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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: DREIKIKIR

VOLUME No: 9

ACCESSION No: 496.

1969 - 1970

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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EAST SEPIK DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1969-1970

DREIKIKIR & YANGORU

DREIKIKIR

<u>Report no</u>	<u>Officer conducting Patrol</u>		<u>Area Patrolled</u>
1-69-70	H.K.MACK	OK ✓	WAM CENSUS DIVISION
2-69-70	L.C.HICKS	OK ✓	PART GAWANGA CENSUS DIVISION
3-69-70	H.K.MACK	OK ✓	PART WAM & URAT CENSUS DIVI.
4-69-70	D.H.AGG	OK ✓	GAWANGA CENSUS DIVISION
5-69-70	D.H.AGG	OK ✓	PART URIM CENSUS DIVISION

YANGORU

1-69-70	G.HAMILTON		KUMUN CENSUS DIVISION
2-69-70	G.S.WATTS		FURTHER DETAILS INSIDE
3-69-70	C.A.BUTTNER		YANGORU, KUMUN, NINDEPOLYE.....
4-69-70	G.S.WATTS		WINGEI NO.2, VILLAGE,

DREIKIKIR - YANGORU

DISCOM



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT No. 1 - 1969/70.

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. DREIKIKIR No. 1 1969/70.

Patrol Conducted by H.K. MACK, A.D.O.

Area Patrolled WAM. C. D.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NONE

Natives ONE MEMBER R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 13./8./19.69 to 13./9./19.69.

Number of Days 21

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services JUNE 19.68.

Medical AUGUST 19.69.

Map Reference SA54-16 MILITARY SERIES.

Objects of Patrol ANNUAL CENSUS PATROL, ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Handwritten signature

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

.....

.....

.....

c.c. Mr. H.K. Mack,
Patrol Post,
DREIKIKIR.
East Sepik District.

Please note that political education must be a continuing process in all situations with the emphasis on the advantages of national unity.

67-8-7

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
Konedobu. Papua.

19th November, 1969.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. 1/69-70 - DREIKIKIR:

Your reference is 67-1-8 of 27th October, 1969.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. H.K. Mack, Assistant District Officer, to WAM Census Division.

The detailed covering comments provide a good review of this report.

The patrol has revealed a generally satisfactory situation throughout the Census Division. There does appear to be a need for more schools so that the education of the people will not lag too far behind the expanding economy.

The report is very informative; presentation and style are first class and it reflects the obvious interest that Mr. Mack has in his work.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary.



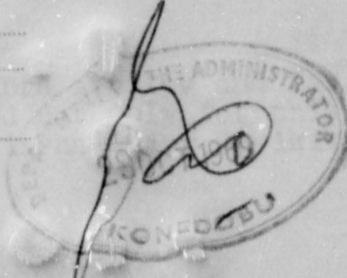
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

67-1-8

Reference: 67-1-8
Division
Department of District Administration,
District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.
27th October, 1969.

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



The Secretary,
Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

DREIKIKIR PATROL NO. 1 OF 1969/70 - WAM
CENSUS DIVISION - MR. H.K. MACK - ASSIST-
ANT DISTRICT OFFICER

Attached please find :-

- (a) Original and copy of report.
- (b) Copy of memorandum 67-3-13 dated the 24th September, 1969, from the Officer-in-Charge, Dreikikir to Assistant District Commissioner, Maprik.
- (c) Copy of memorandum 67-3-13 dated 17th October, 1969, from the Assistant District Commissioner, Maprik.
- (d) Map of area patrolled.

2. I have the following comments to make on this report (page and paragraph numbers are the same as those of the report):-

Leadership (Page 9)

The activities of Mr. Francis Manwembe will be passed on to the appropriate authority in this District for information and possible investigation.

Stage of Political Development (Page 18, para. 11)

I would be most interested to learn more about the activities of the Pangu Party in this area and I have no doubt that more accurate information will be forthcoming.

The Economy of the Area (Page 20 - sub-heading(a))

The economy of the area is more than satisfactory and coffee and rice are certainly contributing to this economy. The extension of the road network in the area will, I am sure, intensify plantings. If plantings continue this Census Division will be in a sound economic position in years to come. The average income to growers is quite startling for such an area.

3. This is such a comprehensive report that no further comment is required. The report is well written and clearly states the situation in the Wam Census Division. Mr. Mack is an asset to this District and more particularly to Dreikikir. Officers of

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Mr. Mack's calibre are few and far between and he is to be congratulated not only for this excellent report but for the way he is handling Dreikikir Patrol Post.

E. G. Hicks

(E. G. HICKS) T
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
DREIKIKIR.

Mr. H. Mack,
Assistant District Officer,
DREIKIKIR

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK.

67-3-13

MVN/DLM

Department of the Administrator,
Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK.

October 17th, 1969.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

DREIKIKIR PATROL REPORT No. 1

No. 1 of 1969/70

Attached please find the above patrol report prepared by A.D.O. Mr. H.K. Mack, who is Officer-in-Charge, Dreikikir Patrol Post. The report is forwarded in quadruplicate, together with map tracings and a claim for camping allowance. Would you please arrange for six prints of the maps to be forwarded direct to Dreikikir.

2. Some comments are appropriate:

(a) Population.

Population Register Forms were apparently overlooked and were not attached to the report. I am in touch with Mr. Mack and they will be forwarded immediately. The movement of people from Rural areas has not only been raised in this area and through the Maprik Council, but also through the House of Assembly. Local intensive economic development allied to adequate access to markets may do much to improve the situation. Education in itself must, I feel, come after development rather than ahead because rapid educational achievement without local outlets for qualified students will only aggravate the situation.

(b) Leadership (Section 4)

Mr. Mack's comments on leadership are of interest in the area study when read in conjunction with comments on section 17 (b) and under the situation report page 2, paragraph B. There seems little doubt that younger men are coming to the fore more and more. This can no doubt be attributed as much to the MHA PITA LUS as to Education. Lus is a comparatively young man himself overflowing with self-confidence and self-assurance so that it is understandable that other young men are going to be influenced by his apparent success in life and themselves seek more and more of the spotlight in community affairs.

(c) With the extended family being the dominant unit in social groupings, it is to be hoped that emphasis in cash cropping will be placed fairly and squarely on the individual rather than a group as the desirable operating unit. Group or communal projects invariably lead to disputes and internal criticism and should be discouraged if possible. Serious situations can eventuate when it finally comes to land demarcation, as has occurred in other Districts where it is not unusual for one group to own the land and other groups to own individual permanent crops on the land.

(d) Missions (Section 7)

The attitudes of people to the two Missionary bodies operating in the area is a practical and workable one. It is to be hoped that the current apparent complete lack of friction between adherents continues to prevail. It is my understanding also that relationships between the actual mission organisations themselves and between the missions and the Administration are good.

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(e) Communications (Section 9)

It is hoped that access into this Census Division will be improved this financial year following the allocation of Rural Development Funds for the upgrading of the road from BALIF to BANG Village area. This is a Greater Maprik Council project, but will benefit also people from this area. The Department of Public Works are to supervise the work and provision has been made for mechanical equipment to be utilised on this road work.

(f) Technical and Clerical Skills (section 10)

There is obviously a case here for expansion of the education system but I wonder to some extent if the local cash economy, as good as it might seem at present in comparison to the past, is yet strong enough to support local tradesmen at home. I think not. Now perhaps though is the time to give these matters serious consideration so as prepare for the day when there is a local demand and an ability to pay for skills such as this.

(g) Political awareness (section 11)

Active canvassing and propoganda by the Pangu Party appears to be attracting people to that group. Here again the influence of Mr. LUS is undoubtedly the dominating feature. It is perhaps of interest to note that the waning of popularity of the current M.H.A. Mr. KOKOMO ULIA an intensely pro Administration man with an increase in support for PANGU doctrines might well determine future attitudes towards the Administration generally.

(h) Economy (section 12)

The two illustrated tables of number of coffee trees and income figures from cash cropping contain much valuable information. I would have liked, however, to have seen some additional discussion of income being compared to the 422 growers quoted in the first table. We are informed of some 68,647 coffee trees being owned by 422 people but we then informed of gross income being distributed among a total of 1380 people. Surely the distribution of this income is not on an equal share basis?

The figure of 14 cents a pound for coffee in this area is a cent a pound higher than the price paid at Maprik and Yangoru.

(i) Expansion of economy (section 13)

At this stage there would seem to be little advantage of diversifying crops and searching for additional crops to vary the source of income. Prices from rice and robusta coffee are relatively stable. In any case the work load on the people has to be considered and the introduction of a tree crop such as cocoa could lead to a deterioration of general interest as harvesting would occur simultaneously with coffee and place a large strain on the resources of the community in manpower etc.

(j) Attitude towards the Local Government Council (section 14)

The Dreikikir Council even with its limited financial resources must ensure an equitable spread of its Capital Works Funds through the Council area generally and retain an active member participation and member interest in Council activities.

** (h) The figure of 14 cents a pound for coffee quoted in paragraph 12 (d) p.21 is incorrect. The Association advises that 13 cents a pound is paid universally throughout the Sub-District.

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(k) Education & Literacy (section 16)

The figures quoted in the situation report of 200 children out of 692 eligible for schooling, outlines the need for a "registered" school in the area. The demand is apparently coming from the people and should be directed through the Local Government Council for investigation of the situation by the Education Department.

CONCLUSION.

Mr. Mack has compiled and written a most comprehensive and worthwhile report on this census division and is to be commended on the obvious amount of time and effort he has put into it. His patrol diary clearly indicates the extent of his research in order to obtain the required information.

M.V. Neal
M.V. Neal
Assistant District Commissioner.

c.c. Officer in Charge,
Dreikikir.

COPY ONLY

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67.3.13/85

Patrol Post,
DREIKIKIR.
East Sepik District.

24th September 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
M A P R I K.

PATROL REPORT No. 1 1969/70 - DREIKIKIR

Enclosed herewith five (5) copies of the above
Patrol Report, including Situation Report and Area Study.

2. Two copies of the Patrol Map have been prepared.
Your assistance in requesting five copies to be made for
attachment to other ^{parts} of the report, would be appreciated.
Two copies are required this office, please.

3. Camping Allowance claim is attached.

4. Report on mining is forwarded under separate
cover, today's date.

5. For your action, please.

H.K. Mack
OFFICER IN CHARGE.

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

AREA STUDY.

1. Introduction.

(a) Administration The Wam C.D. is situated in the Toricelli Mountains approximately 25 miles West of Maprik. The topography is one of steep ridges rising to 2,500'a.s.l. and 1,000' above the surrounding valleys. The division is bisected by the Amuk and Nanu Rivers on their journey to the Sepik River. The climate is pleasantly cool at most times and it can become quite cold, particularly after rain. Rainfall would be in the vicinity of 70 to 80 inches per year although this is only an estimate based on rainfall at Dreikikir. There are no rainfall recording centres in the Wam at present. Predominant vegetation is rain forest broken occasionally by secondary growth in areas where old gardens have been sited and also by the now increasing coffee gardens. There does not appear to be any distinct division between 'wet' and 'dry' seasons, there being only two months of the year, July and August, when the rainfall is apparently lower than other months. Rain is a constant disturbing factor in most aspects of activities at village level.

(b) Roads There is road access to the majority of the villages in the Wam or at least to a point near them. A road some eight miles long connects the eastern villages with the main Maprik-Dreikikir road at Balif in the Maprik area. The latter road is some 17 miles of excellent all weather gravel road to Maprik and thence on to Bainyik Agricultural centre, also headquarters of the Rural Progress Societies and marketing point for coffee and rice production. There are no airstrips in the Wam at the time of writing. There is one under construction at Waringamei Catholic Mission which should be almost ready for use by early 1970. Another airstrip sponsored by the Catholic Mission at Arasili was never brought in to use because of a constant 1:4 incline which was considered to be too dangerous. The nearest overseas shipping point is Wewak, connected by 90 miles of good all weather road to Maprik.

(c) History Initial outside contact with the Wam appears to have been made by Malays or persons of similar racial origin. This would appear to have been before the turn of the century and this is based on information given by village people. This was followed by contact with the Germans on Bird of Paradise shooting expeditions. From this time until...

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5

(Introduction Continued) and Trends.

... the late 1930's there seems to have been little activity apart from odd recruiting teams for plantations in the New Guinea Islands. It was at this time that the Australian Administration began to make contact and bring the area under control from both Aitape and Maprik areas. Names such as Mr. Niall are clearly recalled by the people. With the coming of the Pacific War and the Japanese, village life was greatly disrupted with people leaving their villages to live in scattered hamlets in the bush. Direct questioning of the people would indicate that they all were pro-Australian and definitely anti-Japanese for the duration of the war. The accuracy of this latter information is not known and could well be regarded with a certain degree of suspicion, particularly toward the people who demonstrated their ability with Japanese language phrases and commands.

After the war, or at least since 1948 Administration contact has been continuous if somewhat sporadic at times. It was in 1948-9 that a Police Post was established at Dreikikir. Headquarters at this time was Aitape. This was changed to Maprik in the early 1950's. Patrolling over the last ten years has been frequent with at least one Patrol being mounted by District Administration staff each year. There has also been frequent Public Health and more lately Agriculture patrols into the area.

The Wam people are generally quite energetic and willing workers, reasonably receptive to Administration advice and assistance, particularly with the older generations. The younger people are thinking more for themselves and also one does detect at times a certain amount of racial feeling based more on social and economic differences than skin colour.

The area is divided into two, locally known as Wam No.1 and No.2. The villages from Arasili and Selnau west are usually grouped under the first heading. East of this Point is what is known by the people as Wam No.2. There are definite differences between the two and this will be discussed in the body of the Report.

There have been numerous cult activities in the area but none have been evident in the past four years. It is to be hoped that education and continued Administration activities have dispelled them forever.

2. Population Distribution and Trends.

(a) Attached in Appendix I to this report please find a copy of Village Population Register forms compiled from the Census conducted on this patrol. Totals cannot be prepared in accordance with the District Commissioner's 67.1.1 dated 5th. March para. (5) because of the lack of census figures from the last census conducted in 1968. The only other figures available at this station are those from a census conducted in 1965 by Mr. Field, P.O. There was a census conducted in June of last year by Mr. Barclay, A.D.O. It is apparent however that no Report of the Patrol or Census Statistics were prepared at that time. This has also made figures relating to natural increase difficult. This latter aspect is of particular interest when it is considered that Malaria control has established operations in the area since the 1965 census.

(b) Villages presently serviced by four wheel drive dry weather roads are Wareli, Bana, Waringamei. The people are currently working on a road to link Bana with Hambini. This latter road should be complete by December. Also proposed in the near future are roads to Selni and Selnau Villages. A road has been constructed to Arasili Village but this is virtually unusable because of a 1:2 gradient in two sections. Similarly a road has been constructed from Sahik to Sumul but this has not yet had the link between Arasili and Sumul completed.

(c) Absenteeism is not as great as it has been in the past. Persons absent from their villages are usually only away for a short while, receiving education outside the area or the District. The remainder are men who have left the area many years ago and in most cases are hardly likely to return. Many of these have married in New Ireland, Rabaul and other centres and little is known by the people of their whereabouts or their activities. It is possible and it is hoped that the economic development of the area is at least partially responsible for the return and the desire by many to now return to their home area. Local Government Councillors also actively discourage people wishing to leave the area for other places. Here we are faced with a problem not uncommon in the Territory of people wishing to leave their rural homes for the towns. This often results in social and economic obligations not being fulfilled at home and local development to a certain extent, is retarded. The question of freedom of movement becomes an important one.

3. Social Groupings.

There are ten quite distinct social groups in the Wam. I have listed these groups below with brief comment on the major differences, etc.

- Yasum - Yasum is directly related to the Kombio C.D. and was at one time included in that group for purposes of census and general grouping. The reason for the change to the Wam are because of comparative geographical closeness and access to the Wam. It has also been included in the Sahik Ward of the Council.
- Sahik - This village has often been referred to as a separate 'state' by both missions and previous district administration officers. It was noticed by the patrol that they rarely agree with the views, efforts or otherwise of associated villages. They do have affiliations to a noticeable degree with Yambes village in the Kombio C.D. and to a lesser extent with Urat Villages.
- Wahlen, Sumul - These two villages are directly related. Village people state that they were part of one village prior to the 1937(?) earthquakes. At this time the village split into two groups each moving to find a more stable section of land from the point of view of safety. Land holdings between the two groups are still communal in certain areas and contact and exchange between both is constant.
- Bengil, Tumambe - These two villages are related in much the same way as Wahlen and Sumul. It appears that this group also separated at the same time and for the same reasons. The Tumambe villagers moving to the lower land surrounding the Nanu River and the Bengil people moving nearer to Mihet and Labuain Villages in Aitape Sub District. The latter have since returned to their old village site.
- Arasili, Selnau - Originally Selnau and Arasili formed the one village. The Selnau people have moved and the reasons for this move are not clear in the minds of the people. It is thought that land shortage and dissension over same is largely..

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(3. Social Groupings Contd.)

..responsible for the move.
 Selni - Selni is a complete village with ties to Selnau by virtue of being the same language and in the same ward of the Council. They also have ties, but to a lesser degree with Waringamei Village. cause of their proximity to those groups. Yasum is almost completely Bana, Luwaite - Both villages of the same origins but are separated by a considerable distance (see map). They also form part of the one Council Ward together with Wareli Village.

Hambini - Reputed to be once the most powerful village in the Wam, having superiority over other groups, although constant fighting with the people of Wamsok eventually removed them from this position.

Waringamei - The largest village group in the division. Waringamei has several influential people of the Wam as residents and tends to be a leading village there now. Voluntary efforts on road works, etc., have done little to change this.

Wareli - Wareli is a small village which is something of an enigma. Linguistically they are not related to the Wam people on the one side, or the Maprik people on the other. They do recognise language affiliations with the the Swain and Ulau people on the coast. There are however no traditional stories or theories to explain their presence inland today.

(b) The predominant functional unit in all areas of the Wam is the extended family. To a lesser but perhaps increasing degree the simple family is finding a role. The latter is probably brought about by the increase in cash crops and a cash economy. Once a family has established gardens, ie. coffee and fulfilled obligations to other members of the extended family in establishing their gardens, the simple family maintains, harvests and receives the profits of their particular crop. This is encouraging and eliminates possible dissension over the division of profits. The extended family maintains control and has much to say in matters of land and marriage etc., by members of the family.

villages mostly nearer to these actual boundaries and is largely between individual families within the /6. pages.

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(3. Social Groupings Contd.)

(c) The largest separate language group is that spoken by all villagers East of Bengil, excluding Wareli Village. This is known by the people as the Mi'au language. The same language is spoken by the people of Sumul, Sahik and Wahlen with some variations. The Sahik people have several Kombio words in use but this could be because of their proximity to those groups. Yasum is almost completely different as already stated. Also Wareli with its own language apparently of coastal origin. These two latter villages have a total population of only 148 and thus only comprise a small proportion of the total area.

(d) Conesion in the area is limited to social groups as previously discussed. The people of Wam No.1, as it is known, ie. the villages of Sumul, Sahik, Wahlen, Yasum, Bengil, Tumambe and Selnau recognise a distinct difference between themselves and the other villages, known as Wam No.2. Petty disputes between the two groups are obvious. Travelling through the area this was noticed. Normally they are not discussed with the opponent group but are left for the patrolling officer to make a decision on. Voluntary efforts on road works, etc., have done little to change this. The usual effect being for the one group to say that they have done more than the other. This situation became even more apparent recently when the Catholic Mission reversed a previous decision to put a Mission station at Arasili and is now building it at Waringamei. Previous efforts by the Mission to establish an airstrip at Arasili had been fully supported by the people of Wam No.1, the people of Waringamei, etc. having little or nothing to do with it. With the present change the situation is reversed with only a very few people of Arasili etc. having anything to do with assisting. This appears to be rather futile, particularly when it is considered that the two sites are separated by a mere twenty minutes walk, and also that both groups recognise the value of a Mission establishment and subsequent education benefits, the shortage of which both are well aware.

(e) Contact is made with all surrounding areas, ie, the Kombio to the West, Aitape Sub District to the North, Urat C.D. to the South and Maprik Sub District to the East. Most marked affiliations are noted from within the villages mostly nearer to these actual boundaries and is then largely between individual families within those villages.

(34)

(3. Social Groupings Contd.) Local Government Councillor

...Intermarriage with villages adjacent to the area is quite common. Marriage from villages other than those immediately adjacent to the area is quite uncommon. The people of Labuain and Mihet Villages in the Aitape S.D. trade often with the people of Wam No. 1. They usually offer wild pig, etc. for cash.

Both the Dreikikir Council and the Missions have influence on the uniting of the people. Individual Councillors tend to group together either on a social or 'business' nature. The missions gain their effect by virtue of having few churches in the area and people from distant villages grouping together, particularly on special church days.

4. Leadership.

(a) It would not be possible to select one or more two leaders and designate them as being the absolute leaders. Below I have named some of the more influential leaders, outside of their own village as well as within, together with a very brief background history. In all cases this leadership is hereditary within the village, but general influence being brought about by individual qualities of the leader discussed.

Mahisoe-Teimbuli of Waingamei Village- Mahisoe is an ex-Luluai aged approximately 70 years. He is a traditional leader of Waringamei and has been of much assistance to the Administration in the past. After several years in the N.G.P.F. he moved he returned to his village in the late 1930's but returned to active service during the war. He apparently distinguished himself with service in this field. His service as a Luluai has been excellent although there is some mention of his being involved in cult activities in the early 1960's. This could be said of almost all individuals in the Wam. He now has coffee plantings and other village interests including 4 wives and has not relaxed his influence over the people to any great extent. That he is now becoming old is unfortunate and he will be a loss to the Wam. His influence spreads mainly over the villages of Waringamei, Bana, Luwaite, Wareli and Hambini. In any decisions of major importance his views are sought.

(4. Leadership Contd.)

... The present Local Government Councillor was virtually 'appointed' by Mahisoe and is little more than a mouth-piece for him. Mahisoe has spent earlier years in almost all parts of the New Guinea Islands and Coastal areas. He is very definitely pro-Administration on the surface. As stated earlier he is getting old and does from time to time suffer from vagueness and memory blanks. His influence would not appear to extend so much to the younger people of the villages - they, as in most communities are more radical and tend to disregard the older generation.

Wangu Wangu - Also of Waringamei Village but now living at a place known as Sevenacre in the Maprik area some 6 miles along the road to Balif from Waringamei. Wangu's sphere of influence stems from his great interest in cash crops. He has been a chief member of societies since their introduction and is now co-Chairman of the Association of Rural Progress Societies, in the Maprik Sub District. Wangu is an old but virile man (he has many wives and many more children, many of whom are very young) who leads in his field by example. His personal receipts for coffee and rice production would be greater than those of any other individual. It appears that Wangu was taken by the German Administration to Rabaul in the early 1900's to be educated by them. He is a traditional leader and was returned in his early twenties to become Paramount Luluai of the Wam. His move from the village to Sevenacre stems from a dispute within the village over several incidents, not least of which was the cult activities of the Waringamei people some years ago. He also wished to establish gardens in an area where there is vehicle access to Bainyik and thus marketing point for his crops. He moved before the road was complete to Waringamei. Wangu supports and is supported by the Administration, particularly Department of Agriculture staff. In this field he is very active as already stated.

Clr. Hiyala - Of Bana Village. Hiyala is a young man (30) who also shows a great interest in the potential of agricultural production. He did spend some time as a farmer trainee in 1966 and upon his return to the village he became interested in this field, was elected to the Council replacing a much older man with a great deal more traditional influence from Luwaite Village. He has been sponsored by Wangu (above) and this has done much to enhance his position in the village. Hiyala does much for the people, particularly in pressuring them into agricultural production. He thinks a great deal about the development of the area and worries about not being economically prepared for independence. His influence at this time..

(32)

(4. Leadership Contd.)

... does not spread far from his village. However it is strongly felt that far more will be heard from Hiyala in the future. He still has another 30+ years of activity in which to consolidate and spread his influence. He is particularly interested in the Local Government Council and appreciates what it can do for his area. Of interest is the fact that he paid \$10 Council tax instead of the statutory \$3 this year. His explanation of this is that he wished to show by example that the people must try hard for the Council. He also said that he felt that it was his duty as a Councillor to do this. It would be pleasing to report that many people followed him in this, however it is not so, this year at least.

Francis Manuwembe - Of Selnau Village. Francis is a teacher with the Department of Education at Nanu River in the Wosera area, (South of Maprik). Francis is the son of Sgt. Retired Manuwambe of that village. He has spent some years in Papua, both at the teacher's college and stationed in Western District. He is married to a Papuan girl and would probably be the most educated person in the Wam. Francis has political aspirations and it is probable that we will be hearing more of him at the next House of Assembly(?) elections. He does not agree with all that the MHA Kokomo does and thinks that he could do it better, although he does not state this openly. Francis' influence is at present limited to the younger people but it is very probable that his education would stand him well in a canvass for votes from the older generations. He would appear, from his statements to this officer, to be pro Pita Lus and Pangu Party, although he does have criticisms of both. It is felt that more will be heard from this gentleman in the not too distant future.

(b) It is probable that the people are turning more to the younger and better educated. The traditional leader is still in the chair at present although this situation could rapidly reverse. Education is held by both young and old in esteem, and this could in itself bring about the change. Present positions of authority such as Councillors, Society Directors and Committee men are held by the older traditional leaders. Also still held in regard in most villages are the ex luluais and tuftuls. It is interesting that none of these now occupy the position of Councillor, although many were initially elected to the Council for the first year of its' existence. Most were replaced at the Second Elections. All leaders are well travelled. Most have done at least one term as a contract labourer in the New Guinea Islnds..

(31)

(4. Leadership Contd.)

...many having done up to six years at various stations. The Pacific war also mobilised many people who would not otherwise have moved from their areas. Buka, Buin, Markham and Madang are some of the names which are well known in the field of ex-Servicemen and carriers, etc.

Other villages have up to \$200 in their treasuries, this money being rather vaguely marked to purchase land. Efforts have been made in the past to discourage these activities as much as possible.

5. Land Tenure and Use.

Land ownership is usually by patrilineal inheritance, this being of lands owned by the simple and extended family. There is also for all villages an area of land which no particular person claims to own and is used for communal hunting and gathering by all members of a village or group of villages and controlled by various clan leaders. There is no shortage of land for current and future usage and only two land disputes were reported to the patrol.

There are individual cases where a foreign native will marry into a village and use land owned by the family of the wife. This may only be done after some ceremony and recognizance of the true owners. The man under these circumstances is never regarded as having outright control or ownership over that land but his male children, considered part of the village, eventually inherit these lands as their own.

Food crops, taro, mami, yams etc., are planted on a seven year rotation system. This method of planting has been extended to rice, coffee being a more permanent crop. The emphasis is now on individual planting of coffee, although rice is more of a communal crop.

(b) There are no Administration or Crown lands in the area surveyed. Similarly Land Tenure Conversion has not been instituted in the area. Little thought was given to these aspects by the patrol, nor has there been any real effort in the past to introduce such a scheme. As stated, land holdings are adequate and cause little worry or comment at this stage. It is possible of course that as areas of land are used increasingly for cash crops the situation may change a little. We are indeed fortunate not to be faced with the many problems encountered in the Wosera area south of Waprik, where shortage of land and density of population has brought many problems today.

(c) There is in almost all villages a 'Company', as it is referred to, coffee or rice garden. These gardens are usually planted on communal land and worked by the entire village. The profits from such efforts are placed in a village

(6. Standard of Living Contd.)

(5. Land Tenure and Use Contd.) one finds several houses built of the coastal style, i.e. raised floor, walls and ..ACCOUNT, to be used in time of need and for purchase of such items as coffee hullers for use in the processing of the individual plantings. At Arasili a rice garden was made this year, specifically to pay the school fees of all students from the village. Other villages have up to \$200 in their accounts, this money being rather vaguely marked to purchase a vehicle when sufficient money is held. Efforts have been made in the past to discourage these activities as much as possible, this probably being with a view to the difficulties inherent in dividing the profits. This would be particularly so if it was decided to purchase a vehicle at some later date. One envisages many problems in the establishing of an equitable use of such vehicle. Common thought appears to be along the lines that a vehicle could be used by all for no charge. Difficulties could well arise over maintenance of the vehicle and fair usage. However this problem was discussed with the people and they agreed that there could be difficulties, but comprehension of any great cost other than initial purchase price is not easily instilled. It would appear that experience will be the best tutor. Since arriving at Dreikikir the writer has made efforts to discourage the purchase of second-hand vehicles, such as those offered at Administration auctions. This was successful in one of the Wam villages. This is particularly necessary because of the complete lack of persons with any qualifications to maintain a vehicle.

popular and accessible to the women as well.

The emphasis is now on individual plantings of coffee, although rice is more of an extended family proposition. Coffee plantings are initially planted with assistance from all, to be worked and maintained by the simple family. The owner of this garden helps other members of his family to establish their garden. These gardens are always planted on land on which the owner of the garden has full rights of usage.

6. STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) Housing is mostly of the older type, i.e. a roughly oval shaped house 25-35' in length, tapering in height from 5-8', the higher end being the entrance. Morita forms a roof, graduating to 'walls' of the structure. Some have used Limbom bark for the lower walls rising to a height of 2-3', these being the minority.

would have individuals with sufficient income to purchase tinned goods on a regular basis, but it would appear 112.

(6. Standard of Living Contd.)

.. In all villages one finds several houses built of the coastal style, ie. raised floor, walls and generally built in a european style. These are particularly noticeable at Luwaite and Selni where an entire section of the village containing some 25 of these type houses, has been built. Principal objection to this type of house is that it is too cold to live in them (I agree) without blankets, they are more difficult to build, they do not last as long, and, lastly, there is not the same feeling of security to be had in an open house of this nature.

Generally housing is in fair condition, previous patrolling officers having established standards which are now followed by the people.

Many deep pit latrines provide toilet or sanitation facilities. These are to be found in all villages and in many places near rivers and along walking roads. The condition of these varied from very good to very poor.

European utensils and household goods are in common usage. Almost all saucepans and dixies were of the aluminium variety, there being a very few clay pots now used for cooking. Knives, spoons of all sizes and shapes are to be found in everyday use in every household. Clothing items are popular - every male wears shorts and the females, lavalava. Skirts and blouses are becoming popular and accessible to the women as well.

Five bicycles were also noted in the area. With this item however the riders are usually hesitant about riding down hill and the effort is almost too much to go up the hills. We therefore notice that the bicycle at this stage is more of a prestige than practical item, there being few comparatively flat sections of road.

(b) Staple diet continues to be yam, mani, taro supplemented a little by wild and domestic pig and poultry. There are also numerous types of native green vegetable, both grown and gathered from the bush. Introduced foods include some types of banana, taro, chinese cabbage, beans and tomatoes, onions, etc.

Canned foodstuffs, largely fish and meat are purchased, but not on a regular basis. They are usually restricted to special occasions such as wedding, death and coming of age feasts. Some of the more advanced groups would have individuals with sufficient income to purchase tinned goods on a regular basis, but it would appear that

B

(Standard of Living Contd.)

..THEY do not use there money for this.

(c) There are no community centres organised by outside interests in the area surveyed. There are several mens clubs with a limited following by the younger men but these are restricted in their activities. Principally they organised to compete against teams from other villages in football matches. The young men of Hambini and Selni combined to make a quite excellent football field near Selni Village. This venue is used almost every weekend for football matches between the two villages. There are also occasional matches between an overall team from the Wam playing Dreikikir Station or a team from another Census division.

Also at Selni there is a basketball court in the village, well used by the women and girls. The latter appears to stem largely from the efforts of the four daughters of Ret. Const. Malowosi making some effort to brighten village life after their many years on various Territory stations.

7. Missions.

(a) There are two missions in the area, the Catholic Mission, in the west section and the South Seas Evangelical Mission in the east. The villages under Catholic influence include Wahlen, Sahik, Sumul, Bengil, Arasili, Selnau, Selni and Waringamei. Hambini, Bana and Luwaite are more influenced by the SSEM with their headquarters at Balif. There does not appear to be any great differences or conflict between the people over religion. The followers of one do not consider the other beneath or above their own particular religion. Principle interest in religion would appear to be in the value of education by the mission of their children.

(b) The South Seas Evangelical Mission has village churches at Hambini, Bana and Tumambe. These, except for Tumambe, have small village schools running preparatory classes for approximately 45 children each. The best of these students then go on to schools at Balif, Walahita and a few to other centres. Exact figures are given later in this report under the heading 'Literacy'. Classes are held in pidgin english, the teachers usually having reached standard 6 only. The teachers are usually graduates of Brugam Bible School where a year's training is given to them, largely relating to theological aspects. Upon graduation they run schools such as these and also church services when there is no visiting pastor.

(7. Missions Contd.)

.. The Catholic Mission has catchecists situated at Selni, Arasili and Waringamei. In each of these villages he is also the village school teacher, often assisted by someone else from the village who has had some education. Services are usually held each Sunday, although most people now walk to Waringamei to the recently established mission there. School facilities provided by these missions are the same as those provided by the SSEM, ie. pidgin english literacy classes.

Father Karl Henkiss now at Waringamei is establishing a mission there. He is currently building his own accommodation, church and an airstrip. He has plans to establish a school to commence in the 1970 school year. It is of interest that people of both denominations are assisting voluntarily in this work. It is felt that both appreciate potential education facilities.

(c) General attitudes toward Christian Missions by non-attenders at services would appear to be one of 'they are quite welcome to come and establish their influence. They cannot do any harm'. I was talking to one of the older generation who had once been a regular at services. He informed me that nothing of value had happened and he had therefore decided it a waste of time.

Both missions maintain equal influence in their individual areas as already discussed. The Catholic Mission covers a larger segment of the population and could therefore probably be termed to be the most influential.

8. Non-Indigenes.

(a) There are no plantations or other commercial establishments operated by non indigenes in the area surveyed. Fr.Heinkiss has recently commenced a small trade store at Waringamei, more from a service, than profit motive.

Fr.Heinkiss is the only non-indigene normally residing in the area. There have been no other attempts by europeans or persons of other race to establish business or plantation interests in the area.

A store at Balif, owned by B.Porter of Maprik is well patronised by the Wam people, it being the nearest store other than that now established by Fr.Heinkiss.

9. Communications.

All roads in the Wam have been constructed by voluntary labour with a very little financial assistance from the Council in the form of purchase of hand tools.

At present there is only the one road through the Wam, that connecting Bana and Waringamei with Balif. This also provides outlets for adjacent villages. This road commencing at Balif is quite reasonable until it reaches the Wambe creek between Arasili and Waringamei. A road has been constructed here but approaches into the creek are far too steep from each direction, reaching an incline of 50% in sections. It will be necessary to re-route this section before vehicular traffic can reach Arasili. It is unfortunate that this has occurred and is entirely due to lack of supervision that this has arisen. From the Aid Post at Arasili to one mile east of Sumul no work has been commenced on the road to Sahik. This section is steep and would require constant supervision to be properly constructed. This is not available. The road from Sumul to Sahik follows a ridge and is quite good. This ridge 4 miles in distance and is excellent for road building in that it is largely high percentage of river gravel deposited in sandy loam. Surfacing would be required in very few places to upgrade it to all weather status. It is unfortunate that this deposit is not nearer to the main Maprik-Nuku road where shortage of surfacing material will probably be a continuing problem. This section of road from Sumul to Sahik requires a little additional work in places, but has been complete for some time.

Other roads proposed are the road from Waringamei to Selnau via Selni and from Bana to Hambini. There has been a little work done on the first of these, but this has been suspended to allow for effort to be directed on work at the Waringamei Mission. The second, to Hambini is well underway and should be complete before the end of this year. Two sections remain, that approaching the Amuk River and going up to the village.

House 'Patis' or storage houses are placed at Wareli and Waringamei. It is to these points that the people East of, and including Arasili and Bengil, carry their coffee and rice production for purchase by Rural Progress Society vehicles. It is then taken by four wheel drive vehicles to Balif and thence on to Bainyik for processing and marketing. The latter section of the transporting is and can easily be done by large trucks, the road to Bainyik being excellent. The people living at Maul, Sahik, Wahlen and Yasum carry their produce to Misim in the Urat C.D. where it is purchased...

... by the Rural Progress Society. These people would have the longest carry of produce, it taking one to one and half hours to walk this distance.

One village, Luwaite, is situated on the main Maprik-Dreikikir road and has ready access to a nearby storage house.

(b) There are no airfields in the area currently in use. An airstrip was constructed at Arasili (see Map) sponsored by Fr. Mihiabauer of the Catholic Mission. This was completed last year but the mission has now decided against using it because of the steep rise. This is constant at approximately 1:4. The Arasili people were at first quite disgruntled over their wasted effort and garden space, etc., but a recent decision by Bishop Arkfeld to pay compensation for coconut palms and to donate sufficient teak seedlings to make the area into a timber stand has done much to satisfy the people. There was little comment to the patrol about this.

The other airstrip now being constructed at Waringamei should prove more successful ~~ix~~ and is now nearing completion. This is also being sponsored by the Mission.

10. Technical and Clerical Skills.

Local Government There are NO qualified tradesmen either in the area at present or working away from the area. There are a few men working in Wewak and other centres as builders, labourers, etc. and as such are classified by the people as tradesmen. Enquiries revealed these claims to be exaggerated. There are four drivers from the area working in Wewak, Lae and Rabaul. None are employed locally at Bainyik or Maprik. There are three lads who have been designated Clerks. These lads all have standard six education and are used by the RPS in the purchasing of coffee and rice. These things until another patrol enters the area and discusses these things once. This almost complete lack of skills in the area is a constant worry to the older generations. They fear that their money which they gain from businesses is of little use to them if they do not have the skills or skilled to show them the best way to use it. This worry was also expressed on two occasions when consideration was given to the purchase of vehicles, without drivers. This is an attitude from the people which deserves greater consideration by the Administration. The area is now entering a period of comparative wealth and the returns from this money will largely determine future efforts in production of cash crops. The desire to learn trades is with the people, however the necessary primary education is not always available above largely due to Pangu representatives having recently been

(10. Technical and Clerical Skills Contd.)

...Standard 6, insufficient to qualify for further technical training in most fields.

Many people requested the patrol for further information regarding a driver training and maintenance of vehicle school at Lae. The writer knows nothing of this but it is believed that there was an item on radio Wewak some months ago. It would be appreciated if the District Office could inform me further of this, so that I may communicate such information to the people.

11. The Stage of Political Development.

The people are aware of the House of Assembly, their elected Member, Kokomo Ulia of Emul Village, but have little comprehension of what they do at the House. Also they are aware of the term self-government. All of these things were discussed in some detail by the patrol, both at general village meetings, and more importantly to various interested individuals during the evenings and at other spare moments. The principles of voting and a democratic election are also reasonably clear to at least the interested section of the population. The people have been part of the Dreikikir Local Government Council since 1965 and have seen 3 General Elections of that body, and of course, two House of Assembly elections. In order to discuss these above more fully I have set them out under appropriate headings below.

a. House of Assembly - A rather vague idea is entertained by the people of the purposes of the House. Attempts were made to explain the basic mechanics and powers of the House of Assembly and their elected representatives, particularly in relation to the differences between it and a self governing body. It will not be possible to determine the real effect of these talks until another patrol enters the area and discusses these things once again with the people. Far too frequently people were prepared to dismiss their responsibility by the statement, ' mipela longlong iet'. This was usually followed by words to the effect that their educated children would know all about these things. This lack of desire to be interested obviously stems from a lack of knowledge and the apparent hopelessness of ever understanding. This was not the reaction from all of the people, but was found more among the older generations. The younger people showed more interest and awareness. Once again it is difficult to gauge how much was understood and what portion agreed that they understood to please the visiting Administration Officer.

Political parties also caused considerable comment. This is largely due to Pangu representatives having recently been in ..

(11. The Stage of Political Development Contd.)

...the area collecting 20¢ subscriptions to the Party. I was asked several times what was done with the money collected. The writer did not comment a great deal on this except to say that it paid Party administrative costs and a brief outline of the principles of a Party including the type of things which they can spend money on. There are approximately 354 people in the Wam who have paid dues to Pangu. Most have been issued with small cards proclaiming their membership. The writer cautioned those who have received small pieces of paper with barely legible writing on them stating that they had paid 20¢.

With regard to Parties, several people asked why their member, Kokomo, did not join a Party. The frequency of this question prompted the writer to try and enquire what the representatives of Pangu had stated regarding this aspect when they were collecting. A reply in the negative was received on each occasion. It was explained that membership of a Party is the right of the individual and that perhaps their member had not made a final decision.

b. Elected Member - Kokomo Ulia was elected at the last elections, replacing Pita Lus as member for the area. This was brought about by a change in electoral boundaries excluding Lus from the Wam. Kokomo comes from Emul village adjacent to the Wam and has many connexions with the Wam. Emul is a mixture of Wam and Urat in origin. There has in the past been several statements against him from the Wam, particularly Hambini Village. None of these statements were made to the patrol although one does get the impression that they are not particularly happy with him. Some comment was made about his recent purchase of a new vehicle and that anyone wishing to ride in it had to pay. The inference was that the money to purchase it came from his salary and that this should not be used to create a business, he should wait until his term as Member had finished.

c. Self Government - In each village this subject was brought up without any prompting on the part of the writer. Usual method was for the people to state that they were not ready for self government because they did not have enough educated people at this time. Apart from this they said that they were happy with the way the Australian Government was looking after the country and that they were doing a good job, the white men being capable of better control over the people than a black man, even if the latter had the same education and other qualifications. There was also a very definite fear that Councils would cease to exist.

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... Explanations were made to try and remove these worries and misunderstandings. It was also explained that independence would follow self government, the latter only coming after a definite request by the majority of the people.

The consistency of the same approach the people made to the patrol regarding the above leads one very much to believe that definite statements were made by representatives of Pita Lug and Pangu during their recent collections. Once again no definite proof of this could be established.

Only one member of the Wam, Toni Samengel, a Councillor, has been away from the area to a District Council Conference. This was held in Wewak. The value of this impressed itself upon him and his people are suitably impressed at his being elected by the Council for such a task. Clr. Toni is from Sahik Village, one of the more economically depressed villages.

Ex-Const. Malowosi of Selni Village holds a position of some esteem in the village by virtue of a trip to Britain. He was selected as a member of the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary contingent to go to the Coronation of Her Majesty the Queen in 1953. He is most impressed by all that he saw there, both at the Coronation and during the tour of various factories etc. afterward. A tour of Buckingham Palace, elevators and escalators included, very much impressed upon him that the Queen is certainly not human and that the objects to be found in such a place are not made by human elements. One is led to believe that he would be an ideal candidate as an instigator of a cargo cult. This has not occurred and is unlikely to at this stage.

The area is not or could not be regarded as one unit. Petty village disputes and jealousies tend to disrupt village relations. This is particularly so in the west villages. They are bound together by common language but this is not sufficient to bring them amicably together under all circumstances. Village boundaries and lands are strictly recognised and usually adhered to. Intermarriage outside of the village area are not common. This is indicated by the few migrations in and out of villages revealed in the census. Criticisms of other villages are quite common, particularly if representatives of those villages are not present. They do unite in some projects such as road works, but even these have distinct boundaries which are regarded jealously.

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12. The Economy of The Area.

(a) Figures of the number of Coffee plantings in the area have been collated from information supplied by the Department of Agriculture. These are shown below:-

VILLAGE	Maturity of Planting (years).						Total	No. of Growers
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5+		
Bana	1170	-	-	446	4597	126	5339	39
Waringamei	05	-	437	1590	3397	578	6107	51
Sumul	-	-	170	1325	938	139	2583	13
Wareli	-	-	-	577	2078	-	2655	24
Luwaite	-	189	2071	3098	1036	877	7271	23
Sahik	-	-	750	428	104	-	1282	18
Bengil	-	107	149	686	-	-	942	19
Yasum	-	116	421	-	-	-	537	7
Wahlen	43	-	877	6763	131	-	7814	25
Tumambe	-	-	405	2347	-	-	2752	16
Arasili	-	-	-	693	-	4521	5214	34
Selnau	-	105	4669	826	-	143	5743	37
Selni	-	1798	324	1099	5115	921	8257	54
Hambini	1838	341	120	2798	5033	1021	11151	63
Totals	3156	1656	10393	22687	22429	8326	68647	422

The above represents all economic trees in the Wam apart from a few orange trees from which the owners would receive a few shillings each year in sales to the station. The total revenue from this latter source would not exceed \$10. Other trees such as coconuts are not commercial, produce being used to aid diet.

Rice, the second crop of the ^{Wam} ~~one~~ is quite extensive, particularly at Hambini. There are no figures available acreages planted and a comparison of production therefore cannot be shown. The village people state that the new E1 rice they are now planting does give an improved yield. Initial publicity about this rice was interpreted to mean that the price would be 4¢ per pound instead of the 3 now received. This has caused some dissension with growers and the Society. This confusion was further abetted by the Department of Agriculture selling seed rice for 4¢ per pound.

(b) Actual cash incomes from coffee and rice over the past year is contained in the table overleaf. Large differences in income to villages such as Sahik and Wahlen are evident and interesting. Both villages have approximately the same distance to carry their produce. It appears that Sahik are late and poor starters because the Society Director for the area comes from Wahlen. The people of Sahik, partly from apathy toward this and also laziness decided to wait to see how their Wahlen

..neighbours would succeed before making a start themselves. The result now is that they are jealous of the new wealth of the Wahlen people.

Also included in the list below is an estimation of earnings from other sources. Coffee and rice incomes are calculated from an inspection of cash sales tickets to the Society. It is possible that many tickets were not shown to the patrol, either because of loss or the owners being absent at the time of census. Some are estimates based on the total bags sold in cases where owners report they have lost their 'tickets'.

Average income is the total of income to the village divided by the total of males in the 16-45 age group.

Village	Coffee	Rice	Produce, etc.	Casual Lab.	Total	Average Income
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Bana	1888	488	76	67	2519	\$74.09
Waringamei	1515	425	58	215	2213	\$24.51
Sumul	625	5	16	27	673	\$25.80
Wareli	633	110	-	40	783	\$37.27
Luwaite	1243	177	6	300	1726	\$32.75
Sahik	101	10	73	15	199	\$ 8.65
Bengil	172	90	-	24	286	\$19.12
Yasum	13	-	49	11	73	\$10.20
Wahlen	844	51	7	19	921	\$25.59
Tumambe	618	11	63	-	692	\$23.06
Arasili	1357	10	17	15	1299	\$28.26
Selnau	2222	36	14	156	2428	\$48.56
Selni	1048	248	13	448	1757	\$30.63
Hambini	3205	536	94	37	4269	\$60.13
Total	15484	2645	429	1380	19938	\$32.04

The figures under 'Produce, etc.' are derived from statements regarding income from cash sales of native foods, including bush meat to the Administration at Dreikikir and to station residents.

(c) There are no market gardens established expressly for that purpose. Surplus of garden food, either designed or unintentional is used for sales.

(d) Almost all growers are members of the Supari Rural Progress Society with headquarters at Bainyik. The total of rice and coffee sales goes thru that body. They have vehicles, (30cwt. Toyotas and two trucks), which travel to central buying points. Cash is paid for produce at the time of purchase. Non-members of the Society receive 2¢ per lb. for rice and 10¢ per lb. for coffee. Members receive 3¢ per lb. for rice and 14¢ per lb. for coffee.

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... Thus almost all growers are members at \$10 per share of the Rural Progress Society. The total amount of share capital invested for the whole area is \$4720. This is not the total share Capital of the Supari Society which also covers several villages in the Maprik area.

As mentioned, some dissension was evident over the price of rice, at 3¢ per lb. Efforts were made to explain the reasons for this including the cost of marketing, transport and processing. Generally however the people are content with the Society. A recent offer of a 50¢ dividend on their investments was refused, on the basis that the money is better left with the Society.

(e) One of the most outstanding entrepreneurs in the area would be Wangu Wangu, already mentioned under Section 4 of this report. Wangu has long been interested in coffee and rice and has substantial plantings of both. His cash return for coffee last year was \$422. He also has interests in a trade store, the only one of any significant size operated by an indigene in the area. He does employ local labour, but it is all drawn from his very large family. There is no set rate of pay for these people, it is more a matter of providing for their needs as they arise. All seem content, so one would assume that they are receiving sufficient benefits.

(f) The total number of, and amount of Bank (all CSB) Balances are listed below on a village basis.

Village	No. of Accounts	Total of Balances.
Bana	23	\$452.29
Waringamei	28	\$207.71
Sumul	4	\$ 87.56
Wareli	9	\$ 51.06
Luwaite	16	\$309.36
Sahik	nil	nil
Bengil	1	\$ 14.00
Yasum	nil	nil
Wahlen	6	\$ 93.50
Tumambe	8	\$347.60
Arasili	13	\$352.83
Selnau	23	\$1266.60 *
Selni	15	\$476.17
Mambini	44	\$552.27
	190	\$4211.65

* Includes two compensation payments for deceased relatives working on plantations away from the area, each amounting to \$400+.

(d) As already stated the people have adequate cash crop avenues. I realize that this does not fully
 (g) No difficulty has been evident in the payment of tax in the past. Present tax rate for the area is only \$3. It is possible that further increases in this rate would place some strain on Yasum and Sahik. One must remember that they have the same opportunity to cash crop as most other villages and that their marketing difficulties are no greater. It is possible that further increases may stimulate increased economic activities. They have the land for this and rice provides an opportunity of giving a quick return on investment of effort. Major market for timber would be in Wewak and supplies nearer to that centre appear to be quite

(h) The average income per person for the area is \$6.62 per year. ~~xx~~ Not taken into account in this figure is money returned home from workers absent. This figure would be extremely hard to arrive at with any real accuracy. Variations on an individual village basis may be readily seen from the table on page 21 of this report which shows the average earnings per workable male in each village together with total incomes from all sources, and various other obligations appear to be sufficient for all but a majority few. Consultation with the table on page 20 of this report

13. Possibilities of Expanding the Economy.

(a) There is sufficient arable land for increased crop plantings. Of the 46,000 acres in the Wam, less than one tenth would be used at present for cash and subsistence crops. This therefore leaves a further 40,000+ acres for future development and expansion. Almost all of this is arable, apart from a very few areas of too steep ridges and the flood plains of the rivers.

(b) Market gardening could be increased, particularly for European vegetables such as lettuce, cabbage, potatoes. There could be some marketing difficulties and production would be restricted to what could be consumed in Wewak, Maprik, etc. There would be other difficulties too, and I would not recommend at this stage that serious large scale operations of this nature be proposed. The people can do more for themselves and for the Territory by increasing the size of existing plantations of coffee and acreage of rice.

(c) Employers, for the most part, the Administration are recruiting labour from within the sub District. If there were a great increase in the number of people leaving the village there would be a substantial drop in available man-power which could very quickly reach a stage where increased primary production would not occur.

(d) As already stated the people have adequate cash crop avenues. I realise that this does not fully dismiss the possibility of some new crops being introduced. It is thought though that specialisation at this stage is better than many varied crops, reducing marketing and administrative difficulties. I have not heard the Department of Agriculture propose any new crops or ideas.

There is a possibility that timber in the area could be worth further consideration in the future. There would appear to be much timber of economic value in the area. However the major market for timber would be in Wewak and supplies nearer to that centre appear to be quite adequate at this stage.

(e) The people fully realise that increased plantings will result in extra earnings. They do not seem very interested at this stage in increasing plantings. At this time they are recovering from a period of 'intensive' activity from initial plantings. The actual work involved in maintaining these plantings plus the road for marketing and various other obligations appears to be sufficient for all but a ~~majority~~ few. Consultation with the table on page 20 of this report shows that 1964/1965 were the years of most activity. There has been some increase in the past year, probably by those people now receiving an income from their initial plantings. There does seem to be an attitude that 500 coffee is sufficient. This is apparently derived from early Agriculture exhortations for every man to plant 500 coffee trees. It could well be that this is considered to be sufficient for one simple family to maintain.

It is quite possible that at the time of all plantings coming into bearing, incomes being approximately the same for all families, a competitive spirit will evolve causing people to plant more than their neighbour. Encouragement could also be given by an official recognition of individual efforts, by awarding a prize to the person or village with the greatest return. This could easily be sponsored by the Council. It is thought that this could be done with more achievement for rice. Two reasons for this being that rice gives a quicker result and also is probably the more valuable asset to the Territory, not subject to World price fluctuations. The prize, could take the form of a village amenity if it were given on a village basis, or a direct gift to the winner if on an individual basis. The latter could be a \$70 coffee huller or similar.

(16)

Attitude Toward Local Government.

The District Local Government Council, a Council for people of all races, was established by proclamation in November of 1965. The Council has slowly increased its revenue and somewhat in stature. The total population covered by the Council is almost 20,000, the people of the Wam constituting less than 1/6th of that number.

Current tax rates are \$3, higher than in most other areas of the Council. The people are also the most wealthy on the Council. Some people spoke against increasing tax rates until such time as other areas had attained the same tax rate. Others, fewer of course, said that the tax rate should be \$5 so that the Council could achieve more. As mentioned this has been illustrated by the Councillor who paid \$10 in Council tax.

Generally the people are happy with the Council although they have not seen a great deal of benefit in the way of physical assets in the villages as a result of their tax. An aid post is being constructed this year at Arasili in the Wam CD. Also they have several coffee machines which have been purchased by the Council. They are happy to hear of the Council plan to spend \$5,000 on their road in the next stage of the Five Year Development plan. This together with possible Rural Development Funds should mean a lot to the area.

The Councillor is generally held in esteem in the village and his presence is responsible for the co-ordination of village and inter-village activities, such as road works and maintenance, etc. He has also considerable influence on the efforts of the individual to grow crops. It is felt that this is particularly evident in Bana Village, where the efforts of Councillor Hiyala in this field have not all been in vain (see pages 8, 20 & 21 of this report).

As stated in other sections of this report, villages are separate entities and will have as little to do with each other as possible. The overall effect of the Council and the regular monthly meetings, bringing the people together can be nothing but a partially bonding one. Various Councillors also club together in attempt to solve problems, and disputes between villages.

(15)

15. Accommodation, Services and Facilities.

There is very little to add under this section except to say that the nearest facilities are at Maprik some Thirty miles away or private accommodation could be available at Dreikikir station from time to time.

One day was spent by the patrol, investigating reports of limestone caves in the Arasili area. Several caves were found the largest being some 90 yards in length. There were others but the surrounding country does not appear to be conducive to extensive systems. Entrances are blocked by earth falls over the years and excavation would not be safe at all except in a very dry season. Water logged clay surrounding and above these sections could prove extremely dangerous in the event of a fall. The limestone appears to be some 20-40' in thickness, thus precluding good chances of finding a large system. Some very slight stalactite and stalagmite formation was found in the larger cave, virtually a tunnel approximately, 5' high, 3-4' wide and 90 yards in length. No items of anthropological interest were found.

The time to investigate these caves was taken in order to establish whether they were of possible tourist or commercial value to the area. Mr. Rawlings, P.O., Wosara also an experienced speleologist accompanied me on this portion of the patrol.

Latest reports from the people, after seeing my obvious interest in the caves, indicate that there are some 'very big' caves in the Mihet area of Aitape Sub District, one days' walk from Arasili.

15. Literacy.

This section has been added last because of the lack of figures available at the time of writing this report. All figures are now to hand.

(a) There are no schools in the area, the nearest being at Mahli, an Administration Primary 'T' School, established at the beginning of this year. It has some 40 students, all of whom are in Standard 1. The Catholic Mission at Waringamea intends to establish a school for the 1970 school year. The grades to be taught or the number of teachers who will be available is not yet known. There is a definite shortage of schools in the area and many requests were made of the patrol for assistance in this field. The Council must make further representation to the District Education Committee for further schools in the area.

.. On the previous page I have stated there are no schools in the area. By this I mean schools which teach english or recognised schools. There are several village mission schools presided over by a standard six or less 'teacher'. Classes are all in pidgin english and all are regarded as preparatory classes for mission schools outside of the area. Below listed please find these schools, together with relevant details.

Village	Teachers	Students male	female.
Hambini	1	13	4
Waingamei	1	11	7
Arasili	1	10	2
Selni	1	14	9
Total	4	48	22

There are 17 radio receivers in the area, which the Catholic Mission so have them repaired at their centre. The people are interested in Radio Wewak. Unfortunately that more radios are not available at Selni.

Students from the area studying at other schools in the District are as follows:-

School	St.1		St.2		St.3		St.4		St.5		St.6		Total	
	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f
Dreikikir C.Mission	-	-	9	4	8	3	6	6	-	-	-	-	23	13
Warabung C.Mission	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	2	-	11	-
Dreikikir PTS	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
Mahli PTS	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	2
#Other PTS	2	1	3	2	2	-	4	-	1	-	3	-	15	3
*SSEM	3	1	5	1	10	10	7	-	5	1	-	-	30	13
Totals	26	4	19	7	22	13	17	6	12	1	5	-	111	31

* Indicates South Seas Evangelical Schools at Brugam, Walahita and Misim, all within the Maprik Sub District.

Indicates other Primary 'T' Schools in the district including those at Maprik and Wewak. These changes along these or other lines take place in the Tesum-Sakik villages

(b) There are 56 males and 18 females in the area who are literate in the vernacular. This figure is based on those persons who have received one or more years education in the past.

(c) Those students receiving higher education outside of the area are restricted to:-
Magiso Manawambi (m) of Selnau V. - 4th yr. Teacher Training, Morest
Anisi Sandamei (m) of Waringamei - Form 2 at Kairuru C.M.
In addition there are four lads at Bainyik Vocational school and seven male students completing Form I at various schools in Wewak.

Equipment will be required for additional improvement.

(d) Little interest is shown in newspapers, partly due to the inavailability, but more because of the inability to read. Literate or semi-literate persons often carry some item of mission literature with them, but it is not known whether this is to read or for prestige.

There are 17 radio receivers in the area, 2 of these being U/S. The owners of the latter were advised to approach the Catholic Mission to have them repaired at their centre in Wewak. The people are interested in Radio Wewak. It is unfortunate that more radios are not available at cheaper prices and better durability, and that more use of this very effective medium is not made. Local interest in Radio Wewak was heightened by a representative Tom Tobunbun, who accompanied the patrol in later stages, recording singsings and traditional stories. These, when re-broadcast are of much interest to the people. They also listen to news items of local interest. Other than items of local interest are not listened to with a great deal of comprehension. As a district propaganda media, though, it is successful but limited by a shortage of radio receivers.

17. Conclusion.

The Wam is the most economically advanced of the Dreikikir Patrol Post area. They are lacking in education facilities and this is a situation which must change.

The people are traditionally independent of other groups. This does not appear to have caused any great loss, in fact it may even have fostered a competitive spirit between village groups. It is to be hoped that great changes along these or other lines take place in the Yasum-Sahik villages in the near future. They are definitely well behind other areas in fields of economic development. This was pointed out to these people by the patrol and emphasis was placed on their individual responsibilities toward this end, both for their own personal benefit and the surrounding area.

It is felt that the Wam will continue to be leaders in their field for some years to come. The Gawanga area of the Patrol Post will probably be a future leader even though they are at present the most depressed. Should efforts to achieve good roads be successful in the Wam their chances will improve. Voluntary efforts on the road in the past have brought it to its present stage, but money and equipment will be required for additional improvement.

H. K. Mack
H. K. Mack
ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

Appendix II - Village Population Register.

APPENDIX I - Patrol Map

RE. No reconciliation with previous figures
Traced from the Australian Army Series SA54-161one in
1968. It appears however that Census
statistics were not prepared after this census.
The only other Village Population Register
for the area is for the Census conducted in
1965.

APPENDIX III - Licences and Permits.

<u>Village</u>	<u>LTWN</u>	<u>Firearm.</u>
Wareli	1	1
Bans	2	1
Selni	nil	2
Selneu	2	2
Luwaite	2	2
Waringanai	2	2
Haabini		
Yasun	nil	1
Sumai		
Wahlen		
Bengil		
Tumambe		
Arsali		
Sahik		
<u>Total</u>		<u>19</u>

Appendix II - Village Ppoulation Register.

NB. No reconciliation with previous figures is possible. The last census was done in 1968. It appears however that Census statistics were not prepared after this census. The only other Village Population Register for the area is for the Census conducted in 1965.

All licences and permits were checked and apart from two LTWN, were found to be current.

APPENDIX III - Licences and Permits.

<u>Village</u>	<u>LTWN</u>	<u>Firearm.</u>
Wareli	1	1
Bana	2	1
Selni	nil	2
Selnau	2	2
Luwaite	2	2
Waringamei	2	3
Hambini	2	2
Yasum	nil	1
Sumul	1	1
Wahlen	2	1
Bengil	nil	nil
Tumambe	1	1
Arasili	3	1
Sahik	nil	1
<u>Total</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>

All licences and permits were checked and apart from two LTWN, were found to be current.

PATROL DIARY - Patrol Report No.1 1969/70.

8

(Patrol Diary Contd.)

- 13th. August 1000-1030 By Toyota to Luwaite Village.
1030-1200 Discussions with Councillor etc.
1530-1830 Inspection of village and hamlets.
2000-2400 General discussions with inter-
ested village people.
- 14th. August 0800-1600 Census recompiled.
1645-1900 Complaints and arbitration in
various minor matters.
1900-2000 Census statistics etc.
2000-2400 General discussions.
- 15th. August 0800-1100 Village meeting.
1100-1200 Walked to Bana Village.
1200-1400 Discussions with villagers.
1400-1600 Inspected some of the many Bana
hamlets.
1700-2000 Discussions with village people.
- 16th. August 0800-1400 Census recompiled.
1400-1800 Village meeting.
1800-1830 To Waringamei Catholic Mission.
2000-2200 Discussions with village people.
- 17th. August Sunday
0900-1200 Census and other statistics.
1300-1600 Inspection Wareli hamlets.
1930-0130 Discussions with village people.
- 18th. August 0800-1030 Walked to Hambini siting road
and examining possible site for school en-
route.
1030-1200 Rest house prepared and discussions
with people.
1200-1830 Census revised.
- 19th. August 0800-0900 Census sheets checked etc.
0900-1200 Census statistics.
1230-1430 Inspection village and hamlets.
1430-1800 Village meeting.
1930-0300 Discussions with villagers.
- 20th. August 0800-1100 Walked to Waringamei Village
via Bana.
1200-1800 Census revision Waringamei.
1900-2200 Discussions with village people.
- 21st. August 0800-1200 Returned to Dreikikir by motor
cycle to attend station matters.
1500-1800 Village meeting.
2000-0200 Discussions with village people.
- 22nd. August 0800-0900 Walked to Selni Village.
1000-1100 Discussions with village people.
1200-1700 Census revision.
1700-1900 Census statistics and village inspection.
- 23rd. August 0800-1100 Census statistics Waringamei V.
1300-1700 Time off.
1700-1830 Walked to old village of Selni
and return.
2000-2300 Discussions with various village people.
- 24th. August Sunday
0800-1000 Census statistics etc. for Selni.
1500-1830 Village meeting.
1930-2400 Discussions general re customs, etc.

(Patrol Diary Contd.)

- 25th. August 0800-0900 Walked to Selnau Village.
1000-1600 Census Revision, frequently interrupted by heavy rain.
1600-1730 Arbitration in several disputes.
1730-1930 Census statistics.
2030-2400 General discussions with villagers.
- 26th. August 0800-1100 Meeting held.
1100-1300 Walked to Arasili Village.
1500-1730 Inspected Aid Post site and 'airstrip'.
1730-1900 Arbitration in several minor matters.
- 27th. August 0800-0930 Census Bengil Village.
0940-1300 Village meeting.
1300-1730 Inspected villages of Bengil and hamlets.
- 28th. August 0800-1230 Walked to Dreikikir.
- 28th. of August to 9th. of September patrol suspended to attend to Council matters and cult activities in the Gawanga, etc.
- 9th. September 1000-1300 Walked to Sahik Village via Namaisum and Wahlen.
1300-1500 Time off.
1500-1800 Arbitration in numerous minor disputes over pigs, land and women.
- 10th. September 0800-1830 Census recompiled for the villages of Sahik, Sumul, Wahlen and Yasum.
- 11th. September 0900-1200 Village meeting.
1230-1430 Walked to Arasili via Sumul, inspecting and advising on road construction en route.
- 12th. September Census at Tumambe and Arasili Villages recompiled, 0800-1500.
1600-2100 Discussions with various interested village people.
- 13th. September Explored previously unreported limestone caves, 0800-1500.
1500-1600 Walked to Waringamei Catholic Mission.
1630-2000 By Toyota to Dreikikir.

END OF PATROL

(6)

PATROL REPORT - DREIKIKIR No.1 - 1969/70.

SITUATION REPORT.

1. Introduction.

This report will be kept brief and frequent reference will be made to the accompanying Area Study of the Wam Census Division.

The Wam is one of the most progressive divisions administered by Dreikikir Patrol Post. The people have well established cash crops in all villages except Sahik and Yasum. It is to be hoped that these latter two villages respond to the advice and exhortations to improve their situation, given by the patrol. The patrol was well received by all villages. Some measure of surprise was shown when it was announced that two nights were to be spent in each rest house. The additional time allowed a little closer contact with the people and allowed them to have a little more confidence in the patrol, thus, perhaps, imparting otherwise unavailable information. For this reason also, there was no emphasis by the patrol on inspection of latrines, housing, etc., followed by immediate instructions to replace or repair. It is the writer's own view that the people are as aware as they ever will be of the advantages of cleanliness and hygiene. It is also felt that this is more the work of Public Health Department in their frequent patrols.

2. Political.

a. Local Government. Local government was established in the area in November 1965. The Council still holds popularity with the people although it would appear that they were initially disappointed when all things did not result immediately. They now appear to fully understand that the work of the Council is restricted by the amount of tax, and that it takes time to satisfy all needs. For this I am indebted to previous officers of the Administration working in the area and their work along these lines of educating the people. There were individual thoughts that Council tax could be greatly increased, (from present \$3 to \$5 or more), to enable the Council to do even better work for the people. In all villages apart from Sahik, Yasum and possible Bengil this would be feasible, based on present and anticipated incomes.

/2..

... The attitude to the Council is also reflected in the excellent tax collection. 100% of those persons resident in the village at the time of the tax patrol and eligible to pay tax, did so.

The people also expressed gratitude for the Council decision to spend a large portion of their revenue on roads in the area in the next stage of the Five Year Development plan.

B. Local Government Councillors.

The Councillor in almost all villages, is a traditional leader or well supported by the traditional leaders. This together with the powers given or assumed from the Council make him the accepted and supported leader. He does tend to be more of an autocrat than a representative. This of course has definite advantages, and it is difficult to make a decision where the line should be drawn. His methods have resulted in much development of the area, economically at least. There is also a possibility of rebellion against his methods from the people at a later date.

C. Member of the House of Assembly.

The Member of the House, Kokomo Ulia of Emul Village is well known in the area. His village is adjacent to the division, and his works and efforts were known before the existence of the House of Assembly. He is not the most popular person. There is a certain amount of jealousy of his comparative wealth, both from the salary he receives and his own efforts at Coffee, rice cash cropping. He has also had several clashes with the South Seas Evangelical Mission sector of the community. This originates several years ago when he disagreed with what that body was doing at Hambini Village. He has also personal disagreement with the European Missionaries at Balif, in past years. Generally he is accepted without a great deal of comment by the people. Part of his lack of popularity could also be to the influence of Pita Lus, MHA Maprik open who was the elected member before the change in electoral boundaries. Much more mention was made of him to the patrol, thanx Kokomo, particularly with reference to Pangu Party.

The presence of the House of Assembly is fully realised by all, but there is a certain lack of interest in that body, probably due to a lack of understanding on the workings of it. A feature of political education was a summary of activities and responsibilities of the House.

d. Political Education.

Two recurring questions were presented to the patrol at village meetings; self government and Pangu Party. The regularity and similarity of these question leads me to believe that recent collectors for Pangu Party discussed their aims and made statements regarding self government. Questioning of the people whether or not this was so did not achieve a direct reply, although it was inferred that this was the case.

The majority appeared quite concerned x that independence preceded by self government is not something which should be allowed to happen in the near future. The two grounds for worry were that all of the white men would go home to Australia and that the Council would cease to exist. The first concern was replied to with a statement that sufficient native staff would be available before a situation arose where all of the white men 'went home'. They were also informed that this not necessarily be the case and that the european would remain as long as the government of the country felt they were needed. Standard reply from the people to these statements was that the majority would not 'hear the talk of the black man'. Some diplomacy was required to point out to the people that this should not be so and to point out that all of Administration staff at Dreikikir is native, except for the writer. Stock reply to this was that it is not that important what colour the Doctor, Agriculture and other representatives are but the Patrol Officer should be white to maintain the control of the people.

The second concern, that the Council should cease to exist, was a comparatively easy question to answer with reference to local government in Australia and other countries of the world.

The other aspect, that of Pangu Party, was more in the nature of a query of the way in which the collections made by Pangu were spent. In the last few months Pangu Party representatives have been in the area collecting membership fees of 20¢ from interested individuals. This question was answered with an explanation of the aims of political parties in general and the type of things the money could be spent on, with special emphasis on the 'could'. It was also suggested that they best ask Pangu representatives for an exact statement of what they spend their money on. When asked what these men had said at the time of collection, the people were again suspiciously vague.

3. Economic.a. General Rural Development.

The total economy of the area is based on coffee, with a little ~~taxx~~ rice. Rice would appear to be decreasing in importance as a cash crop except in one or two villages (Hambini and Bana). It would appear that rice was a money earner before coffee trees commenced bearing. For details of actual production in these two crops see Area Study pp. 20, 21. Some rice was grown in the area as far back as 1954. This was evidenced by receipts for produce, shown when information was being gathered for the whole area. One factor undoubtedly affecting rice production would undoubtedly be that price per lb. per unit carried is 3¢ compared with 14¢. Some of the more distant villages and hamlets have a 2-3 hour carry to a marketing point.

b. Processing and Marketing.

Rice is harvested, winnowed and carried to market points at Misim in the Umat C.D., Waringamei and Wareli. It is then purchased by the Rural Progress Society (Supari) and transported by their vehicles to Bainyik for polishing and market. Coffee is dried, bagged and is then sold at the same outlets for eventual processing after it is shipped from Bainyik.

4. Social.a. Education.

One recurring request was for every assistance in obtaining more schools in the area. It is noticed that similar requests were made in 1963 to another officer of this department. There are no recognised schools in the area, the nearest being Mahli Primary 'T' School with 40 students of St. 1, the majority of whom come from Umat C.D. As will be noticed in the report on education contained in the Area Study, there are only 200 out of an eligible 692 children attending school. Many of those attending school are at village 'preparatory' schools, operated by the Missions. These latter schools are of little value unless the child can continue his education elsewhere. This generally does not happen. The parents want their children to be educated, partly because they fully realise the almost complete lack of persons in the ..

... area with educational or trade qualifications. A comparison was often drawn of their own facilities compared with towns. The patrol could only reply that schools depended on teachers and that there is a shortage of teachers. Something must be done to improve the present inequity between rural and urban opportunities for education, if we are to continue emphasis on primary production. People who have been away from the area with their wives and families are hardly likely to wish to return with their families and productive potential, if they feel that they are not giving their children the opportunities they deserve. It also fosters a 'bush kanaka' vs urbanite relationship and consciousness. At the same time one realises that conditions dictate that there must be an educated elite in a developing nation if our aims are to be achieved. It is unfortunate though that there is not more of a balance in this elite between the rural and urban areas. No doubt this is realised at headquarters levels, but unfortunately, too late.

b. Health.

Health is quite good. Malaria control has been introduced in the area and operating for some two years. The people are not happy with the damages caused by the spray. They do appear to be aware of the advantages and are prepared to accept that activities are for their own benefit.

There does seem to be quite an incidence of leprosy, all of these people being treated at aid posts after initial treatment at Aitape. Exact figures would be available from Public Health Department.

c. Missions.

Two missions are operative in the area, the Catholic (Order of the Divine Word), and the South Seas Evangelical Mission. Of the two, the latter has the greater population influence.

The Catholic Mission is currently establishing a mission station at Waringamei. The mission together with a school and airstrip is expected to be fully established by the middle of next year. Father Heinkiss, the Missionary in charge is the only caucasian resident in the division.

5. Conclusion.

An interesting patrol to an area which should continue to develop in the coming important years. The people are obviously keen to progress and are aware, to a limited extent, of happenings in areas and fields other than their own.

There is a feeling in the Wam that they are not as sophisticated as their town brothers and lack of self-confidence in their attitudes toward these people. These things will only be overcome with the continued growth of their current affluence, together with formal education of the younger people. It is quite obvious that the older generations take pride in those younger people who are fortunate enough to have an education. There does appear to be little if any resentment toward them as in large segments of European societies. On the contrary they are re-assured by the achievements of the younger generation.

It will be of great benefit to the area if patrolling, particularly with a view to the physical development of the area can be increased. Failures due to insufficient knowledge, as in road construction, can easily reverse progress and result in disinterest. Once again the ratio of Administration staff and resources becomes an important one.

Submitted, Sir,

H.K. Mack

H.K. Mack
OFFICER IN CHARGE.

H.Q.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. DREIKIKIR No.2 - 1969/70
 Sub-District: MAPRIK L. C. Hicks - Patrol Officer
 Patrol Conducted by

Area Patrolled Part GAWANGA CENSUS DIVISION
 Type of Patrol ANNUAL CENSUS & AREA STUDY - COUNCIL AREA
 Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NONE

Natives Sen. Const. NERINGA No. 1807
 Duration—From 12/8/1969 to 5/9/1969

Number of Days 25 (24 nights)
 Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services January/1969 (10 days) - ROADS
 Medical Oct. - Nov./1969

Map Reference Fourmile "LEWAK" SA54-16 (Appendix II)

Objects of Patrol 1. Census 2. Publicity Recent Prospecting Authorities
3. Investigate Cult Activities - Kubriwat 4. Routine Administration
 TOTAL POPULATION OF AREA PATROLLED: 5652 (Appendix I)

Director of District Administration, [Signature]
 PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

281/1970

[Signature]
 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

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KORORODU, Papua.

67-5-40

14th April, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
East Hupli District,
WUNIA.

PATROL BRIEFING NO. 2/69-70

Your reference is 67-1-8 of 28th January, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Annual Census and Area Study by Mr. L.C. Hicks, Patrol Officer of part GAWANGA Census Division.

The full covering comments are noted.

This extremely informative report contains a wealth of excellent material. In some ways Mr. Hicks has endeavoured to provide too much background information, with not completely satisfactory results; and it is noticeable that at times he has a tendency to over-dramatize the patrol's work. Despite these shortcomings, the report is a creditable submission.

What is the position regarding this cargo cult? Mr. Hicks made frequent mention of cult activities, but it is not possible to shape his remarks into a clear picture.

Please advise when the remainder of the GAWANGA Census Division will be patrolled.

(T.W. HALLIS)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator

c.c.
Mr. L.C. Hicks,
Sub District Office,
MUNING, Morobe District

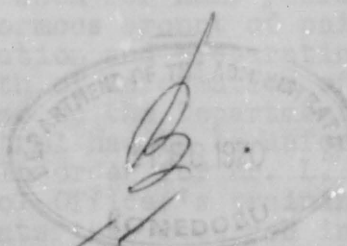
TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

40
67.8.79
(70)

Reference: 67-1-8

Division of District Administration
District Office,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.

28th January, 1970.


Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-district Office,
MAPRIK.

PATROL REPORT DREIKIKIR NO. 2 -1969/70

Receipt is acknowledged, with thanks, of the above report together with memoranda containing comments by the Officer-in-Charge, Mr. H. Mack and yourself.

2. I find the report extremely well prepared and presented, and it makes most interesting reading - Mr. L. Hicks is to be commended.
3. The covering remarks by the Officer-in-Charge together with your comments cover most points raised - it is noticed that arrangements are in hand for the completion of the area not covered by this patrol, in the near future.
4. Reference the proposed transfer of the AKASAMEI people to come under the administrative control of NUKU in the West Sepik District, I will require more facts including a concensus of opinion from the people themselves for presentation to the District Commissioner, West Sepik, for his consideration prior to any recommendation from this District Headquarters to the Secretary, Department of the Administrator.

E. G. Hicks

(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
→ KONEDOBU, PAPUA.

For your information and records, please.

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

69

GENERAL

This is an extremely well written report and one of the most comprehensive in its coverage and content and I have seen for many years. Mr. Hicks is to be commended for the enormous amount of painstaking work he has done in the compilation and preparation of the document. It contains a wealth of information of value not only to our Department but also to the Departments of Public Health and Agriculture. The patrol had to be unfortunately stood down on 5th September, 1969, in order for Mr. L. Hicks to proceed to Port Moresby on a Patrol Officer's training course. Circumstances surrounding incidents that occurred in this Census Division and became apparent during Mr. Hicks' absence in Port Moresby, precluded Mr. Hicks from completing the patrol on his return to the District in November.

Every effort will be made by O.I.C. Dreikikir to complete the remaining seven villages as soon as possible. This will cause some problems as the officer replacing Mr. Hicks at Dreikikir was himself transferred out to Wewak after only a month on the station and has not been possible to date to replace him. The O.I.C. Dreikikir is himself departing on recreation and long service leave within the next 3 months.

The only omission I can find in the report is that section "attitude towards Central Government" that was requested in The Secretary's 67-1-0 of 21/6/68 on page 4 Section IV para 3. I do not think that this detracts much from the value of the report as the general tenor of the report indicates a very favourable attitude by the people towards Central Government.

If this report is an indication of the standard that Mr. Hicks will continue to submit then his forthcoming transfer to the Morobe District will be very much their gain and our loss of a good officer.

M.V. Neal
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. O.I.C. Dreikikir
L. Hicks, Patrol Officer, Maprik.

C O P Y O N L Y

Reference: 67-3-13

Division of District Administration,
Sub-district Office,
M A P R I K.

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The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
District Headquarters,
W E W A K.

DREIKIKIR PATROL REPORT NO.2 1969/70

Please find attached the following documents.

- (a) Patrol Report in quadruplicate
- (b) Claim for Camping Allowance for 24 days
- (c) Copy of memo 67-3-13/71 of 9/8/69
"Patrol Instructions" from A.D.O. H.K. Mack to P.O. Hicks.
- (d) Copy of memo 67-3-13/147 of 12th December, 1969, from O.I.C. Dreikikir to A.D.C. Maprik concerning comments on this report.
- (e) 2 copies of Patrol Map based on 4 miles to 1 inch series. (Would you please forward 6 copies of sunprints in due course.)

2. The detailed comments by the Officer-in-Charge, Dreikikir adequately cover this report, and I have only very brief remarks to add under the appropriate headings of the Area Study:-

MISSIONS (page 21 para. 80)

Throughout all other areas in the Sub District relationships between the various missionary bodies are relatively harmonious, so that it is most unfortunate to find relationships strained in this area.

MISSIONS (page 23 para. 85)

I wonder how sincere the missionaries are if and when they claim a 70% conversion. I can remember some years ago talking to a Father Van Baar from this District, who, after some twelve years in the field, was not prepared to claim more than 6 individual successful converts and had some doubts as to all of those six people.

COMMUNICATIONS (page 23-25)

Rural Development Funds have been made available by the District Co-ordinating Committee to an amount of \$17,000 spread over 1969/70 and 1970/71. Work is steadily going ahead on an access road into this Division and currently a bulldozer is being hired to improve steep grades and cuttings.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT (pages 27-28)

This whole section emphasises only too clearly that this area will require close attention to the political education programme to be launched in April-May 1970.

67.3.13/147

(67)

Division
Patrol Post,
DREIKIKIR,
East Sepik District.
12th. December 1969.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
M A P R I K.

PATROL REPORT NO. 2 1969/70 - DREIKIKIR.

Enclosed please find 5 copies of the above report prepared by L.C.Hicks, Patrol Officer, together with claims for camping allowance and two copies of Patrol Map.

2. Some Comments are as follows:-

a. The overall value of the report is considerably reduced because of Mr.Hicks' transfer to Maprik and subsequent inability to complete the patrol to all villages in the Gawanga Division. This particularly affects the area study section of the report.

b. The Patrol was interrupted by a 2 month course at the Administrative College in Moresby for Mr.Hicks. He departed on this course immediately after the premature completion of the Patrol. The report was subsequently submitted to me on the 25th. of November. The delay in onforwarding to your office is regretted.

c. Patrol Diary - The diary is comprehensive, perhaps too comprehensive, many of the comments could well have been better left to the body of the report.

d. Population - P.4 para.13 - As stated above the patrol was not completed, thus the complete census was not completed and current instructions regarding Population Registers have not been complied with. Remaining villages will have to be revised in the near future and the complete Village Population Register will be submitted including all villages in the Gawanga Division.

e. Land Tenure and Use - P.13 - It is thought that the resettlement scheme referred to by Mr.Hicks is the one which is in existence South of Nungwaia. Reports from Maprik indicate that this has been an almost complete failure to date.

f. Literacy - P.20 para.77 - It is rather hard to believe that parents would not know the whereabouts or grade of absent students. Past experience with these people and their pride in education standards attained indicates that they would be fully aware. The Missions, particularly the Catholic Mission at Bongos also follow the progress of students away with great interest.

g. Missions - P.20 -23 - Mr.Hicks makes some rather radical

/2..

2.

.. radical statements regarding missions and mission influence. It is felt that some of these statements are quite accurate but could have done with a little more supporting evidence. (6)

h. Communications - P.23-25 - Current Council and Rural Development Funds should do much to improve present road system. It is possible, in favourable weather, to drive as far as Kubriwat. A bulldozer is currently working near Mimbiok Village in the Urim C.D. at the beginning of this road. The efforts of the people in constructing these roads are fully recognised. It is unfortunate that many of these sections have involved wasted effort because of lack of supervision by this department.

Para.97 - Akasamei Airstrip - Recent reports indicate that this airstrip has been closed to all traffic due to section of the area sliding into a river.

i. Economy - P.29-33 - Figures of economic production are interesting and encouraging. Present and projected production, particularly of coffee, indicate that effort and expenditure on the Gawanga road will be profitable. It is felt that roads should particularly encourage rice production because of the ratio of cash return to weight carried over the long distances involved.

Para.132-7 - The Gawanga has the greatest potential for economic development in the Dreikikir area. The two factors affecting this are population and available land for future development. It is unfortunate that the terrain in most areas obviates the future use of mechanical equipment for cultivation, particularly desirable for rice production.

3. SITUATION REPORT.

a. Cargo Cult - Details of current Cult activities are sparse and scattered throughout the report. It would have been of great value if a separate and detailed section on these activities could have been submitted. Reference is made to my Confidential Memo dated 6th. of October which contains some information regarding the cult. However this information is limited and was not obtained in the field but from reports received at this office. More recent reports indicate that there is no decrease in the activities of the cult despite continued discussions with the people. I would not recommend court action against participants at this stage. As stated in the report no visible physical harm to either crop production is in evidence at this stage. In fact reference to para.111 of the Area Study, shows that Kubriwat is the leader in rice production. It is also the largest single village.

b. Akasamei - As has been stated in various reports and correspondence, the majority of the people of Akasamei Village wish to transfer to Nuku area of West Sepik District. There would be little difficulty in changing the constitution of the Nuku and Dreikikir Councils to accommodate this change. For the general Administration of the area, would it be necessary to change by gazetteal, the District boundaries? I do recall the case of a village in Papua being in Gulf District and Administration of this particular village being from Central District. As far as is known this was organised by common agreement between the Districts on the basis of communication and access.

/3...

3.

.. It is possible that a similar arrangement could be made with Akasamei Villages. I would fully recommend action being taken to include Akasamei in the Nuku area for the reasons stated in Mr.Hicks' report. (65)

4. Mr.Hicks has written a comprehensive report and indicates considerable effort on his part, particularly when the time taken by the patrol was limited, is taken into consideration. Many spelling mistakes and the use of slang in the writing of the report detracts from the general presentation.

H.K. Mack
H.K.Mack
OFFICER IN CHARGE.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Telegrams.....
Our Reference..... 67-3-13/71
If calling ask for
M.....

Department of District Administration,
Patrol Post,
DREIKIKIR,
East Sepik District.

9th August 1969

Mr. L. C. Hicks,
Patrol Officer,
DREIKIKIR

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS DREIK. PATROL No.2
1969/70

Further to verbal discussions of the past three weeks, please prepare to depart on Patrol to the Gawanga Census Division on Tuesday 12th of August.

2. Objects of the Patrol are extensive and a summary of the requirements is as follows:-

a. An Area Census Patrol of all villages in the Census Division. It will also be necessary to re-compile census books using the new Census-Tax Roll-Roll of Elector Forms. Reference should be made to the 67-1-0 of the 21st of June 1968 regarding the compilation of the report.

b. Village summary sheets are to be completed in relation to all villages.

c. Publicity is to be given regarding recent prospecting Authorities, mining activities and applications in the East and West Sepik Districts. Full details of these are contained on the office noticeboard. This will be the subject of a separate memorandum to the District Commissioner immediately upon the conclusion of the Patrol. (See the Director's 35.1.1 dated 29th April 1969, our reference 35.11.1)

d. Investigate current cult activities reported recently from the villages of Kubriwat, Tau, Masalaga and Abegu.

e. Political Education shall be a feature of the Patrol, with particular reference to Local Government, House of Assembly & economic effect.

f. Investigate and recommend action regarding the desire of the Akasamei people to transfer to the West Sepik District. See also Dreikikir Patrol Report No.1 of 1968/69 and correspondence on 14.1.1/

g. Routine Administration and other matters as they arise.

3. Please ensure that the Patrol Report is in my hands within four days of the completion of the patrol. This will then enable me to comply with the District Commissioner's instruction contained in his 67.1.1 dated 5th March. Upon your return from patrol do not undertake any other duties until the report is complete.

4. Wishing you a pleasant and successful patrol.

H.K. Mack
OFFICER IN CHARGE

DREIKIKIR PATROL NO. 2 - 1969/70

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PATROL DIARY

Period:- 12th August to 5th September - 1969

Gawanga Census Division

Villages visited: Abegu
Akasamei No.1
Akasamei No.2
Amasei
Auchellie
Bongoimasi
Bongos
Fumatumbu (Mamsi)
Kuatengisi
Kubriwat
Kuyor
Masalaga
Sauki
Tauhimbier (Tau No.2)
Tauhundur (Tau No.1)
W'Haukia
Wesor
Wosambu.

Villages NOT Visited: Apangai
Apos
Asanakor
Daina / WALANDULA
Inakor
Yubanakor No.1
Yubanakor No.2

---ooooOoooo---

Tuesday -12th August
0940 HRS.....Departed DREIKIKIR Patrol Post per Administration Toyota accompanied by Sen.Const. NERINGA No.1807.
1040 HRS.....Departed TUMAN Village on foot with carriers recruited from Tuman. Crossed the Mitimblihei River at 1055hrs. Arrived at the Taman/Musilo (Urat C/D) boundary at 1145hrs where the carriers were changed with some from the latter village. Departed with carriers at 1155hrs and crossed the Tauhundur (Tau No.1) Village boundary at 1215hrs.
1305 HRS.....Arrived at Rest-House. Initial reception non-existent (Councillor had been asleep and most villagers were absent despite adequate prior warnings of patrol's intended visit). It was not until some 45 minutes had passed since entering the actual village area, were there any signs that

- Patrol Diary -

- Patrol Diary -

Thursday - 14th

our presence was to be acknowledged and this only grudgingly after I had personally sought out a couple of the village men who showed the most inclination to be openly insolent. The reason for this initial unco-operative reaction by the people appeared inexplicable but at the time I wrongly or rightly assumed that it was connected in some way with reports we had been receiving confidentially at the station that a cult was developing in the area. (We had heard that it had already reached Tauhimber Village which is only about half a mile from Tauhundor, the village we were in.) The patrol's work was consequently made very difficult at the outset by this seeming apathy and indifference to the patrol, and even the outright insolence by a number of male villagers. However by nightfall I believe I had restored some semblance of normality to the situation after an initial heated 'debate' with a villager by the name of KOKI/WALAMDULA and a general discussion that night appeared reasonably successful.

Friday

OVERNIGHT TAUHUNDOR Village.....

Wednesday

- 13th August.

0830 HRS.....Work proceeded rather smoothly after the previous evening's debacle. Talks were initially given on Demarcation Committees, the importance of Unity in the District and National context; the role of the Local Government Councillor, the need for taxes, and publicity given to recent prospecting Authorities issued in the East and West Sepik Districts. Census, comprising the compilation of the new Census-Tax Role-Role of Electors sheets, a laboursome task, was completed about 1400hrs and an inspection of the Village and the various Hamlets going together to make up Tauhundor (Tau No.1) was begun.

Discussions held after dinner at night on general items ranging from Independence and Self-Government, Australia's future role whatever that may be, economic ventures, customs, etc.

OVERNIGHT TAUHUNDOR VILLAGE.....

- Patrol Diary -

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Thursday - 14th August.

0730 HRS..... Commenced to complete inspection of all hamlets (Eleven) of Tunkundor as well as Trade-Store belonging to the ex-Luluai.

Sunday

1100 HRS..... Arrived TAUHIMBIER (Tau No.2) and immediately commenced census revision followed in evening by discussion, on all subjects mentioned. Despite my prior knowledge that a cult if limited was active in the Village no information was forthcoming and at this stage action was not contemplated by myself, nor was direct questioning envisaged. Returned to Tauhundor.

OVERNIGHT TAUHIMBIER VILLAGE (Tauhimbier NO Rest House) TAUHUNDOR

Friday - 15th August.

0730 HRS..... Inspection of Hamlets comprising Village. Carriers departed at 1100hrs with Sen. Const. Neringa via the walking track between Tauhundor Village and Kubriwat Village, while I commenced walking from Tauhimbier further to the South, after completing an inspection of the Village - 1615hrs. After a steep descent to the "Apmosnei" River (probably the Korp or a tributary) at 1620hrs one climbs another short, steep descent to the TAU Roman Catholic Mission Station, about 10-15 minutes. Father not in attendance, but at BONGOS. After leaving the Mission one again follows a steep descent to the "Awaka" River (probably also a tributary of the Korp). We arrived at the river by 1650hrs and chose to follow it upstream till we reached the Aid-Post established between Tau No.1 and Kubriwat. An inspection made of the Aid Post and a coffee-huller owned by Tau No.1. (A.P.O. Muan/Torakom - 12 years experience as A.P.O.). After reaching the Aid Post at 1720hrs and carrying out the above, continued on to Kubriwat arriving just before dark. Evening occupied in discussions with a few villagers. Reception was surprisingly good but seemed more an effort to placate me than a genuine feeling.

OVERNIGHT KUBRIWAT VILLAGE

Departed for Bongos Village arriving late afternoon at approximately 1400hrs. Commenced census revision to be completed on the morrow.

(6)

Saturday - 16th August.

0800 HRS....Day completely occupied in conducting Census Revision. Ceased work at nightfall when completed. Evening discussions.

OVERNIGHT KUBRIWAT VILLAGE

Sunday - 17th August.

0800 HRS.....Commenced inspection of the extensive number of Hamlets making up Kubriwat Village. These are numerous and a full inspection was to take until the following day at mid-day to be completed with no breaks, until nightfall. Returned to Rest House followed by a talk and general discussion with assembled villagers after dinner.

OVERNIGHT KUBRIWAT VILLAGE

Monday - 18th August.

0800 HRS.... Completed inspection of Kubriwat Hamlets with plenty of evidence in the form of neat lines of raised floor houses, well built and with decorative shrubs, etc. planted everywhere, grouped in four (4) settlements, two being of much ~~xx~~ more recent construction or under construction. The majority of these houses were completely empty and showed no signs of habitation although this may have been in some cases every household item had been removed and hidden on the periphery of the settlement. All were unusual in that they all consisted of a number of rooms, a few even with 'false' rooms completely enclosed by walls. All these new structures and the number of them (approximately 35 - 40 houses) seemed strange when it is considered the majority of the Kubriwat people were still living in their scattered hamlets, in their traditional houses on the ground.

Again no information was forthcoming as to the activities that was every where, ^{was} apparent and neither at this stage were any direct questions pursued, rather observation and a few pieces of information that were received descreetly in the village were all that was involved at this stage. I had a feeling on leaving the Village that a great inaudible sigh was unvoiced by the people who seemed to be expecting some direct action by myself, as they knew that I knew... Departed for Bongos Village arriving late afternoon at ap roximately 1400hrs. Commenced Census revision to be completed onthe morrow.

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- Evening discussions with interested villagers.
- Sunday - Discussions in evening.
- Sunday - OVERNIGHT BONGOS VILLAGE
- Tuesday - 19th August.
 0800 HRS.....Inspection of Villages after which
 for KUATENGISI Village via W'Haukia and
 0800 HRS.....Talks on subjects previously
 mentioned.
 1100 HRS.....Census Revision commenced.
 1630 HRS.....Courtesy call made to Father
 Mitterbauer at the BONGOS Roman Catholic Mission.
 Evening discussions with Villagers.
- Monday - OVERNIGHT BONGOS VILLAGE
- Wednesday - 20th August.
 0800 HRS.....Census Revision and Inspection of
 Village.
 1700 HRS.....Departed for W'HAUKIA Village
 about 10 - 15 minutes walk along the ridge.
 Arrived Rest-House (W'Haukia). After dinner
 had talks and discussion with assembled
 Villagers.
OVERNIGHT W'HAUKIA VILLAGE
- Thursday - 21st August.
 0730 HRS.....Census Revision all day.
 1530 HRS.....Inspection of Village and Hamlets
 commenced. Evening discussions.
OVERNIGHT W'HAUKIA VILLAGE
- Friday - 22nd August.
 0730 HRS..... Inspection of Village and discussions
 with people. Balancing off census figure, an
 'interesting' task.
 1830 HRS..... Departed W'Haukia for WOSAMBU Village.
 1900 HRS..... Arrived WOSAMBU Village. Talks and
 discussions with assembled villagers. Evening
 discussion and interview with Councillor arrived
 from Abegu/Masalaga re; Catechist NOKOMDIA in his
 Village and Cult activities.
OVERNIGHT WOSAMBU VILLAGE
- Saturday - Previous afternoon I had left Wosambu Village at
 Friday - 1615hrs to visit TUHAITU Hamlet, half of whom were
 censused at Tauhimbier previously on the patrol
 and the other half at Wosambu. 25 minutes after
 leaving Wosambu the "Ulamugu" River(probably the
 Wangri River) is crossed. Deposits of sand and
 gravel. Arrived at Tuhaitu Hamlet at 1715hrs.
 After inspecting houses, etc. arrived back at
 Wosambu at 1900hrs.
 0800 HRS.....Census revision
 Evening discussions and

(58)

Evening discussions with interested villagers.

OVERNIGHT WOSAMBU VILLAGE

Saturday
Sunday - 24th August.

0800 HRS.....Inspection of Village after which departed for KUATENGISI Village via W'Haukia and Bongos villages, arriving at 1430hrs. Torrential Rain all afternoon, unable to commence census. Evening courtesy visit to Father Mitterbauer at Bongos Mission.

OVERNIGHT KUATENGISI VILLAGE

Monday - 25th August.

0730 HRS.....Commenced census Revision of assembled villagers from SAUKI, AUCHEILI (both of whom having no rest house) and finally KUATENGISI itself. Evening discussions.

OVERNIGHT KUATENGISI VILLAGE

Tuesday - 26th August.

0900 HRS.....Completed census revision of Kuatengisi village followed by inspection of Sauki, Aucheili and Kuatengisi Villages. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ Departed for KUYOR Village.

OVERNIGHT ~~KMATKNGXKY~~ VILLAGE

Wednesday-27th August KUYOR

0800 HRS.... Continued inspection of Villages and had talks with assembled villagers, from WESOR 1745 HRS.... Departed (ie. Carriers) for FUMATUMBU (Mamsi) Village. Meanwhile I completed census revision of KUYOR and WESOR Villages previously commenced yesterday afternoon and inspected both Villages. Departed for Fumatumbu late afternoon arriving at Rest-House at 1930hrs. Evening discussions.

OVERNIGHT FUMATUMBU VILLAGE

Thursday -28th August.

Talks with assembled Villagers followed by Census Revision. Commenced inspection of Village. Evening discussions.

OVERNIGHT FUMATUMBU VILLAGE

Friday - 29th August.

Completed Village inspection of all Hamlets and departed for AKASAMEI No.1 and No.2 Villages. Arrived rest-house Akasamei No.1 at approximately 1800hrs. Evening discussions.

OVERNIGHT AKASAMEI VILLAGE

Commenced inspection of assembled villagers and followed by explanatory talks and discussion.

- Saturday - 30th August.
 0800 HRS. Talk to assembled villagers of AMASEI and AKASAMEI No.1. Census revised. Evening discussions.
OVERNIGHT AKASAMEI VILLAGE
- Sunday - 31st August.
 0930 HRS. Census revised and talks given, to assembled villagers from AKASAMEI No.2. Two Councillors from the Nuku Area were in the Village during the patrol's visit - from Klaplei No.1 (Kwabali) and Klaplei No.3 (Akondo). Inspection of Amasei Village and a visit by the R.C.M. Father from the Klaplei Mission on his Honda 90cc motor-bike (It took him apparently only about 1/2 hour to cover the distance).
OVERNIGHT AKASAMEI VILLAGE
- Monday - 1st September.
 0800 HRS.... Inspection of AKASAMEI No.1 & No.2 Villages. Courtesy call on the S.S.E.M. Mission Station situated between AKASAMEI No.1 & 2 which themselves are only separated by about 10-15 minutes between their respective Hamlets. Visit by the D.A.C. Representative for the NUKU Area - MISIMA/WAROMBO from Seim Village, ostensibly to enquire into the AKASAMEI/AMASEI people's desire to be included in the Nuku Administrative Area. Enquiries and discussions were held with villagers concerning latter subject. Departed for BONGOIMASI Village late afternoon, crossing the Bongos River. Arrived BONGOIMASI Village and commenced Census Revision. Evening Discussions.
OVERNIGHT BONGOIMASI VILLAGE
- Tuesday - 2nd September.
 0800 HRS. Completed Census Revision and Inspected Village. Talks and discussions held with people. Departed for MASALAGA Village. Arrived at the first houses belonging to ABEGU Village at 1355hrs. All empty and assumed all assembled at the rest-house at MASALAGA for Census about 1/2 hour away. Crossed the Korp River and arrived MASALAGA at approximately 1430hrs. Census commenced of assembled ABEGU Villagers and followed by explanatory talks and discussion.

(56)

with assembled villagers. Discovered that the people had been warned not to say anything more to the 'kiap' concerning the cult activities in the area and that I had stated in Kubriwat that I endorsed their activities. Of course I had said no such thing but by my lack of action it had been assumed I had no objections and Kubriwat was using this occasion to further the spread of their cult beliefs in the area. Two men from Kubriwat were in Masalaga when I arrived there - MANGOLASA and SISAR, and I was secretly informed that they were here purely to keep an eye on me and to give moral support to NOKOMDIA the Catechist who was organising it in Abegu and Masalaga. I felt at this stage that I should state my position and take some action with these people before such a movement could get out of hand due to Kubriwat's attempt to distort the reasons for my lack of action in their own Village despite a number of lectures on the basis for and the impracticality of such beliefs in a number of villages during the patrol.

Wednesday-

Consequently, direct questions were asked of the assembled villagers who became extremely wary and tight-lipped. Lengthy questioning was gone into especially with Nokomdia, Mangolasa and Sisar who continually denied everything in a confident and insolent manner. Unable to gain any further information that night we all adjourned but an argument immediately ensued between the

Friday

Councillor for WOSAMBU who was in the Village to collect his Village book from me, and Nokomdia, Sisar and Tuliki. These latter three had accused the Councillor of informing the 'kiap' of their activities and in general behaved in a threatening and insulting manner, to the extent where the Councillor was afraid violence would ensue. Nokomdia, Sisar and Tuliki were consequently ordered to attend a court hearing at Dreikikir on Saturday next. Acting on a report from the Constable accompanying the patrol that he had heard spears or spear being hidden not far from the rest house earlier on in the evening during the argument between the Councillor and Nokomdia, etc., myself accompanied by Se. Const. Neringa and Mek, a villager from

(55)

from Meiwak Village (Urat C/D) accompanying the patrol left the rest-house about 2300-2330hrs. to inspect the Village and surrounds. We located one 8ft. Black-Palm spear about 25-30 yds from the rest-house and about 15 yds from another house, hidden in the bush. An enquiry located the owner who was very apologetic once he realized our fears and stated that it was actually he who had been afraid and hidden his spear and an amount of other household paraphernalia there so that an inspection of the village the following day would reveal his house to be spick and span! A doubtful explanation but the person seemed reasonably plausible and no action was taken.

OVERNIGHT MASALAGA VILLAGE

Wednesday- 3rd September.

0800 HRS... Census revised for MASALAGA Group of people who had become extremely non-committal. Talks were given on the usual subjects previously mentioned and further enquiries as to cult activities but little information forthcoming.

OVERNIGHT MASALAGA VILLAGE

Thursday - 4th September.

0800 HRS... Inspection of Masalaga and Abegu Hamlets all day. Further evening discussions. The tense atmosphere has gone although the people still remain fairly non-committal on subjects pertaining to the cult, etc.

OVERNIGHT MASALAGA VILLAGE

Friday - 5th September.

0800 HRS... Carriers accompanied by Const. Neringa departed for DREIKIKIR Patrol Post via Tuhaitu Hamlet, Tauhimbier, Tauhundor, Tuman. Myself departed for BONGOS Mission to inform resident father of my intended action to court his Catechist. Walked via Wosambu, W'haukia. Spoke to Father and departed on foot for Tauhundor via Kubriwat Village to warn the Kubriwats that they were to come to the station at Dreikikir to explain just what their activities were at Kubriwat. I was met by Const. Neringa and carriers at Tauhundor and he informed me that it had been reported to him discreetly that a man by the name of AUSINGLA was a 'member' of this 'cult' and

(54)

that he had also constructed an 'empty house' for cult purposes in his hamlet near Tauhimbier Village. The carriers and Const. Neringa sent on to Tuman as it was late afternoon while I proceeded alone with the Councillor from Tauhunder (Tau No.1) to Tauhimbier. I was consequently shown the house in question along with another hamlet which had previously been denied by the Councillor for Tauhimbier (Tau No.2) on my previous stay in their immediate area. AUSINGLA was consequently ordered to attend at Dreikikir the following day for an enquiry. I then departed for Tuman Village arriving at 2000hrs. that night. The patrol and gear was subsequently collected by Administration Toyota and transported to the Station.

- FINISH OF PATROL -

(53)

Economic

SITUATION REPORT

Political.

1. Local Government was introduced into the Dreikikir Administrative area in late 1965 and since then has progressed fairly steadily with energetic councillors and responsible Advisors in the main who have contributed to this growth. The 1964 House of Assembly elections produced a controversial figure in Peter LUS as their representative but due to a change in electoral boundaries for the 1968 Elections, Kokomo ULIA is now the member. Kokomo, from Emul Village in the Urat Census Division is at the moment pro-Administration but pressures from fellow members during his stays in Port Moresby, to be an 'individual' appear to be causing some conflict in his ideas of what his political attitudes should be.

2. At an early stage in the patrol a few queries were asked concerning the situation in Bougainville and Indonesia. It was explained as adequately and as factually as possible without attempting to insert my own feelings the actual situation in these two instances. The matter of Bougainville provided a good opportunity to carry out one of the other aims of the patrol - the Publicity of recent Prospecting Authorities in the East and West Sepik Districts. The people appeared satisfied with my explanations although it would be interesting for the following officer to observe any further queries arising in this direction. It was assumed that these points were raised after recent news commentaries on Radio Wewak.

3. During the patrol a number of requests were made as to the meaning of Independence and Self Government. These requests for an explanation usually became connected somehow with the belief that they must be strong before they could hope to resist 'narapela kantri i kamap behain long Astreilya na kisim mipela'.... Assurances that Australia would not leave until the people wished her too brought replies that the ordinary villager would have no say in it, all the talking being done by the members of the House of Assembly. Again it was explained that for such a decision as Self-Government which they were well on the way too already, and Independence the final decision would not rest solely with the House of Assembly but the individual as far as was practical.

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3. An interesting move in the Akassai area
Economic. by the B.S.M. mission staff there to form
 a sort of 'society' of some 20 young men from the village,
 in May of this year. Rural development has been greatly
 assisted in the area recently by the total allocation
 of approximately \$10,000 to development of internal
 roads for this financial year, in the Gawanga. This
 amount of money has been made up from a \$8,000 subsidy
 from Rural Development Funds combined with a \$2,000
 allocation by the Dreikikir Local Government Council.
 Already, an almost incalculable amount of volunteer labour
 has been performed in the past by villagers and much is
 to be done to finally overcome a number of problems in
 drainage and bridges, culverts, etc. ~~at one of their~~
 livestock ~~at 5. ms.~~ The Gawanga ~~undoubtedly~~ undoubtedly
 offers the greatest economic potential in the whole
 Dreikikir area. Ample land and from reasonable to good soils
 are the possession of every Gawanga community. Soils
 are generally loamy, being coloured from a light yellow to a
 brown, with patches of clay (Tau, Kuyor and Tuhaitu) or
 argillaceous soils; grey alluvial soils on the river flats,
 and sandy or gravelly soils in the odd patches of grasslands
 and river beds. ~~cribing economic and social advancement.~~
 The people of 6. ~~ms.~~ The economy at the moment is based on
 coffee with rice rapidly gaining prominence. That both these
 crops have done as well as they have says a lot for the
 people who to bring their harvested rice and coffee to the
 nearest railhead requires a few days hard work mainly by
 the women, a situation that cannot be suffered indefinitely,
 hence the roads having first priority. Rice is harvested,
 winnowed and carried to market points at Tuman, Klaplei
 (West Sepik area), and Nungwaia (Maprik Council). From
 Tuman it is purchased by the Society (Dreikikir) and
 transported by vehicles to Bainyik for polishing and market.
 Coffee is dried and bagged in the villages and then sold
 from the two outlets of Tuman and Nungwaia for eventual
 processing after it has been shipped from Bainyik per road
 to Wewak. ~~with-western section of the patrol area, a fair~~
~~incidence of 7. far~~ At present during the patrol, queries
 revealed that there are at least 10 agricultural trainees from
 the area who are in their villages and their work seems to
 be steady if not outstanding/. Village enthusiasm and
 individual industry can be shown by the example of Tauhundor
 where the ex-luluai USULAKA has used part of the proceeds from
 his store and along with a fellow villager have invested in
 a coffee-pulper which is at present situated at the Aid-Post
 between Tauhundor and Kubriwat. ~~aspects of social and economic~~

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8. An interesting move in the Akasamei area was a move by the S.S.E.M. mission staff there to form a sort of 'society' of some 20 young men from the village, in May of this year. The aim is to plant rice and use the accumulated proceeds to buy some livestock, a commendable effort. However the success will depend on whether enthusiasm can be maintained. At present there are two heifers which are grazing on mission property and which eventually will be owned by two of the Mission's local-labourers - Lambusindle and Kwaiangorme. These two men pay for the heifers at rates of \$5.00 per month which is taken out of their monthly pay. The agricultural department has already apparently been asked to take a young man from Akasamei and Bongoimasi for training at one of their livestock stations.

Social.

9. During the patrol there were no comments of much significance made on education by the people although continual emphasis was laid on this aspect by the patrol when describing economic and social advancement. The people of course openly agreed with everything the patrol said; the excuse that the fees are too high or that they cannot afford it carry no weight since both missions agree to take many students if their parents can work off the fees doing work around the station. There is a growing realization amongst the older generation that education is important but neither do they want to let go of the traditional customs and this makes it very difficult for the younger generation, when it is considered that the older people in this area are still considerably powerful and influential. Health varies from good to fair and would be expected to improve generally once malaria control has been introduced into the area. The disadvantages of malarial spraying have still to be encountered in the Gawanga. In the South-Western section of the patrol area, a fair incidence of Filiarisis was apparent especially at Fumatumbu (MAVSI) with quite a few of what appeared to be advanced cases.

10. There are two Missions operative in the area, the Roman Catholic, and the South Seas Evangelical Mission. Though the former has been in the area much longer its effect has been minimal although its nominal influence is claimed as extensive. The latter Mission which has been in the area a much shorter time seems to show a greater application to the practical aspects of social and economic

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education rather than purely the spiratual. This of course may account for its reasonable 'success' in the limited area in which it is yet operating, as it seems at present the people are more interested in a material 'enlightenment' than a spiratual one.

11. As has already been reported in this ~~office's~~ office's Confidential correspondence of 6th October 1969 various incidents occurred while on patrol which indicated that the situation was certainly not normal although it seems from previous patrols of the area in the past that this 'abnormal' situation appears to be 'normal' for the area.

12. The patrol in 1949 by Mr. Patrol Officer L.J. Doolan (10/10/49 - 27/10/49) was for the majority of people in the area the first to be conducted for purely administrative purposes. Some charismatic leaders amongst the people appear to use the cargo type approach in their attempts to gain control of society and incidental personal profit. They promise such things as rural progress societies, businesses, etc. These gentlemen usually manage to keep generally and technically within the law.

13. As far back as October (Dreik PR No.4 of 64/65) and again in December, 1964 (Dreik PR No.5 of 64/65), Mr. J.B.D. Field (Patrol Officer) had noticed inhabitants of Saropoho Hamlet - KUBRIWAT Village, had commenced new buildings which were raised floor houses, and were constructed on a new site. This was probably the beginnings of the present movement in Kubriwat which since investigations on patrol and enquiries at the Station appears to be benign at the present moment although it seems that one or more persons must have been 'lining' his pockets over the years.

14. During a Patrol (Dreik PR No.11 of 65/66) by Mr. Patrol Officer John T. Stobart an investigation was made of a cult outbreak at Kuatengisi village which incorporated filling suitcases with firewood, stones and pippit which would apparently be meant to fill with money at some later date. There already had been a previous outbreak in the same village two years before.

15. A separate outbreak of a more serious nature (the R.C.M. Father at Bongos was assaulted) though limited in May-June of 1963 was investigated (Dreik No.2 of 63/64) with a follow-up patrol being made in July 1964 (Dreik No.2 of 64/65) by Mr. J.B.D. Field.

16. Various other instances of a limited nature have been recorded but it can be seen that cargo-cult thinking has been long established in the area.

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AREA STUDY

Miscellaneous.

17. Rumours have been circulating amongst expatriate circles that the Continental Oil (?) Organization may be drilling in the Bongos Area by next year. It is also known that Agitaine have interests slightly further to the South-East (?) and that both these companys have not envisaged operations to date because of a lack of suitable road access, a situation which now shows signs of being alleviated. This would prove a boon to the area and after discussions with the people concerning the recent prospecting authoritys and mining activities in other parts of the district, their reaction indicated that if these 'rumours' hold some weight then there should only be enthusiastic co-operation from the people, provided an adequately briefed administration patrol be allowed into the area immediately prior to any companys encroachment.

18. According to patrol instructions, the desire by the Akasamei/Amasei group of people to transfer to the West Sepik District, was investigated. Geographically, (this group lies on the western side of the BONGOS River which effectively divides this area from the remainder of the Gawanga and would be a difficult river to bridge or even ford especially in the wet season or after rain.) and economically, (They would only be about ½ hour from the Klaplei Catholic Mission, by vehicle that is, while the mission itself is connected by good road all the way to Nuku, an outlet for rice and coffee. This road has already been completed from Akasamei to Klaplei and it only needs some attention on a few steep gradients before it is ready for a vehicle), these people would stand to benefit greatly fro the move. No objections were lodged by any party in the Villages concerned, (it is presumed that previous individual objections have been sorted out amongst themselves) neither has the S.S.E.M. any objections and believe it would be an excellent idea. It would be recommended however that before the move be officially effected, the road link between Klaplei and Akasamei should be 'proved' by running a 'business truck' or land-rover over it from Nuku.

AREA STUDY

(A) INTRODUCTION.

(a) Geographical Description:

1. The area patrolled comprises the Southern portion of the DREIKIKIR Administrative area. This area - the GAWANGA CENSUS DIVISION - comprises the largest land area in the Maprik Sub-District, and although the population is in excess of 7,454 (Census-1962), settlement is sparse and communities for the most part isolated. The exception occurs in the BONGOS vicinity where some 1,900 people approximately (Census-1969) are concentrated in seven communities - AUCHEILI; BONGOS; KUATENGISI; KUYOR; SAJKI; W'HAUKIA and WESOR Villages.

2. Most of the area consists of low, but steep ridges clothed in heavy forest cover. To the South and below the population belt, the country gradually becomes less broken until merging into the sago-swamp plains of the Sepik River Area. Several open kunai areas are located in the South-West, especially between BONGOS and AKASAMEI Villages. However the real kunai expanse commences towards and beyond the Administrative boundary separating the GAWANGA from the AMBUNTI Sub-District.

3. The more notable rivers flowing through the Area are the BONGOS, KORP and MIHAMBON Rivers. There are a few other smaller watercourses worthy of mention - the TUNKABON and SARONG Creeks; and the WANGRI River, the latter eventually joining with the BONGOS to form the YIMI River in the AMBUNTI area. Along with the three major Rivers, all these streams flow in a general West to East direction to join the SCREW River which alone continues Southwards to a confluence with the Sepik River.

4. There seems to be no sharp distinction between the 'Wet' and the 'Dry' Seasons in the Area although the period from June to August would probably approximate a wet 'Dry' spell. There are no rainfall recording centres in the area, although intermittent recording over the last three years indicate that the average annual rainfall experienced at DREIKIKIR itself would be in the region of 65-75 inches.

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(b) Access and Location:

5. At the present moment a great deal of voluntary road work has been carried out by respective Villages in the area, although up till the present moment the majority of this work comprises unconnected sections which have not as yet seen a Vehicle. The exception would be the recently completed stretch connecting KUBRIWAT Village with PAGILO Village in the Urim Census Division, which was traversed in the last month or so from the Pagilo end by an Administratin Toyota driven by the O.I.C. at Dreikikir.

6. Currently, with the exception already mentioned in para.5, there are no vehicular roads connecting with adjacent Censu's Divisions. DREIKIKIR Station is situated some 5 miles north of the northern boundary of the Census Division (ie.GAWANGA), in the Urat Census Division, and patrolling of the Area is usually commenced from TUMAN Village (Urat C.D.) which lies on the Brugum/Dreikikir Road, some three miles (approx.) from Dreikikir. The Station at DREIKIKIR is connected with Maprik Sub-District Office by a recently completed all-weather gravel road link (29 miles); and thence to WEWAK, the Administrative Centre of the East Sepik District and the nearest overseas shipping point.

7. At present there are four(4) airstrips in the area - all Mission owned; BONGOS and TAU owned by the Roman Catholic Mission AND AKASAMEI and NUNGUAIJA owned by the South Seas Evangelical Mission (S.S.E.M.). Dreikikir also has an airstrip within the Station boundaries but it cannot be brought up to D.C.A. standards due to terrain, and only STOL and Mission aircraft are permitted to land.

(c) History of Contact:

8. As recently as 1953 the people were considered primitive and backward, although portions of the GAWANGA area were initially patrolled in 1941. In 1945 an ANGAU Patrol extended contact further South into the area; thus leaving only a small area in the South-West uncontacted by the Administration. A few limited patrols were carried out but then in the latter part of 1948 an outbreak of tribal fighting in the MASALAGA-ABEGU Area caused a patrol to be mounted to apprehend those concerned. (NB. In 1933 a mapping expedition, led by District Officer G.W.L. "Kassa" Townsend and accompanied by Harry Dunman Eve a surveyor, traversed the distance between the Sepik River and Aitape

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via the SCREW and YIMI Rivers, entering the Gawanga Area in the vicinity of the Masalaga Group of people. An attack on the patrol here resulted in the deaths of two of the attackers from Police rifle-fire. The Expedition eventually reached Aitape via Wosambu, Kubriwat and crossing the Torricelli Mountains by way of the Yupunda Pass.)

9. During the war, Japanese patrols confined themselves more to the Northern and North-Eastern section whilst a F.E.L.O. Camp was established at NUNGUAI to the South-East. The patrol in 1949 by L.J. Doolan (October, 1949) was for the majority of people the first to be conducted for purely Administrative purposes. Since this time Administration contact has been continuous. During the time that Aitape accepted responsibility for the area, a Police Post was established at Dreikikir. However in the early 1950's this responsibility for the area was transferred to Maprik.

10. The Gawanga people are on the whole of fairly impressive physical stature although general health and living conditions do a lot to undermine this basic trait. They also appear to be a proud group of people still very much effected by their traditional way of life but fairly receptive to change, where that change promises to improve their material welfare; as apposed to their mental welfare or ability to survive their changing environment. Generally pro-administration, there were however examples of a definite resentment amongst the younger generation as well as a few retired ex-servicemen and police, that the European is in some way preventing them from achieving an equal social or economic standing with him. Generally, however the group consciensness, a result of the gerontocracy practiced previously to the establishment of Local Government Councils, succeeds in arriving at a more balanced view-point.

11. The area has a long history of cargo-cult activity and cargo-cult thinking appears to be endemic. A recent case in KUBRIWAT, TAUHIMBLER (TAU No.2), MASALAGA and ABEGU Villages was investigated by this patrol. (Refer Confidential correspondence of 6th October, 1969 from the O.I.C. Dreikikir to the A.D.C. in Maprik)

12. It appears to be impossible to dispell this thinking despite varying methods and it is felt that the Department's current policy in ignoring such outbreaks

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is the only available solution while pressing ahead with social and economic education. Only when such outbreaks show a risk of producing violence (as in the Bongos area in 1956) or depressed economic conditions should action be taken, and then only in a limited and indirect manner as any direct attack on the cult itself only seems to succeed in convincing the people that perhaps there was something in it, and only the action by the European has prevented them from finally succeeding....current attitudes in the Gawanga would support this argument, while many, though they know it is 'wrong' still try in the faint hope that perhaps this time.....

Grand Total - 8,799 (Estimated)

(B) POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

(a) Village Population Register: (Appendix 1)

13. Please find attached a copy of the Village Population Register compiled from census figures collated during this patrol. It is regretted that the report does not cover a complete census division as required in the Secretary's Circular 14-2-0 of 14th October 1969 but this was for reasons outlined in the covering letter to this report which is attached. Consequently, a reconciliation as required by the District Commissioner's 67.1.1 of 5th March 1969 para.5 and the Secretary's Circular para.3(xi) was not possible. An added difficulty also, has been the difficulty in locating in the office a record of the 1965 Census figures for the Gawanga Census Division as revised by Mr. Cadet Patrol Officer A.J. Huelin. The most recent figures available in the office for the Gawanga appear to be the 1962 figures (Dreik. No.2 of 1962/63)!

14. Those villages not patrolled and consequently not censused are marked on the Village Population Register with the words "NOT CENSUSED". There are two pages to the Register attached to this report, the final totals appearing on Page 2.

(i) Census Statistics (Including Absentees) for the eighteen (18) Villages Patrolled-

Male Adults	...	1800
Female Adults	...	1555
Male Children	...	1161
Female Children	...	1136
TOTAL		5,652

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Population-Distribution and Trends)-Continued

(ii) Estimated Population of Villages not censused-

Total of Population Last Census(1962) ..	1610
Natural Increase (Calculated from those Villages Censused - 1969) ..	6.73
Estimated Total Population(1969) (Seven Villages-7) ..	2538

(iii) Estimated Total Population of GAWANGA Census Division(1969)

Total (i) + Total (ii)	= 5,652 + 2,538
<u>GrandTotal</u>	= <u>8,190</u> (Estimated)

(b) Communications:

15. As has been already mentioned, vehicular (4x4) roads are being constructed in the area by Volunteer village labour. Various stretches exist between the MUSILO/TAUHUNDOR (TAU No.1) border through to KUBRIWAT and thence to BONGOS Village. However there are a number of sections still to be satisfactorily completed before 4x4 travel would be possible. From KUBRIWAT there is another link with the Urim road via PAGILO Village. This latter section is now open(refer para.5 Area Study).

16. From BONGOS a link extends joining the villages of KUYOR, W'HAUKIA, KUATENGISI, and WOSAMBU. However, the section from WOSAMBU to W'HAUKIA will need more work on creek-crossings before being negotiable by vehicle. Another link has been constructed from WOSAMBU to MASALAGA Village but here a couple of gradients may be excessive especially in wet weather and will need more contouring. This latter problem is especially obvious in a number of cases along the TAUHUNDOR, KUBRIWAT, BONGOS stretch being impossible in some instances. Regular supervision here would make all the difference.

17. Work on the section from BONGOS-KUYOR-FUMATUMBU seems satisfactory though more needs to be done. However enthusiasm in the link between FUMATUMBU and the AKASAMEI Area is very low due to the fact that the BONGOS River provides a substantial 'barrier' while the people themselves in the AKASAMEI No.1 & 2- AMASEI Area have expressed their desire to be incorporated in the NUKU Administrative and L.G. Council Area. (Refer Dreik. PR No.1 of 1968/70 1968/69).

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18. There is a 4x4 road link connecting NUNGUAIYA Village in the South-East corner of the Gawanga, with KUNJINGINI and eventually MAPRIK via BAINYIK but the condition of this road where it enters the Gawanga was not determined by this patrol which returned to Dreikikir after reaching as far as Masalaga. If the BONGOS can be eventually bridged, then it could be feasible that eventually NUKU could be linked with the Maprik/Pagwi Road via KLAPLEI (West Sepik District)- AKASAMEI - BONGOIMASI - ABEGU and/or MASALAGA - DAINA - NUNGUAIYA - KUNJINGINI - PAGWI Base Camp on the Sepik River. This was actually suggested by the C.M. Father presently stationed at KLAPLEI. However no work of any consequence has been started between Bongoimasi and Masalaga, although it would present no great problems except near the Masalaga end where the KORP River has to be crossed and a suitable route discovered to negotiate the breaks in the normal undulating terrain along the track. These few breaks cause quite steep gradients to be experienced.

(c) Absenteeism:

(C) 19. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(i) Absentees outside the District

Adult Males	...	142
Adult Females	...	6
Male Children	...	5
Female Children	...	7
TOTAL		160
(Attending School - 1 Male)		

(ii) Absentees inside the District

Adult Males	...	96
Adult Females	...	21
Male Children	...	282
Female Children	...	184
TOTAL		583
(Attending School - 308 Male; 183 Female)		

20. As can be seen from the above figures (extracted from the Village Population Register) from those villages patrolled, actual absenteeism is very low.

NB. (Those recorded as attending school within the district are those in the majority attending Mission Schools in very close proximity to their Village and were only included in the Absentee figures in the main to provide a clear picture of those attending recognized schools in the area).

26. FIMATUNBU (MANSI as is more generally known)

(22)

21. Generally those adult males absent outside the District consist of a number of younger men who have left for a short term; interspersed with a fewer number of older men who have been absent for a considerable number of years and within the next couple of years could more practically be classed as "MIGRATION-OUT". This low absentee figure is quite the opposite from the past. Since then however there has been a number of village men returning to their home-villages for reasons that as yet, are not sufficiently clear to the author.

22. Masculinity for the population (including absentees) stands at 110:100 (ie. Male:Female); the disproportion perhaps explaining the tolerant attitude, or more appropriately, adoption of customs such as brother/sister exchange in a marriage agreement, etc.

previous D.D.A. patrol has visited their village (ie. Subaitu) although P.H.D. staff from Dreikikir have. They now wish to _____ additional ground at "Weikor" near DANA from where they were driven in the past by tribal fighting. They are aised of the fact that

(C) SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

have to (a) for 1 1/2 hrs either to TAMBILIER or WOSAMBU.

23. There are a number of relatively well-defined social groupings in the area, although distinct divisions could not be satisfactorily distinguished. This latter discrepancy would probably be due to the patrolling officer's lack of experience in determining or observing these factors.

24. NUNGUAIIA-WEIKOR Group: These two villages, though speaking a related dialect to the Gawanga, are actually members of the WOSERA Group who, due to sharp differences over land with their neighbours chose to leave the North-Wosera Census Division and be in future included in the Gawanga Census Division of the Dreikikir Administrative Area.

25. AKASAMEI Nos.1 & 2 - AMASEI Group: This group also speaks a related dialect but has more of an affinity with the Klaplei Group of Villages re: linguistic considerations. They are also geographically more aligned with the villages to the West in the Nuku area due to the fact that the Bongos River forms a natural barrier especially in the wet season, to free and easy contact with the rest of the Gawanga and Dreikikir.

26. FUMATUMBU (MAMSI as it is more commonly known)

- KUATENGISI

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- KUATENGISI - SAUKI - AUCHEILI - KUYOR - WESOR could be considered as another loose grouping, attributing their origin to an area in the vicinity of FUMATUMBU (MAMET) known as "ARKOR".

27. DAINA- "TUHAITU" Hamlet Group: The word "Tuhaitu" is actually the local word for leaf or leaves of the "kapiak" (Breadfruit) tree. This name was given originally because the original clan who established themselves there, on permission of Kubriwat, Wosambu and Tauhimbier to whom the ground collectively belongs, were the "Kapiak" (Breadfruit) clan. At present for the purposes of census the Tuhaitu inhabitants were used to splitting up, some (those affiliated by marriage with Tauhimbier) to TAU No.2 (Tauhimbier) and the remainder (ie. for the same reason) congregating at Wosambu. It was interesting to note that according to them, no previous D.D.A. patrol has visited their village (ie. Tuhaitu) although P.H.D. staff from Dreikikir have. They now wish to return to their traditional ground at "Weikor" near DAINA from where they were driven in the past by tribal fighting. They are tired of the fact that they are too isolated for visits by patrols and that they have to walk for 1½-2 hrs either to TAUHIMBIER or WOSAMBU.

28. BONGOS-W'HAUKIA-WOSAMBU could be considered as a mixed group; that is, of original owners plus a combination of various other groups in the Gawanga.

29. MASALAGA - ABEGU Group: This group only finished tribal fighting in 1948. Prior to the fighting in 1948 and in years gone by the two villages had intermarried to a large extent. Consequently the fighting was particularly savage with the clan groups split up and fighting for the particular village. To escape the fighting many of those living with clans other than their own sought refuge in neighbouring villages rather than fight against their own kin. They have now returned to their old village sites which are only about a half-hour from each other and separated by the Korp River.

(b)

30. The predominant functional unit in the area is the extended family. However, while the large proportion of older village elders still live, gerontocracy and the lineage play a large and significant part in the lives of the Gawanga people.

As yet the nuclear or simple family could be considered to play a relatively minor role. Within the GAWANGA a strong sense of collective authority presides in all communities. The core of the extended family is a patrilineal lineage, while marriage is patrilocal. At present the united will of the people in general, based on traditional lines, has gone a long way in achieving the appreciable road-building that has been going on in the Gawanga over recent years.

(c) 31. Language composition in the Gawanga is made up of three Dialects. From TAUHUNDOR to MASALAGA the dialect used constitutes the true GAWANGA language. A related dialect is spoken by the remaining villages except NUNGWAIA and WEIKOR who speak the language of the WOSERA Area in the Maprik Sub-District. The three dialects are evidently related and little difficulty is experienced by different village groups in conversation. (Refer APPENDIX III for a limited glossary)

(d) 32. Relationships between the Wosera people and their neighbours are never ~~ix km~~ good, and in this case, their situation in regard to their "Western-neighbours" is no exception. The main reason of course being the eternal struggle for land, here between the 'have-nots' (the Woseras) and the 'haves' (the Gawangas). Demarcation Committees, if their previous record in the Wosera is to be taken as a guide, will not be effective either.

33. The Tambaran ceremonies in the Gawanga still have a hold over the majority of villages in the area although it has been a few years now since a fairly decent sized one has been held. (WOSAMBU village had their last in 1964 but they are an exception as W'HAUKIA and KUATENGISI Villages, it was noted during the patrol, were preparing for just such a ceremony). The Tambaran is divided into three stages representing the progressive initiations. They are known respectively as-

- "Nakunnalo" - Sago
- "Amba" - Flying Fox
- "Kwari" - Bamboo

34. The person who successfully undergoes all three ceremonies becomes accepted as one of the village leaders. To have successfully passed the second tambaran

35. Apparently in the past the custom where

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- "Flying Fox" Tambaran - the man is entitled to wear the wing of a flying fox tightly stretched across his forehead (During the patrol's visit to BONGOS Village there were at least two men who were thus 'equipped'). If a person has succeeded in completing the last and most exclusive of the tambarans - "Kwari" - then he is privileged to wear a shell the 'size of a tobacco tin on his breast and a small shell on the left hand side of the nostril). For a more detailed and adequate description of these ceremonies reference should be made to previous GAWANGA Patrol Reports PR. Dk. 2 of 1951 (November, 1951) - Mr. J.D. Martin; ~~xx~~ July, 1953; - ~~xxx~~ Mr. J.W. MacGregor; and Mr. A.J. Carey's PR No. 3 of 1957/58 (November).

That these ceremonies often effected almost every aspect of village life was an accepted fact but these days apparently the strict taboos are starting to be relaxed and women now have access to most if not all of the respective ceremonies. Also the previous 'regulations' regarding the swift killing by 'sorcery' of anyone seen or heard anywhere near one of these ceremonies or their preparations when they were not permitted, has been done away with since the arrival of the Government and Mission in the area.

35. As has already been mentioned in para. 30, the marriage pattern is patrilocal and governed mainly by a system of sister exchange, where if a man marries a woman then her brother must then marry her husband's sister. Where this system proves impractical (eg. the woman doesn't have a brother or such a match might prove completely incompatible) then a payment of bride-price is made. As well the levirate system is also practised with the condition that the brother of the deceased husband may waive the right to marry his deceased brother's wife if he does not want the woman. If this happens (ie. he waives the right) then any man wishing to marry the widow must pay the brother as the parents of the woman have originally been paid already from the first marriage.

36. The system of marked marriages are common especially where 'brother-sister' exchange occurs, even at an early age. However it is usual that the children involved are consulted first as to their agreement or not once they are old enough to decide, by the respective parents.

37. Apparently in the past the custom where illegitimate children were concerned (which was usually a rare occasion, evidently) was that the

(8)

mother was expected to cradle the child immediately after birth.

38. Polygamy is practised but I'm sure that to have more than one wife (unless it is a case of levirate) requires a certain prior standing in the community due to the imbalance of the sexes. The ratio of men to women being approx. 110:100. Exogomy is carried out between the various totemic clans. It is interesting to note too, that the children of a marriage will not be permitted into the Clan of their mother AS WELL as their father's. Each clan has a taboo on the eating of its respective totem, although this seems to apply only to the animal totems,....if one does make the mistake then amongst other things one becomes bald.

(e)

39. As well as having linguistic and social ties with the people to the West in the Nuku area, the Akasamei Area have some associations with a group of people to the South on the AMBUNTI/DREIKIKIR border known as the "WANS". These affiliations are mainly concerned with marriage patterns and ties. There is also fairly regular contact between the people of the Urat and Urim Census Divisions coming from the North. Contact with Aitape also is far from difficult as various villagers from KUBRIWAT in particular have proved (Refer Situation Report re. Cargo Cult)

40. Kubriwat and Tauhimbier have assisted in the past two separate groups of people in finding land to establish gardens and a settlement until tribal fighting and ill-feeling has had a chance to die down in the respective areas. These were the previously mentioned case of the "Tuhaitu" Group; and the second case being the Abegu 'refugees' from the 1948 fighting.

(D) LEADERSHIP.

(a) 41. With reference to para.30 of the AREA STUDY, gerontocracy still plays a very real part despite the introduction of Local Government Councils and the influx back into the village in recent years of returning indentured labourers. Each village unit is a separate and proud group. Only one person of some personality

and potential who has any significant influence outside his own village could be chosen from the Gawanga at the present moment, I feel and he would be the Councillor for BONGOS Village as well as V/President of the Dreikikir Local Government Council - TOROMBLEI.

(b) 42. Toromblei from Bongos Village joined the Public Health Department in 1954 (approx.) as an A.P.O. but left in 1960 due to some form of disagreement with a Senior Officer. He has had no formal schooling but this does not seem to have dulled his potentiality. He appears to be a real politician with the ability to manipulate the various village factions, or whatever into a harmonious relationship. In order to placate a potential trouble-maker in the village he has allowed this same person - KUMALKO - to be his 'Committee'. This man was involved in the cargo cult of 1956 at Bongos and was imprisoned for 6 months for his part in it and also his violent assault of the Father stationed there at the time. It is admitted that Toromblei has been 'nominated' by the elders but in this case they have made a very wise choice.

43. There a number of other village leaders of which I might mention a few of the more prominent. Even though Akamiau was elected Councillor for KUYOR, the real influence in the village lies with the ex-luluai - APKOLASA. Again in Fumatumbu (Mamsi) the Councillor appears to be ineffective and merely a figurehead. A trio - Ambalangu/Edekor; Musa/Melasa; and Ambacheli/Nokemisiki - appear to be in more control of the situation.

44. However, both the Councillors for W'Haukia and Wosambu appear to be effective units and respected by their villagers. The Councillor for W'Haukia is inclined to be a trifle lazy but is capable of good work if the mood moves him. He was a tultul for approximately 15 years and has been Councillor since its inception. The Councillor for Wosambu is a comparatively young fellow but keen, hard working and reasonably fearless. He was a driver in New Britain for 4 years before returning home to be elected as Councillor. One other councillor deserves a mention if only for his notoriety, ie. Councillor NEMAU from Kubriwat village. Has spent a fair number of years absent from his village working on various plantations from Kavieng to Aitape. He is a relatively young man and is at present mixed up in the alleged 'cult' activities at Kubriwat, being one of the leaders. Councillor Agrika from Tauhimbier also has a history. He spent 4 years in the R.P.N.G.C. after

36

the war finishing in 1954. He was imprisoned for a lengthy period over some form of indecent assault of a female, although apparently this was somehow involved in cult activities. He was consequently employed at Nuku by the Administration as a Carpenter. After returning to his Village he was subsequently elected Councillor. Certainly not pro-government but is still reasonably co-operative as if he is biding his time.

(c)

45. Except perhaps for the one genuine case at Wosambu where there is a shortage of Village elders due to deaths, it still could be said that the majority of the Gawanga is still firmly under the control of the respective village elders who are numerically strong enough as well as being clever enough to still control the younger factions within each Village. However, many of these older men have only a few years to live and there are a number of young bucks coming on who seem to have an embryo of disrespect for authority and have the physique if not the sense to carry their bluff through.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING(E) LAND TENURE AND USE.

46. The various groups are subject to a system of patrilineal inheritance where the rights to land pass down through direct male descendants. Most of the land is nominally owned with usufructuary rights held by other members of the group. Rights to land can be given to outsiders to plant gardens but land is NEVER sold permanently.

47. Where there are no exact boundaries around a piece of land, or at least wherthey are claimed not to exist, then this area of land is as a general rule used as communal hunting ground.

(3) (refer APPENDIX V for list of Leases)

48. There are no Administration or Crown Lands in the area surveyed. Neither has Land Tenure conversion been initiated in the area. There were proposals a few years back (refer PR Dreik. No.7 of 1962/53 By Mr. Nulcahy) to establishing some form of resettlement scheme in the large un-inhabited areas to the North of Nungwai so that the extreme pressure of the population in the Wosera could be alleviated by diverting a number of people onto this land, but I believe refusal to sell put a stop to that?

49. Land Resources in the Gawanga are probably the

26

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(C) STANDARD OF LIVING

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46. Low ridges have been selected as Village sites through (a) the area. In a number of instances, these are narrow. 45. The various groups are subject to a system of patrilineal inheritance where the rights to land pass down through direct male descendents. Most of the land is nominally owned with usufructuary rights held by other members of the group. Rights to land can be given to outsiders to plant gardens but land is NEVER sold permanently.

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49. Land resources in the Gawanga are probably the most extensive in the Sub-District, each village having large tracts of land at its disposal.

(c)

50. Most villages concerned with the planting of cash crops in the area are either a member of the DREIKIKIR Rural Progress Society or are part of the so-called 'Company' established in many Villages as a communal effort. The profits are either placed in a Village account or split between a number of individuals concerned to bank themselves.

51. In the case of Coffee which is generally owned by one or two individuals, initial effort is from the extended family or if the work is monumental, perhaps even from the Clan. However, maintenance and harvesting is usually carried out by the simple family supplemented by a few affinal relatives. Rice is more of a simple family effort, being much simpler.

55. Cemeteries in the area were reasonable although scattered human bones and a few skulls were strewn around above ground in the villages of TAUMBAT, KUBRIWAT and

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) 52. Low ridges have been selected as Village sites throughout the area. In a number of instances, these are narrow and consequently result in the actual Village group consisting of a number of Hamlets strung out along adjacent ridges (eg. Kubriwat Village), and cramped housing conditions. Many houses were in a very bad state of repair and instructions were issued that this state of affairs should have changed by the next patrol. A number of structures in partial stage of collapse and deserted were ordered to be pulled down (especially Akasamei and Amasei), a process supervised by the Constable accompanying the patrol. The fact that many of these same villagers have been working reasonably hard in recent months on certain sections of their road-construction excused the majority from any court action being taken against them under the Council's 'Sanitation and Hygiene' Rule. However the patrol considered that action should be taken during a subsequent patrol if there has been no attempt to improve their conditions.

has already carried out a pre-eradication operation

on 12 October, 1957.

(34)

53. The actual settlement is typically the parent Hamlet which usually bears the name of the group with a number of associated hamlets either scattered throughout the territory of the group or in some instances seen clustered in close proximity to each other. The building materials used are in the majority Bamboo, limbon and sago-palm leaf.
54. The design of the majority of houses which are traditional is stereotyped throughout. They consist of a long rectangular structure oval at both ends with the ridge-line sloping from a high-point at the front-door towards the ground at the rear. The roof of morita reaches to the ground on all sides with only an opening (one) allowed for a door at the front. These houses would vary in height at their highest point from about 7-8 ft. The original framework consists of a framework of bamboo. The front entrance is usually sealed off with bark from the limbon tree and a small opening left in the centre to permit access.
55. Cemeteries in the area were reasonable although scattered human bones and a few skulls were strewn around above ground in the Villages of TAUHIMBIER, KUBRIWAT and AKASAMEI No.2. Instances were also common, particularly in KUBRIWAT and AKASAMEI and BONGOIMASI where the upper 'cover' had caved-in to the hole. As the traditional custom was either to place a dead body in tree-tops to decompose; or in hollow holes in the ground underneath their houses, it is presumed that the majority of graves in the area would neither be as deep as they should be nor would they be completely filled in with earth. It is suspected that many graves would probably only have a 6-9 inch earth-cover over a hollow hole. Warnings as to their individual responsibilities to see that a deceased person was buried at a safe depth and all the ground returned to the hole, were given.
56. Though flies are prevalent throughout the area, probably due to the unhygienic condition of latrines, cemeteries and garbage disposal, general health with some exceptions appeared good.
57. Malaria and periodic outbreaks of an influenza/pneumonia epidemic appear to be the main fatal diseases. Malaria Control has not as yet carried out an initial spray throughout the area although the Malaria Service has already carried out a pre-eradication operation survey in October, 1967.

58. Filariasais is also prevalent around the AKASAMEI/FUMATUMBU Area.- approx. 34 cases being noticed by the patrol.

Fumatumbu:

- Moiwai/Sanlonggo M - 1937
- Ambecheli/Andasu M - 1928
- Waingormei/Melasa M - 1935
- Hukusa/Melasa M - 1910
- Akoiasa/Sanlonggo F - 1943
- Arakali/Waingormei M - 1914
- Kandumbu/Lukumisiki F - 1941
- Nokobongo/Nalasa M - 1919
- Waingormei/Akolo F - 1917
- Kwamisa/Tulaka M - 1934
- Dami'au/Namdala F - 1939
- Meiawade/Asarumbo F - 1930
- Chimisiki/Akargalei M - 1944
- Wasleopo/Menamda M - 1923
- Akongo/Tormiaka F - 1910
- Habana/Memalo M - 1906
- Mamila/Awondo F - 1939
- Arkanwor/Nandasu F - 1933 (Concillor's wife)
- Akanawai/Manamda F - 1933 (Councilor's wife)
- Suarka/Emisa F - 1926
- Abeiko/Awakta M - 1940
- Auwando/Suaka F - 1913
- Melasa/Nungomdia M - 1920
- Wanasua/Pisi'a

Abegu

- Nakuai/Fminalo M - 1941

Masalaga

- Djero/Abeyai M - 1943
- Awakaba/Arakatalei F - 1943
- Miayai/Abeyai M - 1908
- Wateism/Menanumu F - 1908
- Bungoiyo/Mamumbu M - 1924

Akasamei

- Maningi/Yarko F - 1944

59. In 1957 there was an outbreak of Measles in the Sub-District and a patrol was mounted to ascertain the extent of the outbreak in the Gawanga area. However with the exception of Kubriwat where 17 were ordered to Hospital, the majority of villages only had one or two cases or none at all.

60. Aid-Posts are situated on the Korp River between Tauhimbier and Kubriwat; one in a central position between Kuyor, Bongos and Kuatengisi Villages; Masalaga; Nungwaia; and Yubankor. The Aid-Post in the vicinity of Bongos is staffed by an Aid Post Supervisor - Robert/NAMDAFALA who started work in 1962. As well as these Aid-Posts provided by P.H.D. the Catholic Mission has two dispensarys, one at TAU and the other at the Mission Station at Bongos.

(37)

61. Water supplies immediate to the Village in the majority of cases consists of seepage deposits, as the distance to be walked from their present village sites along ridges makes it very difficult to make a regular practice of obtaining water from the watercourses in the valleys.

62. Quite a number of the older people of both sexes go completely naked during their every-day activities, although only a number of the older men appeared naked in front of the census table. Apparently it was custom previously that only unmarried girls would wear a very short grass cover, front and back; discarding this after marriage. Of course now, during the patrol's visit most of the younger women were wearing skirts although a few even donned blouses. Grass skirts for the women are still very much in use although the younger men seem to have generally adopted shorts as normal daily wear.

63. European kitchen and cooking essentials such as dioxies, saucepans, cups, spoons, dishes are everywhere in evidence and are not isolated examples. As well as these implements, on the 'outside' scene shovels and picks are replacing in some cases the traditional reliance on digging sticks, etc.

(b)

64. The basic food-crop would be MAMI (from the 'family' - "convolvulaceae dioscorea") which is eaten for approximately 3 months of the year, followed by sago which is extracted from the Sago-Palm ("metroxyton sagus" botanic name). These two crops are supplemented by a variety of other root crops and plants - Yams (from the same family as Mami.); taro ("colocasia exultentium") - two types; Sugar-cane; Winged beans; Bananas; paw-paws; long beans; pit-pit; Aibeka, with introduced crops such as Corn, tomatoes, and cucumbers. Animal protein is obtained from pigs (both village and wild); cassowaries; wallabys; possums; bush-rats; various birds; a small number of fish caught in the main rivers; and even some crocodiles which penetrate the Southern extremities of this Census Division.

65. Canned foodstuffs up until now are bought from trade-stores especially the common tinned mackerel-pike but this source of food at the present moment is minimal as the people have no trouble in supplementing their diet from food caught or collected naturally.

threatening behaviour against a councillor, and
Lariviat Villages.

70. Of the other schools of importance is the

31

70. Of the other schools of importance in the area
 (c) those organised by the only other Mission
 active 66. Little decorative art exists in the Gawanga
 except for the paintings from various clays and representing
 human figures that is found at the entrance to the
 'haus tambaran'. A number of carvings were also noticed
 in a 'haus tambaran' at W'Haukia which were carved in the
 likeness of human beings and formed part of the structure
 supporting the roof. Clay for fashioning the earthen
 bowls of varying sizes common throughout the area as
 household utensils, come from deposits in the KUYOR Village
 and "Tuhaitu" Hamlet areas.

67. There are no community centres as far as
 is known in the area organised by outside interests which
 in this case would be the mission. Although where a
 Mission school is situated a certain amount of enthusiasm
 is generated amongst the village men, after witnessing
 games between students. A decent sized football field is
 located at Wosambu Village which is quite popular amongst
 the Village Males apparently.

4 of whom are
 certificated (A) and are paid \$15.00 and \$14.00 per
 fortnight. The other two staff consist of one Permit
 who is paid \$14.00 per fortnight and one without any
 form of certificate who is paid \$10.00 per fortnight.

73. Concerning the S.S.B.M. School at AKASAMEI,
 (F) LITERACY present staff would be very happy if the
 school could be looked after by the Education Department.

(a) critical staff situation there does not appear
 to be the 68. There is only one registered school in the
 area patrolled and that is run by the Catholic Mission
 at Bongos. This teaches from Prep. to Standard 3 and is
 broken up as follows: (Male:Female)

Prep A	Prep B	Stand. I	Stand. II	Stand. III
21:15	32:11	14:16	26:11	29:7;23:9.

literary in the area. In effort is being made at AKASAMEI
 by the Total students enrolled: 45:69 = 214

69. Of the other schools established in the
 area; an unregistered but popular school is established
 at the Catholic Mission Station near Tauhimbier Village
 which is called TAU by the Mission. As well as this
 school the Catholic Mission has a number of catechist
 schools established throughout the area; at BONGOS Village
 itself, Fumatumbu (Mamsi), Sauki, Wosambu, Abegu (the
 Catechist is at present in jail at Dreikikir for
 threatening behaviour against a Councillor), Daina and
 Kubriwat Villages.

70. Of the other schools of importance in the

70. Of the other schools of importance in the area patrolled those organised by the only other Mission active in the Area - the South Seas Evangelical Mission - are situated at AKASAMEI and NUNGWAIA. Could the statement in para. 68 be amended to read, "... There are two and possibly three (the patrol was unable to determine at the time whether the school at NUNGWAIA was registered) registered schools.....". The Primary T School established at AKASAMEI is made up as follows-(Male:Female) with speaking Prep direct entry Standard 1 and an approximate 23 : 17 of 5 : 15 years. Total: 80

71. As regards the staff situation with the Catholic Mission - At present there is a Father Mitterbaur, an Austrian who looks after both the TAU and BONGOS Stations. Teaching staff consists of 4 catechists, with one located at each of the Catechist village schools already mentioned para. 69; one at TAU itself and an extra one in Kubriwat. They are paid between \$7.00 - \$10.00 per fortnight. At the registered school at the Bongos Mission Station, a teaching staff of 6 are employed, 4 of whom are certificated (A) and are paid \$15.00 and \$14.00 per fortnight. The other two staff consist of one Permit who is paid \$14.00 per fortnight; and one without any form of certificate who is paid \$10.00 per fortnight.

73. Concerning the S.S.E.M. School at AKASAMEI, apparently the present staff would be very happy if the school could be looked after by the Education Department. Due to the critical staff situation there does not appear to be the ~~xxxx~~ prospect of a new intake next year. At present the wife of the resident missionary - Mrs. Kalmbach - who has a permit teaches there along with a Mr. Charles Tabo, a Manus Islander who has an A certificate.

74. Direct questioning during the patrol revealed the following approximation of those literate or semi-literate in the area. An effort is being made at AKASAMEI by the S.S.E.M. to educate the younger generation in that immediate area to read and write and understand Pidgin. These classes are separate from the normal school hours and are held in two groups, one for the teenage group and the other for the younger children.

hard to appraise. As can be seen from the literacy figures such things as newspapers generally only provide excellent 'cigarette' paper. (See Appendix for list of Village owned radios.)

(b) 75. Of those alleging to be capable of hearing and speaking Pidgin English there was a total of 634 (427M:207F). This figure is composed of a large number of children who naturally understand and speak Pidgin after having attended Mission schools in the area. The female figure is a result of direct questioning but it can be assumed that this figure is actually higher with a great many more capable of understanding Pidgin English even if they aren't too conversant with speaking it. Direct enquiry also revealed that an approximate number of 52 Males and 15 Females in the area admitted to being able to Read and Write Pidgin English. A small number mostly males (13M : 1F) also showed some command of the spoken English language if a trifle elementary and a couple could even write a small amount of English for me during the patrol. It must be remembered that natural shyness and the unfamiliar questions may have hampered a more realistic figure. However these figures alone provide an interesting comparison with the total census figures (excluding absentees).

Adult Males	...	1557
Adult Females	...	1518
Children Male	...	874
Children Female	...	950
TOTAL		4899

76.(c) At the present moment there seems to be no persons residing in the area who could be said to have received a higher education, although there are a few who are at present absent from the area and attending High School.

(d) 77. As far as direct enquiry revealed there are no students away from the area, either in the Territory or in Australia and receiving higher education although as already stated in para. 76 it appears that there are a very few but replies from parents, etc. were extremely vague as to just exactly where they were.

(e) 78. Some interest is shown in Radio Wewak especially when local programmes are presented. However, at present a lack of sufficient radios make this effect hard to appraise. As can be seen from the literacy figures such things as newspapers generally only provide excellent 'cigarette' paper. (See Appendix IV for list of Village owned radios.)

28

(H) MISSIONS

- (a) Two missions are influential in the Area;
- (i) Roman Catholic Mission - Bongos and Tau Stations.
 - (ii) South Seas Evangelical Mission - Yubanakor, Nungwaia and Akasamei.

Though the Roman Catholic Mission has had a station at Bongos for over 18 years and more recently (1968) have established themselves at TAU, it has made surprisingly little impression on the traditional beliefs of the area and on various occasions relationships between the inhabitants and the Mission have become so strained that the Mission staff at Bongos has been required to leave the Station for a temporary period.

80. Contact in the Akasamei Area was maintained by the resident Father at Klaplei in the Nuku Sub-District. However this contact in recent years had been irregular and the 'encroachment' of the S.S.E.M. Mission in the traditional 'hunting ground' of the R.C.M. has led to a number of verbal disagreements between S.S.E.M. and R.C.M. staff. However at present there appears to be an 'armed truce' and if not particularly condoning one another's motives still consider that each is justified in having a free go in the case of the S.S.E.M.; while the R.C.M. consider that the S.S.E.M. is 'trespassing' and stealing their converts.

81. The fact that a number of Villagers from KUATLINGISI close to Bongos have transferred to the S.S.E.M. cause and the majority of the AKASAMEI-MAASEI Group have gone over to the S.S.E.M. along with some of the BONGGIMASI's, MASALAGA's and ABEGU's is no doubt because they have become disillusioned with the promises of the R.C.M. and merely wish to see whether this new idea will gain for them what they all want in the area.- Material and Social security. There is no actual conflict between respective villagers or villages holding different religious ideas, although apparently strong opposition was encountered by the S.S.E.M. evangelists who attended Masalaga and Abegu Villages from the over-

There were even approaches from Gomulka of Klaplei No. for services to be conducted in their village. During

zealous and imaginative R.C.M. catechist - NOKOMDIA - with reference to verbal denunciations, etc. Cargo-cult thinking is inveterate throughout the area and it has in no small way been influenced by the long presence of the Mission in the area with all its elaborate ritual and promises of an eternal kingdom where one wants for nothing provided one carries out the Mission's teachings. It is easy to understand how these people would be inclined to interpret these ideas and attempt to project them into the present.

(b)

82. The Roman Catholic Mission has been established since 1951 when Father Schwarz was in charge. In 1956 a hostile cargo-cult movement arose in the Bongos Area and Father Schwarz was attacked by a cultist ring-leader - KULMALKO - in his own residence. The station was then vacant for a while after which Father Schwarz returned. In 1961-62 a Father Thim took over but after his departure the station lay vacant once again for almost a year. Then in 1963 Father W. Liebert (?) arrived to be replaced by the present Father Mitterbaur from 1963 until the present.

83. The R.C.M. employs 3 casual workers at Bongos and two at Tau (ie. of course, separate to the Teaching staff). As well each Station has an airstrip and an Infant Welfare sister from Nuku makes regular visits by air to Bongos to hold courses in hygiene and to treat Village women in pregnancy or after birth of their children.

84. Concerning the S.S.E.M. establishment at AKASAMEI, a missionary ^{in 1955} made the first survey of the area but no contact was made, ie. nothing definite was stated to the people about future plans. Then, approximately around 1963 two villagers from Akasamei - MANARI and Akuli - approached the newly established S.S.E.M. Station at Nungwaia about doing something in their home area. Regular visits were then made by missionaries and an Evangelist was always stationed there. Work on the airstrip was commenced and in February, 1967 the first resident missionary arrived and was then made busy in completing the airstrip. Towards the end of 1967 a number of the smaller BONGOS Hamlets approached the mission, as well as BONGOIMASI in 1968, requesting services.

There were even approaches from Gomulka of KLAPLEI No. 3 for services to be conducted in their village. During all these initial contacts with the people the R.C.M. became apprehensive as to their waning influence as a result of this new mission establishing itself slap bang in an area which was previously considered to be automatically R.C.M. 'territory'. However since 1968 after an open discussion between Catechists, the R.C.M. priest from KLAPLEI, village leaders and the resident S.S.E.M. missionary - Mr. Karl Kalmbach, also an Austrian; relations between the two Missions have appeared to have improved as regards respect for one another as individuals although I feel that resentment is still harboured by the R.C.M. priest from Klaplei whom I met at AKASAMEI during the patrol. His stated basis for opposition is the fact he feels this conflict in beliefs within the one area will unnecessarily confuse the village people and lead one of these days to eventual trouble. It is obvious that the Father from KLAPLEI does not intend to relinquish whatever foothold he has in the village already despite the fact that the S.S.E.M. is established right in the village in reasonable strength i.e. there is a store, a school, an airstrip, and a missionary and his wife who are both keenly interested in the welfare of the villagers.

(c)

85. As has already been stated in para. 81 the people's acceptance of the Mission's teachings is more prompted by what would appear to us to be selfish motives rather than a true desire to be Christians. Admittedly, the R.C.M. realize the difficulties but they seem to feel that to get their message across it is more practical to rely on fear (ie. Hell and the Devil) and the promises of rewards if they do as they're told. The present S.S.E.M. philosophy tends to be more idealistic than practical as evidenced by the fact that since they have arrived in the AKASAMEI Area, they consider they have converted 70% of the area into Christians, when probably the majority of villager's motives for supporting the S.S.E.M. at the moment is that it is new and different to the R.C.M. - "Perhaps, now we have a chance to finally obtain the cargo"...

(I) NON-INDIGENES

The area consists of a hard 8% hr (approx)

(a) light forest cover and stretches of kumai.

86. There are no plantations, factories or commercial establishments in the area patrolled operated by non-indigenous OR indigenous persons. Father Mitterbair runs a trade-store at Bongos and apart from the cash income apparently excepts as payment in lieu of money, village tobacco leaf for subsequent supplying to Wirui Mission in Wewak. Mr. Karl Kalmbach (S.S.E.M.) also runs a store at Akasamei but any idea of the profit is not possible as accounts, etc. are handled by the Yagrumbok Store.

(b) A great deal of maintenance to school buildings is done at both Mission centres by agreeing that parents may work off their school fees by volunteering their labour for a certain time. As has already been mentioned the R.M.C. Mission employs about 5 casual labourers at its two stations while the S.S.E.M. at Akasamei employs about two persons on a casual basis.

(c) Both mission establishments provide a small outlet for a small quantity of foodstuffs and village tobacco leaf.

At the present moment, there is a hold-up in the completion or lining up with the Dreikikir/Brugum Road by the Kubriwat/Tsu/- road. Commander claim it is working on their section for allowing the former groups to do so. As regards road surfacing there are

(a) supplies of gravel varying in quantity available from the river between the NUNGWAIA and KUBRIWAT have road access outside the Census Division. the latter link only having been recently completed. It is to be hoped that the AKASAMEI area will soon be able to remedy the one or two difficult points in their road through to KLAPLEI and eventually NUKU as this then will give them an excellent economic outlet for their coffee and rice.

90. The main trade route with the Sepik River passes through MASALAGA, down to AMBUKEN who formerly were traditional enemies; thence to BIANANUMBU Village on the banks of the Screw River from where it is possible to canoe down to the Sepik.

The stretch from

(24)

The Stretch from Masalaga consists of a hard 6½ hr (approx) walkthrough light forest cover and stretches of kunai. The next stage from AMBUKEN (Ambunti Sub-District) to BIANANUMBU (Ambunti Sub-District) consists of a 5-hr. hard walk through swampy terrain and sago-palm swamps. From Biananumbu Village it is approximately 3-hrs. by dug-out canoe before the Sepik River is reached at AVATIP Village on the Sepik River near the confluence of the Screw and Sepik Rivers.

91. The more formidable problems to providing a comprehensive feeder-road service to all villages in the census division is not necessarily the steepness of ridges which can be contoured or skirted, but in the problems presented to road construction by river crossings. The larger streams, in particular the BONGOS, provide major bridging problems. This river along with the MIHAMBON, and Korp are all subject to severe flooding during the wet-season; being difficult to ford.

92. Apparently it is also possible for Nuku to be reached from Kuyor or Wesor Villages in half a day enabling the return journey to be completed in one day. This is shorter than the distance to Dreikikir which requires an overnight stop at Dreikikir itself or one of the villages of Tau or Kubriwat on the return journey. A road link of course would reduce these distances considerably.

93. At the present moment, there is a hold-up in the completion or linking up with the Dreikikir/Brugum Road by the Kubriwat/Tau/- road. Tauhundur claim it is TUMAN's fault for not working on their section nor allowing the former groups to do so. As regards road surfacing, there are excellent supplies of gravel varying in coarseness, available from the Korp River between the Tau Villages and Kubriwat. Deposits vary from fine sand to large pebbles.

94. Immediate supervision seems necessary on the Bongos/Kubriwat stretch of road where the people have expended a huge amount of energy in a couple of instances where the incline is impossibly steep, and the route will have to be changed completely. These difficult sections occur towards either end of this road, the mid-section being excellent.

95. Most of the cash-crops now being produced are carried on foot to either TUMAN; NUNGWAIA or KLAPLEI Villages.

At present this lack of skills in the area

(b) As has been previously mentioned the nearest overseas shipping port is some 110 miles from Dreikikir by road, ie. WEWAK. The area must be treated with a certain amount of suspicion for despite the fact that the airstrip is sub-standard.

(c) Apart from the sub-standard airstrip located at Dreikikir, there are four airstrips in operation in the area, all owned by the two Missions. These airstrips are located at TAU; BONGOS; AKASAMEI and NUNGWAIA. All are grass strips and with the exception of the TAU 'strip' and the one at Nungwaia (Not sighted by the patrol) would be very difficult to extend further. The Father at Bongos is at present attempting to improve his airstrip by removing earth from the Northern end to try and 'fill' in the number of irregular bends in the ridge along which the strip is situated. The length of the strip at AKASAMEI is approx. 1250ft with a slight slope of 2%. It has permission from D.C.A. to operate Category D aircraft on the condition that landing load is in the region of 400lbs and take-off weight from 300-400. The strip can't be used after rain.

(L) THE STATE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

(K) TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

98. Direct enquiries revealed that with the possible exception of Kowap/Wonagabi of Kubriwat Village, who originally worked for approx. 7 years in Manus as a plumber for the Administration, there are no qualified tradesmen either inside or outside the area. Many of the village men at some stage in their lives have spent varying periods absent from their area, as indentured labourers on plantations, etc. There are a few who during this time apparently managed to achieve some driving 'skill' on tractors most probably. These numbered about six men from the Villages of Kubriwat, W'Haukia and Tauhundor. There are a similar number of village men who claim to be 'Carpenters' but by the looks of their houses and other enquiries, I would think that these people were more builder's labourers.

99. At present this lack of skills in the area

does not seem to cause any concern at the various age levels. The comparative enthusiasm of the people to correct this anomaly is very low. The figures given for those children attending school in the area must be treated with a certain amount of suspicion for despite the fact that in some cases school taxes are paid (in more cases NOT paid!) an appreciable percentage of those children recorded as attending school do not. Part of the blame for this of course lies on the apathy shown by most parents once their child has run away for the second or third time. I feel that the true value of education is yet to be realised in the area. Many people still cling to the belief that the road to economic advancement is a mystical one - this of course results in the cargo-thinking prevalent in the area.

100. However with the terrific amount of volunteer labour in recent months it can be assumed that the people do want to improve their economic and social welfare although at times their way of attempting it seem rather strange to us. 101. It is obvious that a strong community or collective spirit exists throughout the area and it is for this reason more than any other that the majority of Councillors are representatives approved by the respective committee of village elders and do not necessarily mirror the actual true feelings of the general populace. However this difference is purely technical as traditional respect for a group of village leaders will require some time yet in the area to be replaced by a dominant faith in their elected representative.

(1) THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT. 102. Contact with the area by the writer has been relatively short, having only transferred to this station a month or so before departing on patrol. Consequently the effectiveness or otherwise of the Gawanga councillors in the overall work of the Dreikikir Local Government Council is difficult to comment on at this stage with any degree of authority.

103. It was interesting to note that a

number of villagers in the southern villages patrolled still were under the impression that Pita LUS was still their elected representative in the House of Assembly. Due to a change in electoral boundaries at the last elections in 1968, Kokomo ULIA replaced Pita Lus in the Dreikikir area. These impressions were corrected of course but it seems that Kokomo's impression on these southern villages of the Gawanga would be minimal. This also shows perhaps the breakdown in disseminating information from the Council Meeting back into the Villages - ie. the Councillor.

104. The people have been part of the Dreikikir Local Government Council since it was established in 1965, and have experienced three (3) general elections of that group, as well as two House of Assembly elections in 1964 and more recently, 1968.

105. At present the Council is used more as a means to achieve some form of material advancement in the economic field than as an administrative body in the village situation. As far as enforcement of Council Rules or improvement of actual village conditions, the Councillor would still be ineffective although some success, if dubious, has been experienced in Kubriwat Village where there are an appreciable number of new houses etc. built or being built. However at present, these houses and generally improved living conditions have been initiated under the belief that this will in some way assist them to receive the 'cargo'. It is a pity that this could not have come about through a genuine desire to improve but it appears that at least a reasonably satisfactory result has been achieved as long as it can be prolonged after if/when the 'cult' movement shows any sign of abating.

106. As regards reception to explanatory talks on Self-Government and Independence, the common village reaction of ... "Mipela i no inap yet" was received, with the added argument that if Australia leaves prematurely then another country may forcibly take them over. This later thought probably having been prompted by reports heard over the news concerning Indonesian activities and attitudes. It was explained to them that Australia would not leave until it was considered they were strong enough to resist any territorial claims or advances by another nation. However it was also explained to them that as an Independent nation, they would be entitled to choose their own friends as well as their own future.

107. A recent statement at a meeting of the Dreikikir L.G. Council by Kokomo Ulia to the assembled Councillors that he believes in 1972, the newly elected representative body at these elections will press Australia to name a definite date for the onset of Self-Government followed by Independence, caused a number of villagers to be apprehensive about the increasing vocal demands by their own elected representatives for increased responsibility, and that Australia would hear only the demands by the 'big men' in Port Moresby losing sight of the ordinary villager. I endeavoured to allay their fears and assured them that demands by the 'so-called' big-men in Moresby would serve only as an indication to the Australian Government rather than a decisive statement of T.P.N.G.'s readiness for Independence, etc.

108. Within the area, due to more than adequate land potential, land disputes are a rarity and in the main quickly solved. Intermarriage within the area is reasonably common, giving consideration to the limitations of geography and social affiliations and it is often noticed that there has been an equivalent number of Adult females having 'migrated In' as have 'Migrated Out'. That the people are jealous of their women-folk can be seen by the disproportion of males to females, this situation being the cause for a disagreement between

MASALAGA and ABLATAK (Ambunti Sub-District) Villages recently. (Refer Correspondence Dreikikir 51-1-1/137 of 19th November 1969). An investigation was carried out during the patrol due to a complaint having been registered with the A.D.C. at Ambunti by the Ablatak people against a number of Masalaga Villagers. It appeared that a Masalaga women had left the village of her own free will and chosen to marry a man from Ablatak. However, the Masalag's were not going to see the loss of a female from their village without taking some action and consequently followed her. Some verbal altercation ensued at Ablatak village but up till now the situation has straightened itself out, the Masalaga's only insisting on a bride payment which seems fair enough.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(a)

109. Figures given below were supplied by the Department of Agriculture from its files here at Dreikikir and represent information collected in June, 1968.

VILLAGE	Immature			Mature			TOTAL	No. of Growers
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5+		
Abegu	333	328	420	-	-	-	1081	9
Akasamei No.1	14	1688	-	-	-	-	1702	17
Akasamei No.2	-	1398	-	-	-	-	1398	56
Amasei	865	428	395	-	-	-	1688	69
* Apangai	2732	2088	1121	1051	1752	578	9322	59
* Apos	-	240	1074	-	149	-	1463	24
* Asanakor	-	2649	1455	1287	207	-	5598	48
Aucheili	951	110	-	-	-	-	1061	11
Bongoimasi	1048	289	88	-	-	-	1425	21
Daina	2403	405	1526	-	-	-	4334	32
Fumatumbu	4677	745	250	113	193	44	6022	85
Inakor	1432	2259	883	297	286	-	5157	34
Kuatengisi	738	1266	180	-	-	-	2184	26
Kubriwat	15771	5397	8305	1517	393	159	15771	87
Kuyor	458	2264	545	514	-	-	3781	25
Masalaga	1670	644	943	-	-	-	3257	29
Sauki	80	1743	-	-	-	-	1823	23
Tauhimbier	5880	2512	905	1372	125	-	10794	41
Tauhundor	1176	590	3441	1700	782	-	7689	60
W'Haukia	2005	476	2395	1160	-	553	6589	59
Wesor	2076	185	167	-	-	-	2428	12
Wosambu	No figures available							
# Yuhanakor 1	-	691	360	930	87	-	2068	27
# Yuhanakor 2	-	99	930	1808	400	-	3237	39
Bongos	10377	3671	743	943	-	204	15938	97
Totals	44312	35073	19338	11568	4140	1379	115810	990

* Censused 11/1968

Censused 10/1967

110. The above figures represent all economic trees in the area patrolled within the Gawanga Census Division.

111. Rice, the second cash crop in the area and of increasing importance is fairly extensive as indicated by the following figures which represent figures collated from receipts issued by the Society during the period 1968 to the completion of this patrol. These figures collated as they were can't be considered too accurate, and it is known that since the patrol a fair quantity of

bagged rice and coffee stored during the patrol, in the 'haus pati' at TUMAN village and other isolated shelters throughout the area, has since been sold.

It is expected that figures will be increased by the next patrol.

VILLAGE	Quantity of Rice-lbs.	No. of People Holding Receipt.	Population of Villages
Abegu	-	-	-
Akasamei No.1	-	-	-
Akasamei No.2	-	-	-
Amasei	-	-	-
Apangai	Not Patrolled	-	-
Apos	Not Patrolled	-	-
Asanakor	Not Patrolled	-	-
Aucheili	-	-	-
Bongoimasi	-	-	-
Daina	Not Patrolled	-	-
Fumatumbu	-	-	-
Inakor	Not Patrolled	-	125
Kuatengisi No.1	-	-	283
Kubriwat No.2	12,245	25	306
Kuyor	453	1	178
Masalaga	-	-	100
Sauki	-	-	266
Tauhimbier (Mansi)	3,366	21	486
Tauhundur	8,671	27	263
W'Haukia	-	-	763
Wesor	-	-	275
Wosambu	-	-	202
Yubanakor No.1	Not Patrolled	-	190
Yubanakor No.2	Not Patrolled	-	374
Bongos	-	-	390
Totals	24,735	74	

112. Coffee: The figures for WOSAMBU have subsequently been located and are added here to be included in para.109.

Wosambu	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5+	Total	Growers
	2052	708	626	347	-	-	3733	36
<u>Amended Totals:-</u>	46364	35781	19964	11915	4140	1379	119543	1026

113. Rice: Unfortunately there are no figures available as regards actual acreage planted. Consequently any comparisons cannot be shown. Apart from those villages in excess of this figure as the above were collected from available cash sale tickets in the villages.

Figures given for economic plantings refer to the recorded as giving a yield in para. 111 there were a number of new plantings seen by the patrol in a few villages and it is expected that figures will have increased by the next patrol into the area.

(b)

114. In order to ascertain an approximate idea of the total annual production of these two crops - RICE and COFFEE - figures were compiled from an inspection of cash sales tickets issued by the Society. That these figures do not represent a complete accounting is obvious due to loss of tickets and lack of information from those absent from the village at the time of the patrol.

<u>Village</u>	<u>Coffee</u>	<u>Rice</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Population of Village</u>
Abegu	8.40	-	8.40	125
Akasamei No.1	-	-	-	283
Akasamei No.2	-	-	-	306
Amasei	-	-	-	178
Aucheili	See Kuatengisi		-	100
Bongoimasi	-	-	-	266
Fumatumbu(Mamsi)	11.10	-	11.10	486
Kuatengisi	23.10	-	23.10	266
Kubriwat	21.50	265.20	286.70	763
Kuyor	84.20	13.00	97.20	276
Masalaga	169.20	-	169.20	202
Sauki	See Kuatengisi		-	490
Tauhimbier	159.20	95.40	254.60	374
Tauhundur	350.12	241.53	591.64	390
W'Haukia	-	-	-	394
Wesor	-	-	-	114
Wosambu	82.10	-	82.10	354
Bongos	74.60	-	74.60	585
Totals	XXX 983.52	615.13	\$1598.65	5652

115. Volume of production as deduced from figures gathered on patrol would thus be:

Coffee: 8470lbs.
Rice: 24735lbs.

Actual production figures would be slightly in excess of this figure as the above were collected from available cash sale tickets in the villages.

N.B. Figures given for economic plantings refer to the complete census division whereas those figures given for production and financial return refer to only part of the census division - the area patrolled.

(c) Low rate of economic advancement in the past in the area.

116. Up till the time of writing it has not been possible to consult the District Agricultural Officer or any other D.A.S.F. officer with the ability to compute what the approximate total production for the known number of trees should be, if approved agricultural and processing techniques were widely used.

(d) There are no market garden projects established in the area, expressly for that purpose. Any surplus produced is used in trading with the missions in the area.

(e) Details as regards this section were not obtained but would be believed to be minimal.

118. Details as regards this section were not obtained but would be believed to be minimal. The only villagers employed in the area would be by the missions (E.M. - 2 ; R.C.M. - 8). Both missions employ a number of casual labourers at times but often these are villagers who cannot afford to pay school fees, etc. and therefore work off their obligation.

(f) Most growers are members of the Dreikikir Rural Progress Society which along with all the other Societies in the Maprik Sub-District, recently combined to form an Association with headquarters at Maprik. Each member Society will be allowed to keep its own individuality as repayment of dividends to investors, etc. Questions in the villages patrolled revealed the following approximate membership:

	No. of Members
Aucheili	See Kuatengisi
Bongos	2
Kuatengisi	1
Kubriwat	20
Masalaga	1
Szuki	See Kuatengisi
Tauhimbier	27
Tauhundur	37
W'Haukia	1
Wesor	-
Wosambu	4

Total 93

120. At the present moment the Dreikikir Rural Progress Society has been having problems as it has reportedly already used over half of its share capital. Two of the main reasons for its losses apply equally well to the low rate of economic advancement in the past in the area. That is-

- (i) Low standard or complete lack of an adequate road system.
- (ii) Limited production of cash-crops.

121. However, with the greatly improved road to Dreikikir and the enthusiastic fervour of the Gawanga people in their road-building it will only be a matter of time before (i) will be remedied thus producing a consequent great improvement in (ii). The economic potential of the Gawanga, which as yet has hardly been touched, combined with the obvious willingness of the people to further their economic and hence their material progress, should prove a boon to the Society in the future.

122. Prices paid by the Society for cash crops are as follows. Rice- For non-members 2¢ per lb. and members receive 3¢ per lb. Coffee - Non members receive 10¢ per lb. while members receive 13¢ per lb.

123. All members own a \$10.00 share in their Society so assuming the no. given in para. 119 of 93 members, this would mean that in the area patrolled there was 930 dollars at least invested in the Dreikikir Society from the area.

(g)

124. At present there could be said to be no outstanding entrepreneurs in this area as the latter has yet to show an appreciable economic growth matched to its potential. With the completion of roads and the up-gearing in production resulting, it would then become a time to assess any aspirants to the position of 'entrepreneur'.

(h)

125. The total number of, and amount of bank Balances (all CBS) are listed overleaf on a village basis.

Arasol	Bawaga	Inakor
Anche	Sanki	Yuborakor No. 1
Pongohasi	Tarhiabier	Yubanakor No. 2
Sengy	Sambador	
Daina	Haukia	
Puzatushu	Wacor	
Kuatengai	Wosak	

* Only village of "Gawanga No. 1" not patrolled.

Village	No. of Accounts	Total of Balances
Abegu	2	\$ 37.26
Akasamei No.1 & 2	7	43.68
Amasei	-	-
Aucheili	-	-
Bongoimasi	4	3.40
Bongos	3	48.20
Fumatumbu(Mamsi)	-	-
Kuatengisi	-	-
Kubriwat	17	247.57
Kuyor	2	201.00(Village A/C\$101)
Masalaga	6	87.73
Sauki	-	-
Tauhimbier(Tau No.2)	5	592.93
Tauhundur (Tau No.1)	9	156.60
W'Haukia	6	312.54(Village A/C\$206)
Wesor	-	-
Wosambu	3	86.52(Vill A/C\$37.30)
Totals	64	\$1618.44

NB. These figures were gained from direct enquiry from villagers and as such, a number of passbooks no doubt were not shown to the patrol due to absence of depositors from Village at time of patrol.

(i)

126. No difficulty has apparently been experienced in the payment of Council Taxes which were recently raised 0.10¢ from the previous year. Nor were any comments or complaints received while on patrol. It is felt that there should be none considering that the present tax rate stands at only 0.90¢. (ie. for what is called "Gawanga No.1"). The tax rate for the remaining area in the GAWANGA Census Division not patrolled (ie. "Gawanga No.2") stands at \$2.00.

"Gawanga No.1"

"Gawanga No.2"

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------|----------------|
| Abegu | Kubriwat | Apangai |
| Akasamei No.1 & 2 | Kuyor | Apos |
| Amasei | Masalaga | Aszakor |
| Aucheili | Sauki | Inakor |
| Bongoimasi | Tauhimbier | Yubanakor No.1 |
| Bongos | Tauhundur | Yubanakor No.2 |
| *Daina | W'Haukia | |
| Fumatumbu | Wesor | |
| Kuatengisi | Wosambu | |

* Only village of "Gawanga No.1" not patrolled.

(13)

127. If the rate of 0.90¢ is considered as low it is because this figure has been calculated with the least advanced villages economically, in mind. (ie. those situated in the South of the area)

(j)

128. The average income per adult male for the area patrolled is 0.89¢ per year, working on the basis that 1800 adult males (Census figures - 1969) have an income of \$1598.65 (Income calculated in para.114). It is interesting to note that this figure is almost identical with the tax rate in the area of 0.90¢.

129. It must be remembered that this figure does not take into account the following:

(k)

(i) Current Savings Bank Balances - as it is difficult to separate money obtained from sale of cash crops and banked, from that obtained from other sources.

(ii) Money returned home from Absentee Workers-

This figure is extremely difficult to determine with any accuracy from the families of these workers but it is believed to be minimal as the families remaining at home are for the most part self-sufficient, on a subsistence level.

(iii) Wages received as Casual and Indentured Labourers - It is believed that this sum

could be appreciable, or was, not so long ago when many labourers, etc. returned to their home areas from work outside the District. However, whatever funds were accumulated have rapidly become dissipated by bride-price payments, traditional obligations, etc. Bride price in the area is set at \$10.00 by an unofficial agreement amongst all Councillors but the exchange of traditional forms of money often considerably increase the actual value of a particular bride-price payment.

(iv) Payments received as a result of Workers's Compensation, etc.: - No instances were

recorded although the next of kin of Toromble/Kimbiako of KUYOR Village (ie. his father Kimbiako/Namdafala) who was killed by a tractor near Rabaul was informed of a proposed

(12)

130. A break-up of average income on a village basis is given below:

Abegu	.. 0.07¢	Kuyor	.. 35¢
Akasamei No.1	-	Masalaga	.. 84¢
Akasamei No.2	-	Tauhimbier	.. 68¢
Amasei	-	Tauhundur	.. \$1.52
Kuatengisi, Sauki, & Aucheli.	4¢	W'Haukia	.. 23¢
Bongoimasi	-	Wesor	-
Fumatumbu	.. 2¢	Wosambu	.. 23¢
Kubriwat	.. 38¢	Bongos	.. 13¢

(k)

131. At the present moment marketing facilities are far from adequate but this all falls back on the access to the area. ie. Roads. Eventually it is hoped that outlets will exist to the North through the Tauhundor - Tuman road link and the Kubriwat-Pagilo section; in the South-~~East~~^{West} via Klaplei and thence Nuku; and in the South-East via the road out from Nungwaia which it is hoped will be extended further west towards Masalaga. (Work already has been progressing on the Nungwaia-Daina Section). The Society carries out its business from their headquarters at BAINYIK close to Maprik.

(N) POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

(a)

132. There are more than adequate prospects for an appreciable increase in crop plantings in the arable land available in the Gawanga Census Division. Working on the basis of approximately of a maximum of one (1) acre per family and a rotation figure of four (Apparently in the Gawanga the custom is to plant only one garden per season, as against the local Dreikikir people who has two or three. This garden is mainly of Mami, with yams, taro, bananas, etc. making up the remainder of the crop.) Estimating that the total number of familys in the Gawanga area would approximate 2500, then the area of land under cultivation for subsistence and cash crops would be very approximately equivalent to $1 \times 2500 \times 4$ acres = 10,000 acres. Of the 79,360 acres in the Gawanga this would then mean that there is still 69,000 acres approximately available for development.

Almost all of this is arable except for a few areas where the ridges may be too steep or bordering the larger rivers which are inclined to flood at times.

133.(b) At the moment with the potential for cash cropping and as yet hardly having been developed it is felt that any efforts to commence large scale endeavours in the market garden field would be an unnecessary division of effort with a doubtful guaranteed income due to marketing difficulties.

134.(c) Within the census Division there is no current prospects or for that matter the foreseeable future for an increase in employment for casual labourers. However, it would do well to keep in mind that a limited demand could come if the rumours of a petroleum company setting up operations in the Bongos area are proved to be true. (Refer Situation Report under Section iv.-Miscellaneous.)

135. As can be seen from the population against the substantial land resources available; to develop the full or even part of the full potential of the area, will require all the available manpower that is possible initially to consolidate their work.

(d) 136. For the same reasons as in para. 133 above it is felt that at this stage it is first necessary to build up what they have although I feel that the introduction of cattle could be an asset in the years to come, mainly in the Southern areas of the Gawanga. It would be advisable however to wait a short while until some form of capital can be built up and the road situation improves. Consideration of the figures given on page 29 para. 109 show that the spurt in cash crop plantings began around late 1966 and many of these trees since then will just be coming into maturity in the next 2 to 3 years.

(e) 137. The people from the Dreikikir area in general have already shown their willingness to work and the Gawangas are no exception. There is no reason to believe at present that any increased economic programmes will cause undue hardship or produce an unwillingness in the people to support such efforts as they all realize that they have a long way to go to catch up to other areas in the Territory, a fact that must be obvious to many of the returned indentured labourers, etc.

the Councillor's shoulders in recent years. The people realize this, even the older age group who still remember the 'good old days' and acceptance of the Council is universal. However if at any time the Councillors appear to be going against the community will, even if his motives and

(O) ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

138. The Dreikikir Local Government Council is a comparatively new Council having been established by proclamation in November, 1965. It is multi-racial and covers an approximate total population of some 20,000 of which the Gawanga Census Division contributes approximately 2/5th or 40% of the total.

139. Current tax rates are \$2.00 for the area known as "Gawanga No. 1"; and 0.90¢ for "Gawanga No. 2", the area patrolled. As has been mentioned elsewhere in this report there were no unasked for comments by any person on the present tax rate of 0.90¢ and neither should there be, I feel as it appears reasonable for people at their stage of development although some serious thought should be given to perhaps raising it to the \$1.00 mark if not more.

140. The Councillors are effective at the moment from the people's point of view as they form a good buffer between the Administration and themselves and at the moment are fully under control of the people who are content to be progressing at their present rate. They see the Councillor in many cases as a glorified Luluai and the fact that one day the Councillor will be their means of obtaining sufficient services, full representation of their wishes etc. has yet to penetrate despite increased political education of both people and Councillors. The council's plan to allocate \$2000 to help in the construction of roads in the Gawanga and the additional subsidy of \$8,000 from Rural Development Funds should prove a boon to increasing any respect in their particular Councillor, many of whom in the area over recent months have proved to be effective in obtaining voluntary work of no small magnitude from their respective villages in road-building efforts.

141. In the past, though the GAWANGA is one language group, it was common that the people would be divided socially into the three main dialect divisions within the Gawanga and mixing between these three groups was rare, a fact which is not the case now. In the short time since tribal fighting ceased in the area (ie. last instance in 1948) much has been done to bring these three dialect groups into one unit and much of its success could be laid upon the Councillor's shoulders in recent years. The people realize this, even the older age group who still remember the 'good old days' and acceptance of the Council is universal. However if at any time the Councillors appear to be going against the community will, even if his motives and

REPORT No. 2 - 1969/70

132.

reasons are the highest and for the good of his people, it is in the main an impossible matter at the ~~time~~ moment to convince the village 'committee of elders' which he must do to gain support from the majority of the community. This situation will no doubt change in future years when this older generation has passed away. For it to be a change for the better will depend on the calibre of the up and coming leaders who must learn that they need not dominate to achieve their aims.

~~(P)~~ (P) ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES.

142. There are no facilities within the area for accommodation except for the various village rest-houses located at the following villages in the area patrolled:

Tauhundur	..	Good
Kubriwat	..	Fair
Bongos	..	Good
W'Haukia	..	Good
Wosambu	..	Fair
Kuatengisi	..	Good
Kuyor	..	Good
Fumatumbu (Mamsi)	..	Fair
Akasamei No. 1	..	Good
Bongoimasi	..	Good
Masalaga	..	Good.

Total: 8

As can be seen most are reasonably good, even ~~though~~ those recorded as fair. They are all raised floor houses, and can be cold at night as most pangal (sago-leaf stem) walls are not tight-fitting and allow any cold wind through the structure.

143. There are the Mission stations through the area who would be prepared to provide accommodation in an emergency especially the Catholic Mission who have a large 'roomy' residency at each of their two stations - BONGOS and TAU. The S.S.E.M. have also accommodation although their house is average sized and there is a married couple at present in charge with one young child.

(8)

DREIKIKIR PATROL No.2 - 1969/70

Appendix I - Village Population Register

NB. As far as office records indicate the last census carried out was in 1965 although a copy of these figures could not be located. No reconciliation with previous figures was possible for this reason, combined with the fact that only eighteen of the twenty-five Villages in the GAWANGA Census Division were patrolled, during this particular patrol. (Refer Para. 13/14 of AREA STUDY and explanation for incomplete patrol in the covering letter to the Assistant District Commissioner, Maprik.)

Villages NOT Patrolled:

APANGAI
APOS
ASANAKOR
DAINA
INAKOR
YUBANAKOR No.1
YUBANAKOR No.2

Total ... 7

(NUNGWAIA and WEIKOR Villages not included in this analysis..)

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DREIKIKIR PATROL No.2 - 1969/70

DREIKIKIR PATROL No.2 - 1969/70

APPENDIX III - 1969/70

APPENDIX II - Patrol Map

- Bamboo
- Hawk (i)
- Dog
- Naku
- Ambu
- Kwari
- Akumbono
- Ass

Traced from Australian Army Series WEWAK SA54-16

- Pig
- Wallaby
- Hawk (ii)
- Hawk (iii)
- Wallaby (ii)
- Cockatoo
- Yac
- Breadfruit
- Ground
- Flei
- Wai'hi
- Apsalai'i
- Akalanbul
- Bungwai
- Avinja
- Asandai
- Wari
- Ker

1 : 250.000 Scale

A small berry held in the mouth when attending court so that the 'holder' will be able to 'win' any argument or record of questioning by the patrol officer or magistrate.

Bird of Paradise Type of Bean eaten when green and is dried in the house to be replanted in the garden.

A type of grass/flower eaten boiled.

Bush-vine from which a poison can be manufactured

- Tree (Type?)
- Wild fig
- Soft-wood tree
- Man
- Woman
- No
- Yes
- Sitdown
- Shutup
- Where is he?
- He is over there
- One
- Two
- Three
- Four
- Five
- Kuphili
- Man
- Endei
- Maishugwa
- Miar
- Ncgobe
- Nambe
- Her
- Hali
- Manlani
- Pier'dichu
- La katcho
- Tabachiket Nandar
- Tabange Pros
- Tabange Lunal
- Tabange i Tabange Pros
- Tabangot
- Tabangot Tabangot

DREIKIKIR Patrol No.2 - 1969/70

APPENDIX III - Glossary

Village	D.P.N.E.	Radio (Name)	Serial	Type	
Abegu		Sago			
		Flying Fox			
		Bamboo			
	Akasamei		Hawk (i)		
			Dog		
	Akasamei		Cassowary		
			Snake		
			Pig		
			Wallaby (i)		
			Hawk (ii)		
		Hawk (iii)			
Anasei			Wallaby (ii)		
Auchoi			Cockatoo		
Songimas			Yam		
			Breadfruit		
Soagas		Ground			
		A small berry held in the mouth when attending court so that the 'holder' will be able to 'win' any argument or round of questioning by the patrol officer or magistrate.			
Tamatumu		Bird of Paradise			
		Type of Bean eaten when green and is dried in the house to be replanted in the gardens.			
Eutangi		A type of grass/flower eaten boiled.			
		Bush-vine from which a poison can be manufactured			
Kubriwat		Tree (Type?)			
		Wild limbon			
Kuyor		Soft-wood tree			
		Man			
Masalaga		Woman			
		No			
Sawki		Yes			
		Sitdown!			
Tahimbi		Shutup!			
		Where is he?			
Tahundon		He is over there			
		One .. Namda	Six ..	Tabachiket Nandar	
Waukia		Two .. Fros	Seven ..	Tabange Fros	
		Three .. Klumul	Eight ..	Tabange Klumul	
Wesor		Four .. Frisi Frisi	Nine ..	Tabange i Tabange Fros	
		Five .. Tabanget	Ten ..	Tabanget Tabanget Shop	
Additional					
Tahimbi					
Kuyor					
Wosambu					
Kubriwat					
Akasamei					

②

DREIKIKIR PATROL No.2 - 1969/70

APPENDIX III - Licences - Permits - Radios

Village	L.T.W.N.	Radios (Name	Shotguns	
			Serial	Type)
Abegu	-	- i. Nokomdia/Mangolasa..	141795	Model 33-BC My Luck
Akasamei No.1)	1 (SSEM)	i. Aukitsa/Tausa ..	7261	Japanese
Akasamei No.2)		ii. Nandalumbo ..	40375	Model 1840 Cooley
		iii. Anawatlei ..	81342	Model 370 Winchester
		iv. Akambe ..	6607	Kakoh 250
Amasei	Nil	i. Mowala/Wanantumbu.	40376	Model 1840
Aucheili	-			
Bongcinasi	1	i. Masinsi/ ..	71538	-
		ii. Tamia ..	67181	Cooley
Bongos	1 (RCM)	i. AUSA/Abesu ..	67288	-
		ii. Toromblei ..	6775	Seish Kaieb (Jap
		iii. Pus/Akanau ..	30738	Winchester 370
Fumatumbu (Mamsi) X	1	i. Akantumbu ..	67187	Eusebio
		ii. Afrika/Sangalasa.	67286	Eusebio
Kuatengisi	-	i. Joseph/Kawi ..	68635	Eusebio
		ii. Waiangormei ..	67479	Eusebio
Kubriwat	-	i. Kruter ..	6788	Seish Kako
		ii. Masakurik ..	47111	Cooley
		iii. Martike ..	46256	Japanese
		iv. Makini ..	144270	BC My Luck
Kuyor	2	i. Alik/Kimbielkor..	6576	Japanese
Masalaga	1	i. Kuminsa ..	144181	Model 33 BC My Luck
Sauki	-	i. Andakot/Meiai..	67300	Eusebio
Tauhimbier	-	i. Abanei/Nambrank..	91284	Model 370 Winchester
	1 (RCM)	ii. Chinchingu ..	142640	Model 33 BC My Luck
Tauhundur	1	i. Asero/Arkai ..	140457	Winchester 33
		ii. Nanghen ..	07467	Cooley 840
W'Haukia	1	iii. Koki/Walandara..	6677	Japanese
		i. Anton/Kolmalko..	7166	Cooley
		ii. Elkor/Aumusa ..	?	?
Wesor	-	i. Ausiklei ..	6745	Japanese
Wosambu	1	i. Sambemincha ..	67237	-
Additions-		i. Asarango ..	14185	G.A.
Tauhimbier		ii. Fisia/Kandia ..	46587	Cooley
Kuyor		ii. Masupupu ..	71531	Cooley 840
Wosambu		iii. Kabawa/Yamora..	7040	Seishi Kako
Kubriwat		v. Melo/Melo ..	142125	Winchester
		vi. Tonhala ..	47158	-
Akasamei		vii. Mollari/Asamba..	6592	Japanese
		vi. Marangwe ..	141827	Cooley Model 33

DREIKIKIR PATROL No.2 - 1969/70

APPENDIX V - Leases in GAWANGA Area

1. S.S.E.M. (South Seas Evangelical Mission):

AKASAMEI - The Land Investigation report of the area of ground concerned in the purchase was prepared in 1965 by Mr. Patrol Officer J.B.D. Field and final payments to the respective land-owners were finalised in late 1966 by Mr. Assistant District Officer John T. Stobart. The boundaries enclose a total area of some 7.9 acres encompassing the areas of ground known as "MESINGI" and "SISIMBLAREI". A total payment of \$51.60 was made to the owners, comprised of \$15.80 for the land and \$51.60 for economic trees.
(Refer file No.35-3-15 - Land)

2. S.S.E.M.

NUNGWAIA - The original Land Investigation report was prepared by Mr. Patrol Officer K.J. Hanrahan in mid-1959. Final purchase arrangements were also finalised by the above Officer; the people receiving a total of £6/3/- (\$12.80) for 2.8 acres of ground known as "MOWETE".
(Refer file No.35-3-4 - Land)

R.C.M. (Roman Catholic Mission)

BONGOS - The Land Investigation report was prepared in mid-1965 by Mr. Patrol Officer J.B.D. Field of a total land area of 12.42 acres consisting of areas of ground known as "SALAI'E"; "NEIMIMUSHA"; "FILIENDI'E"; and "SALAI'E No.2". The land was required by the Mission as an extension to the existing Mission Lease UAL 127. Final purchase arrangements were completed by Mr. John T. Stobart, a total price of \$29.84 being paid (including \$5.00 for economic trees.)
(Refer file No.35-3-2 - Land)

4. R.C.M.

TAU

- An Investigation report has been prepared by an Assistant Field Officer from Wewak - Mr. D. V. Tau on 3rd July 1969 but purchase has yet to be finalised. The area consists of a total of 62.70 hectares and two areas of ground known as "ASEWA" No.1 & No.2.
(Refer file No. 35-3-37 - Land)

(3)

DREIKIKIR PATROL No.2 - 1969/70

APPENDIX VI - Demarcation Committee

<u>Village</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Clan</u>	<u>(Pidgin)</u>
Abegu	Kwalimbei/Auwando	Bird of Paradise	.. Kumul
	Apkolasa/Kabai	Type of plant	.. Tangit
	Apkanombo/Masabei	Dog	.. Dog
	Lambutakri/Wanikaba	Breadfruit Kapiak
Akasamei No.1	Namdania/Yetlembor	Bird of Paradise	.. Kumul
	Lambusingla/Afanowa	Dog	.. Dog
Akasamei No.2	Hapiai/Masamba	Hawk	.. Tarangau
	Waiendlo/Lorka	Wallaby	.. Sikau
Amaseyi	Walagwi/Kwakwi	Bird of Paradise	.. Kumul
	Tauwagra/Nandatimba	Pig	.. Pig
Aucheili	Nenapalo/Aulasa	Sago	.. Saksak
Bongoimasi	Nirimbai/Mersumbu	Breadfruit	.. Kapiak
	KLamer/Melasa	Cassowary	.. Muruk
	Wai'isa/Amowa	Sago	.. Saksak
Bongos	Mangolasa/Endlekaua	Hawk	.. Tarangau
	Kulmalko/Misimbi	Dog	.. Dog
	Tomblaminda/Akambor	Snake	.. Snaek
	Minshamortlei/Manchimbia	Cassowary	.. Muruk
Fumatumbu	Ambacheli/Nokomisiki	Cassowary	.. Muruk
	Singamai/Suabi	Hawk	.. Tarangau
	Apkusa/Avakaba	Sago	.. Saksak
Kuatengisi	Nokomdir/Amusu	Cassowary	.. Muruk
	Waigorme/Tombakaba	Pig	.. Pig
Kubriwat	Wa'or/Hambarap	Breadfruit	.. Kapiak
	Mangolasa/Kolambu	Dog	.. Dog
	Sengago/Fisia	Wallaby	.. Sikau
	Akwai/Namdasa	Fish	.. Fish
	Mashowei/Mauwala	Ground	.. Graun
	Apamba/Akambon	Hawk	.. Tarangau
	Sunguro/Kalasebei	Snake	.. Snaek
	Sambegwasa/Aka'hou	Soft-wood tree	.. 'Maishugwa'
	A'mei/Mare'dei	Wild limbon	.. 'Endei'
Kuyor	Mesinchi/Ambacheli	Dog	.. Dog
	Wanmeitcha/Kimandir	Snake	.. Snaek
	Apkolasa/Waingorme	Cassowary	.. Muruk
Masalaga	Aptagono/Kavawo	Galip-Nut tree	.. Galip
	Wangon/Apkwoisa	Cockatoo	.. Koki
	Atakaba/Atakaba	Hawk	.. Tarangau
	Yuwaro/Auwatiti	Tree-Kangaroo	.. Kapul
	Sombaiminji/Warigumo	Pig	.. Pig
	Wanikaba/Hobandila	Flying Fox	.. Blak Bokis
Sauki	Share the same Demarcation Committee members, as Kuatengisi Village.		

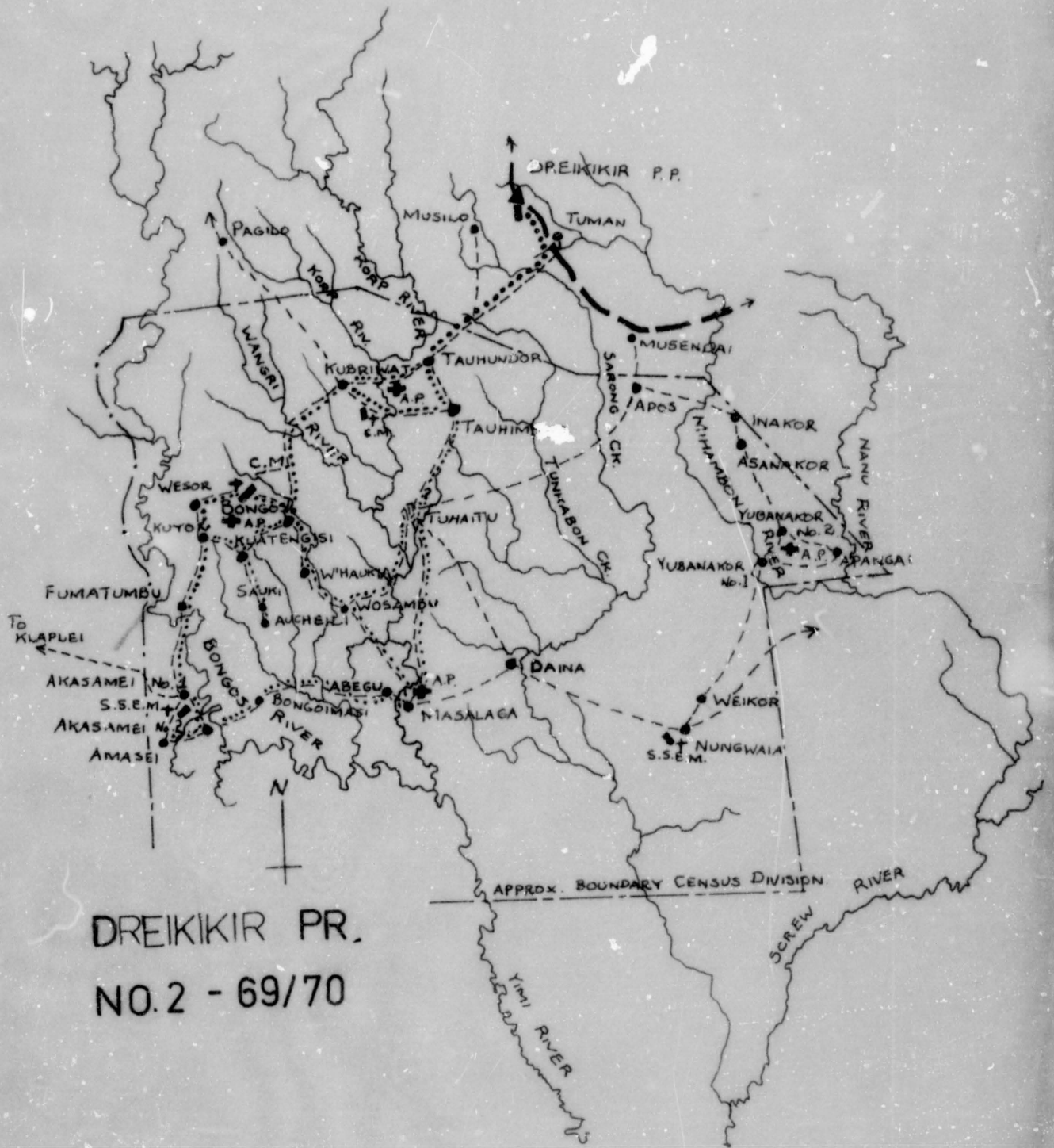
DREIKIKIE PATROL No. 2 - 1969/70

APPENDIX VI - Demarcation Committee (Continued..)

Village	Name	Clan	(Pidgin)
Tauhimtier	Kalawai/Abenombo	Bird of Paradise	Kumul
	Au'akra/Mangolasa	Dog	Dog
	Lasanau/Nagungwehei	Breadfruit	Kapiak
	Nagugwau/Wilaka	White Cockatoo	Koki
	Klebasa/Wilaka	White Cockatoo	Koki
	Pukat/Omerubu	Ground	Graun
	Sumbisuma/Kubai'ai	Red Parrot	Karangal
Tauhundor	Mambor/Ununburno	Wallaby	Sikau
	Nanghen/Umburo	Red parrot	Karangal
	Bunkaieho/Lohorombei	Snake	Snake
	Singananggo/Kolsombei	Dog	Dog
	Topi/Maisha	Tree	Mas
	Nia'iyu/Nogopmendi	Cassowary	Muruk
	Leihei/Klenhisha	KIAKIAK Cockatoo	Koki(White)
	('TAUN' looks after this ground as all descendents have died)-		
Mahupahai/Wangembo	Black Cockatoo	Koki.	
W'Haukia	Aulaka/Aberyai	Pig	Pig
	Makus/Ausingla	Wallaby	Sikau
Wesor	Names mislaid.....		
Wosambu	Mashubuku/Andokro	Yam	Yam
	Namdama/Umeruku	Breadfruit	Kapiak
	Wasiru/Siamba	Sago	Saksak
	Erekuro/Sarau	KIAKIAK	KIAKIAK
"Tuhaitu"	Akobali/Warmei	Cockatoo	Koki
		Ground	Graun

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1



DREIKIKIR P.P.
NO. 2 - 69/70

H.Q.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... DREIKIKIR No. 3 1969/70.....

Subdistrict..... MAPRIK.....

District..... EAST SEPIK.....

Type of Patrol..... SPECIAL.....

Patrol Conducted by..... H.K. MACK, Assistant District Officer......

Area Patrolled..... Part Wan and Urat Census Divisions.

(Cour. and/or..... Dreikikir L.G.C.

Census Division/s.).....

Personnel Accompanying Patrol.....

1 member RENG.....

Duration of Patrol—from..... 9/2/70..... To..... 13/2/70 Continuous.....

No. of Days..... Five.....

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area :..... September 1970 and 1968.....

Date..... September..... Duration..... 4 days in area patrolled.

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... To collect and collate claims for Compensation for economic improvements destroyed by road works.

Political Education and other routine administration.

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 2,600.....

Director of District Administration,
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

29/4/1970

E.G. Hays
District Commissioner

67-8.62.

(11)



67-1-3

District Office,
NEWAK,
East Sepik District.

29th April, 1970.

~~The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK.~~

DREIKIKIR PATROL REPORT NO. 3 OF 1969/70

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report,
together with your memorandum 67-3-13 of 24th April 1970.

As regards paragraph 2 page 2 of the report,
the attitude of the Council is understood and is to be commended.
However, it is to be realised that the Council have no authority
to prevent an individual claiming compensation for personal
property. The information contained in the report lists the
amount of compensation for nine villages. However, if compensation
is going to be paid, full details should be recorded of each
individual claimant in each of the nine villages. I refer you
to my memorandum 42-2-1 of 14th October 1969 vide paragraph 3,
in that it is essential where trees and/or other property in
respect of which compensation is not sought by the owners,
full details should also be recorded, together with the mark or
signature of the owner certifying that he does not desire to be
paid compensation.

When the above information is to hand it will be
forwarded to the Secretary, Department of the Administrator, for
his consideration.

As regards the comments concerning Mr. Kokomo
Ulia, it would be appreciated if you would advise who would be
likely to be opposing him in the next elections for the House of
Assembly for the Dreikikir open electorate and what the person's
political affiliations are, if any.

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

→ c.c. to The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

For your information and records please.

On receipt of the more detailed information from
The Assistant District Commissioner, Maprik, it will be
forwarded to you.

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

*Copy of report
placed in file
10-3-8*

GFB/JT.

67-8-62.

Division of District Administration,

KOMEDOBU, Papua.

20th May, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. DREIKIKIR 3/69-70.

Your reference 67-1-3 of 29th April, 1970.

I acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of Special Report by Mr. H.K. Mack, Assistant District Officer, of parts Wam and Urat Census Divisions.

The covering comments provide a sound summary of the matters arising from this short patrol.

Mr. Mack's report is an informative submission.

(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary,

Department of the Administrator.

10

67-3-13

MVN/cl

Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
M A P R I K

24th April, 1970

District Commissioner,
W E W A K

DREIKIKIR PATROL REPORT
No. 13 of 1969/70

Please find attached in quadruplicate the above patrol report submitted by Mr. H.K. Mack, Claim for camping allowance is also attached.

2. The report in value is now well out of date, however as pointed out by Mr. Mack in his para 5 page 8, the observations contained are more the result of continuous station and local contact rather than from the presence of the patrol itself.

3. I recommend that the method of compensation for road damage, suggested by Mr. Mack be followed, but feel that all claimants will in fact accept any offer made for payment. I hope and trust that the record of owners claiming compensation is more complete at the patrol post office than the list contained in the report. The information given at para (c) page 6 is insufficient upon which to base payments.

4. There has unfortunately been lengthy delay in forwarding this report through my hands and that delay is regretted.

5. Mr. Kokomo's political future will be watched with interest especially when electoral campaigning starts in earnest next year. ✓

H.V. Neal
H.V. Neal
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,
Dreikikir

(9)

Patrol Diary

February.

- Mon. 9th. 1130-1200 By m/c to Emul Village. Movements advised. 1230 Arrived Luwaite Village.
1300-1400 Visited Mahli PTS.
1400-1800 Compiled Claims. 1800-1930 Village Meeting. 2000-2200 Lists collated.
2200-2400 Discussions general.
Overnight Luwaite.
- Tues. 10th. 0800-0900 moved to Emul Village.
0900-1500 Compiled Claims for Emul, Pelnandu and Misim Villages.
1700-1800 Village Meeting.
2000-2200 Discussions with MHA Kokomo and various village people.
- Weds. 11th. 0700 - 1100 Completed claims for Misim hamlets and part of Permbil Village.
1100-1330 To Dreikikir with District Commissioner, ADC and members of the Licencing Court on a visit to Dreikikir.
1330-1600 Completed claims for Perembil and returned to Dreikikir.
- Thur. 12th. At Dreikikir.
- Fri. 13th. 0800-1700 Compiled lists of claims for Taihunge, Musimbelim and Musingwa.

Patrol Stood Down.

Nights Camped - 2 only.

SITUATION REPORT.

1. Introduction.

The Patrol was very brief, the principle object being that of compilation of claims for economic trees and crops removed or destroyed during the course of construction of the Maprik-Dreikikir-Nuku road. Compilation of these claims was terminated at Musingwa village, that being the last to have construction complete. At the time of the patrol some works had been completed at Nanaha and villages further along the road but it will be some two months before a complete list can be made.

There has been much discussion regarding the payment of compensation for economic improvements destroyed, including a resolution by the Council that payment should not be made, on the grounds that it is better that the money should be paid to improve the overall standard of the road. At the time, people generally agreed with the move by the Council. However it was obvious at the time of the patrol that this previous agreement was overwhelmed by the desire to receive payment, particularly for cash crops such as coffee which forms a large proportion of the total of approximately \$2,550 to be paid. These aspects will be discussed further in the report.

2. Political.

a. Local Government.

As mentioned above the Council resolved that payment should not be made for improvements destroyed during the course of road construction. This resolution was made after some two hours of discussion on the matter and all aspects of the payment were fully discussed. The decision was unanimous, particularly from Councillors representing people affected by the road. Councillors from other areas did not show the same degree of interest in the move. Probably the only member who did not really agree with the resolution (although he did vote in favour of the resolution) was Clr. Lemuk, the Council President. General feeling expressed at the meeting was that payment should not be made because:-

- a. The road was there for one reason only; to help the people.
- b. The people were 'paid' in that the amount of hand labour to maintain the road is now minimal.

(a. Local Government Contd.)

c. The money spent could be better spent on the road, perhaps building it to an overall higher standard. Village people accepted without any real comment, news of the resolution of the Council.

b. Member of the House of Assembly.

The Dreikikir Cpen Member, Kokomo Ulia resides at Emul Village, visited by the patrol. It would appear that his influence is declining in most villages visited by the patrol. Principle reasons for this would be his business interests (successful); comparative affluence and authoritarian rather than representative attitude toward members of the electorate. The attitude of the electors, particularly at Emul village was shown not by outright statement but various vague references and a tendency to surliness at times when the Member spoke to a meeting attended by this officer. Although these feelings are certainly not universal it would appear that they could be very damaging at the next elections. It is also quite possible that the pro-administration attitudes of Kokomo do little to enhance his position.

c. Political Education.

The nature of the patrol did not allow a great deal of time for political education. Approach to this aspect was made via general discussion periods during the evening usually by way of awaiting and giving opportunity for interested persons to request information. No direct lectures were given on political education.

A large amount of interest was shown in self government and independence ('andapans'). The differences between the two, being explained in simple terms. Once again the people stated that they are not prepared for either and that they were quite concerned that Australia should do this to them. There is also a quite evident trend toward thinking that Australia will no longer assist financially, an New Guinea with self government.

The road was discussed from an economic point and political implications enlarged as a result of increased communications and wealth. This aspect was also used to explain the increasing amount of local independence and lessening of the future need for future Australian assistance.

(c. Political Education Contd.)

..... On a comparison with other areas of the Patrol Post, those people contacted are more fully aware of Territory politics than most others. No doubt this is due in part to a great deal more contact with the station and also, the Member, Kokomo's presence at Emul village. This latter has created interest if not a great deal of good feeling toward him.

The people are aware of political parties, particularly Pangu and Pita Lus. This aspect took low priority compared with self government and very vague ideas are held of the purpose and aims of a political party.

3. Economic.a. Cash Crops.

The two cash crops in the area are coffee and rice, the former being the predominant. Actual production and economic return figures were not collated, this being subject to a separate area study in the near future. Production is high and the people are aware of the benefits of a regular cash income.

b. Marketing

Marketing of cash crops is via the association of Rural Progress Societies with headquarters at Bainyik. Produce is purchased by the association at storage houses situate at Luwaite, Misim, Mosinsu, Perembil, Taihunge and Musingwa. Rice is processed at Bainyik rice mill and the coffee is resold by the association.

c. Losses due to Road Construction.

Losses of economic crops as a result of the construction of the road are negligible when compared with the benefits derived from the road in the lessening of marketing costs. Actual numbers of coffee and other more important crops are listed overleaf.

When payment of compensation is made for economic and food crops is made quite a large amount of cash will be available to some individuals. It was suggested by the patrol that it may well be a good idea for several of these people to pool their money on a share basis and establish something of economic value, such as a small cattle or forestry project. No great deal of response was made to this suggestion and follow-up at the time of payment would no doubt be of great value.

(C. Losses due to Road Construction Contd.)

Method of compilation of claims was to have the owners place marks, usually pitpit, in the previous position of the improvement. These were then observed and listed by the writer. While there is no certainty that all claims are completely honest or accurate it is thought that a fairly high degree of accuracy was obtained. The lists were compiled and costed and the owner given the opportunity to refuse payment if he wished. In the villages of Emul and Luwaite the people only requested payment for Coconuts and coffee initially. This was later amended in several cases to a decision that they wanted payment for all improvements. This arising after several other villages stated that they wished to be paid for all improvements. It was evident at meetings of people who initially claimed that they did not want pay, were under pressure from the more influential Councillors and village people, to say this. It was also noted that in most cases the persuasion on the part of the influentials was motivated by the fact that they had little to lose themselves. This is not true in the case of MHA Kokomo, who was against payment, and will receive some \$100 for compensation. Thus it has been decided to lodge claims for all owners of improvements. If they wish to refuse payment when actual cash is being distributed, they can elect to have the money repaid to the Administration, or, perhaps to the Council. It is thought that this course of action is advisable because of:

- a. There can be no future reverberations that they were 'talked' out of their money either by the Administration or individual influentials.
- b. Future claims will hold no grounds.
- c. Only a minority of the people suffered any real loss, the majority losing very little or nothing.
- and d. The overall cost of compensation for the 25+ miles of road through Dreikikir area should be no more than \$5,000, not a very large amount when compared with the overall cost of the road in the vicinity of \$500,000 for the 25 miles.

It could also be added that \$5,000 is a small price to pay for the amount of voluntary effort put into the initial construction and maintenance of the roads by the people over the past 15 years. Were it not for these efforts development of the area would be far behind what it is now and also the cost of the road would be increased by many tens of thousands of dollars.

(c. Losses Due to Road Construction Contd.)

Claims have only been prepared for improvements destroyed to Musingwa Village (see map). The reason for not proceeding further is that none of the remaining section of road to the Sikau River has yet been completed.

Actual cost per village and other information is shown on the table below:-

Village	Total Pymnt. For Improv.	No. Owners	No. Coffee	Val. Coffee	Av. Return
Luwaite	228.10	24	192	153.60	9.04
Emul	360.50	19	195	156.00	18.97
Pelnandu	475.10	33	254	203.20	14.39
Misima	161.60	18	41	32.80	8.97
Perembiles	207.90	33	14	11.20	6.30
Mosinau	257.20	31	19	15.20	8.28
Musimbelim	141.10	14	nil	nil	10.08
Taihunge	300.50	25	nil	nil	12.02
Musingwa	352.20	21	168	134.40	16.77
	\$2482.20	218	883	\$706.40	\$11.73

Improvements other than coffee include sago, taun, tulip, coconuts, aran, mango, orange, betel nut, housing (x3).

Total coffee destroyed, 883, will result in an annual cash return reduction of approximately \$90 for the next five years assuming replacements are planted immediately.

Prices of improvements have been estimated from Department of Lands recommendation for the East Sepik District.

'Average Return' - above - is the total cash to be paid to a village averaged between total of owners of improvements.

Thus it can be seen from the above that losses, although not very extensive are confined to a definite minority. Statements made by the Council and others that the road is for the people and thus compensation should not be paid must also be considered with the view that only a minority of people suffer any loss, and, why should they have to bear this loss for all. It is very definitely recommended that each owner of improvements be shown the actual cash to be paid, and, at that time be given the right to refuse or redirect payment, as suggested on P.5, first para. of this report.

4. Social.

a. Education.

There is one recognised primary school in the area, Mahli PTS near Emul Village. This school was increased to two teachers and some 80 students this year. This school serves both the Urat and Wam divisions and is inadequate. The Council intends to make a submission for a teacher and the establishment of a school in the Wam, this year. This should then free the Mahli school for students from the immediate area.

Other schools are the Administration and Catholic Mission schools at Dreikikir, catering for some 300 students in classes up to Std.6 .

The people are aware of the value of education and would like to see all eligible children receiving education. There is a definite awareness of the differences of opportunity available to people in Wewak and other main centres. This same aspect does in fact cause many people to leave the area permanently or semi-permanently to seek better opportunities for their children in Wewak, Rabaul, etc. This caused both social and economic disruption to the development of the Dreikikir area.

b. Health.

Health is above average for the Dreikikir area. An aid post at Bonahoi, mission worker at Misim and the hospital at Dreikikir providing reasonable facilities of health services. Malaria control is carried out in all villages to the dismay of, but probable benefit of the people.

'Sangama' and sorcery are constant factors in retarding the beneficial effect of Public Health and Mission health services. It is not at all uncommon for cases of pneumonia, meningitis, etc., to be kept in the village until it is too late for any medical agency to assist. The reason for this delay being that it is the work of a sorcerer that has made the subject ill and there is little any medicine can do. After all other 'cures' have been attempted without success, the patient is taken to the hospital. This very often proves too late and thus the medical service is credited with a failure in the view of the people. It is felt that many years of education will be required to eliminate this problem.

c. Missions.

There are two missions operative in the area patrolled; the Catholic Mission with headquarters at Dreikikir, /S....

(c. Missions Contd.)

..... and the South Seas Evangelical Mission at Misim. Both have been in the area for many years and there does not appear to be any particular confusion between the two. No animosity between the two bodies or their adherents was noted or reported to the patrol although there is some history of MHA Kokomo's objection to the SSE group. By the same token he is not a staunch Catholic and it is thought that his objections are personal rather than religious.

5. Conclusion.

The patrol was very brief and of a nature which did not allow a great deal of contact with the people. Some of the views and observations made in this report are not so much from information gained during the patrol, but from general observation and continuous contact with the people of the Urat and Wam over the past term by the writer.

The area covered by the patrol is one which has and is continuing undergo considerable development, particularly in economic fields. Continued social and, of secondary importance, in the writer's view, economic and political, education and development is now required to maintain current impetus in the area. Traditions and customs which are declining in importance must be replaced by something other than disillusionment and discontent as has happened in so many other areas of the Territory.

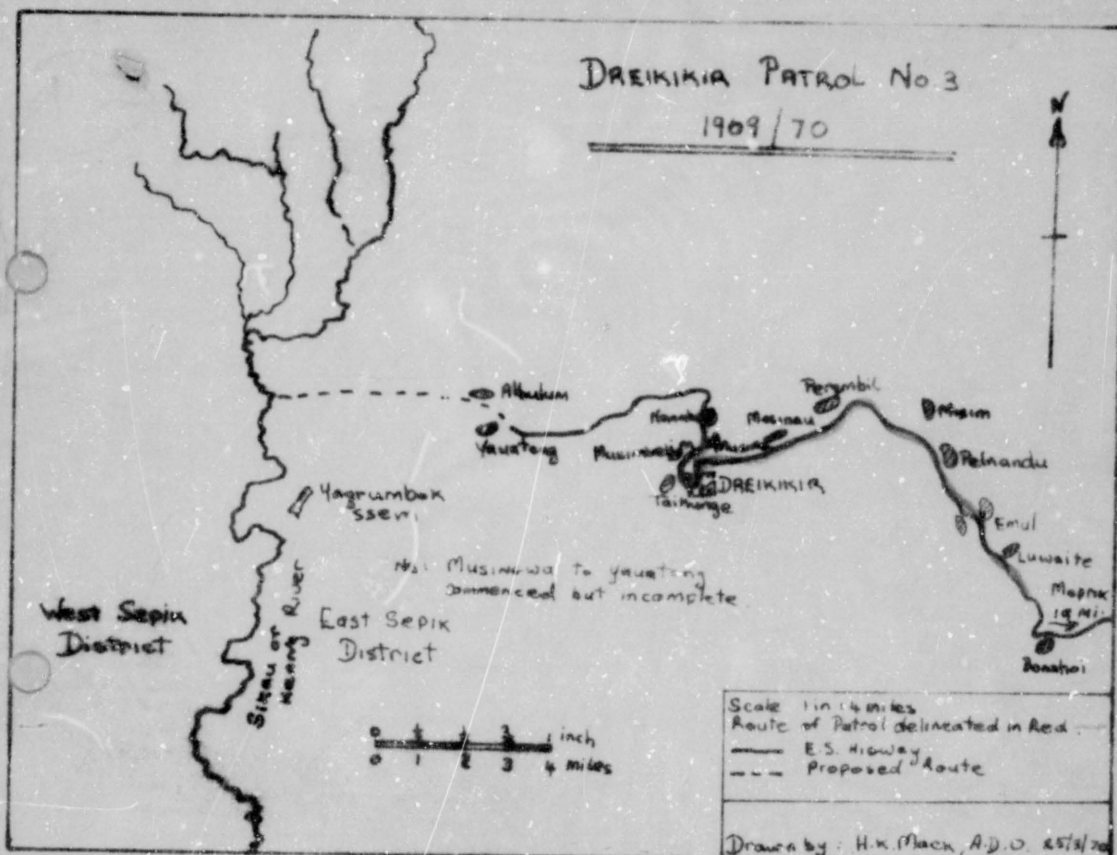
Submitted, Sirs,

A. K. Mack
A. K. Mack

ASSISTANT DISTRICT OFFICER.

DREIKIKIA PATROL No. 3

1909/70



Scale 1 in 4 miles
Route of Patrol delineated in Red
—— E.S. Highway
--- Proposed Route

Drawn by: H.K. Mack, A.D.O. 25/1/70



H.G.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. DREIKIKIR NO. 4 1969/70

Patrol Conducted by E.H. AGG PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled GAWANGA CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives ONE MEMBER, R.P.N.G.C.

Duration—From 2/3/1970 to 14/3/1970

Number of Days 12 Days (12 Nights)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services AUG. SEPT 1969

Medical OCT - NOV / 1969

Map Reference "WEWAK" FOURMILE SA 54-16

Objects of Patrol 1. CENSUS 2. ECONOMIC TABLES 3. INVESTIGATION CIVIL ACTIVITY
4. OPINION POLL AKASAMET 5. PUBLICITY CURRENT PROSPECTING AUTHORITIES
6. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION ADMINISTRATION POLITICAL EDUCATION

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

H1511970

[Signature]
District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation \$.....
Amount Paid from D.N.E. Trust Fund \$.....
Amount paid from P.E.D.P. Trust Fund
.....
.....

Popula

	MIGRA
in Child Birth	M F

67-8-70

Division of District Administration,

KONEDOBU.

20th May, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. 4 69/70

Your reference 53-1-1/67-1-3 of 6th May, 1970, refers.

2. I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by Mr. D.H. Agg, Patrol Officer of the GAWANGA Census Division.

3. Your comments adequately cover the points of interest raised by the report. Your 53-1-1 of 17th March, 1970, has been referred to the Department of Labour together with Mr. Agg's interesting appendix to this report. Department of Labour have been asked to advise further regarding current policy on labour intensive methods and I will advise further when information is to hand.

4. It is pleasing to note the wide publicity given to the visit of the Select Committee on Constitutional Development, I trust a satisfactory response was evident at Maprik on 5th May, 1970.

T.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary

Department of the Administrator

c.c. Mr. D.H. Agg,
Sub-District Office,
MAPRIK.

East Sepik District.

67-8-70 (16)

53-1-1
67-1-8



Division of Services Administration,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

6th May, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
MARIK.

DREIKIKIR PATROL REPORT NO. 4 OF 1969/70
GAWANGA CENSUS DIVISION

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report, together with your covering memorandum 67-3-13 of 24th April 1970. It is noted that this is the continuation of the patrol initially commenced by Mr. L. Hicks in August/September of last year.

As regards paragraph 17 page 6 of the report, the details as outlined are being forwarded to the District Commissioner, West Sepik District for his information and advice in due course. The matter will have to be discussed with the Nuku Local Government Council before any recommendation can be presented by the District Commissioner, West Sepik District.

With reference to the appendix, i.e., Proposed Contract in Road Making Scheme - based on your memorandum 53-1-1 of 13th March 1970 I placed my views to the Secretary, Department of the Administrator, who requested urgent attention to this matter for information to the Department of External Territories, Canberra. In light of the information contained in the above-mentioned report, I will now ask of the Secretary the current policy on such proposed projects as this. Please find attached copy of my memorandum 53-1-1 of 17th March 1970 to the Secretary.

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

cc. to The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

This is the completion of Dreikikir Patrol No. 2 of 1969/70. Your final paragraph in your memorandum 67-8-40 of 14th April 1970 refers.

It would be appreciated if you would advise current policy on labour intensive methods in point as outlined in my memorandum 53-1-1 of 17th March 1970.

I will keep you advised as regards proposed transfer of Akasame Ward to the Nuku Local Government Council.

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

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67-3-13

MVN/cl

Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
M A P R I K

24th April, 1970

District Commissioner,
W E W A K

DREIKIKIR PATROL REPORT

NO. 4 of 1969/70

Please find enclosed the above patrol report prepared by Mr. Patrol Officer D.H. Agg.

The following documents refer:

- (a) Report in quadruplicate.
- (b) Comments by Officer-in-Charge, Dreikikir in his 67-3-13/234 of 29/3/70
- (c) Claim for camping allowance.

2. Mr. Mack has commented at length on this, Mr. Agg's first report since his posting to this area in February, and has more than adequately covered all aspects of the report. Page 7, para 22 also "APPENDIX".

3. I endorse Mr. Mack's proposals to place Mr. Agg as supervisor of this Labour Intensive Method Construction of Rural Development Fund sponsored Gawanga Road. I shall watch progress with a great deal of interest in view of my comments to you in my letter on this subject 53-1-1 of 13/3/70 page 6 para 7.

4. I would suggest that Senior Local Government Officers from East and West Sepik Districts confer together with the relevant Council advisers in order to commence arrangements for the variation of Council boundaries between the Dreikikir-Nuku Local Government Councils. Your file on this matter is 67-1-8.

5. Wide publicity has been given throughout the Sub-District on the forthcoming visit of the Select Committee on Constitutional Development to Maprik on 5th May, 1970. I anticipate a large attendance at the public meeting as all four local government Councils in the Sub-District have been vocal over recent months on the topic of independence, an agenda item for discussion by the Committee.

6. Mr. Agg has submitted an well written informative report. I hope that he will maintain the high standard and quality of out-put that he has produced to date. In view of current staffing shortages in the District, but also taking into consideration the relative importance of this Rural Development project on the Gawanga Road. I sincerely hope that the current two officer status of Dreikikir patrol post will be maintained.

M.V. Neal
M.V. Neal
Assistant District Commissioner

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,
Dreikikir

14

At this stage the only possible answer is, perhaps, to convert this jealousy to one of competition, not very desirable politically but certainly for rural development.

Para. 13 - That the people are not happy with their member, MRA Kokomo. He has not visited the area in his election. It is also expressed this as another desire to affiliate with the further emphasized in para. 17. Decision will be taken to discuss Mr. Kokomo.
Reference: 67.3.13/234
Patrol Post, DREIKIKIR, East Sepik District.
29th. March 1970.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
M A P R I K.

DREIKIKIR PATROL REPORT No.4 - 1969/70
PATROL OFFICER-D.H.Agg

Enclosed please find the above report, five copies, together with maps and claim for Camping Allowance.

2. Some comments on the contents of the Report covering this patrol to the Gawanga C.D. are as follows:-

Para. 5 - One of the major objects of the Patrol was to complete the patrol commenced by Mr. L.Hicks conducted in August-September of last year. It will be recalled that this patrol was interrupted by a course at the Administrative College and subsequently by the transfer of Mr.Hicks on his return from there. This aspect of the patrol was adequately covered by Mr.Agg.

Para. 6 - It is encouraging to note that some Councillors at least are informing the people of happenings at the Council Chambers. This is an important aspect of a Councillors activities, one which is all too often neglected. It is to be hoped that information disseminated in this manner is at least reasonably accurate.

Para. 7 - Thinking along the lines that they, the people, must await the Administration to 'give' the area development is, unfortunately, not uncommon. This has no doubt been fostered in part by previous Administration policies and individual officers, resulting from a desire to do a job properly or not at all. This has resulted in a reluctance to delegate responsibility more to the people. One must now consider the aspect that people do learn by mistakes. Mistakes can also cause the people to lose confidence in the Administration. Thus we are faced with a situation requiring individual attention to particular areas and circumstances, general policies often not succeeding. In the fields of Economic development the area is reasonably fortunate in having a fairly concentrated effort by Agriculture extension officers, based at Dreikikir, undertaking extensive patrolling. Social and political development is more often the field of District Administration and missions, the former being almost constantly understaffed and thus of severely limited effect.

Para. 14 - Dislike of Tolai and other New Guinea Island people. This is no doubt caused by a degree of jealousy of these peoples' material gains, as stated by Mr.Agg. A marked comparison could also be made with white-brown racial tensions between the Island and European societies, and also, other more developed groups in Papua New Guinea. The only answer of course is for equal development and opportunity, a physical impossibility.
/2..

At this stage the only possible answer is, perhaps, to convert this jealousy to one of competition, not very desirable politically but certainly for rural development.

Para.15- That the people are not happy with the work of their member, MHA Kokomo. It is unfortunate that he has not visited the area in the two years since his election. It is also possible that the people expressed this as another argument in favour of their desire to affiliate with the Nuku area. This is further emphasised in para. 17 (d).
Action will be taken to discuss this matter with Mr.Kokomo.

Para.17 - That the people wish to become part of the Nuku Local Government Council and under the administration of Nuku, is quite obvious. This has also been discussed in various other correspondence and reports from this office, including :-

- a. P.R. No.1 - 1968/69.
 - b. 14.1.1 dated 22nd. July to ADC, Maprik.
 - c. P.R. No.2 - 1969/70.
- and d. Minutes and correspondence of Council Meetings.

The whisper ballot conducted by Mr.Agg revealed that all 284 adults agreed with the proposal that they be included in Nuku Patrol Post Area and Council, thus excluding them from affiliation with the East Sepik District. The 284 adults referred to would include almost all persons over the age of 18 in the village at the time of the patrol.

The reasons indicated by the people to Mr. Agg and to other patrolling officers, for the change are all valid, particularly the distance and river factors. It is also understood that three people have been drowned in attempts to cross the river at times of flood. These drownings caused no little concern to the people. For these reasons and the obvious desire of the people it is my very firm recommendation that every immediate action be taken to vary the constitutions of both Councils to exclude and include the three village groups, and also that either by private arrangement or Gazettal, the West-East Sepik boundary be varied. This variation would involve a statement to the effect that the West-East Sepik boundary follow the Ibunda or Bongos river, as it currently does to a point near Fumatumbu Village, and the extension of this river boundary. It would be very advisable to take action to have the Council areas changed before the next Council tax collections in July-August and also Council General Elections in November of this year.

Para.24 - It is interesting and encouraging that the Kubriwat people have now moved into houses previously built for cult purposes (P.R. 2-69/70). Cult and cult thinking is certainly not new to the area, nor will it be eliminated in the foreseeable future. Close observation must be continued in a passive role to avoid possible recurrence of suspected killings in the area in 1966, in the cause of cargo cults. There certainly appears to be no lessening of economic and subsistence activities in the area to date. It is probable that the road when complete will do much to dispell cult activities.

Para.28 - Education is certainly lacking in the area. 12 persons having received secondary education for a population of 7,500+ is certainly not the best way to instill any confidence in the people that they are at a stage of development near self-determination. /3...

Roads - Appendix.

Mr. Agg's statements regarding the road from the Urim to Bongos and beyond are worthy of more consideration and very definite action. Should the scheme prove successful, development in the area will be very considerable, and much to Mr. Agg's credit. Mr. Agg has already made a start on the survey devoting part of his Easter break to a trip to the area and commencement of actual measurements, ect. It is intended to put Mr. Agg full time on this scheme until his departure for the Public Service Training Centre in May and, it is to be hoped, after his return.

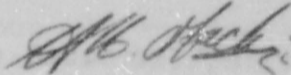
In para. 3 of the appendix, 'Development Bank Grant' should read 'Rural Development Fund Grant'. The Council has made submission for financial assistance on this road. \$8,000 was granted for the current financial year and \$9,000 for the 1970/71 financial year. In addition the Council has made available some \$5,000 together with the full time allocation of a tractor and trailer.

Experience and results of the scheme could well be of value in current considerations being given to the employment of hand labour on the Wasisi (Nuku) - Lumi section of the Sepik Highway.

It is indeed unfortunate that Mr. Agg did not arrive at Dreikikir earlier in the financial year, before unsuccessful bulldozer hire was implemented. It is now to be hoped that this failure will be negated in part by the proposed scheme.

Conclusion.

The patrol and the report are brief but concise and well prepared. Mr. Agg is proving a definite asset to the Dreikikir area and it is to be sincerely hoped that staff changes within the district will not necessitate a transfer of this officer in the forthcoming term.



H.K. Mack
OFFICER IN CHARGE.

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Division of District Administration,
Patrol Post,
Dreikikir,
East Sepik District.
18th. March, 1970.

Officer - in Charge,
Patrol Post,
Dreikikir.

Patrol Report for Dreikikir Patrol no. 4 of 1969/70

Patrol Conducted by :- Mr. D.H. Agg Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled :- Gawanga Census Division, Maprik Sub District.

- Council Area :- Within Dreikikir D.G.C. area :-
- Apos ward
 - Inaker/Asanakor ward
 - Yubanakor no. 1 & 2 ward
 - Apangai ward
 - Daina ward no. 41
 - Masalaga/Abegu ward no. 40
 - Akasamei no. 1 & no. 2 ward no. 38
 - Amase ward no. 38
 - Pumatumbu (Mamsi) ward no. 37
 - Kuyor ward no. 33
 - Bongos ward no. 32
 - Kubriwat ward no. 31
 - Pugilo/Yagrumbok no. 1 & 2 (Urim D.B.)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol :- 4 member R.P.R.G.C.
Const. 1st class Korombe 0360.

Duration of Patrol :- Mon. 2/3/70 to Sat. 14/3/70 (12 nights)

Date and Duration last R.P.A. patrol to area :- Dreikikir no. 2 of 1969/70 - 25 days.
(12/3/69 to 5/2/69)

- Objects of Patrol :-
- 1/Complete the Census revision for the C.D. started during Dreik. patrol no. 2 of 1969/70
 - 2/Complete economic return tables compiled during this patrol.
 - 3/Investigate current Cult activity in the Masalaga/ Abegu/ Kubriwat areas.
 - 4/Conduct public opinion poll re. desires of people of Akasamei area to be reincorporated within Iuka Council area.
 - 5/Publicity current prospecting authorities within the area.
 - 6/Routine administration and political education.

D.H. Agg
(D.H. Agg)
Patrol Officer.

Patrol Diary.

- Mon. 2/3/70 8 till 11 a.m. preparation for patrol, discussions O.I.C. re. same. Departure 12, arrived Musendai about 1.30 p.m. Walked to Apos, arriving 2.15 p.m. Inspection rice and coffee gardens of the area. Talks with people of Apos till 5.30 p.m. Early evening discussions Councillor and other village influentials. Night Apos.
- Tues 3/3 Census Apos village. Discussions with all interested on political development and moves within the Territory, proposed roadmaking scheme, general political education, Prospecting Authorities current. Evening compiling census figures Apos. Night Apos.
- Wed. 4/3 7.a.m. patrol to Inakor, arriving about 8.30 a.m. Census Asanakor group completed about 11.30 a.m. Inakor census revision 1.30 to 5 p.m. Early evening talks with all interested re. things political and development of the area, roadmaking scheme proposed, current Prospecting Authorities. Evening work on census figures. Night Inakor.
- Thurs. 5/3 8 a.m. patrol to Yubanakor, arriving about 10 a.m. Talks village officials. 11.30 to 2 p.m. census revision Yubanakor 1 group. Inspection of houses and coffee gardens of the area. Talks with those interested re. their ideas on development of the area and ideas on things generally. Night Yubanakor.
- Fri. 6/3 Census revision Yubanakor 2 and Apangai village groups conducted all day. Completed about 4 p.m. General discussions with all interested from Yubanakor and pangai groups re. H. of A. , usual political and economic topics; also proposed roadmaking scheme publicity and talk on current P.A.'s in the area. Night Yubanakor.
- Sat. 7/3 Straightened compensation papers for a Yubanakor claim. 10 a.m. patrol departed for Daina, arriving 2.30 p.m. Arrangements for census on the morrow, talks village people re. attitudes, worries. Patrol settled in. Evening census figures Yubanakor groups. Night Daina.
- Sun. 8/3 Census revision Daina group all morning. Afternoon open discussions with all interested re. political developments within the Territory, economic development problems and ideas. Fears re. self-govt. very much uppermost in minds of all. Publicity road plan, current P.A.'s. 2.30 p.m. patrol to Masalaga, arriving 4.p.m. Talks with local influentials. Arrangements for an assemblage of all interested for discussions on the morrow. Night Masalaga.
- Mon. 9/3 Rained all morning so remained at Masalaga rather than departing for Akasame in rain. Worked on census figures and new census sheets most of the day. General discussions with village people who congregated in afternoon for talks. Political developments, area development, P.A.'s, proposed road plan. Some fairly mixed up ideas re. the post self govt period. Inspections housing and checks into cult areas activity. Night Masalaga.
- Tue 10/3 Patrol departed Masalaga 8.30 a.m. arriving Bongomasi about 11.30 Delegation was awaiting so talks with same re. roadwork plan which Bongomasi people will be asked to participate in. Continued on, arriving Akasame about 3 p.m. Arrangements made for option poll re. switching of councils on the morrow arranged. Inspection coffee and houses in the area, talks with village people. Night Akasame.
- Wed. 11/3 General assembly all Akasamei and Akume; "whisper vote" held re. individual opinions on remaining within Dreikikir

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Tues. 11/3 Local Govt. Council on changing to Muka council, at 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. General discussions re. this councillors and committees concerned 11.30 to 12.20. 1p.m. to 4p.m. political education discussions, all interested. Talks re. proposed roadwork, current P.A.'s, vigorous vocal opposition to current early self govt. rumours current. Night. Akasamo.

Thurs. 12/3 Patrol departed 8.15 for Kubriwat. Stopped for discussions at Mamsi village, 1 1/2 hours. Political education discussions and publicity road construction plan proposed. Arrived Bongos about 12.15 Discussions fr. Mitterbauer of the C.M. there re. development, road, people of the area, current feelings, etc. Compensation claim papers for a case at Kuyor attended to. Arrived Kubriwat about 5.15 p.m. Set up camp. Preps. for a meeting on the morrow morning. Night Kubriwat.

Fri. 13/3 Rained till 9 a.m. All interested had congregated by 9.30 Quite a lively and well attended discussion of H. of A. Councils, Polit. developments within the Territory, fears re. same, intended roadwork scheme. Patrol departed about 11.15, arrived Yagrubok about 4.45 p.m. Stopped for talks Pagilo en route. Talks evening S.S.E.M. mission staff Yagrubok re. their opinions, impressions of the people of the area. Night Yagrubok.

Sat. 14/4 Left Yagrubok about 7.15. Patrol to Mimbiok - stopped for brief talks, with those assembled. Reached Yanatong about 10.45. Met Mr. Mack, returned to station by car.

and the Council's position as the force of the people of the P.A. administered area is well established and accepted. Discussions take place apparently at all villages after every Council meeting. End of Patrol Diary. Nights camped :- 12

Idea for development of the area generally are checked as consequence of a friction between the Council and the Council Advisor. The Council, rather than the responsibility in simply of the administration, and development of the village economy, which has been slow, was originally based for by the Council, accepted as partly being a result of the resistance to change of the older headmen and the limited of their Council. The fact that they are just not going to get development if they simply wait for the administration to give it to them is substantially repeated the population.

The idea of increasing economic strength being integral with the increasing Council strength is well accepted.

Almost all men between 20 and 35 in the villages visited were sorted for a period on plantations in other districts - this has established an awareness and interest in the Territory as a whole. Besides having several other side effects, which will be discussed in due course, this has had a unifying effect on the people of the area patrolled, and, incidentally, probably of this District. They do regard and understand fully as people of a village group, but have an awareness of social and sub-ethnic grouping. Much of the traditional belief ability for skills, for instance, can probably be traced to a relatively long history of such labour in the agricultural area. Advanced few are the area, which is a result of the...

Political Awareness

10. Multiple discussions were held at all villages during the patrol. Attendance at these discussions was generally high and to be purely optional - they were held by the writer and...

(8)

A. Introduction.

- 1. The area patrolled, the Gawanga Census Division, covers about 2/3 of the total land area within the Dreikikir L.G.C./P.P. area.
- 2. All groups within the C.D. own large tracts of virtually untouched bushland, and game is generally plentiful. Consequently inter village harmony is good.
- 3. Villages exist as tight groups in centrally located positions within the village territory, always on ridges above the general height of the surrounding areas and workers travel daily to gardens, rather than living on the Subclan or family garden site.
- 4. The area geographically would generally class as heavy lowland forest. Altitude 550 to 1400 ft.asl. and rainfall roughly 80 "100" p.a. (very rough, unofficial records have been maintained by S.S.E.M. missions at Yubanakor and Yagrubok for a sufficient period to allow this vague average to be calculated.)
- 5. Census revision for 7 villages within the C.D. was one of the objectives of the patrol but no area study has been compiled with this report as this was done by the Officer who commenced the census and has been submitted with Dreikikir P.R. no. 2 of 1969/70

B. Political.

6. L.G.C. Influence.

The area patrolled is entirely within the Dreikikir L.G.C. and the Council's position as the forum of the people of the P.P. administered area is well established and accepted. Discussions take place apparently at all villages after every Council meeting over business carried on at the meeting and quite surprising (to myself, as a newcomer to the District) interest is shown in the affairs of the Council. Matters which were to be discussed at a meeting to be held after I had left the station on patrol had obviously been taken back and discussed at village level by the time the patrol had reached some of the last villages visited

- 7. Ideas for development of the area generally are expected as a consequence of arbitration between the Council and the Council Advisor (for the Administration), rather than the responsibility of simply of the Administration, and development of the village economy, which has perhaps been slower than was originally hoped for by the people, is accepted as partly being a result of the resistance to change of the older headmen and the limited means of their Council. The idea that they are just not going to get development if they simply wait for the Administration to give it to them has substantially permeated the populace.
- 8. The idea of increasing economic strength being integral with the increasing Council strength is well accepted.
- 9. Almost all men between 20 and 35 in the villages visited have worked for a period on plantations in other Districts - this has established an awareness and interest in the Territory as a whole. Besides having several other side effects, which will be discussed in due course, this has had a unifying effect on the people of the area patrolled, and, incidentally, probably of this District. They no longer see themselves solely as people of a village group, but have an awareness of social and sub-ethnic grouping. Much of the traditional Sepik enmity for Tolais, for instance, can probably be traced to a relatively long history of Sepik labour in the comparatively far more advanced New Britain areas, with a resultant social jealousy.

Political Awareness

- 10. Extensive discussions were held at all villages visited by the patrol. Attendance at these discussions was emphasised to be purely optional - it is felt by the writer that there is, at this

stage, little point in forcing attendance at political discussions. The following points were covered :-

- a) L.G.C. work of it and reasons for establishment of Local Government Councils.
 - b) Role of Councillors
 - c) Function and reasons for House of Assembly
 - d) Work of M.H.A.'s, as intended.
 - e) Way in which finance of the Territory is allocated. (This as an explanation for the slow spread of schools, AG project extension, major road development, etc.)
11. Questions were called for at all stages of these discussions but there were few who showed much interest in other than a general way in the H. of A.
12. It was found that the L.G.C. system was generally fairly well understood, but that the reasons for and eventual role of the H. of A. were not. A comparison of the similarities between the two systems - the H. of A. being likened to a Council on a grandiose scale - was found to be quite useful in explanations.
13. Representatives of the Pangu Pati have been active at times throughout the upper part of the Gavanga C.D., mainly in connection with the collection of 20 cent subscriptions. However, little is known by the people of the aims or policies of Pangu, informal discussion revealed. The subscriptions seem to have been paid simply because Pita Lus, their ex-member asked for them. No benefits have been gained and apparently none promised for the people from Pangu.
14. Self Determination for T.P.N.G.
Probably in connection with the activities just outlined, great interest was shown in self govt and independence for the Territory, the meaning of which and possible consequences thereof being quite well appreciated.
With no exceptions, all people within the area patrolled voiced strong opposition to any such moves.
The main objections, typified by a group at Akasamei, to early self govt. moves were put as follows:-
- a) People of this area are very much undeveloped; not any economic opportunity of substantial consequence as yet.
 - b) An awareness that this is not so true in, among other places, New Britain and New Ireland. (A large proportion of the male population has worked in these areas).
 - c) Consequent fear that a post independent P.N.G. will be largely run and controlled by disliked New Britain people, it is felt, will largely ignore undeveloped areas, such as this, which do not contribute significantly to the Territory's economy as yet.
 - d) Consequent neglect will result in a return to the old lawlessness and ways.
 - e) Lack of contact with competent native officers thus inspiring confidence in abilities of same.
 - f) Fear that a post independence shortage of money will result in even less being spent on the area than at present.
- That these are the actual fears of the people, as outlined to me, is an indication of the awareness of these people of what is going on in the Territory around them.
15. The people of the area patrolled, without exception, indicated vigorous pro-Administration sentiment. However, of course this indicates little; any promise of assistance at this stage would receive like enthusiastic support.
15. H. of A. Member
Great disenchantment was shown in the Member for the area. When I would point out that the member is their representative and spokesman in the House, the immediate retort would be that they had not seen him since before his election, and that he wouldn't know what the wishes of the people he represents were as he doesn't see them. However, no alternative suggestions were made

by the people to modify the many faults in the system (quite reasonably, of course).

It was pointed out that future improved communications would assist this ease of contact; a two day walk to address 200 or so people obviously will deter the most duty conscious Member.

It was also pointed out that this lack of physical contact does not necessarily indicate indifference to his electorate on the part of the Member - obviously he would be aware as anyone of the general problems of the area and his constituents, and the effects of his work would in the normal course of events only ~~xxx~~ be indirectly felt anyway. This idea seemed to be poorly accepted, even with many liberal examples to illustrate.

17. Poll re. Transfer of Akasame ward to Nuku L.G.C.

As per patrol instructions, an informal, private "whisper poll" was held to determine the wishes of the people of this ward regarding their remaining within the Dreikikir L.G.C. or becoming re-incorporated within the Nuku L.G.C.

All taxpayers within the ward were asked to attend and record their personal wishes on the matter. The results are recorded as follows :-

Akasamei no. 1	-	133	questioned; all wished to transfer to Nuku council.
Akasamei no. 2	-	145	questioned; all wished to transfer to Nuku council.
Amase	-	98	questioned; all wished to transfer to Nuku.

Reasons for wishing the transfer are as follows:-

- a) Nuku is a 5-6 hour walk from the area, while Dreikikir is a good 14-15 hour walk.
- b) Presently trafficable road exists to within half an hour of the area (Klaplei) on the Nuku side, whilst about 30 miles of sections-finished-only road separates the area from the Dreikikir roadhead.
- c) The large Ibunda/Bongos river divides the area from the remainder of the Dreikikir Council area - this drains such a large area that it is in flood and impassable more often than not.
- d) Whilst they have never had a visit from the Dreikikir M.H.A. the Nuku M.H.A. frequently tours the area.
- e) The group has few traditional links with the remainder of the Dreikikir Council area; the affiliations are far more with the Nuku people.

C. Economic.

18. Crops

Introduced economic crops in the area patrolled are rice and coffee, although rice has not been grown in areas with more than about three hour walk to the nearest roadhead.

Most coffee looked at had been planted reasonably correctly although much was in an untidy state, being often overgrown with waist high weeds.

19. A "farmer trainee" is resident in almost all villages visited; his function is to assist growers in the planting of coffee and rice crops. A great deal of existing coffee plantings, probably two thirds of them, are under three years old; thus present production for coffee of about 17,000 lbs for the C.D. can be expected to increase very considerably within the next 4 or 5 years (all things remaining equal).

20. Almost all coffee growers talked to are members of the Dreikikir Rural Progress Society which is the sole coffee buying agency operating within the area patrolled. Members seem generally fairly satisfied with returns (1 3 cents/lb for coffee and 3 cents/lb for rice, although the work involved in carrying for low returns is a prohibitive factor in rice growing in the more isolated areas.

Most coffee and rice blocks are individually owned, with unpaid family labour having provided the initial establishment effort.

Joint village ventures, though, are not uncommon, with a sort of village "company" often farming coffee and jointly banking the proceeds in a village account.

29. Roads

Completed, voluntarily constructed, hand made roads with uncompleted sections and badly constructed sections connect all villages of the area patrolled. The people are very aware of the synonymity of roads and development of the area; this has resulted in the quite impressive amount of work having been done.

20. At all villages a part of the discussion was devoted to the roads and a proposed roadmaking plan (see attached appendix) was outlined. All concerned were quite enthusiastic about the idea, which should probably be satisfactorily successful if implemented, judging by the large amount of work already completed.

23. Attitude to Development.

This, generally, is quite interestingly positive. Cargo-type thinking influences everyone within the area patrolled to some degree; this has possibly motivated the roadmaking enthusiasm to some extent. With the relatively long (20 or so years) of contract labouring in other more developed districts, the larger percentages of young men are very aware of development which has occurred in other areas. That this has not happened in their own area is a matter of some concern. The extensive new coffee plantings and considerable roadmaking enthusiasm is evidence of this.

Considering the fact that the people of the area patrolled have been largely neglected by the Administration, it is surprising that the attitude to the Administration has remained so favourable.

24. Cargo Cult Activity.

As mentioned, this thinking is as prevalent, probably, as ever. The ideology of cargo cult seems part of the psychological makeup of the people of this area. The occasional active manifestation (rituals, cargo house building, "business company" formations, etc.) are in the main the result of the drive of one or two individuals with a new angle.

In most of the houses inspected were pictures of Europeans, schoolbooks where there were no schoolchildren, or various items of discarded European trivia of no practical use or value. This valueless paraphernalia, presumably, is regarded as part of the "answer to the secret" which the black man is unable to solve.

The people were understandably reluctant to talk on subjects over which there has been quite some trouble from time to time, but I gathered the idea that most of these people actually quite believe that there is something lacking in the mental makeup of black men which will forever prevent them from being able to organise, communicate and develop as white men do. I was told as much in these very terms on a couple of occasions during the patrol.

Informal discussions of the evolution of the wheel etc. seemed to miss the point completely.

However, this cultist thinking seems to be causing no problems anywhere in the area patrolled at the moment. The occasional manifestation will always have to be watched for but the real roots of the idea lie very deep. As is intimated by present policy towards cultism, there seems little point in taking action whilst the activity remains within the bounds of the law.

The Kubriwat "cargo houses" were inspected; they all are now fully occupied by normal families; there seems no evidence of especially cultistic reasoning behind their initial construction, now. Actually they are quite above-standard, pleasant dwelling houses.

There seems to have been no repercussion following the actions of the previous patrol in the area, at Tau and Abegu.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ D. Social.25. Health

The new permanent materials aid posts at Yubanakor and Bougos were inspected. They are well patronised and accepted as concrete evidence of the worth of the Council.

26. The main causes of death in the villages censused were found to be malaria and influenza. (Most deaths, whether from old age or pneumonia are traditionally attributed to sorcery.)

Grille and elephantiasis seem to be the main afflictions; scabies and leprosy seemed noticeably absent. Treatment for these is rapidly sought as a matter of course at aid posts.

27. The villages in the most Southern part of the C.D. are well supplied with natural game. Consequently the people there have a far more protein balanced diet than most of the rest of the people within the patrol post administered area. Despite this, as per the census figures the population increase is not substantially greater for the villages of this area. Children are a bit healthy and more vigorous.

The patrol lived on game and wildfowl eggs for about five days whilst in this area.

28 Education.

Primary "T" schools are operated by missions as follows:-

S.S.E.M.	Yubanakor	about 70 pupils, sts. 2 & 3
"	Akasamei	about 80 pupils, prep, st. 1 & 2
Catholic	Bongos	about 210 pupils, prep, st. 1, 2, & 3.

A large no. of young people from the area patrolled (probably around 1000) have had 1 or 2 years education of some kind at some stage but few have amounted to anything. About 12 only have completed any high school education, as far as could be gathered from the census figures.

Whilst the area cannot develop responsibly with no educated natural leaders, it seems that few have realised the real importance of this. At all discussions the need for more government schools was stressed by the people but to date few seem to have made full use of those facilities already existing.

For instance, one particularly promising lad who had very successfully completed st. 2 at Yubanakor but had not returned to st. 3 this year because he was unable to raise the \$2.50 nominal fee the mission requires. The councillor was aware of this but had done nothing to raise financial assistance. Whilst this remains the attitude progress is obviously going to remain difficult.

29. Missions

S.S.E.M. (South Seas Evangelical Mission) and the Catholic Mission are established throughout the entire area.

Their activities are restricted to educational and spiritual endeavour and there is at present no plan to expand activity to any other field.

30. Conclusion.

With it's modest aims, which were all achieved, an enjoyable although brief patrol; a worthwhile introduction to the people of the District, for the writer.

Proposed Contract Hand Road Making Scheme.

- 1) As will have been gathered from this report, for the people of the Gawanga C.D. and, indeed, the P.P. area, the most important project which could be attempted within the scope of available resources at this time is the upgrading and completion of the road between Yauatong, on the Dreikikir - Fuku road, presently under construction, and Daina. (A glance at the attached patrol map will illustrate this route).
- 2) The people who will benefit from this work are fully in support of the plan which I will outline here; the very considerable amount of already voluntarily completed road is concrete evidence of this.
- 3) A Development Bank grant of about \$3,000 has already been made for the upgrading of the roads within this area; \$5,000 of this has already been spent on hire of a bulldozer on the work, which proved most unsatisfactory. (The O.I.G. Dreikikir will no doubt cover this financial aspect of this scheme in his covering comments on this P.R.)
- 4) The writer of this report spent eight months on a considerably successful hand labour road making scheme in the Southern Highlands. With 2 other Patrol Officers, an average of about 800 native labourers were employed on constructing to exact, properly surveyed specifications a 35 mph. road between Mendi and Laliga in that District. The writer is thus fairly well acquainted with the many pitfalls to be avoided in tackling a project of this nature.
- 5) The labourers worked a five day, 40-hour week, using spades, wheelbarrows and half petrol drums to shift ground. Supervision was intense and continual, the officers involved living right on the job in tents which were moved as the road was constructed. Although a P.W.D. surveyor was supposed to mark out all contracts with a theodolite, all work was marked out by the P.D.A. officers involved, in practice, using a Cowley Level and tape measure.
- 6) A similar scheme working on the road commencing at Yauatong would utilise labourers as follows :-

From Languap	30 men
" Yagrunbok no. 1 & 2/ Pagilo	30 men
" Kubriwat	30 men
" Bongos	30 men
" W'haukia	30 men
" Wosambu	30 men
" Mamsi	30 men
" Masalaga/Abegu	30 men
" Kuyor	20 men
" Daina	20 men
<hr/>	
Total	280 men

- 7) All these groups have agreed that these numbers of men could be spared for two month periods for 5-day-a-week work on this road, from their villages and are willing to cooperate in the implementation of the scheme.
- 8) This number is, it has been found by the writer, about the maximum number which can be worked with optimum supervisory efficiency.
- 9) All the village groups would work on separate contracts for which a pre-specified payment would be made. The payment would be worked out at 10 to 15 cents per cubic yard of earth moved, depending on the nature of the work (stone, depth of cut etc.) The writer is fully conversant with the method of working out yardages in work using a Cowley level and tape.
- 10) If maximum depth of cut is kept less than about 7 ft. it was found that up to 5 c. ft. yds. per day can be shifted per man with favourable conditions, in the Highlands.
- 11) The route of the road has been inspected by the writer who feels that the present situation and state of the road is ideal for the success of the scheme as outlined. 80% of the already completed road would not need further work but the remainder will never be

satisfactory unless constructed under close, careful supervision. (2)

12) The workers would be self sufficient in food. After working their five day week they would return to their home villages on the Friday night and return on the Sunday afternoon with their week's supply of food. (In the highlands it was found that the women of the workers would assist where possible by bringing food from the home areas where possible, during the week.)

13) The workers would live in bush temporary houses on the work site, as would the writer in his supervisory capacity (in a tent.)

14) In conclusion, it may be argued that Sepik people are poorer workers than the Highlanders. Whilst this may be so, the people who would be working on this scheme would be those who would directly benefit. They are at present acutely aware that unless they build it themselves they will never have a reasonable road servicing their area; to this end the very considerable amount of already completed work backs my claim that this project would be most successful.

15) Full time personal supervision for at least four days per week is imperative for the scheme's success. If no soil is moved unnecessarily overall payment rate remains high enough, the workers can see that none of their work is done in vain, and the work is completed far more quickly, due to the catalytic presence of a supervisor.

Without this careful supervision the workers invariably deviate from the required plan, causing unnecessary work and resultant frustration for all concerned.

16) Whilst other necessary work on the station and other patrol work would perhaps fall somewhat behind for the time that the scheme was in progress, it is felt that this would be justified by the writer, bearing in mind that the Gawanga C.D. offers the most potential of any area in the Dreikikir P.P. administered area.

This period would be 4 to 6 months, at least, to complete the road to at least Masalaga, but this could be broken up into, for instance, two monthly periods with a two month break between.

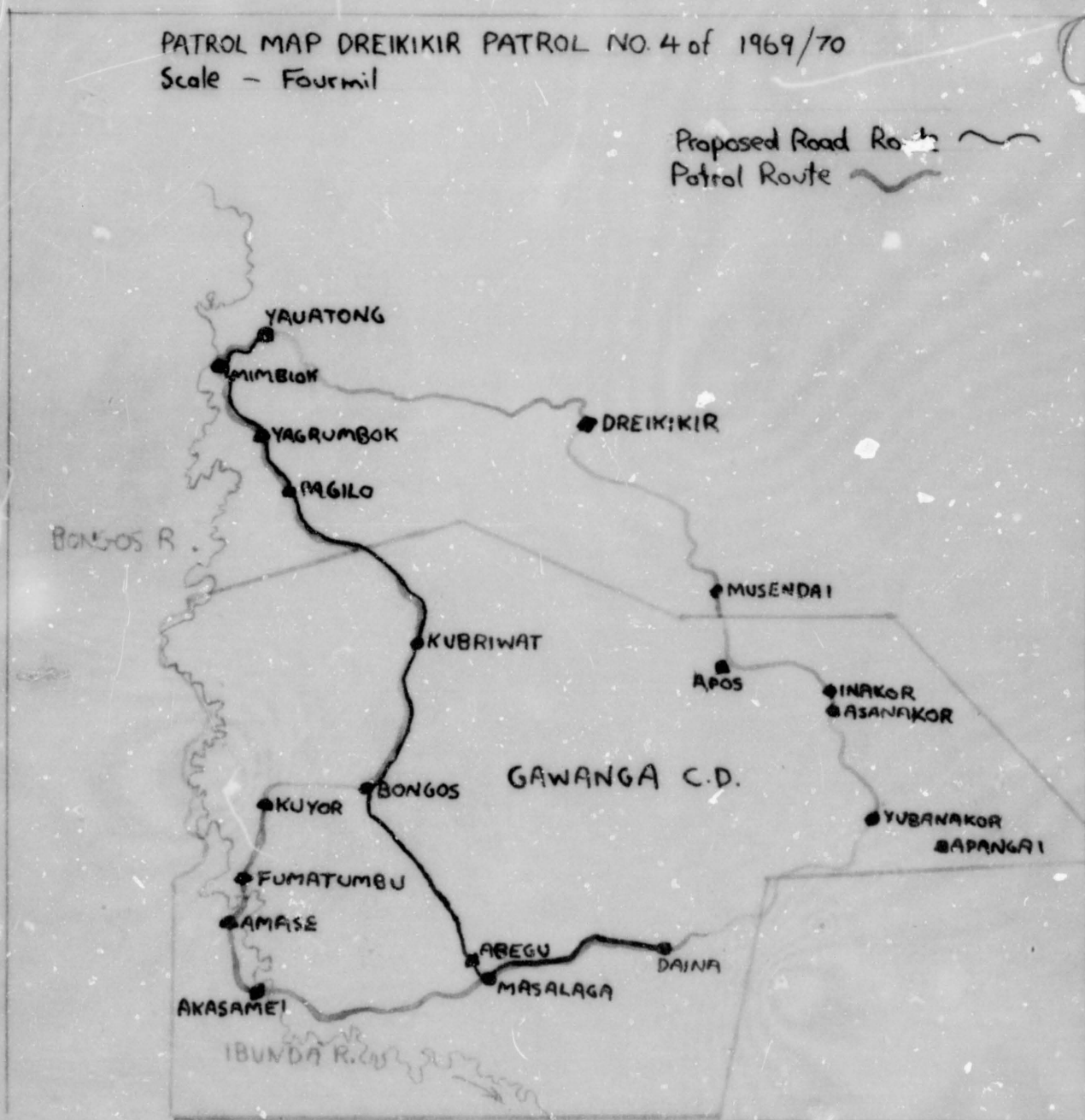
D.H. Agg
(D.H. AEE)

Patrol Officer.

PATROL MAP DREIKIKIR PATROL NO. 4 of 1969/70
Scale - Fourmil



Proposed Road Route ~~~~~
Patrol Route ~~~~~





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

H.Q.

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK DISTRICT Report No. DREIKIKIR No. 5 1969/70

Patrol Conducted by MR. D. H. AGG PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled PART URIM CENSUS DIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives R.P.N.G.C. NO. 0951 BANO and COUNCIL DRIVER U'JESI

Duration—From 1/4/1970 to 2/5/1970

Number of Days 31 Nights (Continuous)

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NIL

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 2/3/1970 To 14/3/70

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol Upgrading of Gawanga road section as outlined in the appendix to Dreikikir Patrol No. 5 1969/70 and as per attached Patrol Instruction

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

2515/1970

E. J. Hales
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

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

Por

67-8-73

Konedobu.

9th June, 1970.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

DREIKIKIR PATROL NO. 5/59-70:

Your reference 67-1-8 of 1st June and 25th May, 1970.

I acknowledge with thanks, receipt of Special Report by Mr. D.H. Agg, Patrol Officer of part URIM Census Division.

... Please find attached six photo-copies of the patrol map.

An informative and well presented report, and I agree with your comments that political education must be steadily maintained.

The question of compensation for economic trees is already the subject of separate correspondence to you on my 10-3-8 of 29th April.

(T.W. ELIJS)
Secretary

Att. c.c. Mr. D.H. Agg,
District Office,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

→ 67/8/73
cc 10-3-8

(26)

Telegrams—HOADWORKS

Telephone—56666.

Our Reference... 13-12-A01

If calling ask for

Mr.....



Department of Public Works

Headquarters

P.O. Box 1108

Boroko, Papua

15th October, 1970

The Secretary *Departmental Head.*
Department of the Administrator,
KONE DOBU.

(26)

Reference: Your 10-3-8, 67-8-73 of 24th July, 1970.

... Herewith the photographs accompanying Dreikikir Patrol Report No. 5 of 1969/70.

2. The loan of these photographs was very much appreciated.

T.M. Crotty

for T.M. CROTTY
DEPARTMENTAL HEAD.

Attachment

2/10



Two recut sections, both about 250 ft. long. The lower is sandstone, max. cut 10 ft. Over all grade is now 3%; before it varied between 17 and 4%

Recut section of sandstone (note camber of road.)



Bench cut in soapstone material. Note steep battering of cut. The old road followed the top of the bank to the right. Max. cut here is 16 ft. while this cut was 430 ft. long.

Photographic accompaniment to Dreikikir patrol no. 5 of 1969/70

24



Recutting a sandstone ridge; this section within the picture was completely removed.



This cutting, only half of which is shown, is overall 500 ft. long and, with an overall final grade of 9% bypassed the original road adjacent to the edge of the kunai to the upper left of the picture, which had an original grade of 16% over 150 ft.

Note coffee garden.



Another sandstone box cutting which lowered the final grade of the section shown from 17% to 9% over the length of the work.

PD:KP

10-3-8
67-8-73

23

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KOHEDOEJU, PAPUA.

24th July, 1970.

The Director,
Department of Public Works,
P.O. Box 1108,
BOROKO.

UPGRADING OF GAWANGA ROAD-DREIKIKER

Your 137-12-AC1 of 21st July, 1970, refers.

Enclosed please find original sketch map and
2 folios of original photographs. The return of the
latter in due course would be appreciated.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Secretary,
Department of the Administrator.

→ 67-8-73
10-3-8

Division of District Administration,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

18th June, 1970.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

COMPENSATION - ECONOMIC TREES - YANGORU/
DREIKIKIR SECTION, SEPIK HIGHWAY

Receipt is acknowledged of your minute appended to memorandum 67-1-8 of 25th May, 1970, to the Assistant District Commissioner, Maprik.

Copy of Patrol Report Dreikikir No. 5 has been forwarded to Public Works Department for their information.

A list of claims for compensation are being held at this Headquarters pending receipt of other claims. Please refer to my 10-3-8 of 29th April, 1970 in regards to non receipt of claims on behalf of BALEF, APANGAI, YAMELIKIM, KWOMBIGUM and KUSANAEU villages. Early forwarding of these claims by the Assistant District Commissioner, Maprik, would be appreciated.

T.W. Ellis
(T.W. ELLIS)

Secretary
Department of the Administrator

67-8-73

Koncoebu.

9th June, 1970.

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

DREIKIKIR PATROL NO. 5/69-70:

Your reference 67-1-8 of 1st June and 25th May, 1970.

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Att. c.c. Mr. D.H. Agg,
District Office,
W E W A K.
East Sepik District.

T. W. Ellis
(T. W. ELLIS)
Secretary.

67-8-73



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

20

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



In Reply
Please Quote
No. 67-1-8

Department of the Administrator,
District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

1st June, 1970.

The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

DREIKIKIR PATROL REPORT NO. 5 OF 1969/70
PART URIM CENSUS DIVISION.

Please find attached copy of addendum to the
abovementioned report accompanied by photographs clearly
giving an outline of the present use of voluntary labour
on the road-building in the area. My previous correspondence
67-1-8 of 25th May refers.

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

The following synopsis of the present state of the Urim-Gawanga road is supplied at the A.D.C. Maprik's verbal request of 20th. of May, 1970.

The patrol map for this patrol refers.

1. The section of road between Kurugunam rest house and Yagrumbok no. 1 village, (approx. 4½ miles) has now been modified to the stage where no section has a road surface width of less than 15 ft. or a grade of more than 10%.
2. All drains necessary for the adequate drainage of the road surface have been completed on this section, together with adequate cambering on all steep sections to ensure that no surface damage due to heavy stormwater runoff will ensue.
3. Only one 200 ft. section and one 450 ft. section have been paved with creek gravel to date. These sections were paved during the duration of this patrol. No more was carted, unfortunately, due to the tractor's breakdown which allowed only 8 day's work, the extraordinarily wet conditions at the time which hindered work on the days when the tractor did work, and the distance away of the creek containing the only available source of gravel, entailing a round trip of about 4½ miles.
4. Several of the sections completed during the patrol consisted of sand stone ridges which will need little further surfacing.
5. The next section of the project consists of the upgrading of the section Mimbiok to the Keang river of about 2 miles. The initial cut for this section was completed some 4-5 years ago; it is the Muku-Dreikikir road link, but due to non-use it has not been maintained by the people who cut it and has thus fallen into considerable neglect.
Some 25 short, approx 100 ft. long sections will have to be recut and cambered before this section of road can be considered ready for surfacing.
6. This section will be the eventual link with the Dreikikir to Wassissi section of the Sepik Highway when it is completed to this stage.
7. There are large, easily extracted deposits of surfacing gravel both in the river Keang and in banks along the present track adjacent to it; this is the intended source of gravel for the Urim section of the Gawanga road, as no further deposits have yet been located to Bongos as yet.
8. Thus the completion of this Keang R. to Mimbiok section will be seen to serve a double essential ~~main~~ purpose.
9. Below Yagrumbok the initial road cut has been 90% completed by hand. The remaining 10% consists of sections too difficult to cut satisfactorily without supervision; these will constitute later stages of the project.
10. Approx. 100 men are supposed to be working voluntarily on this Mimbiok to Keang river section 2 days a week, and it is being considered that they commence 5-day a week work shortly with payment, under the overall supervision of a European missionary from Yagrumbok S.S.E.M. mission.
Payment for this work will come from the Council allocation for this road.
11. It is again stressed that results achieved in this work are only proportional to the external impetus applied; spontaneous, individual voluntary effort of any consequence is virtually unknown and for real progress in the work, inspired interest and drive, whether at the village level or at Council or Govt. staff level is essential.

Addendum to Dreikikir Patrol Report no. 5 of 1969/70

18

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3. Only one 200 ft. section and one 450 ft. section have been paved with creek gravel to date. These sections were paved during the duration of this patrol. No more was carted, unfortunately, due to the tractor's breakdown which allowed only 8 day's work, the extraordinarily wet conditions at the time which hindered work on the days when the tractor did work, and the distance away of the creek containing the only available source of gravel, entailing a round trip of about 4½ miles.
4. Several of the sections completed during the patrol consisted of sand stone ridges which will need little further surfacing.
5. The next section of the project consists of the upgrading of the section Mimbiok to the Keang river of about 2 miles. The initial cut for this section was completed some 4-5 years ago; it is the Nuku-Dreikikir road link, but due to non-use it has not been maintained by the people who cut it and has thus fallen into considerable neglect.
Some 25 short, approx 100 ft. long sections will have to be recut and cambered before this section of road can be considered ready for surfacing.
6. This section will be the eventual link with the Dreikikir to Wassiasi section of the Sepik Highway when it is completed to this stage.
7. There are large, easily extracted deposits of surfacing gravel both in the river Keang and in banks along the present track adjacent to it; this is the intended source of gravel for the Urim section of the Gawanga road, as no further deposits have yet been located to Bongos as yet.
8. Thus the completion of this Keang R. to Mimbiok section will be seen to serve a double essential ~~xxxxxx~~ purpose.
9. Below Yagumbok the initial road cut has been 90% completed by hand. The remaining 10% consists of sections too difficult to cut satisfactorily without supervision; these will constitute later stages of the project.
10. Approx. 100 men are supposed to be working voluntarily on this Mimbiok to Keang river section 2 days a week, and it is being considered that they commence 5-day a week work shortly with payment, under the overall supervision of a European missionary from Yagumbok S.S.E.M. mission.
Payments for this work will come from the Council allocation for this road.
11. It is again stressed that results achieved in this work are only proportional to the external impetus applied; spontaneous, individual voluntary effort of any consequence is virtually unknown and for real progress in the work, inspired interest and drive, whether at the village level or at Council or Govt. staff level is essential.

67-8-73

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67-1-8

District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.
25th May, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
MAPPYIK.

PATROL REPORT DREIKIKIR NO. 5 OF 1969/70

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report submitted by Mr. D. H. Agg, Patrol Officer, together with your memorandum 67-3-13 of 19th May.

Your remarks adequately cover the main points of the report which is most informative and I think Mr. Agg is to be congratulated on the work that he has done and the interest he has maintained since being posted to Dreikikir.

I will ask of the Secretary, Department of the Administrator, if six copies of the patrol map could be sun-printed and returned to this District Headquarters, as sun-printing facilities are not presently available in Wewak.

I consider that paragraph 12 is of paramount importance and it appears prima facie that political education must be steadily maintained in this area.

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



c.c. to The Secretary,
Department of the Administrator,
KONEDOBU.

It would be appreciated if six sun-prints could be obtained of the patrol map and forwarded in due course to this District Headquarters.

Your attention is drawn to paragraph 12 page 6 of the report.

Again, Mr. Agg has done a sound piece of work and written a most informative report.

I have included an extra copy of the patrol report for information of P.W.D. Boroko so that they may read this report in conjunction with the attached claims for compensation for economic trees - Dreikikir section the Sepik Highway.

For your information, action and records, please.

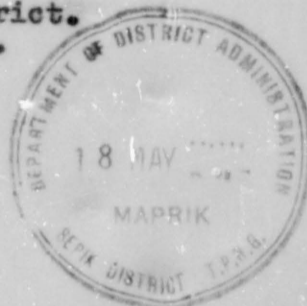
E. G. Hicks
(E. G. HICKS)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

See file 10-3-8 of action of 29 April 1970

67-3-13

16
Division of District Administration.
Patrol Post,
Dreikikir.
East Sepik District.
12th. May, 1970.

The Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub District Office,
Maprik.



Patrol Report - Dreikikir Patrol no. 5 of 1969/70

Herewith attached please find four copies of the report for the above patrol, together with 6 copies of an appendix, the two extra copies being required by P.W.D. Boroko as they contain the information required by their 137-12-A01 dated 21st. April, 1970.

Also attached one copy only of a patrol map, copies of which are also required by P.W.D. Boroko with the same reference. Could arrangements be made to have photostat copies made in Wewak for all the reports plus the two extra appendixes, please?

Also attached relevant claim for camping allowance.

The D.D.C. Wewak expressed his wish that the report be onforwarded in all urgency so that it may be received in time for consideration by the District Advisory Committee in relation to the Rural Development Fund allocation for the project, with which this patrol was concerned, for the coming financial year.

For your consideration, please.

D.H. Agg
(D.H. Agg)

Patrol Officer.

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

67-3-13

JYW/cl

Division of District Administration,
Sub-District Office,
M A P R I K

19th May, 1970

District Commissioner,
W E W A K

DREIKIKIR PATROL NO. 5 of 1969/70

PART URIM CENSUS DIVISION -

MR. D.H. AGG, PATROL OFFICER

Attached please find:

- a) Original and two copies of report.
- b) Copy of patrol instructions issued to Mr. Agg by the Officer-in-Charge, Dreikikir on memorandum 67-3-13 dated 31st March, 1970.
- c) Copy of memorandum 67-3-13 dated 12th May, 1970 addressed to the Assistant District Commissioner Maprik by Mr. Agg, copy to Officer-in-Charge, Dreikikir and
- d) tracing of map of area patrol with particular emphasis placed on the road route to Gawanga.

2. The report should have been channelled through the Officer-in-Charge Dreikikir for his comments as time was sufficient for it to still reach District Headquarters in time for the D.A.C. meeting which is being held in Wewak on the 28th May, 1970. Immediately the OIC Dreikikir receives his copy of his memorandum he should forward a covering memorandum to you on this report with a copy to myself.

3. The patrol was mounted to undertake road construction on the Gawanga road and the objects of the patrol were achieved. During the patrol copy of memorandum 137-12-A01 dated the 21st April, 1970 addressed to the District Commissioner Wewak was received from the Director of Public Works and this was forwarded to Mr. Agg whilst he was on patrol. All the queries raised by the Director have been answered in the appendix to Dreikikir Report No 5 with the exception of paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) which required information on the location of Rest Houses along and near the route. The patrol remained overnight mainly at KURUNGUNAM village as the MIMIOK village rest house was in poor condition. The Officer-in-Charge should advise you urgently of the location of rest houses on the Gawanga road for the information of the Director of Public Works.

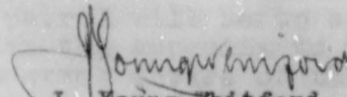
.../2

14

4. Whilst the costing related to the 4½ miles upgraded is realistic the report does not clearly indicate to what level the road has been upgraded neither does the report indicate whether the section is now all weather. This information is important if we are to assess whether the intensive labour method of road construction will be a success in the area or not. I will ask Mr. Agg for more details on this aspect of the scheme.

5. The report is well presented and Mr. Agg has tackled the job of upgrading the road with enthusiasm. The point Mr. Agg made with regard to staff to do the job is most relative and my experience has been that it is important to have continuity of staff if such a project is to be a success. In this particular instance the project will be slowed down as Mr. Agg is shortly to proceed to Port Moresby to attend a course and he will then, in all probability, have to take over as Officer-in-Charge Wosera. All in all this is most unfortunate but with staff as it is in this district I cannot see an answer to the problem.

6. Camping allowance claim for Mr. Agg is attached for payment, please.


J. Young-Whitford
Deputy District Commissioner

ADC

c.c. Officer-in-Charge,
DREIKIKIR

c.c. Mr. D. H. Agg,
DREIKIKIR

Copy.

13

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Reference; 67-3-13
Dept. of the Administrator,
Patrol Post,
Dreikikir.
East Sepik District.
31st March 1970.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Patrol Post,
Dreikikir.

Dreikikir Patrol no. 5 of 1969/70.

Patrol Instructions.

1. Further to discussions of today's date, please prepare to depart on patrol to the Urim C.D. on Wednesday 1st of April for a period of approximately 5 weeks i.e. immediately prior to your departure for Port Moresby for the training course.
2. The principle objective of the patrol will be to assist and supervise with roadwork as suggested in the appendix to your p.r. no. 4.1969/70. You are more aware of the exact nature of the duties required than I am in view of your extensive experience in the Southern Highlands.
3. Other objectives of the patrol include continuing/education and other routine matters as they arise during your stay in the Urim. political
4. Wishing you a pleasant and successful patrol,

Assistant	1
Navigator	1
Driver	1
Motor	1
Equipment	1
Total	5

(H.K.Mack)

Personnel accompanying patrol Officer in Charge.

Duration of patrol - 1/4/70 to 2/5/70 (continuous - 23 nights)

Area and date of last patrol to area - Urim C.D. no. 4 of 1969/70 (14/3/70 to 14/4/70) 12 days

Object of patrol - upgrading of roads and services in Urim C.D.

D.H. Agg

Department of the Administrator,
Division of District Administration,

Patrol Post, DREIKIKIR.
East Sepik District.
4th. May, 1970.

The Officer-in-charge,
Patrol Post,
Dreikikir.

Report to Dreikikir Patrol no. 5 of 1969/70.

Patrol conducted by :- Mr. D.H. Agg Patrol Officer.

Type of Patrol :- Special purpose (Roadmaking)

Area Patrolled :- Part Urim Census Division.

Council Area :- Within council wards as follows :-

- Laninguap
- Kuruganam
- Yagumbok
- Yauatong.

People assisting the work of the patrol were from villages as follows :-

village	no.	Census Division
Kuruganam/Mimbick	45	Urim
Waim	19	Kombio
Yagumbok	21	Urim
Pagilo	19	Urim
Laninguap	33	"
Mamsi	25	Gawanga
Kuatengisi	25	"
Bongos	31	"
Wahaukia	20	"
Kubriwat	32	"
Kuyor	20	"
Yagumbok no.2	5	"
total	295	

Personnel accompanying patrol :- R.P.N.G.C. no. 0951 Baup.
Council driver U'jesi

Duration of patrol:- 1/4/70 to 2/5/70 (continuous -31 nights)

Duration and date of last patrol to area - Dreikikir no. 4 of 1969/70 (2/3/70 to 14/3/70 12 days)

Objects of patrol :- Upgrading of Gawanga road section as outlined

D.H. Agg
(Signature)

Patrol Officer

Dreikikir Patrol no. 5 of 1969/70.

Patrol Diary.

1/4/70 By council tractor from Dreikikir to Kuruganam, leaving about 8.30 a.m. and arriving about 11 am. Quite some trouble negotiating 3 hills between Yauatong and Kuruganam due to the wet conditions. Checked section between Kuruganam and Mimbiok. Most of Kuruganam people assembled by 2pm. Recruited 25 for work with tractor and with self on contract sites, starting on the morrow. Night Kuruganam.

Thurs 2/4 Cleared 3 sections and marked them out for contracts. Supervised this work, also carting of surfacing material. 15 men from Laninguap recruited for work on the morrow. To Yagrumbok by m/cycle inspecting sections between. Talks I/C mission re. his ideas on this project. All worked till 5.30 p.m. Night Kuruganam.

Fri. 3/4 Rained from midnight till 9.30 am so tractor unable to work. All workers engaged in drain digging. S/vision this all day. A/noon councillors from Bongos, Laninguap, Kubriwat arrived. Talks with same re. road project until 8.30 p.m. Night Kuruganam.

Sat. 4/4 Rained most of night. Councillors from Kuruganam, Yagrumbok arrived back from Council meeting. Arrangements with same re. volunteer r/workers from their groups. A/noon tractor sent to station for spades, wheelbarrows and picks for next weeks work. Night Kuruganam.

Sun. 5/4 Councillors from Kubriwat, Kuyor, Kuatengisi arrived; talks same re. arrangements for volunteer groups. Re. day observed. Night Kuruganam.

Mon. 6/4 Continued on work of clearing contract sites. Kuruganam/Mimbiok and Waim (Kombio) groups started on their contracts. S/vision draindigging by Kuruganam and Yagrumbok people. Laninguap people started on their contract. Night Kuruganam.

Tues 7/4 W'haukia and Bongos, Mamsi and Kuatengisi village groups arrived; their housing sited, contract sites allocated, initial work commenced. S/vision other groups. Kubriwat group arrived a/noon house site picked out. Night Kuruganam.

Wed. 8/4 Bongos, W'haukia, Kuyor, Kuatengisi and Kubriwat groups commenced work on their respective contracts. Self occupied putting in grade marks most of the day with these groups. Checked and supervised other groups work. Rained much of the a/noon- m/cycle left at Mimbiok. Returned to camp at night. Night Kuruganam.

Thurs. 9/4 S/vision, checking and putting in grades, work of all groups all day. Groups at present working as follows :-

<u>Group name (village)</u>	<u>no. workers</u>	<u>dist. from Keruganam</u>
Kuruganam/Mimbiok	45	0.35 miles
Waim	14	0.40 "
Yagrumbok	21	0.75 "
Pagilo	19	0.80 "
Laninguap	10	2.05 "
Laninguap	23	2.30 "
Mamsi	25	2.65 "
Kuatengisi	25	2.70 "
Bongos	31	3.15 "
W'haukia	20	3.20 "
Kubriwat	32	3.40 "
Kuyor	20	3.60 "

Night Kuruganam.

10/4 Fri. Supervision of and checking all groups all day. As per 9/day. Night Kuruganam.

11/4 Sat. As for yesterday. All groups except Kubriwat worked until mid a/noon. night Kuruganam.

12/4 Sun. Camp shifted to Mimbiok - more centrally located position. Set up camp. Remainder of day observed. Night Mimbiok

13/4 Mon. General supervision all groups at contract sites as outlined on 10/4. Marking out and checking all day. Rain from 3.30 pm. Night Mimbiok.

14/4 Tues. S/vision, checking all groups. Kuyor group moved to a new contract at 1.4 miles from Yagrubok mission, south. Approach hill to Yagrubok no. 1 village. All other groups working well. No rain all day. Access road to Bongos river marked out. Night Mimbiok.

15/4 Wed. Supervision, checking, marking out work of all groups. All kuruganam, Laninguap people are to work all week for the remainder of the patrol, on the access road to the river for the carting of gravel. S/vision these groups all day. Rain from 2.30 pm. Night Mimbiok.

16/4 S/vision, checking all groups. Pagilo group finished their initial contract - restarted on a smaller, similar, regrading contract further up the road. Also Kuyor group completed contract near the mission. Restarted at Yubanakor no. 2 village. Night Mimbiok.

17/4 Fri. S/vision, checking all groups. Pagilo group finished their initial contract - restarted on a smaller, similar regrading. Rain 4pm. Marking out Kubriwat contract 6 pm. till dark. All groups to have w/end off. Night Mimbiok.

18/4 Sat. Day observed - no groups worked. In a/noon with councillors from Kuruganam, Laninguap, Yagrubok to river, checking road route for connection to Dreikikir - Nuku road. Night Mimbiok.

19/4 Sun. Day observed. Patrol shifted back to Kuruganam r/house as Mimbiok too decrepid and leaky. Tractor returned from Dreikikir with requested gear. Night Kuruganam.

20/4 Mon. S/vision, checking, marking out all groups as follows the explanation for 9/4. Night Kuruganam.

21/4 Tues. S/vision, checking, marking out all groups as for y/day. Checked gravel carting progress. Night Kuruganam.

22/4 Wed. S/vision, checking all groups. Tractor broke down in a/noon. Front wheel bearing collapsed so made arrangements through S.S.E.M. mission at Yagrubok to endeavour to obtain another. Yagrubok group completed contract, restarted on a section with Laninguap group at 2.35 a. from Kuruganam. Night Kuruganam.

23/4 S/vision, checking all groups; some making extremely good progress. Road cambering started with Kuruganam, Bongos, WShaukia kuatengisi and Mamsi work. Night Kuruganam.

24/4 Fri. S/vision, checking all groups - some making extremely good progress, as noted. Visit in a/noon from Mr. Dreise, new OIC at Dreikikir. Showed same the work. Night Kuruganam.

25/4 Sat. Day observed; went shooting and looking for gravel deposits, but did not find anything of consequence. Night Kuruganam.

26/4 Sun. Rounded up a group of absentee schoolchildren from surrounding areas with their parents and lectured same on school absenteeism. Went to Yauatong C.M. school by m/cycle to discuss matter with teachers. Night Kuruganam.

27/4 Mon. Checking, s/vision all groups as usual. Night Kuruganam.

28/4 Tues. Checking, s/vision all groups. Dispute between the tractor driver who has been overseeing, and the Kuruganam councillor settled. Night Kuruganam.

29/4

Wed. S/vision, checking all groups. Pagilo group completed their section so put to assisting Yagrubok group on their contract.

~~29/4~~ 29/4 cont. ^{4/} Kuruganam will finish in the morning.
Night Kuruganam. (9)

+ S/vision checking all groups as usual. Kuruganam group put on to battering the Laninguap section, as they will not have time to do this themselves. This group not working well; probably attributable to apathy of the Laninguap councillor towards the project. Bongos group has finished; also Kuatengisi and Mamsi groups. Now all groups except Pagilo, Yagrumbok, Laninguap and Kuruginam on the long section near Mimbiok and Kubriwat near Yagrumbok mission station have finished. Rain 4pm. Night Kuruganam.

1/5/70 Fri. S/vision all groups remaining. Section near Mimbiok continued with. Large tree removed. Gravel put on Kuruganam section by Waim group. Cash for payments not arrived.
Night Kuruganam.

2/5 Sat. To Dreikikir by m/cycle to get cash for payments of road workers, at 6am. Discussions re. this with OIC Dreikikir. Returned Kuruganam, affected payments. Patrol returned by car to Dreikikir.

End Patrol Diary.

Situation Report.A. Introduction.

1. As outlined in the patrol instructions accompanying this report, the main justification for this patrol was the supervision, for a trial period of five weeks, a scheme utilising volunteer gangs of 20 to 30 to reconstruct the worst sections of the road connecting the Gawanga Census Division with the Dreikikir - Nuku road, presently under construction as a phase of the Sepik Highway.
2. The volunteer gangs were to be drawn from those villages which would eventually directly benefit from the sound road link with the Sepik Highway thus formed, and were to be paid from the Dreikikir Local Government Council allocation for the upgrading of the Gawanga C.D. road for the current financial year.
3. The rate of these payments was to be worked out using a rough rate of 10 to 15 cents per c. yard of earth shifted on the individual village group contracts.
4. A check with the accompanying patrol map will show that the section of road worked on, between Yagrambok no. 1 and Kuruganam villages lies within the Urim C.D. and is a section of about 4½ miles.
5. Because the patrol was for a special purpose, the bulk of this report will be concerned with aspects of the roadwork carried out and will mention only briefly subjects on which general observations were made.

B. Political.6. L.G.C. Influence.

The area patrolled is all within the Dreikikir Local Govt. Council and the people within the area fully expect and accept that their councillors are their elected representatives and that the council is the patrol post's area's forum for the peoples' participation in the development of their area.

7. Councillors.

However, the control and influence that the councillors dealt with hold over their respective groups varies considerably.

The Council's Vice-President, Torombe, of Bongos, seemed the only really influential leader of note within the area; his influence over the 1500 or so people in the vicinity of Bongos is largely the motive force behind much of the voluntary roadwork which has been carried out in recent years in this area. He is very keenly pro-development but not by any means pro-Administration to the point of largely overlooking other issues relevant to the subject. His assistance with the organising of volunteers for this project from his area was never-the-less quite considerable.

8. The remainder of the councillors dealt with in the main are certainly leaders of their respective groups, but in no case were prepared to back up their attempts at organisation of their people on community work at all forcefully unless directly pressured to do so by myself. The lack of work on maintenance of roads, the aidpost at Leniguap, and the C.M. school at Yauatong (serving the children of the Urim C.D.) are all indications of the absence of real motive control or perhaps interest of the councillors in these sort of community aid projects. There are no instances of evidence to the contrary of this statement, at least at this time.

9. Political Awareness.

The envisaged role of the Local Govt. Council in the development of their area is well understood and accepted by the people worked with during the patrol.

10. However, the idea that the strength of the Council and its importance of this development is synonymous with the willingness of the people within the Council to assist actively with Council aims is perhaps not quite so well accepted.

11. The House of Assembly's part in the development of the Territory is not understood at all well. Simple political education discussions were held often during the course of the patrol, but no

real interest in things political was either aroused or evident, apart from on the issues of Self government and independence.

2. Self Government and Independence. N.B.

These topics at times inspired most spirited discussion and a near amazing unity of opinion. This was almost unanimously, among those people worked with and talked with, that independence and self government is for the foreseeable future undesirable and impractical for the people of this area.

Few had any informed conceptions of what a post-home rule P.N.G. would be like or what could be expected, apart from a fear that the acquisition of self government would mark the onset of the end of worthwhile progress in development for the people of this area and of the Subdistrict, at least, as well.

13. The main stated reasons for this being the unanimous attitude were :-

- 1/ Fear of domination by more developed Island groups and Papuans in a home ruled P.N.G.
- 2/ Lack of concrete, substantial development in most of this area, Subdistrict and District.
- 3/ Lack of real experience of, and resultant confidence in the ability of, well educated, active and competent native Officers of the Administration's departments.
- 4/ The realisation that there is no unity or substantial awareness of communal welfare amongst the people of this area; traditional group enmities still prevail to a dominant degree.
- 5/ An expectation that home rule will mean departure of Australians, considered the only acceptable people capable of maintaining control and the current rate of development.

(These reasons are generally a synopsis of those put forward during the month of the patrol which included frequent discussions with the 30 men who worked on the road construction with the writer. I may have unconsciously slightly changed emphases, perhaps, in putting these ideas and opinions in clear English terms.)

3. Economic

14. Cash Crops.

The developing cash economy of the area patrolled is based entirely on smallholder-owned coffee and rice production.

Probably 75% of the planted coffee of this area is not yet producing; thus a dramatic increase is expected over the next 3 to 4 years.

The roadworks carried out by this patrol upgraded a section of road which will with this production increase become ever increasingly important - obviously, without a satisfactory road outlet transport of produce is extremely difficult, so production increases will simply become, frustratingly, of dubious value.

Some coffee was looked at; to the writers untrained eye most appeared satisfactory but a patrol by an Agriculture Officer is quite urgently needed, both to the Urim and Gawanga C.D.'s.

15. Sepik Highway.

Progress on this project has been and is of paramount importance to the people of the Urim C.D., the area patrolled.

Considerable numbers have been able to obtain employment on construction, and the sale of fruit and vegetables to workers has made a significant impact on the general economy.

Enthusiasm for coffee and rice projects has been considerably increased, and a general attitude of "things are looking up" is prevalent.

This is as it should be, of course.

Roadworks Construction Carried out by the Patrol.

16. A brief plan of the intended works scheme to be attempted by this patrol was outlined as an appendix to the writer's Dreikikir Patrol Report no. 4. This was generally adhered to.

17. The section upgraded was that on which a bulldozer was hired to work by the council recently. However the hiring of this machine proved to be most unsatisfactory.

Not a great amount of work was completed by it due to the unsuitability of the machine to the conditions, numerous breakdowns, and because the operator worked without supervision and without a clear plan of what he had to do.

This unsatisfactory situation arose simply because of the shortage of staff of this department at this time, at Dreikikir.

All except one of the sections worked on by the tractor were recut by hand during this patrol; for instance, one bad sandstone hill which had been left by the tractor operator with an impossible grade of 24%, was rerouted and recut and now is quite negotiable, with an overall grade of 9%.

The following table will give some idea of the no. of days of work done, numbers who worked, and payments made.

<u>Village</u>	<u>no. volunteers</u>	<u>days worked.</u>	<u>total amounts paid</u>
Kuruganam	34	21	173-20
Waim	19	19	51-20
Yagrumbok	21	21	119-20
Pagilo	19	20	103-30
Mamsi	25	18	105-00
Kuatengisi	25	18	105-00
Bongos/W'haukia	51	20	239-40
Kubriwat	32	21	159-00
Kuyor	20	20	76-00
Laninguap	33	20	153-20
Assisting tractor	15	15	52-00
Total	294		\$1336-50

17. It will be noted that average payments to individuals are not great, considering the length of time worked.

I was instructed by the Council Advisor, on behalf of the Council, that in the vicinity of \$1300 could be committed to the month's work. With this in mind about 300 workers were recruited.

It was explained thoroughly at the outset that these payments would be in the nature of assistance only to the workers involved.

Volunteers were attracted from the areas which would benefit most from the road, so the work done in excess of what would normally have been done could be regarded as a gift of labour, in accord with the terms of the original Rural Development Grant from which most of the cash money for the upgrading of the Kawanga road came.

This gift of labour could be assumed to be at least as much as the value of money spent, i.e. \$1336, as those who worked were paid at something less than the 60c. per day rate.

18. The following points were kept in mind when dividing the payments :-

- 1) The payments were decided upon and allocated on a "work-completed" basis. It was intended that payments would be on a "yardage done" basis but this proved too difficult to measure and was quite unfair to some groups whose allocated sections of work consisted of large proportions of sandstone.
- 2) The writer worked closely with all groups on all days and was thus very aware of how hard each group worked, what time work was commenced and finished each day, how much time was lost each day to rain, etc.
- 3) Contract work was marked out so that the majority of it consisted of "cutting to spoil" - i.e. cutting along ridges so that the spoil ground was dropped adjacent to the work down the ridge. This ensured minimum of time-consuming carrying of earth, so a minimum of wasted labour.

19. All the work done during the patrol centred on formerly very steep sections which were re-routed and re-graded but the enormity and complexity of the work was such that it would never have been done properly apart from in this manner.

20. The amount of work which I estimated could be done during the duration of the patrol was completed comfortably; this despite considerable sections of unforeseen sandstone which hindered the work. (The writer has had considerable Highlands experience in this work, so my estimations were based on what I know can be done by a well fed male working properly under supervision.)
21. A grade maximum of 4% was strictly adhered to, using Cowley Level, tape and Abney Level, and a pavement minimum width of 15 ft. not including spoil was carefully maintained.
22. All sections were completed with adequate road camber and drains for removal of water.
23. The attached appendix to this report will give an idea of work to be done yet, and completed, towards the overall objective of establishing a reliable Gawanga road.
24. At present all people from within the Laninguap, Kuruganam and Yagrubok groups are working voluntarily two days a week on the maintenance and preparation of the road from Kuruganam resthouse to the river Keang below. This approx. 2 mile section will allow the very difficult and extremely hard to improve section between Kuruganam and Yauatong to be disregarded at a later date, as it will provide the Gawanga road with a much shorter and easier to maintain link with the Sepik H'way, presently under construction.
25. When this maintenance work on the road to the river Keang is completed ample supplies of gravel will be made available from the river and from the banks of the river for roadmaking surfacing, and the council tractor will be able to work full time on the hauling of gravel on this work.
26. The photographs which should be accompanying this report will give an additional idea of what work was done during this patrol.

27.

D. Social.27. Missions.

The S.S.E.M. at Yagrubok, although not actively involved in any direct participations in the economic development of the area, probably contributes to a degree to the social development of the people of the area patrolled. Spiritual enlightenment, although poorly received and therefore of limited effect, is nevertheless patiently delivered, and must be slowly contributing towards the change of ways of the people of the area.

The mission also operates the only trade store within the area patrolled.

28. Education.

The only school concerned with formal education within the area patrolled is run by the Catholic Mission at Yauatong. This is an unofficial school teaching prep. and standard 1 but is not well patronised. The patrol assisted by locating absentees on a couple of occasions.

29. Health.

The S.S.E.M. at Yagrubok assisted the patrol by treating all minor injuries suffered by the workers supervised by the patrol.

This mission regularly gives simple first aid to the people of the area.

Health generally is as good as can be expected; elephantiasis and malaria afflict a large proportion of the population (relatively), but while the people remain hostile towards anti-malarial patrols, this is perhaps to be expected.

30. Law and Order.

Friction between the Gawanga and Urim groups (linguistic groups), who were working together on roadworks done by the patrol, although not on the same contracts, are noticeably present. A couple of disputes between members of these groups caused some illfeeling; this had to be watched for at all times, but generally the rivalry was used more to advantage in competition to complete the work of the patrol.

This traditional enmity and distrust between such groups is no better nor worse than in other comparable areas within my experience in the Territory.

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(4)

E. Conclusion.

3¹ A successful patrol which achieved it's modest objectives.

The idea of using village groups as intensive labour units for roadmaking is proved to be quite feasible, in this area, provided the following points are kept in mind.

4. Those volunteer workers used must have a vested interest in the overall project; this will allow dissatisfaction over the amount of work, amount of pay, hours of work per day, group frictions etc. to be outweighed by the end gain, i.e. provision of a good service road.

2. Groups must be kept in size between 20 and 30 for optimum efficiency; with any more per group the individuals tend to rest excessively, as the group overall appears to be achieving a high output of work, while with the smaller number the small amount of work completed in relation to larger groups causes lack of interest in the job, with resultant slowing down.

3. Work must be kept to large-volume-per-length-of-road-completed sections, so that time consuming hand carrying of dirt is kept to a minimum and a large amount of work is needed for smallish sections. Cuts along the sides of ridges and box cuts of not more than 8 ft. in depth or 50 ft. in length proved the most satisfactory.

Keeping these points in mind the people of this area proved quite as good workers as the Highlanders to whom the writer is accustomed with this kind of work.

D.H. Age

(D.H. AGE)

Patrol Officer.

Department of the Administrator, (3)
Division of District Administration,
Patrol Post,
Dreikikir,
East Sepik District.
12th. May, 1970.

Appendix to Dreikikir Patrol no. 5 of 1969/70.

The patrol map for this patrol refers.

1. The road section b-c-e-f-g-h-i-j is the road known as the Gawanga Road as it exists at present.
2. The initial road cut has been completed in sections, which would constitute 90% of the entire length.
3. The remaining 10% consists of sections with excessive grades; (greater than 10% or 9 degrees), bad or no drainage provision, and uncompleted work considered to difficult to do without machinery by the people concerned. (Who have, until very recently, completed almost all of this road voluntarily.)
4. Due to absence of deposits of materials suitable for surfacing over the length of this road, the road's surface is to date almost entirely grass although small sections were surfaced during this patrol.
5. This patrol concentrated on reconstructing the bad sections between Kuruganam and Yagrumbok, a length of 4½ miles. This section now has no grade in excess of 10%, although previously to the patrol 8 sections of lengths between 200 ft. and 600 ft. with grades between 13% and 24% were present. This section was probably not typical of the overall road however; between Pagilo and Bongos there are relatively fewer bad sections, although South of Bongos uncompleted sections increase the amount of work which will have to be done.
6. The road section a-b-c-e-d-l constitutes the old Dreikikir to Wassiasi road, but has always been at best a dry-weather, motor-cycle only road on the Dreikikir side.
However, the section d to e of about 2 miles is under reconstruction by hand labour and is quite suitable for upgrading to an adequate standard.
7. At the present time the Sepik Highway between Dreikikir and Yauatong is virtually completed, lacking only surfacing material and the completion of some small sections of earthworks on this section.
8. Between Yauatong and the Keang River crossing no construction has commenced, although this will apparently be the next stage of work. (Section b to d.) This section has apparently been surveyed; the undergrowth along the route was knocked down some months ago and there are markers in places, although of unknown meaning.
9. The envisaged road link from the Sepik Highway to the Gawanga road, d to e will leave the section c to b unmaintained. This section involves two creek crossings with associated long steep grass-surfaced approaches. Upgrading would involve almost complete reconstruction of most of the length of this section, and would mean unnecessary duplication of the Sepik Highway section b-d.
10. Village tracks exist between all villages in the area, but their positions are unmarked due to their transient nature.
11. Present funds remaining will allow completion of the road to somewhere between Pagilo and Kubriwat, using the scheme utilised in this patrol. Exactly how much work can be done with existing funds it is not possible to determine, due to unknown physical factors.
12. Large amounts of gravel suitable for road surfacing exist in the Keang R. at point d on the map; as well, considerable banks of coronous material are present adjacent to the river at this point. The only other deposit of surfacing material suitable exists as coronous limestone near Mamsi village; an access road between Bongos and this point is presently under construction.
13. The work which can be undertaken within the next two years will depend entirely on the funds provided, staff available with sufficient personal interest in the continuation of this work, recommendations

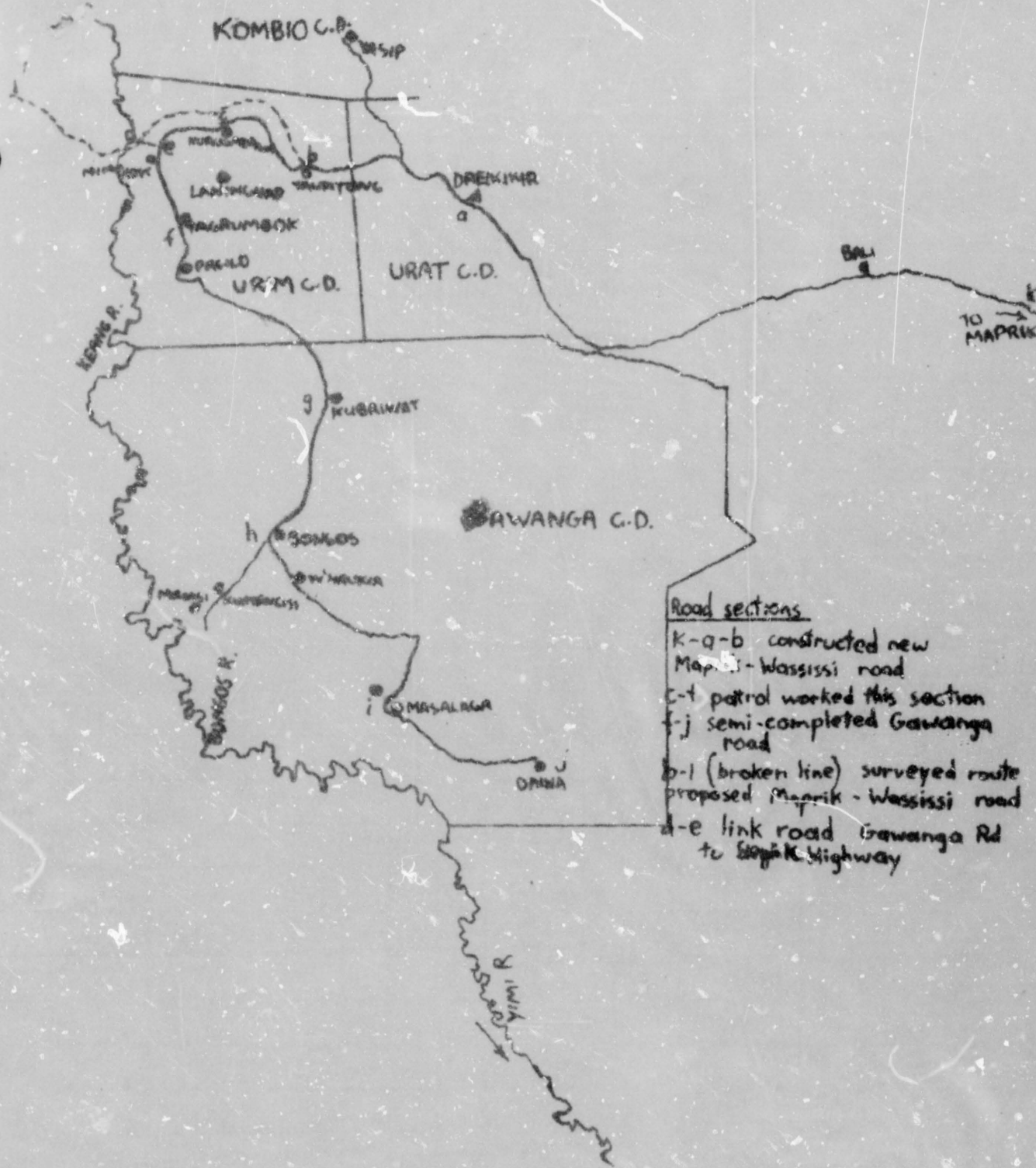
of the requested survey by P.W.D. , and the method employed in the required construction; therefore no estimation is given.

The country through which the Gawanga road passes changes from broken, low mountainous at the northern end to undulating and broken at the envisaged southern end. The small creek crossings along the length of the road would number about five, and will all be of the ford crossing type.

15. No trouble whatsoever is expected regarding possible destruction of economic gardens and trees along the route of this road; the unanimous and strongly felt need for the road by the people along the route far outweighs any loss which could be experienced. It has been stated to me by almost all councillor representatives of the people concerned that no compensation will be either expected or asked for.

D.H. Agg
(D.H. Agg)

Officer conducting patrol.



PATROL MAP DREIKIKIR PATROL NO 5 OF 1969