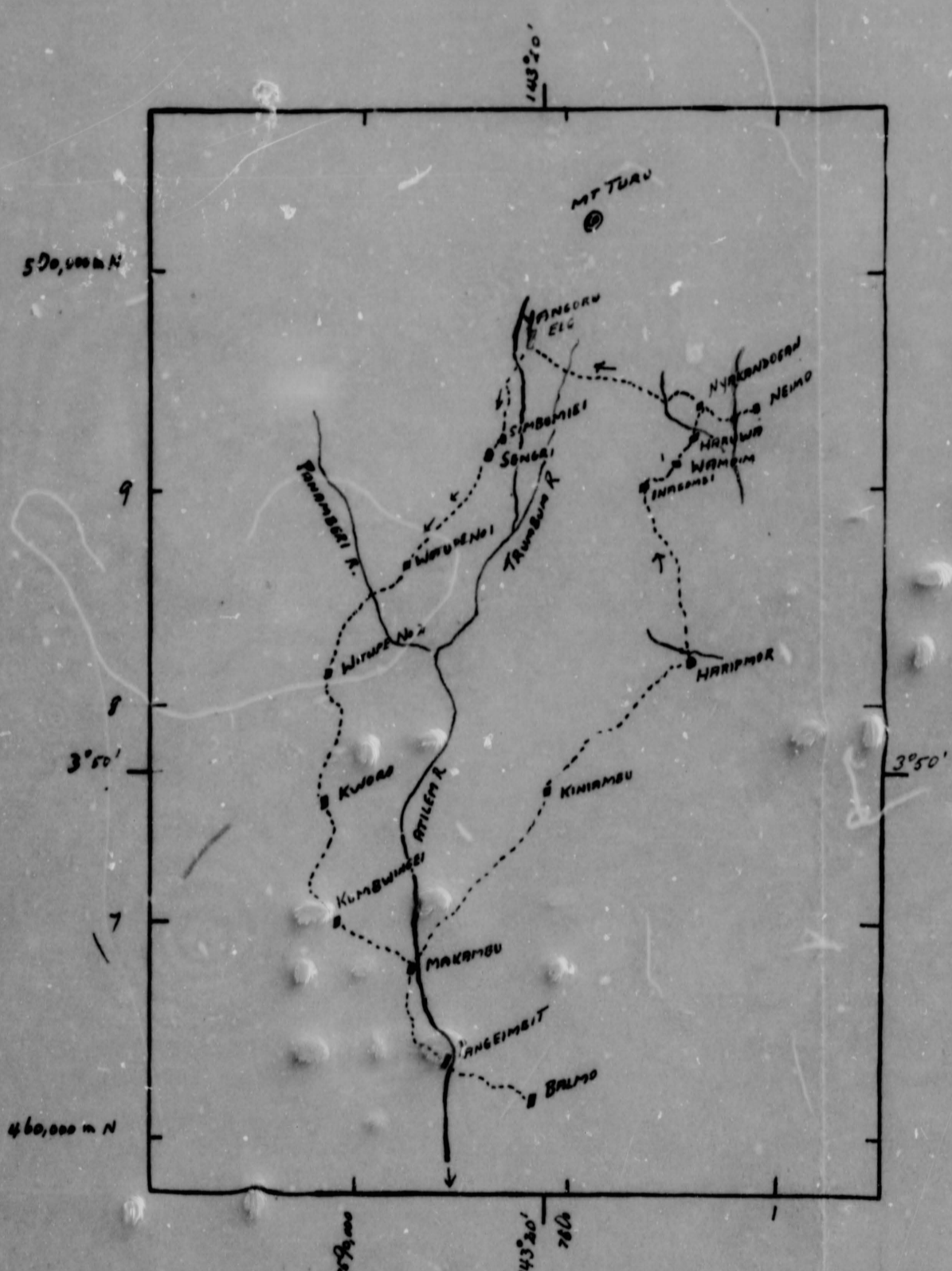
During the next six months, the War Damage for the area will be completed and we will then be able to do some really progressive administration.

The area patrolled is off the beaten track and as it adjoins the Angoram Sub-District not much attention has been paid to it in the past.

With the permanent Patrol Post at YANGORU, we will be able to give more attention to these natives.

Under separate cover, a jeep or Land Rover has been requisitioned for YANGORU. If this is supplied, the officer will be able to visit this area quite easily as road construction on the plain country presents little difficulty.


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



SEPIK CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

SCALE 4 MILES TO INCH

PREPARED FROM 2079 LEWAK

YANGORU 6/49



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MAPRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 5 of 49/50 (YANGORU)
 Patrol Conducted by M.S. DENEHY C.P.O.
 Area Patrolled WEST OF YANGORU PATROL POST TO AREA BOUNDARY
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....
 Natives 4 POLICE.
 Duration—From 2/11/1949 to 21/11/1949
 Number of Days.....
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....
 Medical /...../19.....
 Map Reference WEWAK 4 MILES 1:1 INCH
 Objects of Patrol WAR DAMAGE, ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
 AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
 District Commissioner

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

- 5 November Patrol moved to NINDIPOLYE ((W)A9292. medically inspected and carried out assessment of War Damage. Inspected village and hamlets. Moved to NAMBARI No.2 ((W)A9391). Inspected village area and health.
- 6 November Sunday. Patrol rested. O.I.C. on clerical work.
- 7 November Assessed NAMBARI No.2. Moved to AGINGUN ((A)9893) Medical and inspection of village & hamlets. W/Damage assessed.
- 8 November Moved to BALMO ((W)A8989). Medical and inspection of village and hamlets. Assessed War Damage.
- 9 November Patrol proceeded to GWINYINGI ((W)A8889). Medical and inspection of village and hamlets. Assessed War Damage.
- 10 November Moved to WAGUPMA ((W)A8789). Medical and inspection of village. Assessed War Damage.
- 11 November Moved to MIAMBAURU ((W)A8588). Medical inspection and inspection of village. One minute's silence observed. Assessed war damage.
- 12 November moved to WINGEI No.2 ((W)A8487). Medical inspection and inspection of village. Assessed War Damage and cleaned village under supervision.
- 13 November Sunday.
- 14 November Continued War Damage and cleaning of village.
- 15 November Continued cleaning village. M.T.T.s ordered to report to Yangoru Aid Post for a refresher course on hygiene. P.M. Moved to WINGEI No.1 ((W)A8489) Inspected for health and village & hamlets. Assessed War Damage.
- 16 November Patrol moved to BUGIT ((W)A8391). Medical and inspection of village. Assessed War Damage.
- 17 November To SUANUMBO ((W)A8393). Medical and inspection of village. Assessed War Damage. Cemetery cleaned under supervision.
- 18 November To WALANGAI ((W)A8493) Medical and inspection of village. Assessed War Damage. To BEPANDU ((W)A8594) medical.
- 19 November Assessed War Damage and inspected village.
- 20 November Sunday.
- 21 November Returned to station via NINDIPOLYE, NAMBARI and KWOLYIK.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

From the outset it has been inculcated into this officer by his immediate superior (the A.D.C. MAPRIK) to treat village officials with the greatest amount of courtesy and civility, and let it be generally known that they can expect full backing when giving any lawful order (as expressed in Yangoru Report 4/49). That this policy has paid high dividends is now self evident and most gratifying, and officials appear to be much more aware of the common bond between the Administrative officer and themselves.

It is also pleasing to see that the number of disputes brought up for arbitration, both on the station and on patrol, have decreased by almost 60%

At the same time, it is realized that it is necessary to be freely accessible to the ordinary people, and it is just as important that both they and officials are aware of this fact and every effort has been made to keep it clear in the minds of both parties.

As reported, the principal impression gained in this area on the last patrol was that it was one of unhygienic villages and ineffectual officials. Upon this tour, villages were with only one major exception in a commendable state of cleanliness, and some were above constructive criticism.

Although it is realized that the people are inclined to trade upon the "kiap i kam nupela" angle and that this was a patrol primarily to assess War Damage, therefore an added incentive to have the village in good order, it is felt that the A.D.O.'s policy as implemented by this officer has not been a negligible contributing factor.

The patrol was hospitably received at all villages on the circuit and the general atmosphere and spirit of the people was excellent. All were most co-operative and abundant native foods were always made available.

EDUCATION

There are no educational facilities in the area patrolled, and as far as could be ascertained there are no villagers attending schools at MAPRIK or WISAK.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Little can be added under this heading to what has already been said in previous reports.

The people are conservative agriculturists and crops are limited to the accepted staples - yam, taro, sweet potato, - and the food palms, coconut and sago. Variation is provided by the addition of corn and pit. Cane sugar and beans are grown fairly extensively, and tomatoes, spinach and spring onions are grown in small quantities by some of the younger progressives.

The cult of the long yam is practiced in those villages west of NAMBARI and NINDIPOLYE. Some of the people of these villages cultivate it also, but not very successfully. The reason ascribed is that they do not observe the rigid taboos associated with the cult.

Livestock is not plentiful and the people are finding restocking both expensive and slow. It would be a great boon if the Dept. of Agriculture could take advantage of the pens and facilities at YANGORU and supply half a dozen sows to be kept for breeding purposes - the progeny only being made available to native purchasers. In common with the remainder of the MAPRIK sub-district this area suffered severely during the war.

With reference to Planning and Development, this area is too heavily populated for this officer to recommend that any large scale agricultural development be carried out by commercial interests. Upon the other hand, the dense population and easy accessibility both by plane and motor road, together with a reasonably mild climate and apparently fairly good soil makes it worthy of consideration when thinking of experimental or co-operative schemes involving coffee and perhaps cocoa.

HEALTH

All villages visited were medically inspected. The area was more or less cleaned up last April when approximately 160 patients were ordered to MAPRIK hospital for treatment. Since then, the opening of the Aid Post at YANGORU in September has proved a great boon and M.T.T.s are regularly bringing in their people for treatment.

Only 36 people were ordered for treatment on this patrol - 60 per cent of whom were suffering from skin disease, the remainder from tropical ulcers and yaws. Only two of the cases sent in could be classed as acute.

On the whole the health of the natives seen is good, and all villages with one exception have trained M.T.T.s.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

It has been noted throughout the YANGORU area that there is a marked tendency to look upon the stations of Village Head as hereditary and the office is passed (with general approval) from father to son.

EDUCATION

There are no educational facilities in the area patrolled, and as far as could be ascertained there are no villagers attending schools at MAPRIK or WEWAK.

The people of NAMBARI No.2 expressed the desire that the 'Tula-tulas' come to their village to that end.

The desirability of the office being held by an old and influential member of the community has been stressed on many occasions, but to date it has been ignored - possibly for those reasons made evident in report 4/49.

It is pleasing to note that few officials are afraid to speak their minds when they think this officer is mistaken. The number of officials who regularly visit the station has increased and is now quite representative of the whole area.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

All roads had been cleaned pending the arrival of the patrol, and all improvements previously suggested have been carried out. Again, officials were urged to maintain as high a standard as possible.

Bridges - Nil

CENSUS

The census of the area was compiled in April of this year and was not revised on this patrol.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

Villages were, with one major exception, in good order and vastly improved since the last patrol. Adequate latrines and refuse pits have been constructed in all villages and hamlets and generally speaking the standard of cleanliness and appearance of dwelling areas is very good.

Officials and people were congratulated upon their efforts, requested to see that degree of cleanliness is always kept as high.

The one exception was WINGEI No.2, a village that has received more attention from patrolling officers than any other in this particular area. Very little effort had been made to carry out previous instructions and consequently the standard was regrettably low. The patrol spent four days in the village supervising general cleaning and latrine construction.

It is hoped to return here early next year.

As previously reported, housing is typical of the MAPRIK area generally. Dwellings and stores are built on the ground and are of primitive sago thatch construction, and need no further reiteration here.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

It has been noted throughout the YANGORU area that there is a marked tendency to look upon the stations of Luluai and Tultul as hereditary and the office is passed (with general approval) from father to son - or nephew as the case may be - and kept within the family.

Very few of the 'big men' are willing to take upon themselves the duties of luluai and very seldom do the people wish it. They prefer a younger man, capable of speaking Pidgin, wide awake and capable of putting up a good front for the village.

The desirability of the office being held by an old and influential member of the community has been stressed on many occasions, but to date it has been ignored - possibly for those reasons made evident in report 4/49.

It is pleasing to note that few officials are afraid to speak their minds when they think this officer is mistaken. The number of officials who regularly visit the station has greatly increased and is now quite representative of the whole area.

There is only one alteration in the list of officials previously subtended. Luluai MIAMBANGILU of AGLINGUN is deceased and KUMAIRA has been elected and provisionally appointed.

CENSUS

The census of the area was compiled in April of this year and was not revised on this patrol.

Approximately 100 new names have been noted since the census inspection. Some 60 were reported by officials at the station and the remainder picked up on this patrol.

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION

REPORT OF FIELD OFFICER
War damage incurred by the greater part of the NINDAPOLYE area was light, although claims for livestock, gardens and food palms were fairly heavy.

In the WINGEI sub-division however the majority of the villages were razed - some by the Japanese in retaliation for inhospitable acts by the natives - others by the Australian forces. As has been noted elsewhere, the liberators were responsible for far greater devastation than the Japanese. The villages of MIAMBOWRU, BUGITU, and SUANUMBO were subjected to RAAF raids and both WINGEI 1 and 2 were fired by Australian ground forces.

In all villages of this sub-division men's club houses (Haus Tamborans) were destroyed - in some instances together with all ceremonial ornaments. Apart from BEPANDU none have been rebuilt on the same scale to date - reason ascribed being that they cannot find sufficient pigs for the dedication ceremony. In most cases the rites connected with the Tamboran are carried out in an ordinary house especially built and set aside for this purpose.

988 claims were taken for compensation for property other than land and 32 death claims were recorded.

MISSIONS

The area is nominally under the control of the Catholic mission based at KULAURU ((W)A8196) and NEGRI ((W)A9996), however there has been no postwar activity by this organisation.

As noted above, the people of NAMEBARI No.2 expressed a desire that the 'Tula-tulas' come to their village. It was suggested that they go and interview the Protestant missionaries based at MAPRIK. As can be appreciated, it is education rather than religious instruction that these people are seeking.

REPORT ON POLICE

The conduct of, and work done by the police was at all times satisfactory.

| | | | | |
|----------|------|-------|---------|---|
| REG. No. | 3559 | L/cpl | ORANGWE | As has come to be expected this N.C.O. conducted himself and the detachment in an exemplary manner. |
| | 6456 | Const | JOMI | A very good worker with ability above the average. |
| | 3596 | " | KARIS | Satisfactory. |
| | 5087 | " | TARAVO | A Papuan and handicapped by a lack of knowledge of pidgin - otherwise satisfactory. |

ANTHROPOLOGICAL

APPENDIX A

NOTES ON NAMBARI SOCIETY

These remarks are particularly pertinent to the villages of NAMBARI and NINDIPOLYE. However the same customs prevail as far east as YEKIMBOLYE ((W)BOL94) - with minor modifications. To the west however the language changes to the MAPRIK dialect and definite variations take place.

Ring currency is still prevalent throughout the area and most people are loth to accept cash as payment for bride price and pigs. Generally when cash is accepted the amount paid is out of all proportion to the actual value of the ring currency equivalent. The price for a fully grown native sow varies between \$5 and \$17, when, if the purchaser possesses the necessary rings, the price would not exceed the number laid down by custom - although of course they would vary in size, but by no means to the same extent or in the same ratio.

The purchase of a pig in shell currency entails nine rings - the head, chest, belly, no.1 leg, no.2 leg, no.1 hand (front leg), no.2 hand, tail or buttocks, and entrails.

Women have no direct ownership of pigs. She may tend it, feed it etc. having been given to her by her father/brother/husband. When the animal is sold it is customary for the last two rings to go to her in payment of her services. These may be up to 4 inches in diameter. There is no variation from the above and the woman may not receive further payment in the form of larger rings.

COCONUTS. A man may plant 10 palms. Of these he may allot one or two to his daughter - the remainder to his son. When woman marries they remain her exclusive property and she may (and does) send for the fruit. When woman dies they pass to her son, but in the event of a childless marriage, or if there are only female children, they shall revert to her male blood relative (e.g. her brother).

SAGO. is planted by males only and is their exclusive property. In Nambari society a woman may not process the palm - wash it or scrape it. This taboo is enforced for fear that she may contaminate it during the menstrual periods.

ARECA Palms are the exclusive property of the males.

The division of labour in the gardens is sharply defined and may be set down as follows:

1. The bush is cut by the man and his male relatives.
2. After it has been dried out by the sun it is fired by the man.
3. The woman cuts pitpit for the fence whilst the man fells timber and splits it for planks. The man is only assisted by his brother if he is working with big timber. Usually the task is undertaken unassisted.
4. Woman carries pitpit and lines it in bundles along the boundary of the garden.
5. Woman carries planks - assisted by the man if he feels so inclined.

6. men erect fence whilst women prepare food for communal working party.
7. fence erected, woman, perhaps assisted by man's sister, clean out the rubbish.
8. Communal effort by all males of village to plant yam and mami. N.B. A man with the knowledge of the necessary ceremony plants the first yam and mami before the others enter the garden.
9. About a week later man and woman plant taro, sugar, pit, bananas, beans etc. Again the 'man bilong savi' plants the first taro, the remainder being planted without any special ceremony. The above step may be carried out by the woman only, but, as my informants remarked, she wouldn't get much done!
10. HARVEST. Man (together with relatives if necessary) harvest the Yam & mami crop, leaving it in heaps in the garden, whilst the women carry it to the store. The harvest is made without any special ceremony. (In the case of the long yam, grown by only a few in this area, the males themselves carry them to the store.) When food has been harvested the women prepare a fish 'soup' to be partaken by the labourers. The other crops (taro etc) are harvested by the women entirely.

Women have definite ownership of taro and the other subsidiary crops and may present gifts of foodstuffs to her relatives. The yam and mami crops are just as definitely the property of the males.

The MAMBARI society is patrilineal and patrilocal. An exception occurs in the later, when in some instances, if the husband cannot afford the bride price asked he settles in his wife's village where he is looked upon as a son by his father-in-law, and eventually comes into his share of inheritance from that direction.

Your anthropological notes were very interesting and I would be glad if you would address yourself to the matter of land tenure in your future reports.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WK. P.R. 5 of 49/
50.

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

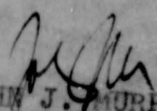
23rd January 1950.

Mr. C.P.O. Denehe,
YANGORU.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 of 49/⁵⁰ YANGORU POST.

Receipt is acknowledged of your Patrol Report No. 5...

1. Do not number your Patrol Reports at your Station. They will be given a District number at Wewak.
2. The good progress in the area is noted, and you no doubt appreciate that it is the result of constant patrolling.
3. In villages where there are no medical tul-tuls you should select an intelligent native willing to undergo training for appointment.
4. The procedure for appointment of a luluai is this: You first ascertain what the wishes of the people are, that is to say, they should elect their own luluai. You then will forward a report through me to the Director, recommending his appointment or otherwise. Your report will deal with the fact that he was elected by the people in the village, and that he is suitable from the point of view of the Administration, and that he is of good character. Upon his appointment being approved by the Director you will then notify him, and the village. It is not necessary that the luluai should speak Pidgin English. In the appointment of a tul-tul, you can recommend the native who is of good character, that he can speak Pidgin English, and is intelligent and has had some experience away at work. Tul-tuls are appointed by the District Officer.
5. It is a tendency in communities practically all over New Guinea for the really influential man not to accept nomination as luluai but, as you are doing, you should continue to support the properly appointed official.
6. Your Anthropological Notes were read with interest. I would be glad if you would address yourself to the matter of Land Tenure in your future patrols.


(JOHN J. MURPHY)
Acting District Officer.

DISTRIBUTION: 3 copies DDS & NA
1 copy ADC Maprik
1 file

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

11
W.K.P.R.
5 of 49/50.

Sepik District,
District Office,
W E W A K.

23rd January 1950.

The Director,
District Services & Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT NO. 5 of 1949/50.

YANGORU POST.

Forwarded herewith is Patrol Report from Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer, Denehey, into the area west of the Yangoru Patrol Post.

A pleasing improvement is noted in the area and is eloquent of what frequent patrolling can achieve. The completion of the Maprik road through Yangoru to Maprik and Dreikikir should stimulate agriculture in the area, and I have already discussed with the District Agricultural Officer the matter of cocoa and coffee being tried in the areas made ~~successful~~ *successful* by the road.

A supply of pigs had previously been sent into the area round Yangoru, but there was something like a 90% loss due to mis-handling of the pigs in transporting them and, in some instances, the people to whom the pigs were assigned killed their pig for a feast -- obliged to by their communal commitments. Steps are being taken to ensure that the pigs are delivered in good condition to the village, and that they do not become the objects of ceremonial obligations.

In regard to the housing, at some future date when more staff is available, certain parts of this area near the main road would be suitable for survey and application of the information contained in the booklet "Village Housing in Africa" which you have previously sent to the District Officer ~~later~~ here. Such a project, however, would require considerable attention by one officer appointed for that job.

Cadet Patrol Officer Denehey is shaping very well, both on his Station and in patrol work.

John J. Murphy
(JOHN J. MURPHY)
Acting District Officer.

DISTRIBUTION: Original and 2 copies to DDS & NA
2 " A.D.O. Maprik
1 copy file.

30-11-107

8th February, 1950.

District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - No. 5 1949/50
YANGORU POST

Receipt of the abovementioned report is acknowledged.

Mr. Denshy appears to be shaping quite well.

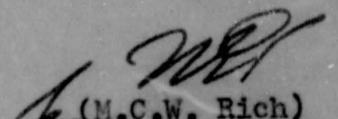
Perhaps co-operatives could be formed in the area for the growing of coffee and cocoa.

This of course would have to wait until the District Officer considers that the people are ready for such a venture.

It is pleasing to note the attitude of the officials to the Administration.

Matters concerning other Departments have been passed to those concerned.

Anthropological notes have been forwarded to A.S.O.P.A. and Sydney University.


(M.C.W. Rich)
ACTING DIRECTOR.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

YANGORU

District of MHPRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 6? # of 49/50

Patrol Conducted by M. J. DENEHY C.P.O.

Area Patrolled EAST OF YANGORU P.P. TO SUBDISTRICT BOUNDARY

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 3 Police

Duration—From 14/2/50 to 28/2/50

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

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

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

Map Reference WEIYAK 4 MILES: 1 INCH.

Objects of Patrol 1) CENSUS REVISION 2) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

popul

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

9

| | | | |
|-------------|----|---|---|
| MIGR | In | | |
| | | M | F |
| Child Birth | | | |
| | | | |

Patrol Post,
Yangoru,
Maprik Sub-District,
SEPIK DISTRICT.

3rd March '50

PATROL REPORT NO. OF 1949/50

YANGORU PATROL POST

A report of a patrol to the YANGORU EAST Sensus sub-Division of the YANGORU Administrative area.

Officer Conducting Patrol: M.J. DENEHY, Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled: East of the Yangoru Patrol Post, to the sub-district boundary.
Map - Wewak 4 miles to 1 inch
Submitted with Report 3/49.

Objects of Patrol: 1. Census Revision.
2. Routine Administration.

Duration: 14.2.50 - 28.2.50

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|------|-------|-----------|
| Personnel Accompanying: | Reg.No. | 6541 | Const | MAREP |
| | " | " | 1930 | " SAIHOPA |
| | " | " | 3839 | " MARIPA |

INTRODUCTION

This patrol constitutes the third to the area within the past 11 months to all villages except four. The census was compiled in March '49 (Yangoru 3/49), and the area was again visited in June (Yangoru 6/49) and August (not reported) to assess War Damage Compensation.

DIARY

14 February Departed Yangoru via the Big Road for YEKIMBOLYE No.1 ((W)B0494) inspecting the villages of CAUSENDUAN ((W)B0095), BUKIENDUAN ((W)B0195), SOLI ((W)B0296) and AMBASLI ((W)B0495) en route. Census YEKIMBOLYE No.1 - medical and inspection of village.

- 15 February Moved to NYAKAMBOGU ((W)B0595). Census revised - 16 new names. Inspected village and proceeded to KININIMBOGU ((W)B0895). Census revised - 6 new names. Inspected village. Medical.
- 16 February To KARAGORA ((W)B0897). Census revised - 9 new names. Medical and inspection of village. Moved to SASANAMBOGU ((W)B0896) census revised - 2 new names. Medical and inspection of village. Proceeded to KWALEGUN ((W)B0996) Revised census & carried out medical. Inspected village.
- 17 February To NIMBOGU. Census and medical. 1 new name. Inspected village and proceeded to NEIMO ((W)B0894). Census and medical. Inspected village. Const. SAHOPA returned after supervising cleaning of SASANAMBOGU.
- 18 February To NIAGOMBI ((W)B1194). Census revised. 9 new names. Inspected village. Proceeded to MUSUWAGUM ((W)B 1296). Revised census - 32 new names added. Inspection of village & medical.
- 19 February Sunday
- 20 February To WAREAMBA ((W)B1295). Revised census. One new name. Inspected village and Medical Aid Post. Moved to ABAUIA ((W)B1393). Revised census. 7 new names. Inspected village and Medical Aid Post.
- 21 February To HAUMBUGWE ((W)B1591). Revised census and added 7 new names. Medical inspection. Inspected village.
- 22 February To SGNORO ((W)B 1589) Revised census. Medical and inspection of village. Moved to MUNDJINHARANDJI ((W)B1387). Medical and revision of census. Village inspected.
- 23 February To HARIMOR ((W)B0883). Revised census. 4 new names added. Medical inspection and inspection of village.
- 24 February To INAGOMBI ((W)B0592). Revision of census. Medical and inspection of village. Inspected progress on Medical Aid Post under construction. To WAMCHIM ((W)B0692). Medical and revision of census - 5 new names. (Inagombi - 7 new names) Village inspected.
- 25 February To HARUWA ((W)A0694). Census and medical. 32 new names added. Inspected village.
- 26 February Sunday
- 27 February To KININIAN ((W)B0494). Census and medical. 8 new names. Inspected village and continued to WAMALIA ((W)B0592). Census revised - 13 new names. Inspected village. Proceeded to YEMLEBOLYE No.2 ((W)B0392).
- 28 February Revision of census - 13 new names. Medical and inspection of village. Moved to KWAGAMA ((W)B0293). Inspected village & returned to station via PAIMARU ((W)A9893) and KWAGNI((W)A9794)

(7)

NATIVE AFFAIRS

As seen in Yangoru Report 3/49, this is the "kivung" area - the area greatly influenced by (ex-sgt) BEIBI of TORUMBO, the disciple of YAUIGA.

YAUIGA is a name spoken with reverence and BEIBI has come to be regarded as his first lieutenant. The former has visited the area only once over the past 12 months - at the request of the Catholic Mission he attended the 'Christmas' as NIMBOGU and 'kivunged' with officials and people upon the desirability of their children regularly attending school.

It was at NIMBOGU that the patrol was approached by officials saying "YAUIGA has instructed us to make our children regularly attend school - they won't do so, therefore you can assist us to avoid his displeasure by sending them to jail if they continue in this manner". This remark gives an excellent idea of the native situation. Likewise in singsings the story runs 'YAUIGA, BEIBI and the patrolling officer have given us good ideas and now our villages are clean and our customs and laws are excellent'. Always YAUIGA, BEIBI and the P.O. in that order. The inference is not, I think, personal, but nevertheless the order of importance is clear.

Actually the term 'kivung' is loosely applied and somewhat misleading. The meetings witnessed by the patrolling officer took more the shape of a harangue by officials rather than a mutual give and take of ideas, or any person other than an official having anything to say. Nevertheless the old system of government appears largely to prevail, and in most cases it is still the big man or elder who gives the signal to commence work of any importance, and it is realized that as long as the supreme authority is left in the hands of the elders, there can be little likelihood of any official or group of officials setting up a dictatorship that would be deemed repugnant.

In the west of this sub-division BEIBI's gospel has not been accepted, and in the past officials have not been receiving the co-operation from their people in the same manner as those further East. The stumbling block has been the elders who fear that native customs and ceremonies shall be interfered with or even abolished. The opportunity was taken to clear up this misapprehension by pointing out that the Administration had no desire to see ~~all~~ native customs die out, but rather that the best that the European has to offer should be united with their best - in other words, the two cultures should be complementary - not antagonistic.

Nevertheless it must be added that when it comes to any major task (road building for example) these people go about the project with a zeal that leaves their more 'advanced' neighbours lagging.

WOK BISNIS is the cry of the people to the far East. Primarily wok bisnis suggests trade stores - and at the moment it is in trading alone that there is any opportunity for economic development - and that is necessarily slight. These open and fold up with disheartening regularity. Some people went in for large scale cultivation of vegetables for European consumption, but with lack of a consumer market the crops were left to rot in the ground.

(6)

At the moment there are some influential and sound men in the area (Lulua NYAWA of MUNDJINHARANDJI for example) who would enthusiastically receive any suggestions and help regarding cash cropping. Surely it isn't necessary to await the setting up of a fully formed co-op society before the means to enable economic development can be given these people.

These people are the most advanced agriculturists in the Yangoru area and the list is long varied and elsewhere. Pineapples, banana cabbages, coconuts, mango, guava, oranges etc are grown fairly extensively and for the most part are looked upon as items of the regular daily diet. The traditional staples remain however - taro, yam, cassava, sweet potato and the food palms, coconuts, etc.

HEALTH

Livestock is more plentiful than in other sections of the Yangoru area, but is still in short supply.

In the area patrolled there are three Native Aid Posts established - at WAREAMBA, WAMOIM and ABAUIA. The two former are functioning well and the staff are doing good work in the field - particularly N.M.A. NINDAGA stationed at WAMOIM.

The efficacy of N.M.A. NINDAGA being posted at ABAUIA is doubtful, principally because this village is seven minutes walk from the established Aid Post at WAREAMBA.

Although P.H.D. instructions are understated on this point, the fact remains that of the dozen or so trainees from the Yangoru area, only two are stationed in their home villages, the remainder being scattered throughout the Maprik sub-district.

The N.M.A. NINDAGA was originally posted to the SUPARI area by P.H.D. Maprik, but refused duty there and hence was sent by that department to the O.I.C. Yangoru for posting. He agreed to the suggestion of YEKIMBOLYE No.1, the centre of a thickly populated area some two hours walk from his home village, who promptly constructed the necessary quarters. However, still dissatisfied apparently his Lulua approached higher authority and permission was given him to reside in his own village and 'patrol the surrounding area' - an additional 3 villages - all equally close to WAREAMBA.

It will be appreciated that this officer has no desire to interfere with the organisation of another department, and in fact has not done so, but nevertheless has the interests of the Yangoru area as a whole at heart, rather than those of N.M.A. NINDAGA.

The standard of health in the area is quite fair, and only some 16 people suffering from yaws were ordered to Yangoru for treatment, in addition to two with severe tropical ulcers. Other skin complaints, sores and minor T.U.s are being treated at the Aid Posts.

The standard of literacy of the population is not very high, and the children are attracted to the traditional religion, Feasting and tribal customs. A school is being constructed at WAMOIM and will be controlled from WAREAMBA.

5

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Little can be added to this heading to that previously reported in Yangoru 3/49.

These people are the most advanced agriculturists in the Yangoru area and the diet is more varied than elsewhere. Spinach, Chinese cabbage, corn, beans, tomatoes, onions etc are grown fairly extensively and for the most part are looked upon as items of the regular daily diet. The traditional staples remain however - Yam, mami, taro, sweet potato and the food palms, coconuts & sago.

Livestock is more plentiful than in other sections of the Yangoru area, but is still in short supply.

With reference to Planning and Development what has already been said can only be reiterated. These people have the desire to advance economically and it is considered that they have the ability to do so given the minimum amount of assistance. Shortly almost all the Yangoru East area shall be linked by road, and for that matter it is anticipated that within six months so shall the whole of the Yangoru area - apart from that area to the South - i.e. the Sopik plains - where the population does not warrant any large scale public works.

Apart from the road link with WEWAK, at the moment work is going ahead on the Yangoru strip to enable it to comfortably accommodate ^{accommodate} ~~transport~~ aircraft, and if warranted there is no reason why the strip cannot be lengthened and widened to meet the requirements of even larger planes (e.g. D.C.3s).

It is considered that the possibilities and potentialities of this area are worthy of investigation.

EDUCATION

Education in the area is confined to two elementary schools at NEEMO and WARAGUMBE - the latter being outside of the area patrolled and under the control of the Catholic Mission station at NEERI. The former is controlled from SASSOIA (Wewak S/D).

As noted earlier, teachers experience difficulty in getting the children to attend regularly and for that reason YAUIGA visited the area - in this case, it is thought, with little lasting effect. Again it would appear that the standard of literacy of the Catechists is not very high, and the children are introduced to the three R's - Religion, Reading and Writing.

A school is under construction at WAMOH and shall be controlled from NEERI.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Most rains were adversely effected by the heavy rains experienced during the month and were only fair; however in most cases previous advice given had been put into effect and the standard is higher than seen previously.

The Yangoru link of the MAPRIK/WEWAK motor road is in good condition for the most part, although some maintenance shall be necessary before allowing free passage to vehicles. This task shall not be put in hand until there is some likelihood of the road being used by vehicular traffic. All that is requested is that it be kept clean and properly drained.

A motor road from YANGORU to INAGOMBI is nearing completion. This work has been undertaken very largely upon the initiative of the villages concerned and shortly it shall be extended to HUNDJIHARANDJI. From here a link shall be made through ABAUIA and join the established Big Road at WAREAMBA on the Sub-district boundary.

This lower road is not as mountainous as the former and shall allow free passage to heavy vehicles during favourable weather, in addition to forming a link that shall include most of the area not easily accessible to the Big Road.

All bridges, culverts and crossings are in good order except one near NYAKANDOGAN. This shall be taken in hand in the near future.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING

Little can be added under this heading to what has already been said in previous reports. The standard of cleanliness of all villages and the majority of hamlets is good and well above average. Previous instructions given had been fulfilled.

In many of the villages of this area latrines assume more than an ornamental value, hence the need for correct construction and flyproofing was emphasised. Good work in this department has been done by the Native Hygiene Assistant stationed at WAMOPM in the villages surrounding.

From 60% to 90% of houses and stores are built off the ground and are solidly constructed with the usual sago palm thatch roof and black palm (limbon) flooring. The exception is HARIPOM, towards the Sepik valley. The dwellings here are well constructed elliptical huts with the sago palm thatch and sago stalk (pangal) walls. Evidently the number and ferocity of the mosquitoes make it impracticable to raise the buildings.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The prohibition of people approaching the patrol with complaints has been largely broken down (ref. Report 3/49), although occasionally the old watch cry was heard "You are very busy and have come down here to revise the census - not to bother with the trivial complaints with my people. In any case, I am fully capable of dealing with them myself."

Again it was made clear that if anyone had anything to discuss, no matter how trivial, the patrol was anxious to hear it, and again there were found a few disputes of relatively long standing in which an equitable agreement had not been reached.

Once more officials were reminded that if they were capable of dealing with disputes swiftly and justly, so much the better, but there was no point in hiding them from the Administrative officer, because that would only lead to dissatisfaction among their people.

As noted earlier, Village Officials receive a much greater degree of co-operation from their people than has been seen elsewhere. So much so in fact that it is considered that a watchful eye should be kept for any sign of too much power being concentrated in the hands of one person.

It is reiterated that it would appear that the area is in a transitory stage and something more than the Luluai, Tultul combination is needed to fill the gap.

VARIATIONS:
Luluai MANKWANJA resigned (aged) and WAGIN elected to fill vacancy. (Recommendations have been forwarded through the normal channels.)

CENSUS
The last census patrol to the area was in March '49. On this patrol 198 new names were added and it is thought that there are very few stragglers outstanding. It has been the practise over the past year to keep a check on infant births and deaths from information obtained from visiting officials, hence the figures for Deaths (0 - 1 month) are considered to be fairly accurate.

Births recorded total 187 and total deaths amount to 89 showing a natural population increase of 89. In contrast with Western Yangoru absentee I/Ls are relatively few.

Station is under construction at WAMOIL. The latter two are controlled from NEGRI.

(2)

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION

The War Damage Compensation of the area was assessed in June and August '49. Of these only three villages have been paid - owing to the lag on typing.

COMMERCE

There are two native owned trade stores properly established in the area - at IMALEGUM and MUSUWAGUM - operated by two cousins HIMIEMBA and POWEI-II, who work in close co-operation with LAGARU of WOM.

Other stores have been opened at NEIMO, WARRAMBA, HAUMBUGWE, and MUNDJIHARANDJI, but none of these are properly established on a sound business basis.

AIRFIELDS

A native built strip has been put in at WARAWI, near the village of MUSUWAGUM. A ridge with a slight down grade has been cleared a distance of 130 yards, and with the removal of some houses and food palms it would be possible to add an additional 55 yards, making a total of 525 feet.

Owing to the slope and the unlimited southern approach, this field, if fully cleared, would be suitable for use as an E.L.G. for light aircraft.

Work was undertaken upon the advice of LAGARU of WOM with the idea of using it for commercial purposes. The people were advised to do no more work on the project unless they heard further.

As far as possible all villages were advised not to commence upon work of this nature until an Officer has inspected the site and advised them as to it's possibilities.

MISSIONS

The only Mission operating in the area is Roman Catholic. SASSOIA mission station ((W)B1894) (Wewak S/D) is responsible for the area as far as NEIMO. From NYAKANOKAN west the area comes under NEGRI station ((W)A9996), staffed by Fr. Mormon and three catechists.

There are catechists stationed at NEIMO and WARAGUMBE ((W)B0596) (outside the area patrolled). A further station is under construction at MAROH. The latter two are controlled from NEGRI.

PR. 100 (1)

REPORT ON POLICE

The conduct of, and work done by the police was at all times satisfactory.

| | | |
|---------------|--------------|--|
| Reg. No. 6541 | Const. MAREP | Placed in charge of detachment for experience. A good man. Intelligent and keen. |
| " " 1930 | " SAINOPA | A dependable constable. |
| " " 3839 | " MARIPA | Satisfactory. |

The following extract from Yaguru Patrol Report No. ... dealing with the YAGURU'S of Sub-division is submitted.

"These people are the most advanced agriculturists in the Yaguru area and the diet is more varied. Spinach, Chinese Cabbage, corn, beans, tomatoes, etc. are grown fairly extensively and for the most part are sold upon the items of the regular daily diet. The principal staples remain however - yam, maize, taro, sweet potatoes, and the food yam root at a sale.

"Livestock is more plentiful than in other sections of the Yaguru area, but is still in short supply.

"With reference to financing, it has to be said that the people here are said to be more economically and it is considered that they have the ability to do so given the all-round assistance. Shortly after the Yaguru fact area had been cleared by road, and for that matter it is anticipated that within six months to a year the whole of the Yaguru area - apart from the area to the North - i.e. the Yaguru area - will be cleared and the people will be able to grow any large scale public works.

"Report from the District Commissioner, with reference to the Yaguru area, is going ahead on the Yaguru strip and it is considered that the people here are more advanced than the other areas in no reason why the area should be neglected and it is to meet the requirements of own laws, District Commissioner.

"It is considered that the responsibilities of the Yaguru area are more advanced than the other areas in no reason why the area should be neglected and it is to meet the requirements of own laws, District Commissioner.

[Handwritten signatures and notes]

WKY. 30-1-1

Yangoru Patrol Post,
MAPRIK SUB-DISTRICT.

5th March '50

The District Officer,
WENAK.

PATROL REPORT - AGRICULTURE EXTRACT

The following extract from Yangoru Patrol Report No...., dealing with the YANGORU EAST Sub-Division is submitted.

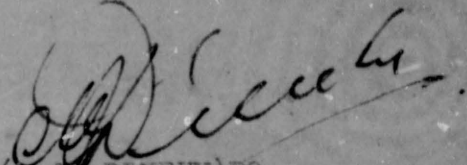
"These people are the most advanced agriculturists in the Yangoru area and the diet is more varied than elsewhere. Spinach, Chinese Cabbage, corn, beans, tomatoes, onions etc are grown fairly extensively and for the most part are looked upon as items of the regular daily diet. The traditional staples remain however - yam, mami, taro, sweet potato, and the food palms coconut & sago.

"Livestock is more plentiful than in other sections of the Yangoru area, but is still in short supply.

"With reference to Planning & Development what has already been said can only be re-iterated. These people have the desire to advance economically and it is considered that they have the ability to do so given the minimum amount of assistance. Shortly all the Yangoru East area shall be linked by road, and for that matter it is anticipated that within six months so shall the whole of the Yangoru area - apart from that area to the South - i.e. the Sepik plains - where the population does not warrant any large scale public works.

"Apart from the planned road link with WENAK, at the moment work is going ahead on the Yangoru strip to enable it to comfortably accommodate Norseman aircraft, and if warranted there is no reason why the strip cannot be lengthened and widened to meet the requirements of even larger planes (e.g. D.C.3s).

"It is considered that the possibilities and potentialities of this area are worthy of investigation."


O. J. DENEHY) P.O.
C.I.C. YANGORU

at

ATION

M

(12)

30-11-117

7th August, 1950.

District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.


PATROL REPORT No. 16

This is an interesting Report. It is noticed that the Report was forwarded to you on the 6th March.

This would have been sent to His Honour the Administrator if a map had been sent with it. Every Report should be accompanied by a map.

Airstrips should not be built unless an officer of the Department of Civil Aviation has approved of the site. If an officer desires to build an airstrip, he should forward a report to this Headquarters, giving full details. It must be remembered that we have to keep within our estimates.

The desire of the people to make roads is very pleasing.


(I. F. Champion)
ACTING DIRECTOR.

1/18

Amount Returned to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MAPRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 3 OF 50/51 (YANGORU)

Patrol Conducted by W.M. STOKES C.P.O.

Area Patrolled KABOIBUS + KUMON CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS OF THE YANGORU AREA.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 2 Police.

Duration—From 5/2/51 to 24/2/51

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

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

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

Map Reference WENAK SHEET 4 MILES TO 1 INCH.

Objects of Patrol 1) CENSUS, 2) ROUTINE ADMIN. 3) SPECIAL HYGIENE REINFORCEMENTS AGAINST DYSENTERY.

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINNA.

WKM 30/4

Patrol Post,
YANGORU
Sepik District.

28.3.51

Yangoru Patrol Report No. 3 of 1950/51

This patrol was carried out in the KABOIBUS and KUMUN
Census Sub-Divisions of the YANGORU Area.

O.I.C. Patrol ; W. STOKES Cadet P.O.

Area patrolled : Western section- KABOIBUS and KUMUN Census Sub-Div

Objects of Patrol: (1) Recording of Census.
(2) Routine Administration.
(3) Special Hygiene Enforcements against dysentery.

N.G.P.F. : Reg.No. 3904 Const. Bir.
" " 3596 " Karis.

Duration. 5.2.51. to 24.2.51.

Map ; Wewak Sheet ; 4 miles to 1 inch.

DIARY : (N.B. wherever c.r. appears the census was recorded)

- Feb. 5 ; Departed Yangoru to ILIPAIE (5 hrs.)
- " 6 ; IlipaiE to Uluakohaiju (c.r.) to No.1. Gold Mining camp.
- " 7 ; Departed No.1. Gold ; inspected Yamil Airstrip ; visited Catholic Mission at Ulupu; returned to Ilipaim
- " 8 ; To Kaboibus (c.r.)
- " 9 ; At Kaboibus supervising hygiene work.
- " 10 ; To Ahigilum (c.r.) to Malsbaim (c.r.)
- " 11 ; Rested
- " 12 ; To Yabomiau (c.r.) to Nimbiyu (c.r.)
- " 13 ; To Kalaganan (c.r.) to Alisy (c.r.)
- " 14 ; To Bubuzamo (c.r.) to Bunahitam (c.r.)
- " 15 ; At Bunahitam supervising building of Native Medical Aid Post.
- " 16 ; To Belagel (c.r.)
- " 17 ; To Kariru (c.r.)
- " 18 ; Rested
- " 19 ; To Dunigi (c.r.)
- " 20 ; To Kubahua (c.r.)
- " 21 ; To Himburu (c.r.)
- " 22 ; To Kwoiyau (c.r.)
- " 23 ; To Winjuan (c.r.) to Kumun (c.r.)
- " 24 ; To Yangoru.

INTRODUCTION

The KUMUN Census Sub-Division contains only six villages and is adjacent to the KABOIBUS Census Sub-Division (though in a different linguistic group) opportunity was taken to combine the two (as Sub-Divisions and report on them as one area.

The dysentery outbreak in Nov. 1950 was particularly severe in this area. One purpose of this patrol was to strictly enforce hygiene regulations and make it known that dysentery is now a quarantinable disease.

This area was patrolled last by Mr. DENNEY P.O. in March 1950

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Except for a few petty squabbles over bride payment, pigs and the ever present sorcery, this area is quite peaceful. The KABOIBUS Census Sub-Division is part of the SUT Linguistic area. Hence it has certain progressive characteristics which are lacking in the rest of the Yangoru Area. This is partly due to the fact that native SIMOGUN's ideas are being adopted by many of the younger men.

Native LUI, luluai of Dunigi; is the prime mover and organizer of these ideas. He has quite strong influence in this area and has been successful in erecting an AID POST, enforcing hygiene regulations and urging the natives to bring sick people to the Aid Post for treatment. Recently he built a school near KUMUN to attract the Catholic Mission. Now there is a catechist who conducts school for about 70 children from the nearby villages.

As an example LUI is endeavouring to make his own a model village with the emphasis on good sanitary arrangements.

Native BARDIA of ULUNKOHOITU, a B.E.M. winner previously had some influence in this area but after an unsuccessful trade store venture appears to have lost most of it.

The natives of the Kumun area are dirty and slovenly. The villages are cleaned only when a patrol officer is in the vicinity.

MARININGI, luluai of KUMUN, was influential in this area prewar but does not appear to have much influence now.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

In Nov. 1950 there was a severe dysentery outbreak in this area. Practically all the children and quite a few adults were affected. However the mortality rate was not high and was confined mainly to the younger children. A far greater death role was averted by prompt medical treatment.

The KABOIBUS area has four Native Aid Posts)- ILIPAIM, KABOIBUS, BUNAHITAM and KUBANUN. No village in the area is more than 1 1/2 hrs. from any Aid Post. The natives here are gradually becoming "hospital conscious" and every Aid Post is kept quite busy.

The N.M.A's on the whole are working quite satisfactorily. The N.M.A. of ILIPAIM has a very good Post and appears to be working quite conscientiously. He has the best reputation amongst the natives. The N.M.A's of BUNAHITAM and KABOIBUS devote too much of their time to village politics. They were told to expend their energies in their allotted field of activity and not to meddle in village affairs.

HEALTH & HYGIENE (contd)

Though the natives here are becoming "hospital conscious" they are still very careless about the disposal of faeces and rubbish. In every village solidly built latrines 15ft. deep were constructed under police supervision.

The natives were told that dysentery was now a quarantinable disease and the first signs had to be reported immediately and also that failure to do so would be regarded as a serious offence.

The KABOIBUS area natives have cleaner habits than the natives in the KUMUN area. Hence the former natives have less scabies, tinea and sores than the latter natives.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

Previous patrol reports have covered the staple crops in this area. There is little to add except that some natives have small experimental plots of rice (the seed coming mainly from SIMOGUN's rice project at DAGUA). If some simple method of husking were introduced rice would become a very popular and valuable addition to the diet.

The topography of this area is mainly steep kunai hills with forested watercourses. The forest in the area is all secondary and tertiary growth.

There is no practice of reforestation in this area hence there is a shortage of useful timber. Native LUI is endeavouring to replant old garden areas with useful trees such as Limbon, Bamboo, Kwila and Mangro to ensure a plentiful supply of building materials.

Most returned labourers bring back pigs purchased at the native market in Rabaul. The number of pigs is increasing though many die from pneumonia and worms.

There are very few ducks or fowls.

VILLAGES & HOUSING

The typical house in this area is a small tentlike structure on a platform raised about 2 or 3 ft. from the ground. The entrance is very small and the inside dark and stuffy.

The general idea seems to be to completely seal the house against fresh air and sunlight. Some of the younger men have built good houses similar to the coastal type. As the older generation dies out a new and better type of housing should evolve.

All the villages were clean although in some it was obvious that they had been neglected for a long time and cleaned only when the patrol arrived in the vicinity.

EDUCATION - MISSIONS

Previously the Catholic Mission had a school near Kumun. However for the last eighteen months the Kumun natives neglected it. Recently Native LUI rebuilt the school and living quarters and now a catechist conducts school for about 70 children.

This school is controlled from NEGRIE MISSION under Fr. Wilbert Moreman S.V.D. Some children from ILIPAIN attend school at ULUPU MISSION under Fr. August Knorr S.V.D.

ROADS & REST HOUSES

Most rest houses were dilapidated and police quarters were even worse. Village officials were instructed to build bigger and more solid quarters for the patrolling officers and police.

The MAPRIK-YANGORU motor road is kept under repair, though in some spots more work is to be done on washouts and drains.

Several small bridges are to be repaired. The natives were told that a lot of maintenance work on bridges would be obviated if strong timbers were used in construction.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

All village officials except two can speak Pidgin and have worked under indenture.

Except for LUI, Luluai of Dunigi there are none who have any outstanding influence in the area. Because of his waptime activities LUI appears to have been "under a cloud" for the last few years. He appears anxious to redeem himself and is a natural leader and for the last few months has been doing good work in his area.

He has seen the good work done by SIMOGUN in the DAGUA area and is anxious to do the same in his area. Probably a certain amount of "TOK Bilas" (condescending talk) on part of the Dagua natives (who are in the same linguistic group and marriage group) and a certain amount of enviousness on his own part are the real motives behind this work. However with guidance, restraint and a little encouragement he may achieve a lot of good. Like all new works this may be only "a flash in the pan" However it has not been long enough in progress to say.

N.G.P.F. 3 JUN 1961

Reg. No. 3904

Const. BIR : Intelligent and has initiative.
Can read and write Pidgin.
At present is my right hand man on and off patrol.

Reg. No. 3596

Const. KARIS: Good reliable hard worker.

Both police rendered valuable assistance on patrol and are keen and enthusiastic.

Police

W. Stokes Cadet P.O.
O.I.C. YANGORU

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

30/11/58 ✓

P.R.3-50/51(Yangoru)

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

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK, 30th May 1951.

PATROL REPORT

Attached is a Report of a patrol carried out by
Mr. C.P.O. Stokes in the KABOIBUS and KUMUN area.

Although the patrol seems to have been well carried
out, the compiling of the report leaves much to be desired. I will
endeavour to bring Mr. Stokes to Wewak for some further training.



J.R. Rigby
(J.R. RIGBY)
Acting District Commissioner

Register

30-11-138.

F

7th June, 1951.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WERIAK. T.N.G.

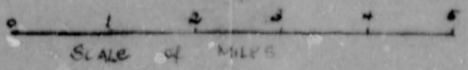
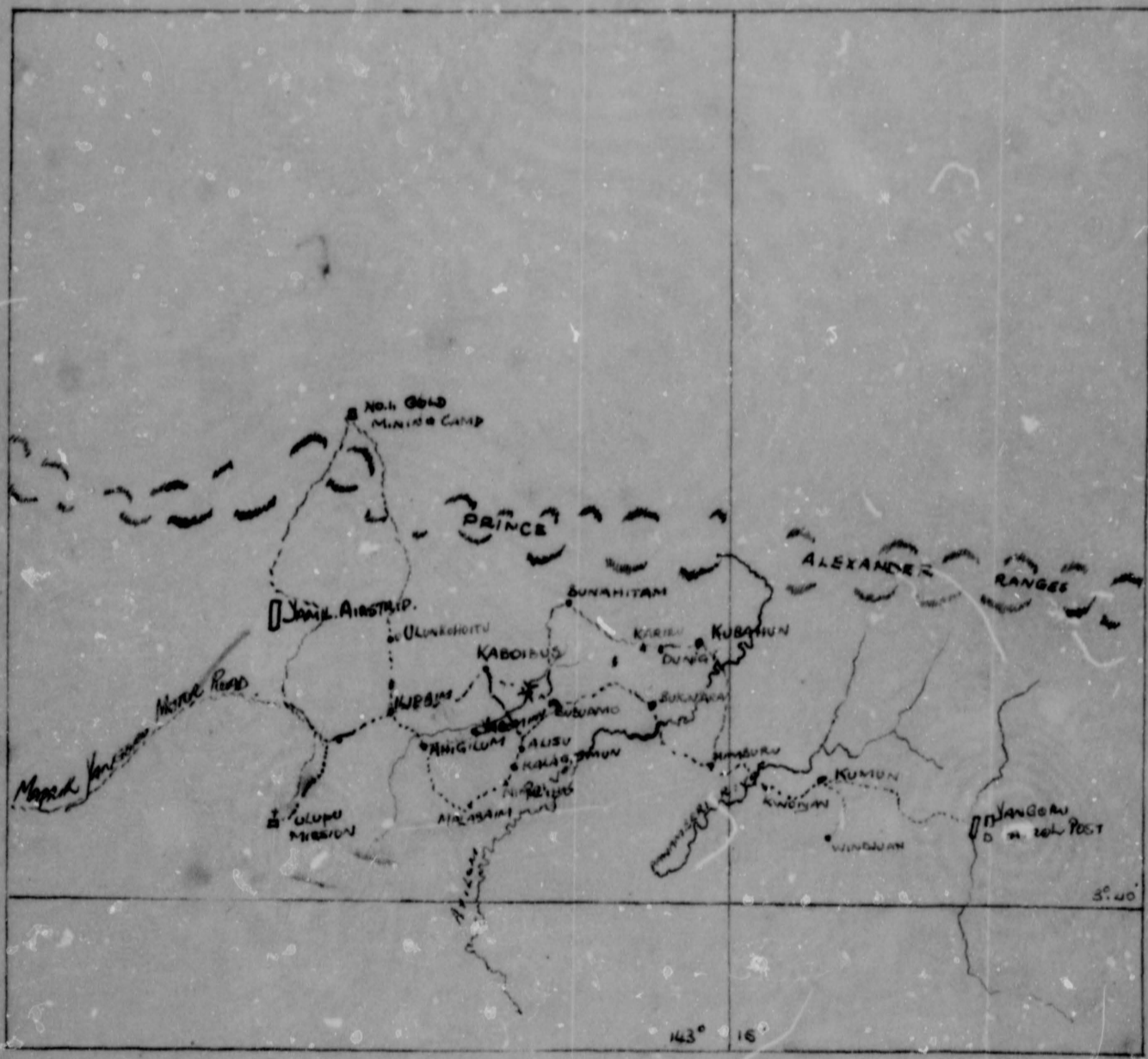
PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1950/1951. -
W.M. STOKES, CPO.

Once again, a report has come to this office without the copy of the Census figures for the Department of Public Health.

It is noticed that, although one of the main objects of the Patrol was medical work, no E.M.A. or N.M.A. accompanied the Patrol Officer.

Items of interest to other Departments have been passed to Departments concerned.

J.F.C.
(J.F. CHAMPION),
PATROL OFFICER



ROUTE OF PATROL

Traced from BUT AREA MAP
 Allied Geographical Survey



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MAPRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 4 OF 50/51 (YANGORU)
 Patrol Conducted by W.M. STOKES C.P.O.
 Area Patrolled YANGORU EAST CENSUS SUBDIVISION ALONG WENAK BORDER
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....
 Natives 2 Police
 Duration—From 5/3/51 to 20/3/51
 Number of Days.....
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO
 Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....
 Medical /...../19.....
 Map Reference WENAK SHEET 4 MILES : 1 INCH.
 Objects of Patrol 1) RECORDING OF CENSUS 2) ROUTINE ADMIN.
3) RECRUITING OF LABOUR FOR WORKS ON WENAK-BRANDI ROAD.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1 /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

popul

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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WKM. 30/4.

Patrol Post,
YANGORU.
Sepik District.

March. 28th. 1951

Yangoru Patrol Report No. 5 of 1950/51.

This patrol was carried out in the YANGORU EAST Census Sub Division along the WEWAK Sub-District border.

- O.I.C. Patrol : W.M. STOKES, Cadet Patrol Officer.
- Area Patrolled : Eastern sector - Yangoru East Census Sub-Division.
- Objects of Patrol : (1) Recording of Census.
(2) Routine Administration.
(3) Recruiting of Labour for works on the WEWAK-BRANDI Road.
- N.G.P.F. : Reg. No. 3904 Const. BIR.
" " 3596 " KARIS.
- Duration : 5.3.51 - 20.3.51
- Map : WEWAK SHEET 4 miles to 1 inch.

DIARY (N.B. Wherever c.r. appears, the census was recorded)

- March 5 ; Departed Station, to Yekimbelye No.1. (2½ hrs.)
- " 6 ; At Yekimbelye No.1 (c.r.), to Nyakandogan (c.r.) 25mins.
- " 7 ; To Kininimbogu (c.r.), to Karagora (c.r.)
to Sasanambogu (c.r.), to Nimbogu.
- " 8 ; At Nimbogu (c.r.), to Kwalegun (c.r.), to Neimo (c.r.)
- " 9 ; To Niagombi (c.r.), to Musuwagun (c.r.)
to Wareamba (c.r.)
- " 10 ; To Abauia (c.r.), to Sassoysa Catholic Mission 2½hrs.
- " 11 ; Observed.
- " 12 ; Inspected airstrip at Sassoysa, To Haumbugwe (c.r.) 2hrs.
- " 13 ; To Segnoro (c.r.)
- " 14 ; To Munji (c.r.)
- " 15 ; To Catholic Mission at Turinghi.
- " 16 ; Inspected airstrip at Turinghi.
- " 17 ; To Haripmor (c.r.) 4 hrs.
- " 18 ; Observed.
- " 19 ; To Inagombi (c.r.), to Wamoin (c.r.), to Maruwa (c.r.).
- " 20 ; To Kininyan (c.r.), to Wamalia (c.r.)
to Yekimbelye No.2. (c.r.), to Yangoru Patrol Post.

INTRODUCTION.

The dysentery outbreak of Nov. 1950 reached serious proportions in this area. One purpose of this patrol was to strictly enforce hygiene regulations and acquaint the ~~the~~ people with the quarantine laws re this disease.

Reports of "Sanguma" cases have come in fairly regularly from this area. Several reports were investigated but not one revealed any substantial evidence. Though there have been cases of genuine "Sanguma" it is thought that the natives are prone to ascribe any sickness, death or phenomenon to this cult.

This area is part of the Boiken Linguistic Group.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

This area is influenced to a certain extent by native YOWIGA of Wewak. The main exponent of YOWIGA's ideas in this area is Ex. Sgt. PIBI of Tuanimbi. Though their influence is not very wide in its scope they have achieved a reasonable amount of good. Tuanimbi and nearby villages are very well laid out, are well drained and have good sanitation. The natives here are much more progressive in their outlook and are more ready to take advantage of the medical treatment and education available.

Most natives absent from their villages are working "business" at or near Wewak. This means working for a native employer who has either, a business cutting planks, or a small market garden. Most of these businesses seem to be run on a vague co-operative basis usually with the natives from this area doing the hard work and their more sophisticated beach brethren attending to business details. However the natives here seem quite happy and proud of the fact that they are working "business." Usually when a ship comes in natives from here go down to Wewak to earn a few shillings as stevedores, and return home again when the money is spent.

Except for the usual petty disputes over bride payment and pigs this area is quite peaceful. Many stories of the "Sanguma" cult are circulating in this area. The native explanation of this cult is as follows-- the cult is a secret society of men who murder and cause trouble. They are said to live in secret places in the bush and exist by stealing food from the gardens. Certain "tambus" have also to be observed. e.g. A Sanguma can never touch water and has to be carried across streams. They are usually described as having long hair and beards and are clothed in leaves. They are said to operate usually at night when people go outside their houses to urinate. They are said to cast a spell over their victim who under hypnosis goes with them into a secret place in the bush where a special "Sanguma" sing sing is performed. The victim is then informed on which day he will die and from what disease. The victim remembers nothing of this and from outwards appearance is quite normal. However on the appointed date he dies. Hence almost every death in this area is ascribed to "Sanguma."

One case was investigated at Munji where a native claimed to have speared a "Sanguma" through the ribs. There were no blood marks on the spearhead (a bayonet) and no blood spots on the ground where a struggle was supposed to have occurred. This fact was attributed to the power ~~the~~ of the "Sanguma" and according to the natives the lack of evidence proved that it was a "Sanguma". The natives were urged to trap one as the Government would be very interested to see a genuine "Sanguma."

HEALTH & HYGIENE

There was a high rate of mortality amongst the children in this area during the dysentery epidemic of Nov. 1950. This was caused by the natives' indifference and unwillingness to bring the children to the Native Aid Posts in the area. Many who did bring the children for treatment usually waited till the disease was too far advanced for the treatment to be successful. Also many, against the N.M.A's instructions, removed their children from the Aid Posts after one or two doses of sulphaguanidine, or before the treatment was finished. Hence quite a number died through lack of sufficient treatment.

In every village new latrines were built under police supervision and many old ones were burnt and filled in. The natives were warned of the serious consequences of this disease and the new quarantine regulations and penalties attached for non-observance explained.

In villages on high stony ground there appears to be less tinea, scabies and infected sores. The patients in the Aid Posts were mainly tropical ulcer cases. One woman from Musuwagan village was sent to Wewak with a severe tropical ulcer on her left breast. Though the Aid Post was not more than 1 hrs walk from the village this woman had remained for several months in her village without treatment. This attitude is typical for most of the people.

There are four native Aid Posts (at Nyakandogan, Wareamba, Abauia and Wamoin) in this area and there is no village more than 2 hrs walk from a Post. Each Post appears to have plenty of medical supplies and the N.M.A's appear to be doing a reasonable job in view of the lack of co-operation from the natives. However an inspection of the Aid Posts by a Medical Officer or assistant who could advise on treatments etc. would probably raise the morale and enthusiasm of the N.M.A's who at present, despite the £66 p.a. seem a little dispirited.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

The soil in this area is a porous volcanic type and is black in appearance and rather stony. The ground appears quite fertile and the gardens produce a wide variety of crops. The main crops are taro and yams and the subsidiary are bananas, sweet potato, sago, chinese cabbage, peanuts, tomatoes, spring onions and beans. Of these subsidiaries sago and bananas are the main standby in the "time hungry."

Though the rainfall is not as high as on the coastal fall convectional rains on Mt. Turu ensure a good perennial supply of water in the creeks. Most gardens are situated along the creek banks.

The system of agriculture is the usual "bush fallow rotation type." This method does not appear to have caused any soil erosion or loss of fertility.

Pigs and poultry are plentiful in this area. Most have been brought from Wewak. An important addition to the diet here is the flying fox which is trapped in nets strung between trees on the tops of the hills. The clearings for these flying fox traps on the ridges give the outline of the hills ~~xxxxxxx~~ "a missing tooth" appearance. This is a feature of this area.

VILLAGES & HOUSING

The type of housing in this area varies widely. In the more primitive villages ~~the~~ such as in Maripkor, the houses are a version of the Maprik style while in villages (e.g. Munji) under influence from the coast the type of housing is very good. All are native versions of the European style of housing. Some houses have sawn timber floors (cut with pitsaws). Ex. Sgt. FIBI's house at Tuanimbi has an iron roof complete with guttering and a series of 44 gull drums around the house for water. Most natives have knowledge of carpentry (gained from the Catholic Mission at Wirui prewar) and most possess at least one hammer and saw. There appears to be no shortage of nails.

All the villages were clean although in some it was obvious that they had not been cleaned for a long time. Munji is a very pretty village. All the hamlets are linked by jeep roads. Along these roads coconuts are planted at regular intervals on the lawn borders. The result is a rather park-like effect. This village is by far the best in the whole Maprik Sub-District. The dirtiest village visited on this patrol was Wareamba. Very little effort had been made to clean this village, however it was much cleaner by the time the patrol left.

EDUCATION - MISSIONS

The eastern section of this area has been under the influence of the Catholic Mission since prewar. This area is visited by FR. J. BITTNER S.V.D. from SASSOIYA and FR. EDWARD REDDER O.F.M. from TURINGMI. Both these stations are in the WEWAK Sub-District. As there is a shortage of catechists at present in this area there are no village schools being conducted. However some children are attending school at Wewak and at Sassoia.

In this area the cleanest and most progressive villages are those under the influence of the Catholic Mission.

ROADS & REST HOUSES

There are two motor roads in this area. Both are maintained fairly well although there has never been a jeep over them. The YANGORU-MANDARA road is very hilly and has many steep pinches. In wet weather the road surface is very greasy and treacherous. The YANGORU-MUNJI road for the most part passes over rolling open grasslands. The surface is pebbly and well-drained. In comparison very little maintenance is required on this road. This road would be suitable for vehicles heavier than a jeep. All inter-village roads were wellcut and drained.

As the chances of getting a jeep for this station are pretty slim a horse or horses would be a boon to the patrol officer at Yangoru. This area is drier than the coast and much less swampy. Hence horses should thrive.

All rest houses were satisfactory though some need repairing. The rest house at Maruwa is the best in area. It is solidly constructed, roomy and well ventilated.

The airstrip at TURINGMI has good approaches a good surface and could take a Dragon. The SASSOIYA airstrip is at present out of commission but could be used in an emergency. Mr. Bobby Gibbs' airstrip at MONJARUI is overgrown with kunai. However it is not needed as the TURINGMI airstrip is quite close.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The average village official in this area has practically no authority and for the most part is a nonentity. The luluai of Munji however is the exception to the general rule. This luluai was appointed prewar and still has the dignity and courtesy of the " before." He achieves the maximum result with minimum of talk and is the natural leader in his village. Another admirable trait is that he is concerned with the affairs of his own village only and is anxious to keep it the best village in the sub-district.

Police

N.G.P.F.

Reg. No. 3904

Const. Bir.

Exercised his usual initiative and as usual " my right hand "

Reg. No. 3596.

Const. Karis.

Willing hard worker though not over bright.

W. Stokes
.....
W. STOKES Cadet Patrol Officer,
O.I.C. YANGOBU PATROL POST.

30-11-140

26th July, 1951.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - No. 4 of 1950/51

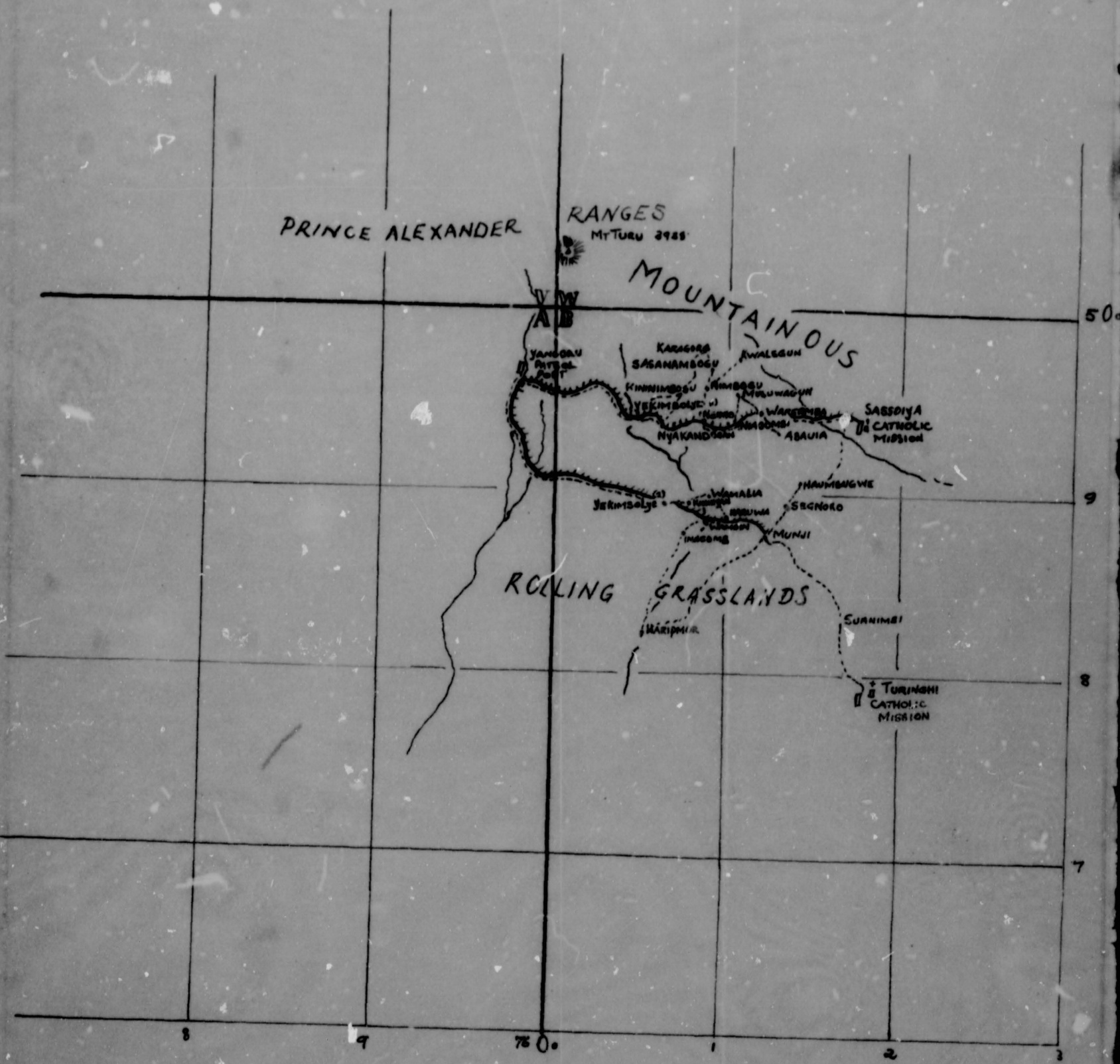
The receipt of the report is acknowledged.

Mr. Stokes gives a good picture of the area.
A patrol by the Medical authorities would appear to be
advantageous.

It is a great pity that we are unable, at
this stage, to bring education to these people.

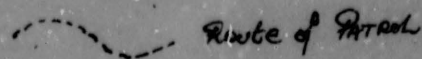
Items of interest to other Departments have
been forwarded to those concerned.

97.6
W.F. Champion
ACTING DIRECTOR.



Scale: 4 miles to 1 inch

 JEEP ROAD

 Route of Patrol

Traced from WEWAK SHEET 2079

AUST ARMY SURVEY CORPS



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MAPRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 5 OF 50/51 (YANGORU)

Patrol Conducted by W.M. STOKES C.P.O.

Area Patrolled NINDI POLYE AND NINGEI CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans DR. W.F. CHUMBECKY

Natives 2 Police

Duration—From 23/4/51 to 5/5/51

Number of Days 13

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services APRIL/19/49

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

Map Reference WEWAK SHEET 4 MILES 1 INCH

Objects of Patrol 1) CENSUS 2) ROUTINE ADMIN.

3) MEDICAL INSPECTION.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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opul

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

| | | |
|------------------------|------|---|
| Remains in Child Birth | MIGR | |
| | In | |
| | M | F |

WKY 30/1

Patrol Post,
YANGORU
Sepik Dist. Ict.

7.5.51

YANGORU PATROL REPORT No. 5 of 1950/51.

This patrol was conducted in the NINDIPOLYE-WINGEI Census Sub-Divisions southwest of the station.

- O.I.C. Patrol : W.M. STOKES Cadet Patrol Officer.
- Area Patrolled : Nindipolye & Wingei Census Sub-Divisions.
- Duration : 23.4.51 to 5.5.51 (13 days)
- Last D.D.S. Patrol : April 1949.
- Map Reference : Wewak Sheet 4 miles to 1 inch. 2079.
- N.G.P.F. : Reg. No. 3904 Const. BIR.
- " " 3596 " KARIS.

- Objects of Patrol : (1) Census.
- (2) Routine Administration.
- (3) Medical Inspection.

This Patrol was accompanied by Dr. L.F. CHLUMECKY.

DIARY : (N.B.; Wherever c.r. appears the census was recorded)

- April 23 ; To Kwolyik (c.r.),
- " 24 ; To Yarambeim (c.r.), to Boim (c.r.) to Sara (c.r.)
- " 25 ; To Nambari Nel. (c.r.), to Nindipolye (c.r.), to Nambari No 2. (c.r.), short Anzac Day Ceremony.
- " 26 ; To Agingua (c.r.), to Balmo (c.r.), to Gwinyingi (c.r.)
- " 27 ; To Wagupma (c.r.), to Miambowru (c.r.),
- " 28 ; To Wingei No 1. (c.r.), to Wingei No 2. (c.r.), to Bugitu (c.r.).
- " 29 ; To Observed.
- " 30 ; To Suanumbo (c.r.), to Walangai (c.r.), to Sepandu (c.r.) to Ulupu Catholic Mission.
- May 1 ; To Maprik.
- " 2 ; To Ulupu Catholic Mission.
- " 3 ; To Ilipaim Native Aid Post, to Kaboibus Native Aid Post
- " 4 ; To Bunahitam Native Aid Post, to Kubahun " " "
- " 5 ; To Yangoru Patrol Post.

INTRODUCTION

As the NINDIPOLYE and WINGEI Census Sub-Divisions only have 10 and 7 villages respectively and the average walking time between villages being 15 mins. opportunity was taken to combine the two sub-divisions for one patrol.

The BOIKEN language is spoken in the NINDIPOLYE area and WINGEI area is part of the MAPRIK linguistic group.

This patrol was accompanied by Dr. L.F. CHLUMECKY and two N.M.O's. Special measures were taken to combat another dysentery outbreak.

It was two years since a patrol had been through this area. The last patrol was conducted by Mr.M. DENEHY P.O.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

In the NINDIPOLYE area the native situation is quite peaceful. Some obscure and involved problems over bride-payment were settled - it is hoped. In one case subsequent investigation revealed that this particular case had been "settled" three times by former patrolling officers. Apparently it is part of the celebrations for the patrol officers' visit. Hence it is thought that a number of these "courts" (especially dealing with women well past their bloom) are brought up for the entertainment of the populace and not for any other reason.

This area is under the influence of L/Cpl. ORANGWE of the Yangoru Police Detachment, and of NAMBARI village. This native has been stationed in Yangoru since Jan. 1947 and since March 1949 has been in charge of the detachment. During a change in patrol officers the control of this area slipped into the hands of this L/CPL. Hence all cases were "screened" before coming to the patrol officer. It is through his position as L/Cpl. in charge of this detachment that he has gained most of this influence. It was apparent that just before L/CPL. ORANGWE departed on leave in April that he was more concerned with his village affairs than with his duties on the station. This policeman has done good work in the past before he was promoted. Hence it is recommended that he be transferred to another detachment on the expiration of his leave.

Another leading light in this area is Ex.Const. BUKA. of NINDIPOLYE village. Although he is not a village official he seems to have a fair amount of influence and has done good work maintaining the jeep road and cleaning the villages.

Recently in the WINGEI Census Sub-Division some individuals claimed to have some doubts as to whether they were free to choose any mission or sect. It was explained to all the natives that the responsibility for this choice lay upon the individual alone and that there were no penalties or duress. All doubt has now been removed from their minds as to the rights of the individual in his freedom of choice of religion.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

All the people in this area were medically examined by Dr. L. F. CHLUMECKY. Septic sore, yaws and scabies were the main diseases noticed. A survey showed that practically 100% of the people have enlarged spleens. Between the ages of 1 to 10 years the enlarged spleen is very noticeable.

The dysentery outbreak of Dec. 1950 was not as severe in this area as in others, although ~~in~~ over 50% of the deaths noted were caused by this disease.

An investigation into infant mortality showed that practically every woman of child bearing age has had a miscarriage or child died soon after birth. The main causes ascribed to this are congenital yaws in the former and lack of post natal care in the latter. The native custom of childbearing in this area could be classed as another reason. The mother bears the child in a small filthy house on the outskirts. From the time of the first labour pains till a week or so later the mother does not wash, and she wears only the oldest and dirtiest laplaps. After the birth the mother and child do not leave the house for a period ~~star~~ usually determined by her brothers. During this period the mother is forbidden to eat.

In every village though there are regulation latrines, the natives defecate in the bush close to the houses. The villages of WINGEI No 1 and No. 2 were particularly bad in this regard. When the village officials were confronted with the stinking evidence (in one case outside the Tultul's own house-) they loudly declaimed the perfidy of their villagers and of course pleaded ignorance of such goings-on. The bush was cleared and burnt under police supervision. The village officials received a practical course of instruction in elementary hygiene.

DPW

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

This area is situated on low rolling hills southwest from the station. The small creeks are timbered but all the hills are well grassed. Though the rainfall is not very high there is a good supply of water in the creeks running off the Prince Alexander Ranges. ~~THE~~ The soil is very heavy and clayey in texture and the depth is only about 2 ft.

The main crop is yams and is also the one with the biggest religious significance. Taro, bananas and sago are the next in importance. The system of agriculture is the usual " bush fallow rotation " type. As the population is very dense and as no system of re-afforestation is practised there is a shortage of good timber for building purposes.

There are a few pigs , mostly half-breed natives types, but the number is gradually increasing. Most pigs are bought from parties of Sepik R. natives who bring pigs for trade in this area.

There are very few ducks or fowls. Native dogs check any increase in numbers.

DHSF

VILLAGES & HOUSING

Except for a few, each village received its first cleaning into two years. Some were quite clean when the patrol arrived but all were much cleaner by the time the patrol departed.

The type of housing here is the "squatting cassowary" or Maprik type. This type is very unhygienic and helps cause pneumonia and other bronchial complaints. It has been said that this type keeps the natives warm and dry, and keeps out all draughts. It has been said that if coastal style housing were introduced there would be a big increase in pneumonia. Paradoxically, in the mountain villages where it is far colder at night and far more windy all the houses are the coastal style and also there seems to be less pneumonia. Hence it seems that a new style of housing could be introduced in this area to improve the general health of the natives.

ROADS & REST HOUSES

A jeep road extends as far as GWALIP village. The road is fairly well maintained though culverts and small bridges need more attention before a jeep could travel over this road. At present a jeep road is being constructed to join the villages of WITUPE and SARA. All inter village tracks were satisfactory.

Though some need rebuilding the general standard of rest houses and police quarters was fair.

EDUCATION & MISSIONS

This area is under the influence of the Catholic Mission at ULUPU. Mr. Mux A catechist conducts a small school at BUGITU village. There about 30 children attending.

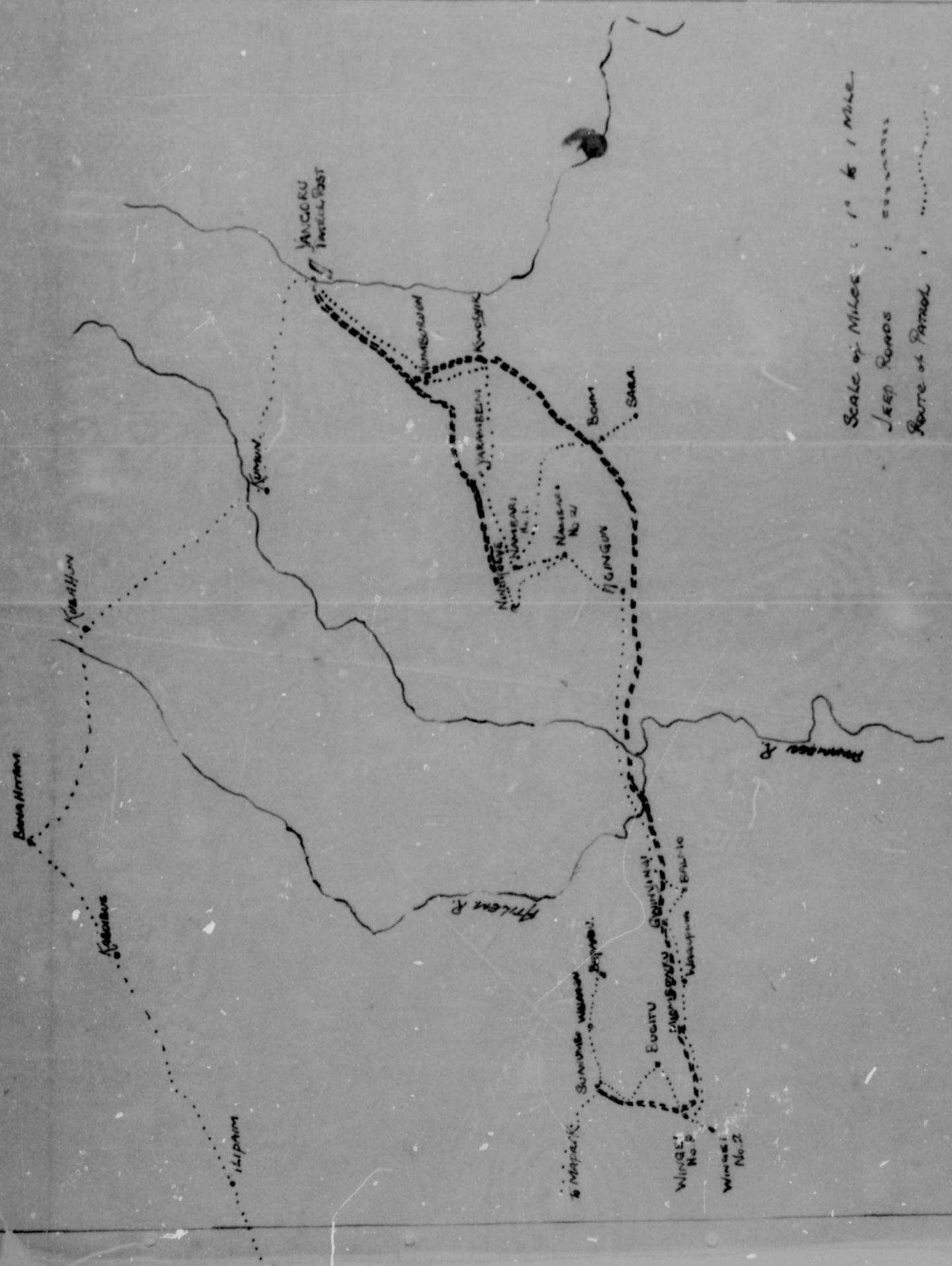
Recently a small station was established by the Assembly of God Sect near WINGEI village.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

The average village official in this area has no authority and no interest in his work, and usually "struts and frets his hour upon the stage" whilst the patrol officer is in the village. The village officials in the WINGEI area are a particularly whining and snivelling variety.

| | | | |
|----------|---------------|------------|--|
| N.G.P.F. | Reg. No. 3904 | Const. BIR | : rendered his usual invaluable assistance |
| | " " 3596 | " KARIS | ; reliable and a good worker. |

W. Stokes
.....
W. STOKES. O.I.C. YANGORU



Scale of Miles : 1" to 1 Mile
 Jeep Roads :
 Route of Patrol : - - - - -



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MAPRIK (SEPIK) Report No. 6 of 50/51 (YANGORU)

Patrol Conducted by W.M. STOKES C.P.O.

Area Patrolled YANGORU CENSUS SUBDIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans DR. L.F. CARLUMECKY

Natives 2 N.M.O.s 1 Police

Duration—From 14/5/51 to 30/5/51

Number of Days 17

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services July/19/50

Medical ... /19

Map Reference NEWIRK SHEET 4 MILES : 1 INCH.

Objects of Patrol 1) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION 2) CENSUS 3) MEDICAL INSPECTION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT.

District of Sepik

Report No. 6 Of 1950/51 (YANGORU PATROL POST)

Area Patrolled..... YANGORU CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.....

Patrol Accompanied by..... W. M. STOKES. Cadet. Patrol Officer.
Dr. L. F. CHLUMECKY

.....
2 N.M.O's 1 N.G.P.F.
.....

Duration..... 14.5.51. to 30.5.51 (17 days)

Last District Services Patrol..... July 1950

Map Reference..... Wewak Sheet 4 miles to 1 inch

Objects of Patrol ..(1) Routine Administration
.....(2) Census.....
.....(3) Medical Inspection.....

CENSUS. FIGURES.

(No Patrol Report Covers Available)

popula

| | | |
|-------|----|---|
| MIGR. | In | |
| | M | F |
| | | |

| Date | Deaths | | | | | | | | | | MIGRATIONS | | | ATWORK. | | | | | |
|----------|--------|----|-------|---|-------|----|-------|----|-------|---|------------|---|-------|---------|-------|---|-----|----|----|
| | 0-14 | | 15-24 | | 25-34 | | 35-44 | | 45-54 | | 55-64 | | 65-74 | | 75-84 | | | | |
| | m | f | m | f | m | f | m | f | m | f | m | f | m | f | m | f | | | |
| May 14th | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 2 | | 1 | 3 | | | 11 | 3 | |
| " 15th | 2 | 2 | | | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 7 | | 34 | 7 |
| " 16th | 1 | - | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| " 17th | 2 | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 1 | | | 13 | |
| " 18th | 5 | 3 | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | | | 18 | |
| " 19th | 2 | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 4 | |
| " 20th | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | | | | 6 | |
| " 21st | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5 | 1 | | | | | 16 | 1 |
| " 22nd | 3 | - | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | 11 | |
| " 23rd | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | | | 20 | 2 |
| " 24th | 4 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 21 | 7 |
| " 25th | 4 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 15 | 2 |
| " 26th | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 12 | |
| " 27th | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | 7 | 1 |
| " 28th | 1 | 4 | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | | 6 | |
| " 29th | 2 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | 10 | 4 |
| " 30th | 7 | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 4 | | | | | 21 | 3 |
| " 31st | 1 | - | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 15 | 2 |
| " 1st | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 7 | 1 |
| " 2nd | 4 | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | 19 | 4 |
| " 3rd | 3 | 4 | | | 2 | 3 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 6 | | | | 10 | 3 |
| " 4th | 5 | 5 | | | 3 | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | | 19 | 1 |
| " 5th | - | 2 | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | | 2 | |
| " 6th | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 6 | |
| " 7th | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 12 | |
| " 8th | - | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | 4 | 7 | | | | 7 | 1 |
| " 9th | 4 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 8 | |
| " 10th | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | 10 | 3 |
| " 11th | 1 | 4 | | | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | | | | 15 | |
| " 12th | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 10 | |
| " 13th | 23 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 10 | 3 |
| TOTALS | 72 | 63 | | | 25 | 28 | 24 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 28 | 28 | 1 | 2 | 155 | 5 | 48 |

popula

| MIGR. | STUDENTS | | Labour Potential | | | | PREGNANT | No of C. & Age | Av Size of Family | Totals | | | | GRAND TOTALS | | | |
|-------|----------|---|------------------|-----|-------|-------|----------|----------------|-------------------|---------|-------|-------|------|--------------|------|------------|---|
| | M | | F | | Males | | | | | Females | | child | | | | adult | |
| | m | f | m | f | 10-16 | 16-45 | | | | 10-16 | 16-45 | m | f | | | m | f |
| | | | | 15 | 40 | 5 | 35 | 1 | 35 | 3.8 | 40 | 19 | 43 | 43 | 159 | KIARIVU | |
| | | | | 20 | 45 | 15 | 65 | 2 | 65 | 4.4 | 40 | 44 | 52 | 70 | 254 | MARAMBANJA | |
| | | | | 5 | 18 | 5 | 15 | 1 | 15 | 4.1 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 23 | 74 | SAUSENDUAN | |
| | | | | 10 | 35 | 10 | 40 | 2 | 40 | 4.4 | 20 | 27 | 39 | 52 | 151 | BUKIENDUAN | |
| | | | | 20 | 50 | 10 | 55 | 4 | 55 | 4.9 | 34 | 35 | 60 | 75 | 222 | SOLI | |
| | | | | 5 | 25 | 5 | 15 | - | 15 | 4. | 16 | 21 | 30 | 22 | 93 | AMBASOLI | |
| | | | | 5 | 35 | 5 | 20 | 4 | 20 | 4.1 | 20 | 21 | 41 | 29 | 117 | WARAGUMBE | |
| | | | | 15 | 15 | 5 | 25 | 3 | 25 | 5.3 | 28 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 110 | PARINA | |
| | | | | 5 | 28 | 5 | 20 | 1 | 20 | 4.2 | 23 | 10 | 32 | 26 | 102 | SAINA | |
| | | | | 10 | 50 | 15 | 45 | 6 | 45 | 4.4 | 44 | 47 | 55 | 56 | 224 | WARAMARU | |
| | | | | 15 | 50 | 10 | 40 | 3 | 40 | 5.1 | 59 | 45 | 57 | 52 | 243 | AMBAKANJA | |
| | | | | 8 | 30 | 8 | 40 | 3 | 40 | 4.3 | 34 | 28 | 33 | 47 | 159 | JIMA | |
| | | | | 5 | 45 | 10 | 45 | 8 | 45 | 3.9 | 35 | 25 | 55 | 55 | 182 | KWORABRI | |
| | | | | 5 | 18 | 5 | 22 | 5 | 22 | 4. | 19 | 12 | 21 | 28 | 88 | HAMBELYI | |
| | | | | 10 | 30 | 5 | 25 | 2 | 25 | 3.2 | 29 | 27 | 35 | 30 | 127 | PACHAN | |
| | | | | 8 | 15 | 5 | 22 | 2 | 22 | 4.5 | 23 | 21 | 17 | 28 | 103 | KWOWI | |
| | | | | 7 | 45 | 10 | 45 | 6 | 45 | 4.5 | 30 | 37 | 48 | 51 | 185 | WAMAINA | |
| | | | | 10 | 40 | 10 | 45 | 4 | 45 | 5.4 | 46 | 35 | 47 | 58 | 210 | MAMBUK | |
| | | | | 5 | 30 | 5 | 30 | 6 | 30 | 4.3 | 22 | 14 | 34 | 38 | 125 | ZINIANGU | |
| | | | | 3 | 22 | 2 | 20 | 3 | 20 | 4. | 9 | 11 | 26 | 24 | 78 | AMBUKWON | |
| | | | | 5 | 30 | 10 | 35 | 2 | 35 | 4.2 | 26 | 22 | 35 | 38 | 144 | KUVARI | |
| | | | | 15 | 33 | 10 | 40 | 3 | 40 | 4.4 | 36 | 32 | 39 | 44 | 164 | KARAPIA | |
| | | | | 12 | 35 | 10 | 45 | 3 | 45 | 5.1 | 48 | 29 | 43 | 55 | 190 | KWAGWI | |
| | | | | 5 | 35 | 10 | 30 | 5 | 30 | 4.6 | 18 | 25 | 39 | 40 | 125 | SIMBOMIEI | |
| | | | | 5 | 30 | 5 | 20 | 1 | 20 | 4.1 | 19 | 17 | 33 | 25 | 100 | SENGRI | |
| | | | | 7 | 30 | 5 | 25 | 2 | 25 | 3.6 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 29 | 107 | PAIMARU | |
| | | | | 5 | 20 | 5 | 22 | 1 | 22 | 3.9 | 15 | 11 | 24 | 25 | 83 | HANGERARAT | |
| | | | | 5 | 20 | 5 | 15 | 1 | 15 | 3.7 | 12 | 11 | 25 | 19 | 75 | HARINGER | |
| | | | | 15 | 35 | 5 | 30 | 6 | 30 | 3.7 | 34 | 22 | 42 | 36 | 147 | MARINGEI | |
| | | | | 15 | 50 | 10 | 40 | 1 | 40 | 4. | 34 | 36 | 56 | 51 | 192 | KWAGAMA | |
| | | | | 5 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 15 | 4.6 | 15 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 77 | NUMIASOLI | |
| | | | | 15 | 40 | 5 | 30 | 1 | 30 | 4.3 | 28 | 20 | 40 | 37 | 138 | NUMBURUON | |
| | | | | 310 | 1039 | 230 | 1016 | 90 | 1016 | 4.4 | 919 | 765 | 1274 | 1341 | 4748 | | |

INTRODUCTION

This Census Sub-Division is the largest in the Yangoru Area (containing 32 villages) and the BOIKEN language is spoken throughout.

The dysentery outbreak of Dec. 1950 was particularly severe in some villages in this area. These were mostly villages situated on the main roads. Special attention was given to the hygiene arrangements.

This patrol was accompanied by Dr. L.F. CHLUMECKY and two N.M.O.'s. A special check was made to find out whether the measles epidemic in the Wewak Sub-District had reached as far as this area. Apparently there are no measles, though, despite the quarantine, natives from this area still travel to and from Wewak.

The nature and seriousness of this epidemic was explained to the natives. They were also warned that to deliberately disregard this quarantine was a serious offence.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

Except for the usual petty squabbles over non-payment of bings for brides and pigs the native situation in this area is quite peaceful.

The villages on the slopes of the Prince Alexander Ranges (viz. Waramaru, Ambakanja, Hambelyi, Kwowi, Sima and Wamaina) are influenced to a certain extent by the coastal villages. Many natives from these villages, through the influence of native Simogun, have migrated to Wokinara and Sapwin. Natives of Ambakanja and Waramaru are related by marriage to the villages in the Boiken area. Natives of these villages are inclined to regard themselves as "beach" natives in contrast to the rest of the villages who regard themselves as "kunai straight."

Many natives from these villages are working for native employers in or around Wewak. These villages have also helped financially to the various "businesses" that have sprung up since the war. Apparently no "dividends" have been declared by the various "companies" as yet, but to date there seems to have been no trouble as regards refunding money should a "stockholder" so desire it.

On the whole the villages are more progressive in their outlook and are far better in all respects than the rest of the villages in this Census Sub-Division.

In this area sorcery is rife. Though there are three Native Aid Posts and most natives take advantage of treatment offered, still every illness is attributed to "poison." The general idea seems to be that if the treatment is successful it was not sorcery after all but only a "sick" but should the patient die it is "poison."

In the village of Kwagama recently eight people died - apparently from food poisoning. The natives claim it was a "maselai" and have now shifted the village site. As there have been no deaths since, the natives claim that this was the only successful solution to the problem. The new village is in a good position on the jeep road to Manji and as yet no malignant "maselais" have made their presence felt.

HEALTH & HYGIENE

The general health in this area received a "fair" rating from Dr. L.F. CLUMECKY. Tropical ulcers, septic sores, scabies and tinea were the most common complaints noticed. Pneumonia and malaria seem to be quite common complaints. There appears to be a high rate of mortality in pneumonia cases.

Three Native Aid Posts - Ambakanja, Wamoin and Yangoru - serve this area. As usual the Aid Posts were filled to overflowing because a patrol was in the vicinity. The N.M.A.'s appear to have more or less ceased trying to do their work because the natives were not co-operative. This subject is dealt with by Dr. CLUMECKY in his report.

The dysentery outbreak of Dec. 1950 was particularly severe in villages along the main roads. It was the dirtiest villages that suffered the most. Villages on high stony ground were not affected. In every village new latrines were constructed under police supervision. Though there are four N.H.A.'s in the area nothing has been done to improve the sanitation. One N.H.A. openly admitted that he couldn't be bothered going around the villages as the hills were too steep. He also said that he rested for two weeks every month after going to Maprik to collect his pay. The state of affairs has been made known to Dr. CLUMECKY who has taken appropriate action.

A special survey was made to see if the measles epidemic had spread into this area. To date no cases have been discovered but N.H.A.'s and village officials were told to notify the Patrol Post immediately if they found a suspected case.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

The geography of this area varies widely. In the northern part the villages are situated on the slopes of the Prince Alexander Ranges. Here the soil is very stony but quite fertile. This section receives daily convectional rains and throughout the year the ground is always wet.

The southern section is situated on rolling grasslands and is much drier than northern area. The soil here is a very heavy clay type and does not appear as fertile as the soil on the mountain slopes.

Taro, yams, mami, sago, bananas are the main crops. Pawpaws, coconuts, kumu, chinese cabbage, tomatoes and onions are important subsidiaries. The luluai of Marambanja has just harvested a small but good crop of rice. Many natives, especially in the northern section, have small experimental crops of rice and peanuts. The rice and peanuts were obtained from Simogun's rice project at Dagua. If some cheap rice hullers were available for sale rice could become a valuable addition to the diet. Already several natives have approached me to buy rice hullers for them. It may be even better if some primitive method of hulling were introduced.

Pigs and poultry are scarce and contribute practically nothing to the diet. The pigs are eaten on ceremonial occasions only.

VILLAGES & HOUSING

Villages in the northern section are much cleaner and have a much better type of housing than villages in the flatter areas. In Waramaru all the houses are well constructed-- having doors, verandahs and windows. This ~~area~~ village is situated on very high ground (about 2500 ft.) and is much colder and windier than villages in the grasslands. This seems to ~~back up~~ ^{verify} the theory that if the old-style of housing were changed the natives would fall victims to pneumonia and kindred ailments.

Paimaru was the dirtiest village encountered. No effort had been made to clean it even for the patrol's visit. Most villages do make an effort when a patrol is in the vicinity. However it was much cleaner by the time the patrol departed.

ROADS & REST HOUSES

All inter-village roads were in good condition and seem to be quite well maintained. Villages in this area maintenance the five jeep roads that converge on the Patrol Post.

The trig. point on Mt. Tubu was inspected. The structure had fallen over and the disc at the top snapped off. This position commands a magnificent view of the Sepik plain and the Central Highland Ranges.

All rest houses and Police quarters were satisfactory - some were quite palatial.

EDUCATION - MISSIONS

This area is under the influence of the Catholic Mission at NEGRIE. Fr. Wilbert Morman S.V.D. and a staff of catechists instruct over 200 children from the surrounding villages in elementary reading, writing, arithmetic and religion. Advanced pupils go to the Mission school on Kairiru Is. or to the Government school at Boram.

Not Ed.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

On the average village officials have no great influence in their villages. However a few have managed to get the co-operation of the natives. The state of the village usually indicates the ability and influence of the village officials. There are no luluais of any outstanding influence in this area.

N.G.P.F.

Reg. No. 2034 Const. KAPORIS. has plenty of common sense and as usual rendered valuable assistance.

W. Stokes
.....
W. STOKES O.I.C. YANGORU

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GRAT

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DS. 30-11-143

5th September, 1951.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
NEWAK.

PATROL REPORT No. 6 of 50/51 YANGORU

MR. W. M. STOKES, C.P.O.

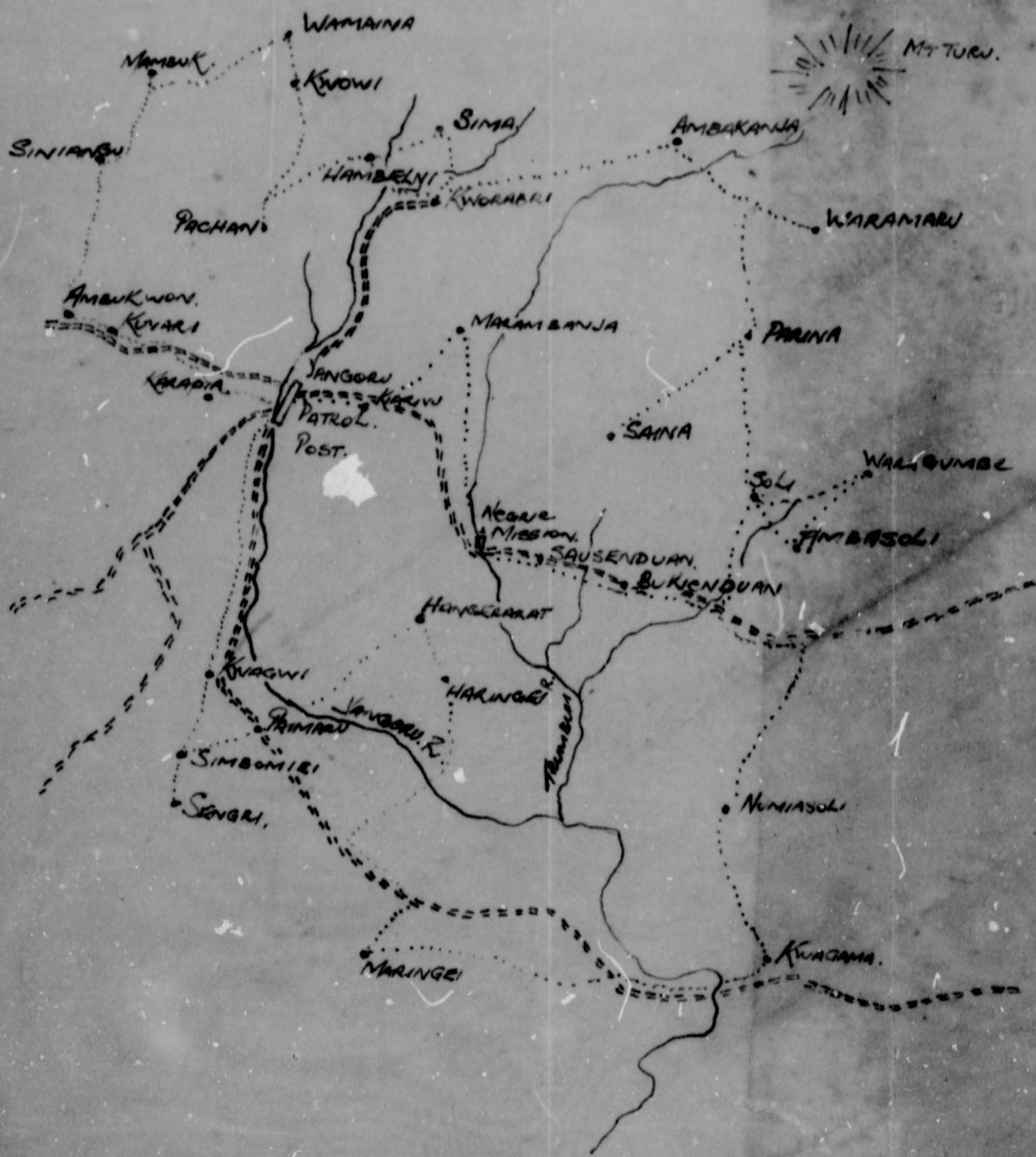
It is astonishing how little information is available from a 17 day patrol.

The usual procedure is to keep the Patrol Jacket with census figures in this office and forward the figures on the paper form to Public Health Department. For this reason, the census figures should not be typed as a page which forms part of the report.

Please tell Patrol Officers to fill in the stores particulars on the back of the Jacket.

J. H. Jones
Pa. J. H.

PA
(J. H. Jones)
DIRECTOR.



Scale : 1" to 1 MILE
 Jeep Roads : - - - - -
 Route of Patrol :

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of MARPIK SEPIK Report No. 1 of 52/53 (YANGORU)

Patrol Conducted by F. S. MARTIN C.P.O.

Area Patrolled SOUTHERN SECTION YANGORU AREA.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 2 POLICE

Duration—From 13/8/52 to 20/8/52

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol 1) CENSUS REVISION 2) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION
3) AGRICULTURAL CENSUS OF KUMB(WINGEI AND BOIN

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Post,
Yangoru,
Maprik Sub-Dist.,
SEPIK DISTRICT.

YANGORU PATROL REPORT NO. 1. OF 1952/53.

This patrol was carried out in the Sepik census Sub-Division which is the southern section of the Yangoru area.

O.I.C. Patrol. : F. J. MARTIN. C.P.O.

Objects of patrol : (1). Census Revision.
(2). Routine Administration.
(3). Agricultural Census of Kumbiwingei and Boin.

Accompanied by : Reg. No. 3596 Const. KARIS.
Reg. No. 6456 Const. JOMI.

Duration : 13.8.52 - 20.8.52.

DIARY OF PATROL.

13th. August. : Patrol left Yangoru for Haripmor Village at 8 am. Arriving there at 2.15 p.m. stayed overnight.

14th. August : To KUNIAMBU 2 hours. Village in a very dirty condition. Village area cleaned up and later village lined and census checked. Stayed overnight.

15th. August. : To MAKAMBU 2 1/2 hours. Inspected and censused village. Then to PANGGEIMBIT 1 hour. Stayed overnight.

16th. August : Inspected and censused PANGGEIMBIT and as road to BALMO was under water due to heavy rains, BALMO villagers were lined and censused at PANGGEIMBIT. Then to KUMBIWINGEI 2 1/2 hours. Lined and censused village. Stayed overnight.

17th. August. : Sunday. Did Agricultural Census of KUMBIWINGEI. Stayed overnight.

18th. August : To KWORO 1 1/2 hours. Inspected and censused village then on to WITUPE No.2. Lined and censused village. Stayed overnight.

19th. August. : To WITUPE No. 1. 1 hour. Inspected and censused village then on to SENGRI 2 hrs Stayed Overnight.

20th. August : To BOIM 1 hour. Took Agricultural census and then back to YANGORU station 1 1/2 hours.

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| | Females in Child Birth | | | | |

INTRODUCTION.

The main purpose of the Patrol was to patrol and census the Sepik Sub-Division which had been last patrolled by P.O. Nolen in October, 1951 and through which Mr. Poole Medical Assistant Yangoru had preceeded me by one week. The secondary purpose of the patrol was to complete the Agricultural census of the area by visiting KUMIHINGEI and BOIM.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

In the eight villages in this area can be seen the contrast between the Sepik River type of house, which is built on stilts about 4 or 5 ft. off the ground, and the Maprik type of house which is built like a tent with walls sloping down to the ground with the bare earth as the floor. Villages mainly were fairly clean with the exception of KINIAMBU which was cleaned up when the Patrolling Officer was present.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

Taken all round the health of the people in this area was very good. This may have been due to the fact that the Medical Assistant at Yangoru had patrolled the area a week before hand and dealt with all the cases needing medical attention.

Hygiene in this area was also quite good. At most of the villages well fenced cemeteries were found except at KINIAMBU where instructions were given for a fence to be erected. The cemeteries for the most part were built very well away from the living quarters in the villages. Latrines in all the villages were found to be quite good. Some showed evidence of very recent work. This also seems to be due to the previous visit of Mr. Poole.

GARDENS, LIVESTOCK, ETC.

The main item of diet in this group of villages seems to be Sago or SacSac as it is locally called. This is supplemented by the produce of the small gardens which

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(3)

are cultivated on the small timbered rises which usually are to be found close to the village. The main crops from these are Taro, Yams, Manies and Bananas. The natives in the Sepik type group of villages e.g. BALMO PANGEIMBIT, MAKAMBO and KUMBIWINGEI trade SacSac with the natives who live close to the Sepik River for such fresh items as fish, fresh water lobster, and crocodile flesh. This trading goes on at the time of high water on the Sepik River when the SacSac grounds of the Sepiks are flooded and cannot be worked. In a couple of villages small plots of rice are being grown but as yet have not reached maturity.

In this area which is mainly kunai grass plain, crossed by belts of forest which follow small watercourses, plenty of animal life abounds. Wild pig, cassowary and wallaby supply an occasional fresh meat supplement the native diet. The usual method of hunting pigs etc. is to set fire to one end of an area of kunai grass and wait at the other end for all the animals which are trying to escape.

In the villages fowls and pigs are plentiful and a few ducks were also seen.

ROADS AND REST HOUSES.

Roads for the greater part were in very good condition although at some spots due to the heavy rain which fell during the week the going was fairly muddy.

All the villages in the area have rest houses and although not elaborate they are adequate for the needs of a patrol.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Most of the village officials in this area seem to me to be a very mediocre collection, and with the exception of the Luluais and Tul Tuls at KWORO and WITUPE No.2 do not seem to have much interest or ability in the performance of their functions. This may be due, in my opinion, to the fact that the officials now holding office are not the really "BIG" men of the villages but are only mere figureheads or scapegoats who

weather the storm of the Patrolling Officer's displeasure when things are not as they should be in the village. The men with the real power in the village seem to be the old men who control things and let others take the kicks.

MISSIONS.

There is only one mission at present operating in the area. There are Roman Catholic Catechists stationed in most of the villages. The Catechist at PANGEIMBIT is conducting a school in that village.

CENSUS.

Full figures for the Sepik Census Sub-Division are submitted herewith. It was noted by the Patrolling Officer that in some villages mainly KUMBIWINGEI, KWORO and WITUPE No.2. there has been a lot of changing from village to village in recent months. The only apparent reason for this seems to be that some of the natives concerned are only now shifting back to their proper villages which they left during the war.

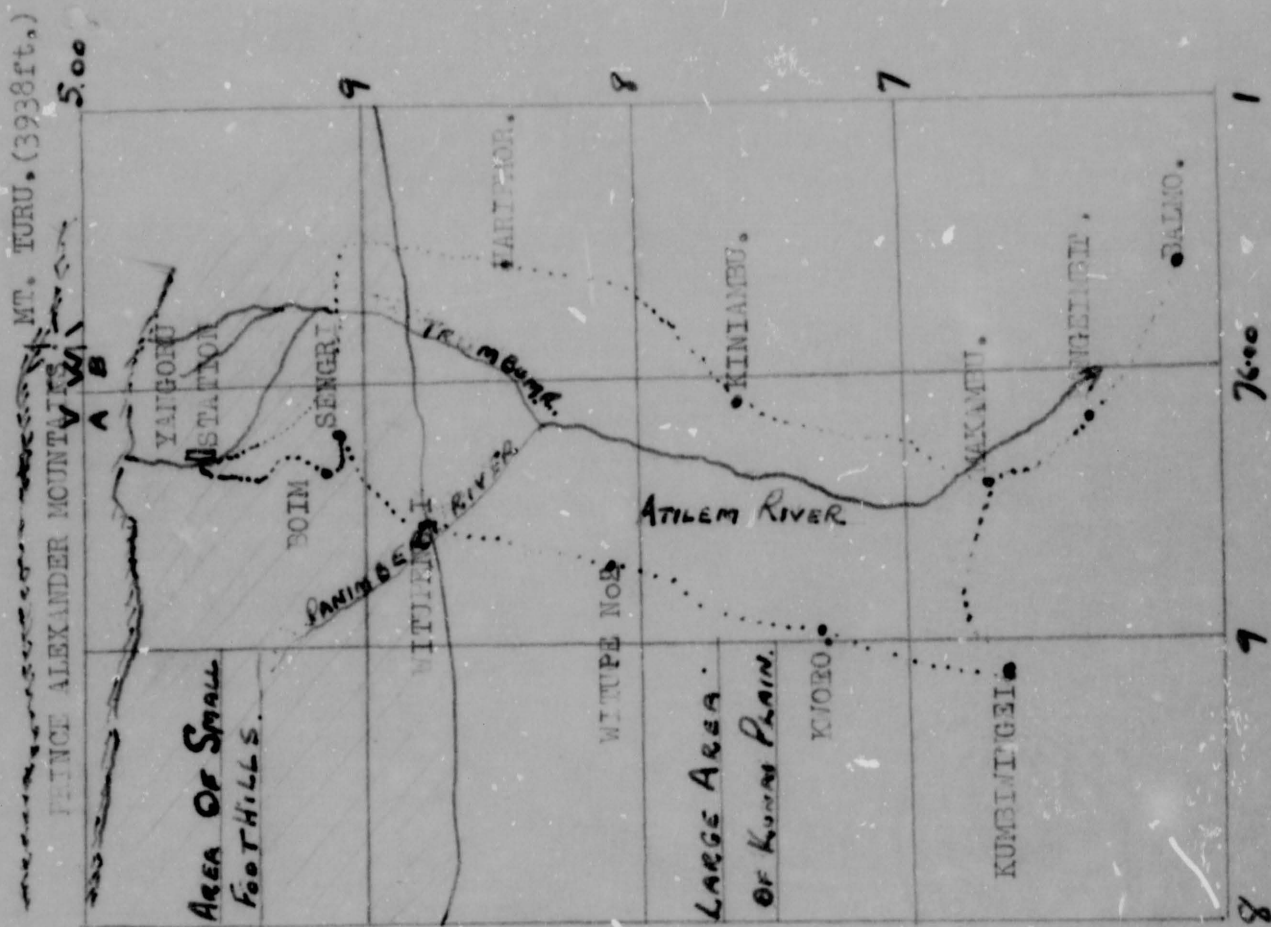
POLICE.

The conduct of the Police was at all times satisfactory and they carried out their duties well.

Reg. No. 3526 KARIS Always keen and efficient.

Reg. No. 6456 JGMI A good type of patrol constable.

F.J. MARTIN CADET PATROL
OFFICER.



MAP OF PATROL CONDUCTED BY
 C.P.O. F.J. MARTIN. 13-8-52-20-P.52.

SEPIK CENSUS SUB-DIVISION
 REFER WENAK SHEET 2079 4M11
 ROUTE OF PATROL.

[Signature]
 C.P.O.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*In Reply
please Quote*

No. WKM 30/1

Department of District Services
and Native Affairs,
Maprik.

17th September, 1952.

District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT YANGORU 1/1952-53
MAPRIK 1/1952-53.

Attached is report of a routine patrol to SEPIK Census Sub-division by Cadet Patrol Officer F.J. MARTIN.

I have stressed the fact to all staff that I need a full census of all census Sub-divisions within the Maprik Sub-district, and this was the most important part of Mr. Martin's patrol.

A.R. HAVILAND
Assistant District Officer.

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IGRATI

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30-11-186

4th October, 1952

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO. 1/52-53 - YANGORU

The Report of Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer F.J. Martin of his short Patrol of the Sepik census Sub-Division is acknowledged.

Mr. Martin appears to have carried out his field work in a thorough manner and his report is quite fair for a first attempt.

It is pleasing to hear of an area being medically patrolled. The situation in this Sub-Division seems generally satisfactory at present.

What Mr. Martin says about the village officials is often very true. Should it be suspected that the village officials are not the real power in the village, rather the old men, it is best to give instructions when the whole village is assembled, rather than taking the village officials aside from the other people and telling them what is to be done.

The census figures indicate a slight increase in population.

J. H. Jones
J. H. JONES
DIRECTOR

PIA

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

YANGORU

District of MAPRIK SEPIK Report No 2 OF 52/53
Patrol Conducted by F.J. MARTIN C.P.O.
Area Patrolled KUMUN, KABOIBUS AND WINGEI CENSUS SUBDIVISION
Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....
Natives 3 POLICE
Duration—From 14/10/52 to 30/10/52
Number of Days.....
Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO
Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...../19.....
Medical /...../19.....
Map Reference.....
Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION AND ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Post,
Yangoru,
HAPRIK SUB-DISTRICT,
SEPIK DISTRICT.

Yangoru Patrol Report No. 2. of 1952/53.

This Patrol was carried out in the KUMUN, KABOIBUSAN and WINGEI, Census Sub-Divisions of the Yangoru area.

O.I.C. Patrol. : F.J. BRWIN. SPO.
Objects of Patrol : (1) Census Revision.
 : (2) Routine Administration.
Accompanied by : Reg. No. 3404 L/Cpl Amo.
 : Reg. No. 54393 Const Ingiga.
 : Reg. No. 6456 Const Jomi.
 :
Duration. : 14.10.52 - 30.10.52.

Diary of Patrol.

14th Oct. : Patrol left Yangoru Station at 8AM. Arrived at KUMUN 1hr. Lined and censused village. Left for WINJUAN 15mins. Lined and censused village. Left for KWAIAN 25mins. Lined and censused village. Left for BINGURU 20mins. Lined and censused Village. Left for Bukinara 15mins. Stayed overnight.
15th Oct. : Lined and censused BUKINARA. Left for KUMBUHUN 45mins. Lined and censused village. Left for DUNINGI 15mins. Lined and censused village. Left for KIARINU 3mins. Lined and censused village. Left for Belagel. Stayed overnight.
16th Oct. : Lined and censused BELAGEL. Left for HUBUAMO arrived after 35mins. Lined and censused village. Left for BANAHITEM 45mins. Lined and censused village. Left for KABOIBUS. 20mins. Lined and censused village. Stayed overnight.
17th Oct. : Left for ILIPIEM. 25mins. Lined and censused village. Left for ULUKABOINIU 30mins. Lined and censused village. Left for ANICLIUM via Ilipiem. 1hr. Lined and village. Left for Yaboimina. 30mins. Stayed overnight.
18th Oct. : Lined and censused YABOIMINU. Left for MALABIEM. 30 mins. Lined and censused village Stayed overnight.
19th Oct. : Sunday. Stayed at Malabiem.
20th Oct. : Left for SUANUMBO 1hr. Lined and censused village. Left cargo at Suanumbo and went to BUGIU 10mins. Lined and censused village. On to BEPANDU 10mins. Lined and censused village. To WALANGEI 5mins. Lined and censused village. Back to Suanumbo. Stayed night.
21st Oct. : Left for WINGEI No. 1. 15mins. Lined and censused village. To WINGEI No. 2 5mins.

- 21st Oct(cont) : Lined and censused village. Place filthy. cleaned under supervision. Back to Suamumbo. Stayed night.
- 22nd Oct. : Left for NAMBORU. 20mins. Lined and censused village. To WAGUPA 5mins. Lined and censused village. Then on to Alisu. 90mins. Stayed overnight.
- 23rd Oct. : Lined and censused ALISU then on to KURAGAMU. 10mins. Lined and censused. Left for NIMBIRU. 10mins. Lined and censused. Then to Malabien. Inspected place. On to Yaboiminu. Stayed night.
- 24th Oct. : Inspected Yaboiminu then to Ahiglium. Inspected place and left for Ilipiem. Place cleaned under supervision. Stayed night.
- 25th Oct. : Cleaning of Ilipiem Continued whilst Patrolling Officer went to inspect KULUKAHINTU. Returned and left for Kaboibus. Inspected place and departed for Banahitem. Stayed overnight.
- 26th Oct. : Sunday. Stayed night.
- 27th Oct. : Inspected Banahitem and left for Belagel. Inspected village then on to Kiariru. Inspected and left for Duningi. Village inspected and went to Kumbuhun. Stayed night.
- 28th Oct. : Inspected Kumbuhun and departed for Bukinara. Village inspected. Left cargo at Bukinara and went to inspect Nimburu. Returned and stayed night.
- 29th Oct. : Cargo stayed at Bukinara. Left to inspect Bubuano. Then on to Alisu, Karagum and Nimbiru. Inspected places and returned to Bukinara. Stayed night.
- 30th Oct. : To Kwaian. Inspected place then on to Kumun. Place inspected left for Winjuwan. After inspecting, Patrol returned to YANGORU station in the afternoon.

INTRODUCTION.

The main purpose of this Patrol was to census the Sub-Divisions of KUMUN, KABOIBUS and WINGEI, which had been last patrolled and censused by GPO. Stokes in early 1951. As the villages in this area are very close together and as there are not many suitable rest houses in the area, the patrolling Officer to conduct the Patrol in the following manner (a) To complete the Census portion of the Patrol fairly quickly, then (b) After this was done to

retrace the steps of the patrol and inspect the village areas on the way back to the station. All villages were told that the patrol was coming back and were instructed re cleanliness of the village area and precincts. It is felt that by doing this the villages were cleaned more thoroughly than if the patrol had supervised the cleaning of each village. With the exception of one village, Ilipiem, all the villages had taken advantage of the time between the departure and return of the patrol to considerably tidy their village areas.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

On the first visit of the patrol to most of the villages, with the exception of Banahitem, Kabobus, Malabiem Suanambo and Alisu, it was noted that for some time very little had been done to keep the places clean. This is probably due to the fact that the area has not been patrolled for eighteen months and also that Xangoru station was unstaffed for six months. The villages were told that this state of affairs would not be tolerated. That some notice was taken of what was said could be seen on the return of the patrol. Practically all the villages had obeyed instructions and only a few minor faults had to be pointed out. Whilst inspecting several places, Ilipiem and Bukinara in particular many abandoned houses were noted which had partly collapsed. These were ordered to be pulled down as they constituted a menace to the health of the village. Most of the villages in this area are built on the ridges of steep kunai hills, which are the main geographical feature of this area. This means that the villages are spread out over a large area. The houses for the most part are typical Naprik type, with tent like morata walls reaching to the ground, but some of the villages are showing a tendency to change to the Sepik River type with its box shape on stilts three or four feet high.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE.

In this area there are two village aid posts, at Ilipien and Kaboibus. The two N.M.A.s in charge seem to be doing a fairly good job. At Ilipien especially a large number of patients were seen waiting for treatment. This patrol was accompanied by the N.M.A. from Kambuhun, who was very helpful in examining all the natives for sickness. A good number of scabies and tropical ulcers were sent to Yangoru Hospital for treatment. Taken on the whole the health of the natives in the area seems to be quite good. This may or may not be due to the presence of the aid posts.

Many latrines in the area were showing signs of decay and instruction were given for new ones to be constructed. On the way back to the station a few new new pits were seen and a little more work would see them finished.

GARDENS AND LIVESTOCK.

The main crops in the gardens of this area are Yan, Namie, Taro, Kau-kau, Banana, and Pit-pit. The fronds only of the Pit-pit are cooked and eaten. In most of the villages everyone plants their crops at the same time, so that there is a time of plenty and a time of want, during which time the villagers exist on Sago. But in one village Malabien the Tal-tal was very proud of the fact that his village had staggered the planting of their crops, so that they never had a time of hunger, and there was plenty of food for all, all the time. At this time of the year most of the villages in the area are just preparing their gardens. In this hilly section of the Yangoru area, the gardens are built on the hillsides at slopes of about one in three.

The livestock in the area consists mainly of pigs, with very few ducks or fowls. The pig is regarded, not as a normal article of diet, but as special meat, only to be on important occasions, such as a big sing-sing, or the opening of a Bads kambaran, or on any occasion when a native wants to

show everyone that he is a big man about the village and can provide a better "Christmas" as they call them, than anyone else. Plenty of dogs were seen in the area and most of them appeared to be well fed.

ROADS AND REST HOUSES.

All the roads travelled over by the patrol were in good condition. The main roads to Maprik were well kept and the minor roads, because they keep mainly to the tops of ridges, provided quite good walking.

As was stated earlier, not all the villages have rest houses and some that have them, have let them fall to pieces. Some villages have really good ones, notably Malabien and Benahiten.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Most of the village officials in the area had obviously been neglecting their duty. They were reminded that in future a much keener attitude was necessary and that the patrolling Officer would pay frequent visits to the area to see that everything was just as it should be. Most of the Lulusis and Tul-tuls appear to be fairly intelligent, but there seemed to be a general sort of laxness in the area. It is hoped to correct this soon.

MISSIONS.

There are two missions in this area, the Catholic and the Assemblies of God missions. The Catholic mission has mission stations at Negrie and Ulupuwahich control the catechists in the area. Many of the villages have catechists and there is a school close to Kunin.

The Assemblies of God have a mission station on the main road to Maprik, between Wingel and Suanambo. They conduct a school and church there. Their influence extends

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only to a few villages close by as the Catholic mission has a strong following there.

CENSUS.

Full figures for the Kumun, Kaboibus and Wingel census sub-divisions are submitted herewith.

POLICE.

During the patrol the police were at all times helpful and efficient.

Reg.No. 3404 L/cpl Amo. A really good type of patrol N.C.O. with a first class knowledge of his job.

Reg.No. 6456 Const. Jomi. A keen and efficient policeman.

~~Reg.No. 5489B~~
Reg.No. 5489B Const. Ingiga. A good type, and his knowledge of the local language was often very useful.

..... Cadet. P.O.
(F. J. MARTIN.)



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

PATROL REPORT

District of SAHE MARIK Report No. Yangoru MARIK 3/55-53

Patrol Conducted by P.J. MARLIN CPO.

Area Patrolled MINDIPOLYE CENSUS SUB-DIVISION YANGORU AREA, MARIK SUB-DEST

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 11

Natives 3

Duration—From 8/4/1953 to 13/6/1953

Number of Days 6

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 4/1951

Medical ... 7/1952

Map Reference ARMY STRAT SERIES SHEET NO. 2079 WEVAK

Objects of Patrol (1) CENSUS REVISION (2) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
(3) REPORT ON RICE GROWING ACTIVITIES BY NATIVES OF THIS AREA

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 £.....

Village Popula

Year.....1952/53.....

| VILLAGE | DATE OF CENSUS | BIRTHS | | DEATHS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | In | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|--------|----|----------------|---|----------|---|-----|---|-----|---|------|---|---------|----|------------------------|---|----|----|----|---|----|
| | | | | 0-1 Mth. | | 0-1 Year | | 1-4 | | 5-8 | | 9-13 | | Over 13 | | Females in Child Birth | | | | | | |
| | | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | M | | F | | | |
| KWOLYIK | 8.6.53 | 5 | 8 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | 5 | | 7 | 10 | | |
| YARIMBIEM | 9.6.53 | 3 | 11 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| BOIM | 13.6.53 | 6 | 6 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | | 7 | 8 | | |
| SARA | 13.6.53 | 4 | 4 | (32 NEW NAMES) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | 8 | 11 |
| NAMBARI No1 | 10.6.53 | 7 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 5 | | |
| NINDIPOLYE | 10.6.53 | 9 | 7 | | | | | 2 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | 3 | 9 | | |
| NAMBARI No2 | 11.6.53 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 3 | 3 | | 3 | 7 | | |
| AGINGUN | 11.6.53 | 4 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2 | | 9 | 10 | | |
| BALMO | 12.6.53 | 10 | 4 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 6 | 7 | | | 2 | 3 | | |
| GWINYINGI | 12.6.53 | 6 | 5 | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | | |
| TOTALS | | 55 | 59 | | | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | | 2 | | 3 | 22 | 31 | 4 | | 45 | 70 | | |

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Post,
YANGORU,
Maprik Sub-District
SEPIK DISTRICT.

YANGORU PATROL REPORT NO. 3 of 1952-1953

This Patrol was carried out in the NINDIPOLYE Census Sub-division which is to the South West of the Yangoru Patrol Post.

O.I.C. Patrol : F.J.MARTIN CPO.

Objects of Patrol : (1) Census Revision.
(2) General Administration
(3) Report on the rice growing activities of the natives in this area.

Accompanied by : Reg. No. 5489B Const INGIGA
" " 6456 Const JOMI
N.M.O. WINKIKU.

Duration : 8.6.53 - 13.6.53

DAIRY OF PATROL.

- 8th June : Patrol left Yangoru Station at 8.30 arriving at KIO LYIK AFTER 1 1/2 hours. Village lined censused and inspected. Stayed night.
- 9th June : To YARABIEM 10 mins. Village lined censused and inspected. Left in afternoon for NAMBARI No.1. Village inspected. Stayed night.
- 10th June : Nambari No.1 lined and censused. Left for NINDIPOLYE 10 mins. Village lined, censused and inspected. Stayed night.
- 11th June : To Nambari No.2 10 mins. Village lined censused and inspected. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~. To AGINGU 20 mins. Village lined, censused and inspected. Stayed night
- 12th June : To BALMO 1 1/2 hours Village lined censused and ~~inspected~~ inspected. To GWINYINGI 10 mins Village lined censused and inspected. To BOIM 1 1/2 hours Stayed night.
- 13th June : BOIM lined censused and inspected. To SARA 10 mins Village lined censused and inspected. Patrol then returned to Yangoru station in the late afternoon.

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Hospital at Yangoru for treatment, and many minor cuts and sores were treated on the spot. The main illnesses were ~~Scabies~~ Scabies, tropical Ulcers and Septic sores, and Yaws. The ~~general~~ general health of the population appeared to be good. The people are very familiar with the necessity for Hospital treatment and their condition reflects this attitude.

The hygiene situation was also quite good. As is usual it was fairly obvious that the village areas had been cleaned in preparation for the coming of the Patrolling Officer. And the natives were advised on the necessity of keeping the villages clean at all times. Deep pit latrines were inspected and a few in need of renewal were pulled down and construction of new latrines commenced. All cemeteries inspected were on the outskirts of the villages and were in good condition. The method of burial is as follows. A pit 4 to 5 ft. deep is dug and the body carefully wrapped in a bed of pungle is lowered in and laid horizontally. The mouth of the grave is then covered with limbom slats these are covered with a three foot high mound of earth. Thus no ground will touch the body until a long time afterwards when the limbom slats rot away and the mound on top falls in and covers the bones. The natives believe that after a man is buried his ghost or "Kamba" inhabits the bush near the grave watching over the village and taking care of all his relations.

GARDENS? LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURE.

The three western villages in the group, Balmo, Gwinyingi and Agingun are part of the Maprik ~~XMM~~ Long Yam Culture whose whole life is centered around the Long Yam and the HAUS TAMBERAN, whilst the other villages are the usual Yangoru type growing mainly Taro, Yams and Manies with Bananas Pitpit, Pawpaws and coconuts as supplementary items. The gardens in the area are constructed both on cleared bushland sites and also on the sides of kunai hills. This area extends from the foothills of the Prince Alexander Mountains to the edge of the kunai plains which stretch all the way down to the Sepik River over 40 miles away from Yangoru.

During the Patrol it was noted that there were many pigs kept as livestock by the natives and this appears to be almost the sole animal kept by them. A very few fowls were seen also.

One of the main objects of the patrol was to study the progress made by the Mindipolye Rural Progress society in their rice growing venture. This Society is sponsored by the Agricultural Officer at Bainyik and it is engaged in the growing of dry rice. The headquarters of the society is at Mindipolye and beside the ten villages in this area most of the villages in the Kumun and Kaboibus Sub-divisions are in the society. The Society was inaugurated at the close of 1952 and a sum of £300 was subscribed for the purchase of rice milling machinery. At present the Society is in a state of what could be termed static equilibrium. The first enthusiasm for the venture has not yet worn off but the delays in the delivery of the Rice milling machinery has dulled their keenness somewhat. At present there are between 5 and 6 tons of rice held in Copra bags at the various villages. This alone would be sufficient to feed the ~~the~~ DDS labour and the Police at Yangoru for over a year. If the arrival of the machinery were to be expedited and a money return obtained by the growers interest in the venture would be given a shot in the arm, and instead of an average acreage per village of about 1 acre, much more rice would be planted and the success of the scheme assured. But if the machinery is not forthcoming soon, interest will die and much time and labour on the part of the Agricultural Officer Bainyik, Mr. R. McCrickard will have gone for naught.

ROADS AND REST HOUSES

The main road from Maprik to Yangoru runs through this SuSub-Division and the importance of the road in connection with their own rice growing activities was continually stressed. During the three months preceeding the Patrol a great amount of work has been done on the road. But as the road is of dirt construction, safe travel for a jeep is only possible in dry conditions.

For approximately three weeks before the start of the patrol no

Maprik

Copra

the Patrol no rain had fallen in the area with the result that all roads and tracks passed over by the Patrol were in excellent condition. But it requires only a small amount of rain to make the surface treacherous and greasy

It is considered that in the Yangoru area, which has approximately 50 miles of jeepable road, a motor cycle of 125cc. capacity would be a valuable acquisition to the station equipment. With 90 per cent of the population grouped on the four roads leading away from the station, this would provide the Officer in Charge with a quick means of making periodical visits to each village in addition to the annual census Patrol.

All the villages in the Sub-Division have reasonably comfortable rest houses and police quarters.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The village Officials in the area seem to be fairly efficient and instructions were issued to them concerning the necessity of always keeping the villages and roads clean and in good order at all times.

MISSIONS

There are two Missions operating in the area. They are the Assemblies of God Mission and the Catholic Mission. The Assemblies of God Mission have a small school at Balm where Mr. and Mrs. C. Westbrook of Wingei hold classes for about 30 pupils on thursdays.

The Catholic Mission has a school run by a catechist stationed at the junction point of two rivers on the Naprik - Yangoru road near Agingun. About 30 pupils attend.

CENSUS

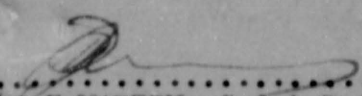
Full census figures for the Mindipolye Sub-Division are submitted herewith.

POLICE

At all times during the Patrol the police, ^{were} keen and willing in the performance of their duties.

Reg. No. 5489B Const. INGIGA A good type and the fact that he is a local wag of great assistance.

Reg. No. 6456 Const. Jomi As always a keen and efficient policeman.


.....
(F.J. MARTIN Cadet Patrol Officer)

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Sub-district office,
MAPRIK.

25th May 1953

The Officer in Charge,
YANGORU.

PATROL - NINDIPOLYE CENSUS SUB-DIVISION.

Please commence a patrol of the abovementioned census sub-division during the first week in June.

The objects of the patrol will be:

1. Census revision
2. General administration.
3. Report on rice growing activities by natives of this area.

F. V. Reitano

(F.V. REITANO)
Actg. Assistant District Officer

at

RAFOR

M

30-11-207

30th July, 1953

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WENJAK

PATROL REPORT NO. 3/52-53 - (WAPLIK)

Receipt of this routine report is acknowledged.

It would be unfortunate if the work of the Agricultural Officer at WAPLIK was allowed to stagnate because of the lack of hulling machinery; this could have serious repercussions on native Administration generally, throughout the Sub-district.

Administrative influence appears to be satisfactory so far.

I suggest you requisition for a motor cycle through this Headquarters, if you consider its acquisition would facilitate, and improve, Administration in the YANGONU area.

RAA
(A. J. Roberts)
Acting District Officer

*Noted on personal
file 7/5/8*

at

PATROL

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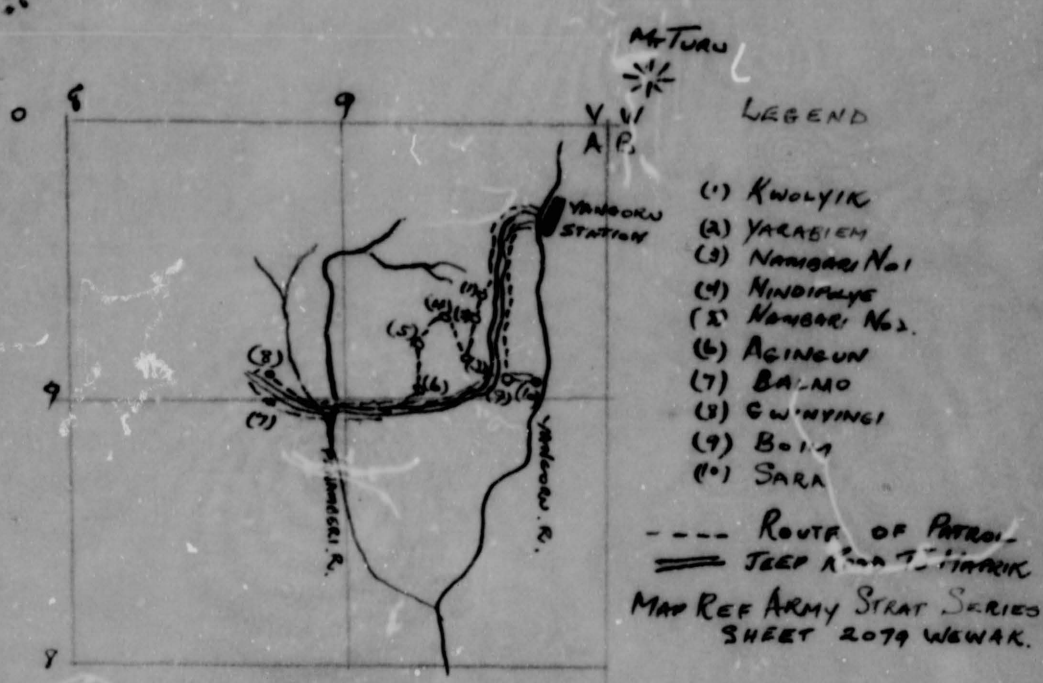
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PATROL MAP - NINDIPOLYE SUB-DIVISION



F. J. MARTIN CPO
8th-13th JUNE 1953.

Population Register

Area Patrolled NINDI POLYE CENSUS SUB-DIV.

| GRATONS | | | ABSENT FROM VILLAGE | | | | | | LABOUR POTENTIAL | | | | FEMALES | | | TOTALS (Excluding Absentee) | | | | GRAND TOTAL | |
|---------|----|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|---|----------|---|-------|------------------|---------|-----|----------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------|
| Out | | Inside District | | Outside District | | STUDENTS | | Males | | Females | | Pregnant | Number of Child Bearing Age | Average Size of Family | Child | | Adults | | | | |
| M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | | | M | F | M | F | M | | F |
| | 3 | 3 | | 15 | 1 | | | 7 | 3 | 17 | 63 | 16 | 57 | 3 | 57 | 3.9 | 39 | 31 | 70 70 | 66 66 | 235 |
| 1 | 3 | | | 9 | | | | 1 | | 13 | 11 | 4 | 23 | | 23 | 4.3 | 29 | 18 | 31 31 | 26 | 114 |
| 3 | 9 | | | 11 | | | | | | 18 | 49 | 11 | 52 | 3 | 52 | 4.8 | 41 | 30 | 56 | 59 | 197 |
| | 5 | 1 | | 6 | | | | | | 15 | 45 | 8 | 34 | 2 | 34 | 4.4 | 30 | 22 | 49 | 39 | 147 |
| 6 | 5 | 1 | | 14 | | | | | | 18 | 47 | 8 | 43 | 2 | 43 | 4.1 | 33 | 20 | 43 | 51 | 162 |
| 7 | 16 | 7 | 2 | 8 | | | | | | 21 | 56 | 17 | 50 | 2 | 50 | 5.2 | 45 | 36 | 54 | 56 | 208 |
| 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | | | | | | 5 | 30 | 6 | 22 | 2 | 22 | 4.1 | 12 | 22 | 33 | 26 | 102 |
| | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | 1 | 3 | 8 | 36 | 6 | 27 | 1 | 27 | 3.7 | 16 | 22 22 | 41 | 32 | 121 |
| 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 9 | | | | | | 15 | 67 | 11 | 56 | 2 | 56 | 3.7 | 42 | 28 | 64 | 62 | 208 |
| 1 | 4 | 1 | | 11 | | | | | | 14 | 60 | 11 | 42 | 2 | 42 | 3.8 | 39 | 31 | 55 | 48 | 175 |
| 24 | 61 | 18 | 6 | 92 | 1 | | | 9 | 6 | 144 | 464 | 98 | 406 | 19 | 406 | 4.2 | 326 | 250 250 | 496 496 | 465 465 | 1669 |