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PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: WEWAK

VOLUME No: 3

ACCESSION No: 496.

1949 - 1953

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: MAPRIK - EAST SEPIK
ACCESSION NO. 496
VOL, NO: 3 : 1955/56 NUMBER OF REPORTS: CONT.

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[2] 2 OF 1953/54	1-7	J.M. WEARNE CPO	MAPRIK CENSUS SUB DIVISION	8		20.7.53 - 24.7.53
[3] 1 OF 1953/54	1-11	J.M. MACGREGOR CPO	GAWANGA AREA	8		23.7.53 - 13.8.53
[4] 4 OF 1953/54	1-12	B.A. RYAN CPO	WORA CENSUS SUB DIVISION	8	MAP	27.8.53 - 3.9.53
[5] 5 OF 1953/54	1-6	F.V. REITANO A.D.O	SOUTH WOSERA CENSUS SUB DIVISION	8		16.9.53 - 21.9.53
[6] 6 OF 1953/54	1-8	J.M. WEARNE CPO	ALBIGES AND MAMBLEP SUB DIVISION	8		9.9.53 - 22.9.53
[7] 7 OF 1953/54	1-8	J.M. WEARNE CPO	URAT NO. 1 & 2	8		16.10.53 - 24.10.53
[8] 8 OF 1953/54	1-11	J.M. WEARNE CPO	NORTH & SOUTH WOSERA AND TIMAUI SUB DIV.	9		11.1.54 - 25.2.54
[9] 9 OF 1953/54	1-11	F.J. MARTIN PO	WAM, SAHAK AND BUMBITA, MUHIANG SUB DIV.	9		10.2.54 - 8.4.54
[10] 10 OF 1953/54	1-10	F.J. MARTIN PO	YANGORU AREA	9		2.4.54 - 22.5.54
[11] 11 OF 1953/54	1-9	F.J. MARTIN CPO	DREIKIKIR	9		26.5.54 - 27.6.54
[12] 1 OF 1954/55	1-18	K.A. BROWN PO	NORTH WOSERA, CENSUS	9		5.7.54 - 23.7.54
[2] 2 OF 1954/55	1-12	M.R. ~~BROWN~~ DUNCAN CPO	MAPRIK, WORA, YAMIL CENSUS	10		29.7.54 - 19.8.54
[3] 3 OF 1954/55	1-24	K.A. BROWN PO	SOUTH WOSERA AND TIMAUI	10		8.9.54 - 29.9.54
[4] 4 OF 1954/55	1-11	M.R. DUNCAN CPO	ALBIGES AND MAMBLEP CENSUS SUB DIV.	10		13.10.54 - 28.9.54
[5] 5 OF 1954/55	1-11	K.A. BROWN P.O	MAPRIK CENSUS DIVISION	10		28.3.55 - 16.4.55
[6] 6 OF 1954/55	1-13	A.T. CAREY ADO	NORTH WEST MAPRIK AND SOUTH EAST DREI	11		29.4.55 - 14.5.55
[7] 7 OF 1954/55	1-31	K.A. BROWN PO	NORTH & SOUTH WOSERA CENSUS SUB DIVISIO	11		1.6.55 - 30.6.55
[9] 1 OF 1955/56	1-9	K.A. BROWN PO	WORA CENSUS DIVISION	11		10.10.55 - 19.10.55
[10] 3 OF 1955/56	1-9	K.A. BROWN PO	YAMIL CENSUS DIVISION	11-12		24.10.55 - 5.12.55

PATROL REPORT OF: MADRIK - EAST SEPIK
ACCESSION NO. 496
VOL, NO: 3 : 1955/56 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 21.

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[21] 4 OF 1955/56	1-11	K.A. BROWN PO	ALBIGES CENSUS DIVISION	12		4.1.56 - 13.1.56
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SEPIK DISTRICT

WEWAK SUBDISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS:

1 and 2 of 49/50

1 and 2 of 50/51

1 and 2 of 51/52

1-5 of 52/53

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (NEWAK) Report No. 1 of 49/50

Patrol Conducted by F.D. ANDERSON C.P.O.

Area Patrolled BOIKEN CENSUS GROUP, REMAINDER OF NEWAK INLAND & NEWAK LOCAL CENSUS GROUPS (VIDE 6 of 48/49)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans

Natives 4 R.P. & 2 N.M.A.

Duration—From 18/7/1949 to 26/8/1949

Number of Days 39

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 11/2/19 49

Medical 10/3/19 49

Map Reference 2079 NEWAK 4M : 1"

Objects of Patrol COMPILATION OF CENSUS, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING of WAR DAMAGE CLAIMS + ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(22)

Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - WEWAK NO.1 of 1949-50
WEWAK INLAND, BOIKEN AND WEWAK LOCAL AREAS.

Patrol Conducted by	:	F.D. ANDERSON, C.P.O.
Personnel	:	Reg. No. 2408 L/Cpl. DOPI Reg. No. 4052 Const. MIMAI Reg. No. 6164 Const. KEIKA Reg. No. 6158 Const. KAIPU N.M.O. TOWOKOMBI N.M.O. PANGOA of Wewak Native Hospital.
Duration of Patrol	:	18.7.49 - 26.8.49
Objects of Patrol	:	Compilation of Census, investigation and recording of War-Damage Claims and routine Administration.
Last District Services Patrol	:	11.2.49
Personnel	:	L. Foster, P.O.
Last Medical Patrol	:	10.3.49
Personnel	:	R.G. McKee E.M.A.

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PATROL DIARY

Usual inspections of hygiene, sanitation, health, clothing, gardens, livestock, housing and water supplies were made in all villages. The new type of village book was not issued (no supplies), and it is considered that the occasion of this issue will be the more suitable time for the convention of Village Councils. However, all villages in the area patrolled are now in possession of registers of births, deaths and migrations and instructions have been issued for their maintenance.

July 18th: Left Wewak 0800 hrs. arrived Sauri 1000 hrs. Revised census and finalised War-Damage investigation. Left Sauri 1300 hrs. arrived Hamberauri 1700 hrs. Revised census and finalised War-Damage investigation.

July 19th: Left Hamberauri 0830 hrs. arrived NUMOIKIN 1000hrs. Revised census and finalised War-Damage investigation. Left NUMOIKIN 1300 hrs. arrived Rindogin 1325 hrs. Revised census and finalised War-Damage investigation.

July 20th: Left Rindogin 0810 hrs. arrived KASSAUN 0955 hrs. Revised census and finalised War-Damage investigation. Left Kassaun 1220 hrsl arrived PORAMBE 1405 hrs. Revised census and finalised War-Damage investigation. Left PORAMBE 1615 hrs. arrived WURIGAMBI 1645 hrs. Revised census and finalised War-Damage investigation. Left WURIGAMBI 1845 hrs. arrived PORAMBE 1915 hrs.

July 21st: Left PORAMBE 0800 hrs. arrived TAPANDAKUM 0945 hrs. Discussed Mission policy and the establishment of the new HONDURUI Mission Station (S.V.D.) with Fr. E. Roper (Franciscan). Rivised census and finalised War-Damage investigations. Left TAPANDAKUM 1300 hrs. arrived BARARAT 1430 hrs. Rivised census and finalised War-Damage investigation.

July 22nd: Left BARARAT 0705 hrs. arrived BIMA 0840 hrs. Conducted census and finalised War-Damage investigation. Left BIMA 1300 hrs. arrived PARINGA 1400 hrs. Rivised census and finalised War-Damage investigation.

July 23rd: Left PARINGA 0930 hrs. arrived NIUMIDOGUM 1055 hrs. Conducted census and finalised War-Damage investigation.

July 24th: Left NIUMIDOGUM 0615 hrs. arrived MAPARINGA 0900 hrs. Revised census and finalised War-Damage investigation.

July 25th: Left MAPARINGA 0810 hrs. arrived SOANTOGUM 0830 hrs. Conducted census and finalised War-Damage investigation.

July 26th: Left SOANTOGUM 0805 hrs. arrived TOANUMBU 0935 hrs. Conducted census and finalised War-Damage investigation.

July 27th: Left TOANUMBU 1000 hrs. arrived HANYAK 1110 hrs. Revised census and finalised War-Damage investigation. Confiscated Japanese Arms.

July 28th: Left HANYAK 0930 hrs. arrived NANGUMARUM 1005 hrs. Conducted census and finalised War-Damage investigation.

July 29th: Left NANGUMARUM 0830 hrs. arrived NIUMIDOGUM 0900 hrs. Revised census and finalised War-Damage investigation.

July 30th: Left NIUMIDOGUM 0815 hrs. arrived NUNGORI 0840 hrs. Conducted census and finalised War-Damage investigation. Confiscated Japanese and American Arms.

July 31st: Left NUNGORI 1000 hrs. arrived HANDARA 1020 hrs. Revised census and finalised War-Damage investigation.

August 1st: Left HANDARA 0810 hrs. arrived BARA 0830 hrs. Conducted census and finalised War-Damage investigation.

August 2nd: Left BARA 0900 hrs. arrived KWOIRUO 0915 hrs. Revised census and finalised War-Damage investigation. Took two natives into custody for attempted rape, and confiscated Japanese Arms.

August 3rd: Left KWOIRUO 0820 hrs. arrived HAPMORGAN 0855 hrs. Conducted census and finalised War-Damage investigation.

August 4th: Left HAPMORGAN 0730 hrs. arrived PAMPANYA 0815 hrs. Revised census and finalised War-Damage investigation.

August 5th: Left PAMPANYA 0905 hrs. arrived KWOIARKUM 0925 hrs. Conducted census and finalised War-Damage investigation. Left KWOIARKUM 1400 hrs. arrived SASSOIA 1440 hrs. Discussed Mission policy and local social and educational problems with Fr. Clerkin S.V.D. of SASSOIA Mission.

August 6th: Left SASSOIA 0630 hrs. arrived TANGORI 0650 hrs. Revised census and finalised War-Damage investigation. Confiscated Japanese Arms. Left TANGORI 1100 hrs. arrived PAPARAM 1145 hrs. Conducted census and finalised War-Damage investigation. Left PAPARAM 1700 hrs. arrived SASSOIA 1815 hrs.

August 7th: Left SASSOIA 0710 hrs. arrived ANDARANDOKUM 0740 hrs. Revised census and finalised War-Damage investigation. Left ANDARANDOKUM 1145 hrs. arrived WARINGKWIAKUM 1200 hrs. Conducted census and finalised War-Damage investigation. Left WARINGKWIAKUM 1645 hrs. arrived SASSOIA 1720 hrs.

August 8th: Left SASSOIA 0545 hrs. arrived WEWAK 1555 hrs.

August 16th: Left WEWAK per M.V. TUMLE 0300 hrs. arrived DAGUA 0710 hrs. Left DAGUA 0720 hrs. arrived MAGUEL 0800 hrs. Discussed projected construction of MAGUEL-WEWAK road with native officials. Examined coal specimens and calculated approximate extent of deposit. Inspected cocoa and coffee crops.

August 17th: Left MAGUEL 0600 hrs. arrived WOGINARA 0805 hrs. Discussed gold mining with village officials. Interviewed small troublesome minority and settled minor disputes. Inspected buildings for new Aid Post and discussed drainage and housing problems with Luluai EIYUS.

August 18th: Left WOGINARA 0700 hrs. arrived WIHUN 1200 hrs.

August 19th: Investigated and recorded War-Damage Claims.

August 20th: Investigated and recorded War-Damage Claims.

August 21st: Left WIHUN 0600 hrs. arrived MEIWANGO 1330 hrs. Conducted census and finalised War-Damage investigation. Left MEIWANGO 1630 hrs. arrived AIN 1715 hrs. Revised census and finalised War-Damage investigation.

August 22nd: Left AIN 0610 hrs. arrived PITU 0700 hrs. Conducted census and finalised War-Damage investigation. Left PITU 1030 hrs. arrived WAINJO 1510 hrs. Revised census and finalised War-Damage investigation.

August 23rd: Left WAINJO 0610 hrs. arrived MARJUM 1000 hrs. Conducted census and finalised War-Damage investigation. Left MARJUM 1305 hrs. arrived KOANUMBU 1530 hrs. Revised census and finalised War-Damage investigation.

August 24th: Left KOANUMBU 0555 hrs. arrived BOIKEN 1700 hrs. Conducted census and finalised War-Damage investigation. Left BOIKEN 1000 hrs. arrived KRUPIER 1030 hrs. Revised census and finalised War-Damage investigation. Left KRUPIER 1400 hrs. arrived KWABUN 1425 hrs. Conducted census and finalised War-Damage investigation. Left KWABUN 1750 hrs. arrived BOIKEN 1845 hrs.

August 25th: Left BOIKEN 1010 hrs. arrived KARAWOP 1130 hrs. Revised census and finalised War-Damage investigation. Left KARAWOP 1435 hrs. arrived KOFI 1600 hrs. Conducted census and finalised War-Damage Compensation.

August 26th: Left KOFI 0600 hrs. arrived KUMUDU 0625 hrs. Revised census and finalised War-Damage Compensation. Left KUMUDU 0900 hrs. arrived BANAK 0945 hrs. Conducted census and finalised War-Damage Compensation. Left BANAK 1305 hrs. arrived WALANDUM 1430 hrs. Revised census and finalised War-Damage investigation. Left WALANDUM 1735 hrs. arrived BOIKEN 2025 hrs. Left BOIKEN per canoe 2340 hrs. arrived WEWAK 0920 hrs 27th August, 1949.

August 27th: Conducted census of WOM Village in Wewak Local area.

MISSIONS

The spiritual needs of villages on the Sauri Road as far South as KASSAUN and as far west as NUMOIKIN are attended to by the Wewak S.V.D. Mission. The area from TOANUMBU South to PARINGA will be the responsibility of the HONDURUI Mission. The SASSOIA Mission cares for the area bounded on the south by HANYAK, on the west by KOIRUWA, on the north by HAPMORGAN and on the east by PORAMBE. The BOIKEN Mission is charged with the responsibility of villages east to KWABUN, west to BANAK and south to WALANDUM and WAINJO. Villages from DAGUA inland to WIHUN are, together with other villages of the BUT area, the responsibility of the BUT Mission. These stations, plus the Missions on KAIRIRU ISLAND, at WAWAT and at TEREBU make up the total of Mission stations in the Wewak Sub-District. These stations, eight in number, are all staffed by Roman Catholic priests. Those established within the last few months are the HONDURUI Mission and the WAWAT Mission. West of Wewak there are six mission stations; east of Wewak there are two.

It is not surprising that a considerable number of natives prefer to receive medical treatment from the various mission stations rather than attend the Wewak Native Hospital. Perhaps if the Aid Posts of the Public Health Department were as well distributed as the stations of the S.V.D. Mission a closer check could be kept on the incidence of various diseases.

The villages of SAURI and HAMBERAURI have catechists and a catechist from Wewak S.V.D. Mission conducts a school at NUMOIKIN which is attended by natives of that village and of RINDOGIN. KASSAUN has a catechist and is periodically visited by missionaries from Wewak S.V.D. Mission. PORAMBE is visited by missionaries from SASSOIA Mission and as yet has no catechist, although a house is being built against the arrival of a mission teacher. It might be said that the area patrolled is well served by catechists and mission schools with two exceptions. Firstly, the villages south of, and including, TAPANDAKUM. These villages could be described as "bad" villages in practically all respects. However, with the establishment of the new HONDURUI (S.V.D.) Mission Station, a number of desirable changes can be anticipated in this locality. The other exception is the area south of a line drawn through WOGINARA and WAINJO. The villages in this area are small and not numerous, and the topography is characterised by precipitous slopes and deep gorges.

A Mission Station, to be called the HONDURUI Mission is in the process of construction on the road from TAPANDAKUM to SOANTOGUM. It will be staffed by a member of the S.V.D. Mission. The establishment will be a school, church and Mission house. As at most Mission stations, a dispensary of sorts will be maintained. The school will be staffed by a missionary and one catechist from the SASSOIA Mission. The school curriculum will be dominated by religious instruction but it is hoped to introduce courses in hygiene, reading, writing and arithmetic from the outset. The problem of teaching English is seldom approached by missionaries. It appears that this is a matter of general policy. Throughout the Sepik District all Catholic Missions work from texts (religious and otherwise) which have been prepared in pidgin. The only reason advanced by natives to the writer for their discontent with mission schools and their desire to have government schools established in various areas is that mission schools do not teach English.

A church, a school and a mission house comprise the SASSOIA Mission, which is under the direction of Fr. Clerkin S.V.D. The roads and drainage in the immediate vicinity of the Mission are an example to the local native populace. The school curriculum while primarily concerned with religious instruction offers a valuable general education. Father Clerkin has done much to raise the standards of hygiene and sanitation among natives in surrounding areas. Catechists are numerous in the locality and are of great assistance in the maintenance of registers of births deaths and migrations held by village officials.

Father Clerkin is qualified to give intravenous N.A.B. injections, but he is not equal to the task of treating or even examining the entire population in his immediate locality.

Father Kemmerling of BOIKEN Mission has also been in the habit of assisting the P.H.D., but is at present unable to do so for lack of equipment. The establishment at BOIKEN is very similar to that at SASSOIA. Father Kemmerling is having attendance trouble at his school which, however, he hopes to overcome. He reports that male children assimilate knowledge more quickly than females. This is generally conceded among missionaries of the Wewak Sub-District, together with the fact that, generally speaking, progress is very slow with both males and females.

The two schools at WOGINARA established by Father Schenker of BUT Mission and at present directed by Father O'Toole are well attended and very much appreciated by the villagers of WOGINARA who are intelligent and progressive.

Quoting from this officer's Wewak Patrol Report No. 7 of 1948-49: "A practice of apparently recent origin that requires the attention of those concerned with moral standards is that of the adoption of children (often by "unadopted" widows and unmarried males) who have reached the age of puberty. Careful investigation showed these adoptions to be, in many cases, vehicles for immoral practices and to have a disruptive effect on village communities". These conclusions were discussed at the various missions visited by the patrol. It was stated that the missions were not unaware of the situation obtaining, and that the spread of Roman Catholicism was marked by a decrease in such practices.

"Sister exchange", the "adoption" of widows, the "marking" of children and polygamy (see WK. Patrol Report No. 7 of 1948-49) were discussed with various missionaries. All agreed that the several modifications of sister exchange were steps in the right direction and the "marking" of children for marriage is a difficult practice to stamp out. The missions consider the validity of "adoptions" of widows very much open to doubt in most cases. Polygamy is not tolerated by the Catholic Missions under any circumstances.

It should be appreciated that missionaries are valuable sources of local knowledge. It is true that continual preoccupation with a small area tends to produce distortion and a lack of perspective generally, but problems encountered by the missions are so very often identifiable with matters requiring the attention of administrative personnel that the discussion of local problems often leads to the drawing of useful conclusions.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

These notes are variations and modifications of customs already discussed in Wewak Patrol Report No. 6 of 1948-49. They require considerable correlation and the importance of some aspects of native life would emerge more clearly if given the benefit of contrast in a future report. For this reason the section will be made the subject of an appendix to the next report submitted.

Director of Education,
PORT MORESBY. DS. 8-2-11

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Forwarded for your information please.
The above is an extract from Wewak Patrol Report No. 1 of 49/50.

(M.C.W. Rich)
ACTING DIRECTOR.
DDS & NA 11/11/1949

WAR-DAMAGE

This patrol completed War-Damage investigations in the Wewak Sub-District. At this date there is a patrol in the field making payments in the TEREBU Census Group and in part of the Wewak Inland census Group. Payments have yet to be made in the BUT, BOIKEN and remainder of Wewak Inland Census Groups. Outstanding are a number of claims from a group of villages in the BOIKEN Census Group which are to be re-investigated.

CENSUS

Figures for census groups on the mainland area of Wewak Sub-District are as follows :-

Census Group	Population	Av. Village Population (nearest unit population)
But	3,488	145
Wewak Inland	4,648	119
Terebu	3,999	95
Wewak Local	580	58
Boiken	703	28

The total population of the mainland area of the Wewak Sub-District is 13,418 and is distributed among 140 villages.

These census divisions may appear unwieldy but closer examination (see maps accompanying patrol reports No. 6 of 1948-49, No. 7 of 1948-49 and No. 1 of 1949-50), will show this to be an erroneous impression. The BUT area may be patrolled in a month, the Wewak Inland and TEREBU areas may be patrolled in six weeks, the BOIKEN area may be patrolled in four-five weeks and a fortnight should be ample time in which to patrol the Wewak Local Area.

The divisions were made on linguistic bases, at the same time taking into account the considerations of the native population as regards differentiation between village groups.

No members of the BUT Census Group consider themselves "BOIKENS" and vice-versa. No members of the Wewak Inland Census Group consider themselves to be "TERIBUS" and vice-versa. The small Wewak Local division was made for special reasons. These natives (like natives living in and near towns elsewhere in the Territory) are beginning to exhibit very different characteristics to those indentifiable with natives whose villages are some distance removed from concentrations of European and Asiatic populations. There seems to have been a change in their moral and material scales of value and a general disintegration of their villages - villages considered as closely knit communities of interdependent population units. It is thought that these "Local Areas" will eventually present serious problems; the division has been made with an eye to future developments.

Depopulation of any real consequence is more evident in the BOIKEN Census Group than elsewhere, and should receive the special attention of patrolling officers.

No accurate census has been taken of the villagers of WAINJO in the BOIKEN Census Group since the War. The rate of absenteeism has been inordinately high on all occasions of census. Land disputes and sorcery connected with them have caused many members of this large village to build numerous small hamlets at considerable distances from WAINJO in very rough country. It will be necessary for the area to receive special attention at some future date.

(15)

It has been learned from reasonably reliable sources of information that there is a village of the BUT Census Group in the MISUAM area that has not been patrolled either from YANGORU, or BUT, or Wewak since the War. Officials of this village have at no time made any effort to contact patrols which have passed through their immediate locality. This officer heard no rumour of the existence of the village until he was six days passed its supposed position.

Throughout the Sub-District there is a tendency for villages with small populations to come together and live on one village site as one village. Such action usually results in serious divisions of authority which aggravate minor disputes.

One has only to count the large number of villages mapped on the Wewak Sheet 2079 which no longer exist to realise the extent of this movement.

The cause of this is not usually what might be termed "natural depopulation". On a few occasions (e.g. WOGINARA, MAGUEL and MAGAHEIN-BUT area) it results from the desire of progressive and powerful village officials to obtain a labour pool large enough to undertake community enterprises such as cash cropping. However, this merging of villages (necessarily of the same linguistic group) is usually the result of the steady decrease in male populations. The laws governing recruiting do not seem to produce the anticipated effect in some areas. It has been considered that if the male population in the age group 16-45 balances the number of females of reproductive age the village has not been over-recruited. In many small villages this is not so. In villages where there are ten or less females of reproductive age, the males are not sufficient for the tasks of clearing heavy bush for gardens, house-building, and the maintenance of roads, cemetries, latrines and such aids to general hygiene as adequate drainage etc.. Furthermore, three of the males (the Luluai, Tul-Tul and Medical Tul-Tul) do not consider themselves under any obligation to assist in what might be described as "public works". Again, it is usual to find that a considerable percentage of the males left in these small villages are either physically handicapped or inferior physical specimens. Finally, it is important to remember that a number (not a large one, admittedly) of recruits, particularly those locally employed, take their wives with them.

This depopulation in a considerable number of cases is permanent. In a number of villages patrolled in the Wewak Sub-District a native cannot offer himself for work in European employ without incurring the acute displeasure of the village officials. If these officials have any real influence in the village (it is surprising the number of those who have not) the recruit will very often not return to his village, but fill in time between periods of indenture by accepting casual employment. He may return to his village on odd occasions, but seldom with the idea of taking up permanent residence.

Complaints have been received from village officials concerning those natives who come to the station and remain here although they are not in European employ.

In conclusion it might be said that census investigations in this Sub-District will continue to be of little statistical value until the field staff is large enough to carry out census patrols at regular intervals.

NATIVE LABOUR

It is difficult to establish cash cropping in native communities under present native labour regulations. Native employers must pay the same wages and make the same food and clothing allowances as do European employers. In the Wewak Sub-District there is a general and continual infringement of these regulations. This breach cannot be entirely accounted for by the cupidity of native employers. The fact of the matter is that lacking adequate supervision by the Department of Agriculture and basic development in the form of roads open to vehicular traffic the employers' return for their product is insufficient for them to comply with the regulations. The only solution to the situation as it stands is to either subsidise native production to cover transport costs and the (for the native) high wages bill or to relax the provisions of the Ordinance for native employers.

The effects of widespread recruiting for indenture do not begin and end with a period of absence from the village. It is highly desirable that they should - and they would if it were not for the fact that educational and agricultural training has failed to modify and qualify native ideas as they form during and in consequence of indenture. The average native, returned from indenture, is not taught that there are other avenues of activity that may be exploited for cash return - communal activities - nor does he receive much assistance if he attempts anything on this pattern. He is not competent to undertake communal schemes for cash cropping or the raising of livestock - and will not be until he receives adequate instruction in the village from officers of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

As in many other parts of the Wewak Sub-District, village populations are not equal to the task of maintaining army roads which have become little more than bush tracks.

There is a good coral rubble road (motor road) from Wewak to SAURI No. 2 which is falling into disrepair from lack of attention. There are a few small wooden bridges on this road, one of which has collapsed. It would be very difficult to extend this road to open up the country on the Sepik fall of the range. The road from SAURI No. 2 to HAMBERAURI covers rough country and is characterised by heavy clays which make walking difficult in wet weather.

The road from MANDI to WAWAT is the only practicable route for a mountain crossing open to vehicular traffic in the Wewak Sub-District.

Roads are rough in the HAMBERAURI, NIUMOIKIN, RINDOGIN area, but those on NIUMOIKIN ground were very well looked after.

Roads between RINDOGIN, KASSAUN, PORAMBE and WURIGAMBI become very muddy in wet weather but considerable efforts have been made to improve them and some are quite good.

The road from PORAMBE to TAPANDAKUM via YUNUNGU had received some attention, but as natural drainage is poor in most kunai areas this road becomes very muddy in parts after rainfalls of any consequence. Again, these tracks often become small watercourses in times of heavy rain and water erosion has made their surfaces rough and uneven.

ROADS AND BRIDGES (Cont.)

The tracks in the kunai country south of TAPANDAKUM were found to be swampy. For occasional short distances between BARARAT and BIMA the tracks had been drained, but generally speaking the tracks in this area are worse than any others (in kunai country) in the Sub-District.

From TAPANDAKUM north to NIUMIDOGUM tracks are quite good. In the SASSOIA area roads are very rough by virtue of the mountainous topography. The road from SASSOIA to NUMOIKIN via PAPARAM though very muddy in parts had received a considerable amount of attention.

Roads in the west BOIKEN and east BUT areas were found to be either very good or very poor. All tracks south (within the Sub-District) of a line drawn through WAINJO and WOGINARA are very rough, while those north of this line are quite good.

Natural topography, of course, has a great deal to do with road maintenance, as also has the [illegible]ce of the native population, but taking both these factors int[illegible]nsideration the condition of the tracks and roads in the area patrolled was not satisfactory.

(12)

POLICE REPORT.

Reg. No. 2408 L/Cpl. DOPI fully justified his recent promotion. His work is characterised by sanely applied discipline and facile handling of villagers and native officials.

Reg. No. 6164 Const. KEIKA and his brother Reg. No. 6158 Const. KAIPU (both Papuans) are outstanding police of well above average intelligence. These two constables team well together and show a remarkable capacity for hard work.

Reg. No. 4052 Const. MIMAI is psychologically unfit for any other than routine tasks. He works hard, exhibits admirable self-discipline and has a very likeable disposition. Unfortunately, he is a victim of what appears to be chronic war neurosis and it is possible that he may prove unreliable in an awkward situation. Const. MIMAI is anxious to retain his membership of the Police Force and it is suggested that if he were given station duties his conduct would be a valuable example to newly appointed police.

Superintendent of Police,
PORT MORESBY. DS. 30-11-101

Referred please.
The above is an extract from Wewak Patrol Report No. 1 of 49/50.

(M.C.W. Rich)
ACTING DIRECTOR.
DDS & NA 11/11/1949

(11)

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE

The SAURI villages are situated at a considerable elevation on the coastal fall of the Prince Alexander Range. The population is housed principally in SAURIS 1, 2 and 3. SAURI No. 2 is situated high on the range about one hour from SAURI No. 1.

HAMBERAURI is situated on the Sepik fall of the range. Clay soils seem to predominate in the immediate locality. The drainage pattern is complicated but quite good owing to the nature of the topography. Frequent and heavy rains are experienced in this area.

Proportionate distances as shown on Wewak Sheet 2079 are inaccurate in a number of instances. The distance between SAURI and HAMBERAURI is greater than that between Wewak and SAURI.

BANAHITAM is shown on WK.2079 as a village situated close to HAMBERAURI. There is no such village. BANAHITAM is the name given to an area of ground belonging to the people of HAMBERAURI and situated 2 - 3 miles north-west of that village. The creek shown crossing the patrol route just below SAURI divides the locality into areas owned by the people of SAURI on the one hand and HAMBERAURI on the other. It is known as WINYAMBER CREEK.

Country between NIUMOIKIN - RINDOGIN and HAMBERAURI appears fertile, although heavy clays are still pretty much in evidence. Natural surface drainage is good, the run-off feeding the numerous small tributaries of the SILING RIVER. The creeks SILARLING and HORAGWOR were crossed on the road from HAMBERAURI to NIUMOIKIN. PONGWA Creek and the SILUP River are crossed on the road to RINDOGIN.

Again, one finds errors in relative distances as shown on the Wewak Sheet 2079. NIUMOIKIN is much closer to HAMBERAURI than is SAURI, and RINDOGIN is a scant 25 minutes from NIUMOIKIN. But for the rough topography RINDOGIN would be only 10 minutes walk from NIUMOIKIN.

From RINDOGIN one passes through the foothills of the Prince Alexander Range to KASSAUN. This village is reached shortly after crossing the NAGUM River and is quite close to JAPARAKA. PORAMBE, like KASSAUN, is not mapped on Wewak Sheet 2079. It is situated a short distance to the west of KASSAUN. In this area surface soils appear to have a remarkably good tilth. A short distance to the west is situated the village of WURIGAMBI. This village is also not mapped.

Shortly after leaving PORAMBE one crosses the MINJIM River. The road to TAPANDAKUM via No. 2 YUMUNGU passes through numerous and extensive patches of kunai. TAPANDAKUM is situated on the edge of the Sepik Plain at no great distance from the foothills of the Sepik fall of the Prince Alexander Range. Soils appear fertile in spite of the swampy character of the area. Coconut palms grow well and there are considerable patches of sago swamp in the small wooded areas that alternate with patches of kunai.

Rainfalls are pretty much the same both in character and frequency on both sides of the range at this time of the year, and as far south as BIMA - TAPANDAKUM - YUMUNGU. South of TAPANDAKUM are the three unmapped villages of BARARAT, PARINGA and NIUMIDOGUM. This area is swampy and is characterised by extensive patches of kunai. What is believed to be the continuation of the HAMBILI River cut the patrol route between BIMA and PARINGA and again between PARINGA and NIUMIDOGUM. Natives report that the HAMBILI joins the MINJIM at a point south of WALIGIN (mapped "WANABRUGU") in the ANGORAM Sub-District.

(10)

The road from TAPANDAKUM to SASSOIA via TOAINUMBA is not mapped. Unmapped villages on this road are MAPARINGA, TOAINUMBU, HANYAK, NANGUMARUM and NIUMIDOGUM. The road passes through gently undulating kunai country that is without the swampy characteristics evident in similar areas south of TAPANDAKUM. Surface drainage is indistinct but quite good. The HONDURUI airstrip is situated in this area. The SASSOIA group of villages is situated in rough country in the foothills of the Prince Alexander Range. All these villages are mapped with the exception of BARA, WARINGKWIAKUM and ANDARANDOGUM; the position of these and other unmapped villages is shown on the map accompanying this report. The SASSOIA area is drained by the headwaters of the NAGUM and SILING Rivers.

The road from SASSOIA to Wewak passes through mountainous, thickly forested country, drained by a complex pattern of small creeks.

The rest of the patrol covered the east BUT and west BOIKEN areas. There the coastal flats are narrow with patches of swamp. The foothills of the main range extend inland as far as WOGINARA in the BUT area and WAINJO in the BOIKEN area. South of these two points the range proper is encountered. The whole is covered by thick rain forest. The most important river is the HAWAIN which, with its four major tributaries, the MABAM, KULAIM and SARGUM Rivers and GUMIM Creek drains a very large area.

Two main types of vegetation were met by the patrol, rain forest and "kunai" grasses. The amount of secondary growth was negligible and there are only small patches of mangrove and nipa swamp which occur on the coast.

Both sago and "pit pit" (species of wild sugar cane) have a wide distribution throughout the area patrolled. There is a coal seam, believed to be extensive, in the locality of the village of MAGUEL. Samples burn well and give off very little smoke. Three main features divide the area patrolled. Firstly, the narrow coastal flats which are fertile but often swampy. Secondly, the Prince Alexander Range covering the Mt. Turu region and the BUT spur. Thirdly, the kunai grasslands south of the range.

The coastal belt varies in width from 200 yards to two miles, and is broken in the vicinity of KARAWOP village where hilly country rises steeply from the beach.

The foothills of the Prince Alexander Range do not present the difficulties exhibited by the fold mountains of the main range. There are some quite good roads in the foothills and passing through the subsidiary ranges, but the main system of parallel ranges presents a very formidable barrier.

Those grasslands adjacent to the foothills on the Sepik fall of the range are usually gently undulating and surface drainage is good. Further south, however, the country is very flat and takes on more of the character of swamps than of grasslands.

NATIVE SITUATION

The native attitude ranged from complete apathy, through benevolent indifference to an isolated, but very pleasing, instance of genuine native enterprise.

South of TAPANDAKUM the natives are quite apathetic towards the Administration. At MAGUEL and WOGINARA in the BUT area the natives are ambitious and are led by vigorously, though sanely, progressive village officials. Elsewhere in the area patrolled there exists a benevolent indifference, compulsory work being carried out with a general lack of interest. Twenty-three rifles were seized by the patrol together with a small quantity of ammunition. Two natives were taken into custody for attempted rape.

Only two applications for divorce were brought forward.

There seems to be a movement afoot for the establishment of brothels as the only way of supplementing War-Damage payments, short of entering the employment of europeans. It is highly desirable that general and agricultural education schemes be speeded up, and that more native co-operatives be placed on a firm footing. The decision to pay War-Damage Compensation in cash has started a trend of events for which the Administration must be held responsible and with which it is, at present, without the means to control.

The situation in local villages is one for concern. It is not hard to appreciate when one realises that these villages have become, to a certain extent, resting places for the male population in between periods of indenture and casual employment. Native agriculture is maintained at the subsistence level in spite of the proximity of these villages to european settlement. It is significant that the villages closest to Wewak township have poorer living conditions, lwer standards of hygiene and sanitation, and a greater number of malcontents than those of the hinterland. This loss of respect for the european and his way of life that so often comes with sustained culture contact is no compliment to the conduct of the average european.

Lack of frequent medical and agricultural patrols and of basic development is responsible for much backwardness in village hygiene, sanitation and agriculture. Unfortunately, while the Administration is forced to mark time in these matters, the native attitude is taking on some of the character of discontent.

(7)

EDUCATION

The situation obtaining in the area patrolled is similar to that which exists in the BUT Census Group, and which is described in Wewak Patrol Report No. 7 of 1948-49. Since the submission of that report the position has remained substantially unchanged.

In connection with this note reference might be made to the section of this report under the sub-heading "Missions". Outline figures relating to attendence:-

Wewak Local Census Group		19	Population	580
Boiken	" "	15	"	703
Terebu	" "	15	"	3,999
But	" "	5	"	3,488
Wewak Inland	" "	59	"	4,648

There are, in addition, a few pupils from the off-shore islands in attendance, but this is compensated for by an inaccuracy in the attendance figures for the Wewak Inland census group. A number of children described by the natives of this area as students are, in fact, employed as child labour in native gardens on the coast. This matter is receiving attention.

Total attendance, then, at all government schools in the Sub-District is approximately 113, or .644% of the population of the Sub-District.

Director of Education,
PORT MORESBY.

DS. 30-11-101

Referred please. The above is an extract from Wewak Patrol Report No. 1 of 49/50.

(M.C.W. Rich)
ACTING DIRECTOR.
DDS & NA 11/11/1949

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Village gardens at SAURI are poor in spite of the proximity of those villages to the District Agricultural Station at BORAM.

An agricultural patrol visited HAMBERAURI recently (the first for some considerable time) but stayed only long enough to distribute seeds and give some hurried instructions. A soil survey was not made, comprehensive instructions were not given and the total result of the planting of various crops was exactly nil. Gardens at HAMBERAURI are satisfactory but very small. There are few coconut palms (none yet bearing) but more have been, and will be, planted.

Gardens at NIUMOTKIN and RINDOGIN are good. These villages were also visited on a recent occasion by that rara avis, an agricultural patrol, and seeds were distributed with negative results. These results become more impressive when it is considered that they were also achieved at KASSAUN, PORAMBE, WIRIGAMBI and in several villages grouped near SASSOIA. At this point the patrol passed out of this Sub-District to continue its labours in the YANGORU-MAPRIK area.

Recent correspondence on the acquisition of pigs has been noted (your 30-1-15 of 29th August 1949 refers). The prompt action of the District Agricultural Officer in carrying out a survey of coffee and cocoa crops in the BUT area is very much appreciated. These were found to be ill-suited to the soil types in the area, and plans have been made for other activities.

Progressive native officials continue to request instruction in the villages. They insist (and from results one must agree) that the system of training youths on agricultural stations is not getting results.

Mr. Granger's statement that "indulgence and tolerance of members of the D.D.S. staff in the field.....should be the subject of a direction to this effect" was read with mixed feelings. It might be said that these two factors, indulgence and tolerance, have done more to retard progress in the various phases of human activity than any other.

The villages most in need of the attention of an agricultural patrol (in the area described in this report) are those lying south of TAPANDAKUM and within the borders of the Sub-District (see accompanying map).

This officer would be grateful for any useful information resulting from Miss Eggleston's recent research.

Director of Agriculture Stock & Fisheries,
PORT MORESBY. DS.30-11-101

Referred please for your information.

(M.C.W. Rich)
ACTING DIRECTOR.
DDS & NA 11/11/1949

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Above average officials are those of YUMUNGU, TAPANDAKUM, SASSOIA, KARAWOP, DAGUA, MAGUEL, MAGAHEIN And WOGINARA. There is also some very good material among the officials of villages south of TAPANDAKUM. The condition of these villages is more consequent on lack of patrols than on the inability of the officials to assert themselves.

Ex-Sgt. BEBE of TOANUMBU is not a village official but seems to run the village - he is also reputed to be running a profitable brothel. The remainder are stock types, experts at lip-service, agents for deception, "Buffers" between the natives of real authority and officers of the Administration.

The Sub-District is in need of a further supply of hats for village officials.

HEALTH, HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Hereunder are brief notes on conditions in the villages visited by this patrol.

SAURI — The people of this village appear to be enjoying good health, although hygiene and sanitation is very poor indeed. The number of latrines is altogether disproportionate to the population and they are poorly maintained. The cemetery is reasonably well situated but too small. Clothing in a number of cases was filthy. There is no M.T.T. and no medical supplies. Three hospital cases were found in the village.

HAMBERAURI — At this village the run-off from the cemetery feeds a small creek that is the village water supply. There were only two latrines. There is no M.T.T. at this village and no medical supplies. The village area was clean, and surface drainage (as in the SAURI hamlets) is good. General health in this village is satisfactory.

MIUMOIKIN — Sanitation here was good but inadequate. The cemetery was much too small, and the clothes of many natives were filthy. The M.T.T. had inadequate medical supplies. Two hospital cases were found in the village.

RINDOGIN — This village has a good cemetery, well situated. There is no M.T.T. and medical supplies are inadequate. Sanitation satisfactory, but hygiene poor. Dispensary filthy. Usual amount of filthy clothing.

KASSAUN — The M.T.T. of KASSAUN has made no effort in any direction to discharge his obligations. Seven sick were found in the village. Hygiene and sanitation in this village were deplorable. Medical supplies were filthy and disposed of.

PORAMBE — Here the cemetery is well situated, but not too well maintained. There were only three latrines in the village. The dispensary is clean. Medical supplies are inadequate. Water supply fair. Village health fair.

TAPANDAKUM — There is no M.T.T. at this large village. The dispensary is an old and dirty structure. There are no medical supplies. The cemetery is too small and poorly situated. over twenty sick were sent from this village to Wewak Native Hospital. Sanitation was poor and inadequate. Drinking water is obtained from a nearby sago swamp.

PARARAT — The dispensary here is dilapidated and there are no medical supplies. The cemetery was dirty. Sanitation is adequate. The water supply is fair. Surface drainage is poor in this area which is very swampy.

BIMA — The dispensary was found to be clean and well constructed, but there are no medical supplies. Sanitation is adequate and the water supply is fair.

PARINGA — There is no dispensary and no medical supplies at this village. Sanitation was poor, as is the water supply. Health only just fair.

NIUMIDOGUM — No dispensary and no medical supplies. Sanitation was poor, water supply is only fair. Health is poor.

MAPARINGA — Sanitation here is adequate. The dispensary was filthy and there are no medical supplies. Drinking water is drawn from a sago swamp. Cemetery well situated and maintained. Health fair.

SOANTOGUM Sanitation inadequate. Dispensary well looked after but there are no medical supplies. Drinking water is drawn from a nearby sago swamp. Cemetery well situated and maintained.

TOANUMBU This village has a dispensary but no medical supplies. Sanitation is adequate. Two cemeteries here are well situated and maintained. The water supply is good although it is drawn from a nearby sago swamp.

HANYAK There is no dispensary at this village. Medical supplies are adequate and in good condition. Sanitation is good. The cemetery is well situated and maintained. Water is drawn from a nearby sago swamp.

NANGUMARUM There is a good dispensary here but no medical supplies. Sanitation is adequate and the water supply is good. The cemetery is well situated and well maintained.

NIUMIDOGUM No dispensary at this village. Medical supplies are in good condition and kept in the M.T.T's house. Sanitation is adequate and the water supply is good. The cemetery was too small. This is a common fault.

NUNGORI Sanitation here is adequate. The dispensary is well constructed and clean, but medical supplies are inadequate. The cemetery is well situated and maintained and the water supply is good.

HANDARA The dispensary was filthy and medical supplies are inadequate. Sanitation is poor and the water supply is good. The cemetery was dirty.

BARA This village has no M.T.T. Luluai requests the return of one KWAMBUNYINGI who was sent to Wewak for training by P.O. Zweck two years ago. He is believed to be employed by the P.H.D. as an N.M.A.
There is no dispensary and no medical supplies at this village. Sanitation is poor. The cemetery is well situated and maintained and the water supply good.

KWOIRUO Medical supplies are adequate and well housed in a clean dispensary. Sanitation is inadequate. The cemetery is well situated, though not too well maintained, and the water supply is good.

HAPMORGAN There is a dispensary here but no medical supplies. Water supply is only fair and the cemetery is too small. Sanitation is good.

PAMPANYA
KWOIARKUM
WARINGKWIARUM
ANDARANDOGUM
KASSOIA
TANGORI
PAPARAM

Notes covering conditions in these villages were damaged during the patrol and are not legible. It is recalled, however, that a number of sick were sent from this area to Wewak Native Hospital for treatment and that medical supplies were very low. It was also learnt that graves were not being dug to the requisite depth. Water supplies in these villages are good.

MEIWANGO Dispensary is well constructed but the village has no medical supplies. This is a new village site. A cemetery was cleared and latrines were constructed while the patrol rested. The water supply is good

AIN There is no M.T.T., no dispensary and no medical supplies in this village. Sanitation is inadequate. The cemetery was small and dirty. The water supply is only just fair - drawn from swamps.

HEALTH, HYGIENE AND SANITATION

WITU No dispensary and no medical supplies. Cemetery well situated but poorly maintained. Sanitation is inadequate. The water supply is good.

WAINJO No dispensary and no medical supplies. Latrines inadequate and in a filthy condition. The cemetery was dirty. The water supply is good.

MARJUM (WALIEN) The M.T.T. of this village had only recently returned from training. His supplies are adequate. The cemetery is poorly situated in the middle of village dwellings. Sanitation is adequate and the water supply is good.

KOANUMBU There is no M.T.T. at this village, no dispensary and no medical supplies. The cemetery is well situated but not very well maintained. Sanitation is poor. The water supply is good.

BOIKEN The dispensary was in a dilapidated condition and there are no medical supplies in the village. The cemetery was poorly maintained. Sanitation is good, as is the water supply.

KARAWOP There is no M.T.T. at this village. The dispensary was dirty and medical supplies are inadequate. Sanitation is fair. The water supply is good. Cemetery was too small and poorly maintained.

KOFI Dispensary dirty, medical supplies were filthy and were disposed of. Sanitation was inadequate. The cemetery is well situated and maintained and the water supply is good.

KUMUDU Inadequate medical supplies in fair condition. Dispensary fair. Water supply good, cemetery fair and sanitation inadequate.

BAMAK This village has no M.T.T., no dispensary, and no medical supplies. Sanitation is inadequate. The cemetery is well situated and maintained.

WA/ANDUM Dispensary dirty, no medical supplies. Sanitation was inadequate. The water supply is good. Cemetery poorly maintained.

Conditions in the villages of KRUPIER and KWABUN are similar to those obtaining at KUMUDU.

HEALTH, HYGIENE AND SANITATION

The health of natives in this Sub-District is, on the whole, quite satisfactory. There have been no serious epidemics since the village of ORABU was practically wiped out by dysentery late last year.

Native medecines are frequently tried before natives report sickness. These medecines are not without efficacy and their analysis would be interesting.

The circumstances attending normal native childbirth are still quite primitive. Nowhere does the medical tul-tul render any assistance. It is estimated that 60% of births in the Sub-District during the last twelve months took place under hazardous conditions - in the bush near the village or on beaches or river banks.

Latrines are used to a certain extent in most villages, and it is usual for graves to be dug to a reasonable depth. Medecines and bandages are generally well looked after, but are often used for adornment at sing-sings.

It is difficult to say what considerations were taken into account in the selection of natives to attend the twelve months medical course at Boram Medical School. In some instances large villages in not too healthy localities have been left without medical tul-tuls. In other villages there are sometimes two M.T.T.'s caring for quite small populations. The situation cannot be explained by saying that the most promising M.T.T's were chosen to attend the course - this is not the case. This state of affairs gives the erroneous impression that M.T.T's are just broadcast over the countryside without rhyme or reason.

Again, it is not unusual to find that an M.T.T. has left his village to take up residence at an Aid Post. This situation obtains at both the BUT and TEREBU Aid Posts. It is often the case that conditions in villages bereft of their M.T.T's in this way are deplorable.

Consequent on an analysis of the population distribution in the BUT Census Group (vide appendix "A", WK. Patrol Report No. 7, 1948-49) it was decided to place an Aid Post at WOGINARA. As a result of prompt action by P.H.D. authorities, this Aid Post is already in operation.

There is a scarcity of medical supplies throughout the Sub-District which assists other factors in dampening the enthusiasm of native officials. It is highly desirable that consumption rates be accurately determined and that regular supplies be made available to P.H.D., Wewak.

The correlation of information contained in Wewak Patrol Reports No. 6 and No. 7 of 1948-49 and No. 1 of 1949-50 should enable P.H.D. Wewak to draw some useful conclusions concerning health matters in the mainland area of the Wewak Sub-District; such as the proportion of native medical officials to the total number of villages, areas that would benefit most from patrols, common faults in hygiene and sanitation and the extent of the shortage of supplies.

Throughout the Sub-District there seems to be a general disinclination among the natives to attend hospital, and it appears that M.T.T's are (in most cases) incapable of influencing the villagers in this respect.

It can hardly be expected that the Native Medical Orderlies, at present being trained for a somewhat longer period than was hitherto customary, will bring about any appreciable improvement in the standards of village health, hygiene and sanitation. The root of the trouble is not so much inadequate training as waning interest in the absence of regular and frequent refresher courses and medical patrols. Native resistance is probably greater in the case of Government introduced principles of hygiene and sanitation than in matters concerning agricultural and politico - economic progress. Native medical officials cannot be expected to disturb the formidable inertia of their people without vigorous and sustained assistance in the village. Until this is practicable, native hospitals and Aid Posts will continue to be busily engaged treating the consequences of conditions permitted to flourish in the villages.

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The Director,
Public Health Department,
PORT MORESBY. DS.30-11-101

Referred please.

The above is an extract from Wewak Patrol Report No. 1 of 49/50.

(M.C.W. Rich)
ACTING DIRECTOR.
DDS & NA 11/11/1949

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WK. 30 - 1 (83)

Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

7th October, 1949.

District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Patrol Report No. 10 - 49/50 - Wewak Sub-District.

Appended hereto is the report of a patrol by Cadet Patrol Officer Anderson to the Boiken and Wewak Inland areas. Figures relating to more than one group are submitted to complete the coverage of areas which had been partly patrolled before the receipt of C.I. No. 12 48/49.

It is a comprehensive report of a patrol apparently well conducted. The following comments and observations are submitted in regard to it :-

Health: The Medical Officer Wewak has been able to ensure an increased supply of N.A.B. to those Missionaries authorised to give injections. A copy of the Health Hygiene and Sanitation section of the report has been passed to the M.O. for information.

Roads: Since the completion of this patrol, a preliminary survey has been made by the writer to enable the present Maprik-Yangoru vehicular road to be extended to Wewak. A feasable route has been discovered despite the rugged nature of the country and work on the road will commence shortly. The approximate route is through HANDARA, SASSOIA, TANGORI, WURIGAMBI, RINDOGIN, NUMOIKIN, HAMBERAURI and SAURI villages.

Census: The matter of the "mystery" village mentioned under this heading will be investigated by the next patrol to the area.

Native Situation: The holders of the rifles referred to have since been charged and convicted.

There was found to be insufficient evidence to support a rape charge.

The "movement" to establish brothels has received further investigation, and found to be not as advanced as Mr. Anderson's comments might infer; the situation will be very closely watched. The only reliable information of such a movement has led me to investigate the activities of an ex-Sgt. of Police named BEBE of TOANUMBU. He claims that he thought it would be permissable to start a brothel - in the light of his experience in Australia - and, when told that it was wrong, has dropped the whole project.

Native Labour: Native employers of native labour have, subsequent to Mr. Anderson's allegation, been brought to this office and had explained to them in detail the more appropriate sections of the Native Labour Ordinance and the necessity of observing them.

C.W. Slattery

(C.W. SLATTERY)
Asst. District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(25) 30/11/101.

WK. P/R No.1 of 49/50.

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

3rd November, 1949.

Director District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

Patrol Report - Wewak No. 1 of 49/50.

This is a very informative report, and detailed. Mr. Anderson's reports invariably contain a great wealth of information about many things. I regret, however, that in this report he does not record any steps he may have taken to assist the natives to correct village or communal short-comings.

Section 129 of the N.A.R. is being enforced in Wewak.

The whole of the local group at Wewak is undergoing some expansion of economic enterprises. The natives are asking for roads and agricultural assistance. There is a tendency to reorganise the communities by groups of local leaders - so far it is a movement that should not be interfered with, as some initiative is being developed and much of the usual native inertia is being sloughed off. Close touch is kept with leaders like SIMOGUN, YOWIGA, MANI and SANGUMA. There will be social turbulence of a mild sort until the group has shaken itself into a settled pattern.

I have commenced a programme of local road development. The work is done by the villages and supervised by us. Work is at present proceeding on the Wewak-Terebu road from the Wewak end, and on the last section of the Wewak-Maprik road from the Wewak end. This latter road is not located on the patrol track walked over by Mr. Anderson, though it is through the same area. There is only 17 miles approximately to complete - Mr. Anderson's suggestion would entail nearly an additional 70 miles of construction, with lengthy parts through areas of no native population. Completion of this section is anticipated to be within a few months, though it is likely it will take the road 3 or 4 years to settle down in a permanent shape.

The problem of the local villages becoming parasitical on the Town will to an extent resolve itself, as it had done prewar in Rabaul.

The Acting District Agricultural Officer, Mr. Reilly, is very interested in the DAGUA area and has made several visits there, on some occasions remaining overnight. Unfortunately, he has no staff to assist him. To my mind, he is approaching his task in a very sensible manner - first exploring, then experimenting and finally establishing suitable enterprises in selected centres for radiation outwards. He has informed me during discussions that he considers the items best suited for development in the coastal area are pigs, peanuts and rice, which are somewhat complementary to each other.

The idea of rice growing, as you know, has been very prominent in schemes for native agricultural development. The enthusiasm for the idea has, in general, far outstripped the information possessed by the advocate. Mr. Reilly has tested a supply of Mekeo seed and found the variety unsuitable on these grounds - (a) uneven maturing thus making harvesting a non-economical proposition; (b) uneven grain size thus rendering machine hulling impossible. He has obtainsd a supply of local rice seed, which apparently came from Hollandia via Aitape by progressive propagation. He will test this batch also. It is readily understandable that the indiscriminate distribution of rice seed is harmful both for economic and morale reasons.

Relevant extracts have been passed to the local representatives of the Departments of Health, Agriculture, Labour and Education.

(JOHN J. MURPHY)
Actg. District Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WK. 30/1

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

22nd October, 1949.

Cadet Patrol Officer Anderson,
VANIMO.

Your Patrol Report, Wewak No. 1 of 48/49.

We have read your Patrol Report with great interest.

It is very informative and brings to my mind a great number of matters requiring attention in the Sub-District. My main criticism is this - that, while in many places you found conditions to be deplorable, you have not apparently taken any steps to correct them; I refer particularly to your section "Health and Hygiene". Secondly, some of your criticisms of the activities of other departments is not in good form and not altogether constructive. While it is proper for you to make any comment that could properly and courteously be brought to the notice of the departments involved, you should do so. In most cases, where your criticism is derogatory, it only means that you are not fully informed of the plans and the policy of other departments, and that you appear to disregard a problem and a difficulty which confronts all departments including our own, i.e. the shortage of trained staff and the shortage of materials. The Administrator has already commented on the appearance of disparaging remarks in reports.

With reference to your remarks on indulgence and tolerance, you appear to take the wrong view of the practice of those virtues. It simply means that your reports be factual, draw attention to improvement or possible remedy, but leave out disparagement. Indulgence and tolerance could, in some cases, be dispensed with towards subordinate officers, but for you and your fellow workers the exercise of tolerance and indulgence should be a normal practice.

I am very glad to see your conception of co-operation and pleasant relationship with the Mission. Much of the discussion which you had with the various Fathers is informative both to you and me.

Your remarks under the headings of "Census", "Roads and Bridges", "Native Situation" and "Village Officials" are the subject of discussions between myself and the A.D.O.

You will be glad to learn that a road policy for the Sub-District is being put into effect and eventually the old roads Terebu to Wewak and Dagua to Wewak will be re-opened. Just now work is going on at the Wewak end on the Wewak/Maprik road. I am using your map and geographical notes to amend the office map. I would have been glad if you had brought back more information about the coal seam at Maguel and also some samples. This would have been of great interest to the Department of Planning and Development.

I shall write to the Director, Department of Agriculture Stock and Fisheries and ask him whether he has an account of Miss Eggleston's research. If I can obtain it, I will send you a copy.

In regard to your figures showing the number of pupils attending schools in the Education Department, I have been informed by the teachers of the various sections at Boram that they simply cannot accommodate more pupils than they are at the moment handling, both for staff and accommodation reasons.

I would have been very interested also to have received from you some description of ingredients and samples of native medecines you mention.

In general, you appear to be disappointed at the results so far achieved by the field staff of the departments of Agriculture, Education, Health and District Services, but I would like you to realise that the natives of New Guinea are very conservative people. They have no written language or records, and this is a point which most people fail to realise - that all their customs, their procedure and methods in their economics and material culture are sanctioned by tradition and legend, and those two factors are the means by which young natives growing up in a community are educated to the requirements of their daily life in the community. To assimilate and learn new things is to them a most difficult and frustrating thing, because their tribal histories give no account of these things, and there is no body of legend to inform them of the new procedures and methods.

Nevertheless, your report is very stimulating and has been closely read by me with much interest. For future reference, in your next reports, show under the heading of "Roads and Bridges" the mileage of vehicular roads, bridle paths and of foot tracks, and, under the heading of "Village Officials", show the numbers of luluais, tultuls and medical tultuls.

(JOHN J. MURPHY)
Actg. District Officer.

18

30-11-101

11th November, 1949.

District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - WEWAK NO. 1 1949/50

The receipt of the abovementioned patrol report is acknowledged.

Mr. Anderson has submitted a very instructive report but I agree with your remarks in the last sentence of paragraph 1 of your comments.

The Missions do a great deal of good but it is a pity that more time is not given in their schools to instruction in English etc. which will be necessary for the native peoples in these changing times. The language difficulty evidently prevents this.

Mr. Anderson mentions in the Mission section, "Bad" villages but does not explain just what he means.

I agree with your remarks in paragraph 3 of your comments. These changes are taking place in many parts of the world and must be expected owing to economic and cultural readjustments which are taking place. Helpful guidance will be necessary. Loss of respect for Europeans can, I think, be blamed on some of the Europeans themselves.

Further investigation of the coal seam should be made.

Remarks regarding Agriculture, Medical, Native Labour, Police and Co-operatives have been passed to the Departments concerned.

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

29 30/11/101

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WRH:PS.

1142 - 33/26/10.

Department of Native Labour,
PORT MORESBY.

17th November, 1949.

Director of District Services &
Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

26 refers

DS 30/11/101

I am not aware that natives of the Sepik District are employed as employees of other natives, nor are any natives of this country registered as employers under the Native Labour Ordinance.

2. If there is a master and servant relationship existing between the parties in this case (which I doubt) then one is the employer and the other is the employee. As such they come under the provisions of the Native Labour Ordinance.

3. I will write to you again on this matter after I have communicated with the District Labour Officer at Wewak.

W. R. Humphreys.
W. R. Humphreys.
ACTING DIRECTOR OF NATIVE LABOUR.


DAQUA
BANAK
KOFI
KARANOP
BOIKEN
KRUPIER
KWABUI
MAQUEL
KUMUDU
2. WOQINARA
1. WOQINARA
MABAM
WALANDUM
KOANUMBU
CANOE
M.V. TUMLEO
MARJUM
NIPA AND
MANGROVE
SWAMPS
RIVER
HAWAIN
RIVER
COMPLEX
HAWAIN
RIVER
WAINJO
WOM
WEWAK
WIHUN
MEIWANGO
PITU
AIN
MOUNTAIN FOLD SYSTEMS
SAURI
HAMBERAURI
YANGORU
SILING R.
NUNDIKIN
HAPMORGAN
PAMPANYA
KWOIARKUM
KOIRUWA
BARA
SISSOIA
WARINGKWIAKUM
RINDOGIM
HANDARA
NUNGORI
ANDARANDOGUM
PAPORAM
NIUMIDOGUM
TANGORI
NAGUMA R.
NANGUMARUM
WURIGABI
HANYAK
PORAMBE
KASSAUN
HAMBILI RIVER
TOANUMBU
KUNAI AREAS
MAPARINGA
SOANTOGUM
YUMUNGU
BARARAT
TAPANDAKUM
BIMA
MINJIM RIVER
NIUMIDOGUM
PARINGA
AIRFI
MISSI
VILLA
ROADS
TRAC
M.V.T
CANO
RIVE
REEF
WE
BOIKEN
RE
5
2
30'
1
50
40'
9
8
50'
7
9
76 0
1
2
3
4
20'
30'
40'

WEWAK SUB-DISTRICT.

BOIKEN AND WEWAK INLAND AREAS.

AIRFIELDS.
MISSIONS.
VILLAGES.
ROADS OPEN TO VEHICULAR TRAFFIC.
TRACKS FOLLOWED.
M.V. TUMLEO.
CANOE.
RIVERS AND CREEKS.
REEF.

REF. 2079 WEWAK. SCALE 4 m. to 1".

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (NENAK) Report No. 2 of 49/50

Patrol Conducted by K. C. JONES C.P.O

Area Patrolled NENAK LOCAL, INLAND & TEREBU AREAS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1 MR ORWIN

Natives 3

Duration—From 25/8/1949 to 18/10/1949

Number of Days 55

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES N.M.A.

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 15/7/1949

Medical .... June 1949

Map Reference NENAK 2079, Sepik 2080 (4 mm : 1")

Objects of Patrol PAYMENT OF W.D CLAIMS + ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

22

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub District Office,
WEWAK.

November, 1949.

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

PATROL REPORT - WEWAK NO.2, 1949/50.

WEWAK INLAND, WEWAK LOCAL AND TEREBU AREAS.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY:	K.C. JONES, C.P.O., Assisted by R.G. ORWIN, C.P.O.
PERSONNEL:	Reg No. 1896 Corporal KULAIR Reg. No.1810 Constable UGERI. N.M.A. DJUIMARI of WEWAK Native Hospital.
DURATION OF PATROL:	25.8.49 to 18.10.49.
OBJECTS OF PATROL:	Payment of War Damage Claims, and routine administration.
LAST DISTRICTS SERVICES PATROL:	15.2.49 to 12.4.49.
PERSONNEL:	Mr. F.D. ANDERSON C.P.O.
LAST MEDICAL PATROL:	June 1949.
PERSONNEL:	Mr. R. McKEE, MEDICAL ASSISTANT.

INDEX:

PATROL DIARY.

It should be first pointed out that the primary purpose of the patrol was the payment of War Damage. In fact, this work was considerable, and occupied so much time, that there was little opportunity of administering government to the natives of the patrolled areas, apart from the usual formality of lining and carrying out a village roll call.

Aug.	25	The patrol consisting of two cadet patrol officers, two members of NGPF, and one native medical orderly, left WEWAK at 10.00 a.m., and proceeded to KREMENDING by motor transport. In spite of previous warning, only a small number of the population was present. However carriers were obtained, and the patrol moved on to MAUINDOGU, and remained there for the night.
"	26	Officer in charge accompanied by Const. UGERI and N.M.A. DJUIMARI visited the village of MARIK, while Mr. ORWIN carried out the necessary work of preparing the cargo for onward movement to PASSAM. The patrol left Const. UGERI at MAUINDOGU, to supervise the cleaning of the village. The patrol arrived PASSAM via TANGUNUMBO at 3.30 p.m., and met Fr. GERSTNER who was also on patrol.
"	27	PASSAM inspected, and the payment of war damage was begun. Banking business also conducted.
"	28	Sunday.
"	29	Fr. GERSTNER left for WIRUI (WEWAK), and the payments were completed late this afternoon. In spite of the fact that two previous assessing patrols have been through here this patrol received 40 new claims.
"	30	Patrol moved on to JAPARAKA via PALIAMA, arriving after 3½ hours' walk. Inspection carried out, and payments begun.
"	31	Payment of war damage claims.
Sep.	1	Left for PARAMBA, arriving 1.30 p.m. Invitation of Fr. CLERKIN of SASSOIA accepted, and the patrol moved to the Mission Station.
"	2	Having no cash payments to make, advantage of the moment was taken, to bring work up to date.
"	3	Patrol departed SASSOIA 0800, and passing through the villages of TANGORI, NANGOMARA, and HANIAK, arrived at TOANUMBO at 3.30 p.m. Waited for cool of evening and moon before tackling the "kunai" area between here and SOANDOGUM.
"	4	Sunday.
"	5	Payments of SOANDOGUM, BARARAT, MAPARINGA, TAPANDOGUM completed, and the patrol moved to YUMUNGU, arriving at 4.45 p.m., and sleeping here for the night.
"	6	Patrol deep in grass country, and it is noticeable that villages are cleaner. Moved on to Kowiro today.
"	7	WAMANGU paid. Mr. ORWIN went ahead of the patrol, accompanied by Cpl. KULAIR. Visit expected by A.D.O. WEWAK, Mr. SLATTERY, at WAWAT strip.

(20)

PATROL DIARY.

Sep.	8	Travelled to MUNIWARRA, and MAMBE, meeting Fr.DENNIS DOBSON who is in charge of this mission station.
"	9	Accompanied by Fr. DENNIS and Mr. ORWIN, awaited A.D.O. at Wawat strip. Extra cash received, and inspection of Mr. GIBBES' grazing lease. Natives very keen for Mr. Gibbes to use this land.
"	10	Payment of war damage to villages of YAMBEN and PARUWA made.
"	11	Sunday. Some difference is noticeable between the natives of the URIMO group, and those of the DERGNABA linguistic group. The former in many respects, easier to deal with and not so eager to impede progress of the patrol.
"	12	Banking business and payment of war damage re villages of KOWIRO, MUNIWARRA, PARUWA, and KUMBARAGA. Some natives, as also was the case in PASSAM and JAPARAKA, requested permission to join Police Force. Interviews and selections made, and natives advised to go to Wewak for further interview with Mr.KEATCH, Policemaster.
"	13	Patrol moved to KAUBARI via PATANDA, and MUNDUNGAI.
"	14	KAUBARI and HARRIGIN paid.
"	15	Due to sickness, work was suspended, Mr. ORWIN carrying out inspection and village census duties.
"	16	Early start made, and arrived WAWAT I. Fr. DENNIS visited on his way back from WEWAK.
"	17	PATANDA and KENYARI paid.
"	18	Sunday.
"	19	MAMBE and TIMARU paid.
"	20	Patrol departed WAWAT I, and passing through WAWAT II, arrived at KANDAI.
"	21	The officer in charge was forced to remain in bed until Sunday 25th Sep., because of leg sores. Mr. ORWIN carried on and while the patrol awaited the arrival of a further cash advance from WEWAK, Mr. ORWIN inspected the villages of DGAWAT, KANDAI, and WAIBAB.
"	26	With the arrival of cash, the above three villages together with NAMAREB, were paid. The patrol then proceeded to YAUGIBA, the officer in charge deviating to SINABILEI, and after payment effected, went on to YAUGIBA.
"	27	YAUGIBA, HERENG and KAMASAU paid, and Mr.FINGER of the SOUTH SEA EVANGELICAL MISSION visited us during the afternoon, and later returned to NAMAREB.
"	28	The patrol is keeping to its itinerary successfully, and today left YAUGIBA, arriving at TRING at 11.30 a.m.
"	29	The patrol awaited a further money advance, in the meantime paying the villages of TRING and WAU. While waiting -- until Oct. 7, all work was brought up to date, and some geological specimens were collected.

PATROL DIARY.

Oct.		Cash arriving late this afternoon, preparations were made to go to YIBAB tomorrow.
"	8	Departed TRING, arriving WAMDOMI, via YIBAB. Carriers inclined to be difficult again.
"	9	Sunday.
"	10	WANDOMI and YIBAB having been paid, the patrol left at 0800 hours for the coastal village of KAUP. Arrived at 3.00 p.m. after 5½ hours walking.
"	11	Without exception, the worst village yet seen, from aspect of cleanliness. Village having been paid, one day was spent in supervising the work of cleaning the village. Police could not be relied on to do this properly.
"	12	KIS lying about one hour's canoe travel away, was visited, and presented even a more unsightly vision than did KAUP. One day spent in cleaning, before the payments were made. Work almost complete, and UGERI again left to supervise.
"	13	Returned to KAUP, and preparations made for journey by canoe to SAMAP.
"	14	SAMAP. Paid, and the patrol slept the night. A sudden electrical storm. Mr. ORWIN returned to WEWAK, as the work was now easing off.
"	15	By canoe to SIL, and this village, together with SIGAN was paid. Work completed, the patrol moved on to MUNJUN paying the village, together with TAUL.
"	16	Sunday. Visited Fr. Gehberger of the TEREBU Mission.
"	17	TEREBU village paid, various matters discussed, and some advice given to the leaders of BUNGAIN, TEREBU, KANDAI and KAIEP.
"	18	By canoe to MOEM and thence to WEWAK.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE.

The area patrolled falls into three natural types of terrain. The WEWAK local areas shown on WEWAK Sheet, 2079 is typified by the flat swampy land of the coast, and also by the rugged forest covered slopes and ridges of the PRINCE ALEXANDER RANGES. Inland, in the vicinity of SCANDOGUM, through to KOWIRO, in the URIMO group, and WAWAT, the land forms change, so that the characteristics are low undulating grassy hills, interspersed with small relatively isolated areas of bush land.

LAND FEATURES:

The PRINCE ALEXANDER RANGES, rising from the swamps of the SEPIK RIVER'S banks, in the locality of KIS near MURIK LAKES, begin as a series of fairly low heavily wooded hills, which run in a westerly direction, and merge into a low mountain range, backing WEWAK. With westward travel, the ranges move further and further from the coast, until their most western foot hills merge into the southern slopes of the TORRICELLI RANGE.

Characteristics of these mountains are thick forest covering, damp, humid conditions, cool nights, mists, sudden and heavy falls of rain, and the ruggedness and brokenness of the country, which makes travel difficult. Sudden and sharp rises, narrow ridges, cliff like valley walls, isolated areas of high swamp, and the constantly changing nature of the ground from clay to coral and gravel, however, all tend to show rock formations and structures, and geographical data, adding compensating interest to walking.

The first hints of a changing landscape are seen on passing through TANGORI near SASSOIA, when distant views of the SEPIK grasslands are seen. In the locality of HANIAK to TOANUMBO, ridges are wider, and less steeply sided, and further south and east, a vast grassy area of rolling hills dominates the scene. PATANDA, situated in some of the higher foothills of the RANGES, affords a good view of the whole southern area, and distinctive features such as AMBUNTI MOUNTAIN, and MT. TURU near YANGORU can be seen clearly on a fine day.

The coast presents a varied pattern of topography, from gently sloping sandy beaches, to rough, steep cliffs, jungle covered to the water's edge. When travelling any distance by canoe, it is necessary to sail well out, to bi-pass the numerous capes, points, and small island rocks. The KAUP Lagoon lies behind a narrow sandy neck which the natives say, was thrown up by the ocean, and is now being slowly reclaimed. The lake is shallow, so much so that canoes often scrape the bed, in mid-stream. Tidal in character the bed of this lake, the surrounding swampy muddy shores, and enclosed islands, support dense forests of mangrove.

RIVERS, STREAMS:

The KINARIK, which begins near MAUINDOGU, and enters the sea near SUARIN, is a small rocky stream which cuts its way downhill through narrow steep gorges, and is a good example of most of the watercourses draining both sides of the Ranges. Running for the greater part of the year, these turn into swift, deep torrents with the sudden, heavy rains usual in this country. In this particular case, the banks are of sandstone and conglomerate, and the bed is covered with round slippery mudstones, which make progress hard.

Inland, in the vicinity of JAPARAKA and SASSOIA, the rock content changes, so that many streams are shallow, wide bedded, and bounded by stratified clay of granitic origin. The NAGUM is an example.

(17)

Rivers, Streams:

The MINJIM, SILIN, and NAGUM are three of the larger rivers on the southern slopes, and these together with countless permanent and seasonal streams carry large volumes of water to the SEPIK. The task of accurately mapping and naming every watercourse would necessitate considerable time, so that those of permanent and temporary natures could be distinguished. Again, because of the unconsolidated rocks which form this mountain chain, and the extremely violent type of rain fall, new streams are constantly being cut, and the clay surface is being eroded to show, in some cases, the underlying rocks, their types, and bedding.

WEATHER:

Taken over so short a period as two months, and covering a large area, these notes should not be taken as conclusive. Generally, on these hill top locations, sheltered as they are by screening foliage, wind during day light is rare. However breezes and up valley currents cool the evening atmosphere. During the night the air is damp, and until about 7 a.m., mists are present.

On our crossing of the grass lands, a constant cool breeze was a preciated. At night, a sharp contrast in temperatures was noticeable, from hot radiance to almost cold conditions.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

HEALTH:

The general health of these areas is good. Time was not enough for proper medical inspections, but some information on births and deaths was gained. Almost without exception, the number of infantile deaths, within the first year of life is rather large, and is much greater than the adult death rate.

About twelve people were sent to WEWAK hospital, mostly sufferers from ulcers and other sores. In TEREBU, an Aid Post in charge of N.M.A. KAUWI treats many sick from surrounding villages.

SANITATION:

From the dilapidated condition of most of the natives' latrines, it is doubtful whether these are used to any great extent. In the village of KAUP, there was found human excreta under houses. Rest house latrines are in very good order.

HYGIENE:

In every village visited there were small or large heaps of rubbish. These were mainly of coconut shells, dry and rotting leaves, old rusty tins or small heaps of rotting wood. Holes of water were still present, in some cases these were unfilled battle holes. One village has a tent full of junk -- iron, helmets, buckets etc., all in a rusty and rotten condition.

The worst villages seen, were KIS, KAUP, JAPARAKA, and MAUINDOGU. Flies in PASSAM, MARIK, MAUINDOGU, JAPARAKA, and PALIAMA were most annoying. Mosquitoes were negligible.

A suggestion is made that the houses of JAPARAKA and KAUP are considered to be bad for habitation. In the mountainous areas there are often small cellars built under the main house, in which females spend the menstruating period. These houses are windowless, and airless, although it should be kept in mind that many of these locations are high and cool damp places, especially at night.

In the grass lands, the villages are a little cleaner, but the aversion to pulling down old houses remains. So the ruins are left to rot where they fall. This practice is not restricted to any particular area, and the overgrown wrecks are now fine breeding grounds for parasite carrying rats, and bush animals, as well as flies. Quite often a new village is built fairly close to the old site, giving the pests, easy access to habitated place.

REPORT ON N.M.A. DJUIMARI WHO ACCOMPANIED THE PATROL:

DJUIMARI is a satisfactory medical assistant, who appears to be fairly keen on his work. He is inclined to ignore the rules of cleanliness, and often was observed to have long and dirty finger nails, while treating sores. On one occasion, being short of a needle, he used a small splinter of limbom for the purpose of cleansing a sore. These points were mentioned to DJUIMARI at the time, but he is inclined to be the forgetful type, and it is suggested that they be mentioned again to him. There is no doubt however that he has the makings of a good medical assistant.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTE.

It was not possible to give much time to the study of these people, however some points may be worthy of mention.

MARRIAGE:

This is effected in two ways, by 'sister exchange', or the payment of 'bride price'. Often two prices are paid, the second some time after the first. In some cases, it seemed that the marital state is accepted by natives, as an unavoidable sequence to being born.

The future wife is marked in the majority of cases, and after discussions, some agreement is reached. Generally a string of either money or 'rings' is paid, but a man may exchange his sister to his wife's brother. It is usual in the SASSOIA, and YANGORU areas, to make a second payment on the event of the new wife's first child. This is called 'buying the baby'. All payments cease after this.

Noticeable almost throughout the area patrolled, is a shortage of young women. The cause of this is obscure, though the possibility of infanticide and birth control should not be excluded. Polygamy is not usual now, although some men do cling to the custom. Various reasons are advanced, one man saying that he does as his father did while another has taken a second wife, in following the custom of marrying one's brother's widow, and caring for any children of the widow. In those areas under Catholic Mission influence, the practice of polygamy is slowly dying out.

ARTS:

As a matter of passing interest, it would seem that arts, as the making of clay saucepans, are slowly being forgotten. At TRING a finely made stone axe head was seen. This was almost glassy smooth polished and heavy. Of volcanic origin this was probably some sort of basalt, being hard and glassy, with dark minerals scattered in a grey cement. The history of the stone is lost to memory, the object merely being handed from father to son. Significantly, the people said they could not make them now.

LORE:

Several 'stories of the old people' were told, and to illustrate a typical example, the following is related:

"In times gone by, two brothers lived in a bush house, at a short distance from the village. It wasthe usual custom for the two men to take turns at collecting food, so that one caught fish while the other dug yams and picked bananas.

"Once, having collected food, they were about to cook it, when a female monster (Tambaran Meri) who was hidden in the bush cast a spear, and killed the younger man.

"His brother, dodging a second missile, hid behind a tree, and throwing a stone, struck the apparition on the head, and killed it. Cutting off the head, and carving the body, he began to cook it with the other food.

"As he was about to eat, the monster's husband (Tambaran) approached. Hearing his advent, the man sprang up a betel nut tree, and hid in the top branches.

"Seeing his wife's mutilated body, the devil cried, and on noticing this the man in the tree called out 'Now you cry, for I have killed your wife.' The spirit looked about, but

saw no one, so the man called again 'I have killed your wife, for she killed my brother, but you cannot see me.' But the monster saw him, and began to chop the tree down.

"The man leapt to a coconut palm, and being followed by the evil one, remained in the tree tops, and soon arrived at his village."

The story finishes here, the hero apparently settling down to normal life again. In many other cases, when the narrator had finished, one felt like asking him to tell the rest of the story, when the only answer was that it was finished. Monsters in male or female form are also frequent characters in these stories.

Life is supposed to have sprung from a coconut, but now that the Missions are beginning to replace this idea, this is one of the subjects on which it is hard to obtain very definite explanations.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

In the cooler mountains the natives of villages such as PASSAM, build their villages as close as is possible to good gardening ground. Hill side areas are cleared, partly or fully, depending on the crop. Often the gardens are not to be seen from the road. Yam, taro, kau kau, bananas and sugar cane are all grown, and at the time the patrol passed through, all crops seemed to be doing well.

In the ravines, gulleys, and lower swamp area of these hills, sago grows in large stands, and although almost all villages complain yet about the destruction which the Japanese did to crops, no unproductive gardens are to be seen.

After leaving TOANUMBO, the large stretches of grass are crossed. Villages as a rule are situated in areas of bush, the grass being hot, and regarded as useless land. Gardens are not seen in grass. Crops are similar to those earlier spoken of and include them all.

Supplementary items of diet, are often grown in small house gardens, which support tomatoes, onions, cucumbers, etc. The green leaves of the kau kau are boiled and make a very tasty addition. The people of WAMANGU, and surrounding localities own large stands of edible bamboo, which is cooked in the fire itself, stripped, and eaten.

A very common custom of the kunai natives is the burning of large tracts of grass. On crossing from SOANDOGUM to YUMUNGU, the road lay over the blackened stubble, and on all sides, to the borders, the scene was one of black, scorched earth. This area alone was estimated at 3000 acres.

Hunting is carried out during the process of burning off. By the strategic placing of men, such animals as rats, wallabies, snakes, grubs, birds, pigs and insects are killed as they run in panic to escape the intense flames.

In the many streams, mostly creeks, fish are caught, including eels (3 ft.), prawns, and crabs. These items, together with small worms are more a supplementary diet rather than a mainstay. Abounding in the grass is a small worm, striped black and grey, and of length not exceeding three inches. For day safter fires, women are searching for these, and they are boiled, and eaten, looking similar to whitebait.

Throughout the areas, pigs are scarce, and none were seen. Fowls are plentiful, also eggs, which do not seem to be eaten often. Health of the area is generally good. Birds -- cassowary, heron, bush fowl, pigeons, hawks, and horn bills are present through the area.

GRASS FIRES IN THE KUNAI AREAS:

The grasslands seem to be regarded as of small value. All gardens are restricted to bushy valleys. Quite often indiscriminate burning for pleasure is carried on. While the patrol was in this locality (URIMO & DAGAURI) the sky was continually thick with heavy black smoke, as the green grass blazed.

Generally the work of one or two men, these fires caused no concern to other locals, and attempts to extinguish them were never made. Patrol Report WEWAK No.6 deals with this aspect, and it is merely mentioned here.

SOILS:

Generally speaking, in the mountains, clay, coral and sometimes gravels predominate.

SOILS:

Clay: Heavy, of a variety of colours, hard, malleable, and greatly leached by rain and weather, this is not good gardening soil. Prominent colours are red (or yellow), caused by presence of iron salts (Haemetite) or mercuric sulphide (cinnibar). This latter is used as a body paint, in ceremonies. The white due to Kaolin, or China Clay, the residue remaining after granites are denuded and stripped of softer contents. Purple colours probably result from salts of potassium.

Coral and gravels: These occur together, or separately, and it is interesting to speculate on the past history of the locality. The position is complicated by the presence of patches of black soil, which forms a thin silty mud when wet.

A similar situation exists in the lowland areas of Kunai, some of the streams of which however, contain large beds of igneous rocks. The natives prefer to garden in the black soils, obtaining better results from crops such as yams, etc.

EDUCATION.

With the exception of the BORAM Central School, all education of the distant areas is done by Missions. The Luluai, KANAKOS of MUNJUN once set up a school, but his teachings were apparently not acceptable, and the school does not function now.

MISSIONS.

In the area patrolled, there are three Mission stations, and plans are well ahead for a fourth. At intervals the priests patrol their domains, so that even isolated villages are being brought under their influence.

SASSOIA: Staffed by Fr CLERKIN. Caters for surrounding villages and he patrols regularly.

MAMBE: This is a new station, in charge of Fr DENNIS DOBSON, who is finding the natives appreciate his presence. This station id the result of a native deputation to Bishop ARKFELT of WEWAK.

TEREBU: A pre war station, which has been under the control of Fr GEHBERGER since 1935. Local Luluais and inherent tendency of sorcery hinder his work, and he complained that the children would not come to school. The people were warned, that in years to come, other natives such as those of MAMBE and SASSOIA might be further advanced than the TEREBUS.

SOANDOGUM OR HONDURUI: Is the site of a proposed station, to be Fr EDWARD ROPER'S responsibility. At the time of the patrol, Fr ROPER was ill in WEWAK hospital.

SOUTH SEA EVANGELICAL MISSION: Under the guidance of Mr K E FINGER, this mission is a new arrival in WEWAK, and has its headquarters at MOEM. Mr FINGER conducts short journeys to various villages from time to time. He visited the patrol at YAUGIBA.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

It would be desirable if a short course of instruction in the duties of village officials could be instituted. Some of the older luluais have died off, or been replaced by younger men, who are ignorant of these duties. In some cases, villagers ignored luluais completely, and an example would show clearly the position.

Having paid the village of SOANDOGUM, the patrol officer requested carriers to be ready on the following morning. The luluai assured cooperation, but on the following morning it was found that the men had suddenly decided to work their gardens in the bush. Considerable time was lost every day, in rounding up carriers under these and similar circumstances.

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(10)

WAR DAMAGE COMPENSATION.

The previous patrol, No. 6 of 15.2.49 to 12.4.49 made a complete assessment of War Damage, but even after this, many natives in every village approached this patrol with new claims. In cases of recently returned labourers or police, claims were takem, but where claimants were resident during the last patrol, they were advised to visit the A.D.O. WEWAK for decision. Claims are held meanwhile.

During payments, money was snatched from the table in almost a hostile manner, and an unpleasant glare was in most cases bestowed on the paying officer -- as if the cash was not enough.

Payments having been made, all the men took to the bush, so that much good time was lost in rounding up enough men to carry cargo. It is clear that War Damage is considered free cash, the attitude being:

> get as much money as we can, exaggerate our losses, and fool this man and the government.

There is a strong aversion to banking, and the people would rather collect even large sums in spite of advice. Possibly there are outstanding debts to be paid.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

On the PRINCE ALEXANDER RANGES, roads take the form of foot tracks. The building of motor roads over these mountains would be a difficult bun not impossible task. The maintenance of such roads would present a bigger problem, as local populations are not sufficient for the job.

Apart from the WEWAK local area, the only bridges are of the single log type, but many of them require replacing.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The discontent, noted some monyhs ago in Patrol Report Wewak No. 6 of 48/49, may be increasing slightly in some villages. There are many exceptions, particularly in the URIMO Group, where the patrol was assisted very well.

CENSUS.

Lack of time prevented a complete census being taken, but most village books were brought up to date.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE NATIVE CONSTABULARY.

This has been submitted to Mr J CARROLL, A.S.I ~~Commander~~, WEWAK.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

(9)

Sub District Office,
WEWAK.
November 1949.

The District Officer,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT - WEWAK NO.2 1949/50
WEWAK INLAND, WEWAK LOCAL AND TEREBU AREAS.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY:	K.C. JONES, C.P.O., ASSISTED BY R.G. ORWIN, C.P.O.
PERSONNEL:	Reg No. 1896 Corporal KULAIR.
	Reg No. 1810 Constable UGERI.
	N.M.A. DJUIMARI of WEWAK Native Hospital.
DURATION OF PATROL:	25.8.49 to 18.10.49.
OBJECTS OF PATROL:	Payment of War Damage Claims and routine administration.
LAST DISTRICTS SERVICES PATROL:	15.2.49 to 12.4.49.
PERSONNEL:	Mr. F.D. ANDERSON C.P.O.
LAST MEDICAL PATROL:	June 1949.
PERSONNEL:	Mr. R. McKEE MEDICAL ASSISTANT.

INDEX:

APPENDIX "A"

(8)

PATROL DIARY

Atteption is drawn to the fact that for the period from 7/9/49 to 12/9/49 the writer was separated from Mr. K.C. JONES and during this time advantage was taken to carry out a series of short patrols to nearby villages. It is for this reason that this appendix is now submitted so as to present a complete picture of the activities of the patrol.

Aug.25 The patrol consisting of two cadet patrol officers, two members of NGPF and one native medical orderly, left WEWAK at 10.00 am, and proceeded to KREMENDING by motor transport. In spite of previous warning only a small number of the population was present. However carriers were obtained and the patrol moved on to MAUINDOGU and remained there the night.

" 26 Mr. JONES accompanied by Const. UGERI and N.M.A. DJUIMARI inspected the village of MARIK while I supervised the necessary work entailed in preparing the cargo for the next move. When the patrol moved off Const. UGERI was left to ensure that MAUINDOGU was properly cleaned. At 3.30 pm. the patrol arrived at PASSAM via TANGUNUMBO. Fr. GERSTNER of the Catholic Mission was met here.

" 27 Assisted Mr. JONES in the payment of War Damage.

" 28 Sunday.

" 29 Completed the paying of War Damage to PASSAM and also to the villages of PALIAMA, KUMBAGORRA and BUNGARIPMA. Many new claims were brought forward although the two previous patrols had assessed the damage sustained.

" 30 The patrol moved on to JAPARAKA by way of PALIAMA. Time for this stretch was 3½ hours. Payment of war Damage was commenced.

" 31 Continued with the payment of War Damage claims.

Sep.1 Left JAPARAKA and arrived at PARAMBA at 1.30. pm. Met Fr. CLERKIN of SASSOIA and proceeded with him to the Mission station.

" 2 Routine work was brought up to date. No payments had to be made at the present moment.

" 3 Departed SASSOIA at 0800 and after passing through the villages of TANGORI, NANGOMARA and HANYAK arrived at TOANUMBO at 3.30 pm. Encountered very heavy rain here and patrol decided to wait before proceedingand also to wait until it became more cooler before walking through the "kunai" area fringing SOANDOGUM.

" 4 Sunday. In his report Mr. JONES has digressed for the moment to give a picture of how the natives view the payment of War Damage. I fully agree with him in what he says. The natives have a very mercenary way of regarding these payments and show quite openly that they do not think that the amount paid to them is sufficient.

" 5 After the completion of payments the patrol moved on to YUMUNGU and arrived at 4.45 pm. Slept the night here.

" 6 The patrol is passing through heavily-grassed areas at present. Arrived at KOWIRO today.

" 7 Arrived at WAMANGU at 11.00 am. and rested until 11,30 am. Accompanied by Cpl. KULAIR and N.M.O. DJUIMARI I proceeded

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PATROL DIARY

Sep 7 on to WAWAT to await the intended visit of the A.D.O. Mr. SLATTERY at the WAWAT strip. Arrived at MANUWARRA at 2.00 pm. Routine inspection of village carried out and natives advised of the future arrival of Mr. JONES. Checked the Village Book of the nearby village of PARUWA, time did not permit me to carry out an inspection of this village. Dinner at MANUWARRA. Left this village at 3.45 pm. and went on to MAMBE where the patrol arrived at 4.45 pm. Met Fr. DENNIS (DOESON) who is in charge of the Mission post here. After a short rest proceeded on to PATANDA via TIMERU. A good hours walk by moonlight brought the patrol into PATANDA. Checked the Village Books of WAWAT 1 and 2 and also PATANDA. Slept here the night.

" 8 Instructed the natives to cut the grass on the air-strip in preparation for Mr. SLATTERY's arrival. On A.D.O.'s instructions arranged for the owners of the ground, where R.GIBBES of WEWAK has established a sheep-run, to be present on the arrival of the A.D.O. Inspected PATANDA in the afternoon. Village clean. Slept here the night.

" 9 Mr. JONES accompanied by Fr. DENNIS arrived to await the visit of the A.D.O. Received more cash for the payment of claims. Checked Village Books of HERINGE, SINAMBILI, YAUGIBA and KENYARI. Mr. JONES and Fr. DENNIS returned to MAMBE tonight.

" 10 Inspected villages of WAWAT 1 and 2 and found them to be satisfactory. The Luluai of KANDAI and the Tul-tul of DAGAWAT were present at WAWAT 2 and their Village Books were checked.

" 11 Sunday. The natives here seem a little more co-operative than those which the patrol has met so far. Food and water etc. have been provided in abundance. Inspected the villages of DAGAWAT, KANDAI, WAIBAB and NAMAREB. Arrived back at PATANDA at 6.00 pm.

" 12 Remained at PATANDA. Mr. JONES informed the writer that he would be arriving in the morning and then, after joining forces once more, would proceed on to KAUBARI.

" 13 Patrol arrived at KAUBARI via MUNDUNGAI.

" 14 KAUBARI and HARIGIN paid.

" 15 Mr. JONES ill today. Inspected village and carried out census duties.

" 16 Patrol moved back to WAWAT 1.

" 17 PATANDA and KENYARI paid.

" 18 Sunday.

" 19 MAMBE and TIMERU paid.

" 20 Patrol arrived at KANDAI after passing through WAWAT 2.

" 21 Mr. JONES again sick and was forced to remain in bed, because of leg sores, until Sunday 25th September. In the meantime I carried out routine duties and again made another inspection of DAGAWAT, WAIBAB, NAMAREB and KANDAI.

" 26 The above-mentioned villages were paid soon after a further amount of money was received. Patrol then moved on to YAUGIBA. Mr. JONES deviated to SINABILI in order to pay this village.

" 27 YAUGIBA, HERENGE and KAMASAU paid. A visit was paid by Mr.

(6)

PATROL DIARY

Sep 27 FINGER of the SOUTH SEAS EVANGELISTIC MISSION during the afternoon.

" 28 The patrol left YAUGIBA and arrived at TRING at 11.30 am.

" 29 to Oct 6 TRING and WAU were paid but as there was not enough cash on hand the patrol had to wait for a further advance. During this period all outstanding work was brought up to date.

Oct 7 As the cash arrived late this afternoon the patrol made preparations for an early start for YIBAB in the morning.

" 8 Patrol moved on until WANDOMI was reached. The carriers, as before, proved troublesome here.

" 9 Sunday.

" 10 After paying WANDOMI and YIBAB the patrol left for KAUP situated on the coast. Arrived at 3.00 pm. after a 5½ hours walk.

" 11 KAUP was in a very dirty conditions and after payment the villagers were put to work cleaning the village area.

" 12 Visited KIS today. This village lies at the back of a mangrove swamp and is about an hour by canoe from KAUP. Village was also dirty and once again the villagers were put to the task of cleaning up the village.

" 13 Returned to KAUP and prepared to move on to SAMAP.

" 14 Mr. JONES paid SAMAP while I proceeded on to TEREBU.

" 15 Inspected TEREBU village and native hospital,

" 16 Mr. JONES arrived early this morning from MUNJUNA. I decided to go on to WEWAK. Proceeded by canoe as far as MOEM and then by jeep to WEWAK.

APPENDIX "A".

PATANDA - WAWAT -- KANDAI AREA

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE

A. Soils: Although there was not sufficient time to make an intensive study of the texture of soils found in this area, it could be seen from a brief study what main types of soil were present here.

From MANUWARRA onwards the soil is of a reddy-clay colour, the term laterite could be used to describe it, and appears to be the result of the gradual wearing away of the original rock surface by the forces of wind and rain. The effect of weathering has caused many small gulleys to be formed on the slopes of the hills and erosion may be a problem in the future, particularly as the natives extensively burn off the "kunai" area, thus leaving very few binding agents to keep the soil together.

This reddish-coloured clay is very hard to the touch although after a shower of rain it becomes very slippery and glass-like but it still retains its solid form.

After leaving WAWAT 2 the soil changes to one of a very black nature. In my opinion, it is the result of volcanic action in that it appears very much like volcanic residue which has been weathered over a considerable period.

Small outcroppings of white, blue and multi-coloured clays occur in scattered regions of this area, where rain has washed away the red clay top-soil, but the writer is unable to identify these with any degree of certainty.

B. Vegetation: The typical vegetation obtaining here is mainly that of "kunai" grass interspersed with areas of forest growth. There are some areas, especially around KANDAI, where the forest growth is predominant.

The grass which is found in the "kunai" area resembles, to some degree, the "swordgrass" common in Australia. Wild sago is the main tree growth although many stands of wild sugar cane can be seen. Many forms of tree growth are present with which the writer is unfamiliar.

C. Contours: Very few high mountains are found in this area. The main topographical feature occurring is that of low rolling hills. The average height is anything from 900 to 1200 feet. At no time were any extremes of height met with.

D. Rivers: Within this area there are very few large rivers. Numerous small creeks were encountered in the valleys but, at the time when the patrol passed through, the creek-beds were dry. The writer was informed that after rain the average depth of these creeks is about 3 to 5 feet deep. The only river of importance was that called the IMBARUP, which is located near KANDAI and then flows in a S.E. direction. It is about 5 to 7 feet wide and 3 feet deep and is swift-flowing.

E. Weather: Excellent weather was encountered over this period. Hot days with cool, clear nights with a good moon were in evidence. Morning mists were present on some days but usually cleared up before 0900 hours. A light variable wind sprang up at about 4.00 p.m. each day and blew from a northerly direction.

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Two electrical storms together with a few rather heavy downpours of rain were experienced although these did not hinder the movements of the patrol.

HEALTH AND SANITATION:

A. Health: On the whole this is good. Some isolated cases of Tropical Ulcers were found and the natives concerned were sent to hospital for treatment. The usual amount of "grillae" afflicted persons was encountered.

B. Sanitation: The natives have constructed their latrines along the lines which have been explained to them. The sanitary arrangements provided in the Rest Houses are good and I have no complaints in this direction. In the villages inspected a personal inspection of native sanitary arrangements was carried out and these were found to be satisfactory. Some of the latrines had very insecure floors. These were reconstructed and reinforced while the patrol was in the villages concerned.

C. Hygiene: It is still apparent that the natives have a great aversion to the use of soap. While some natives, mainly those who have had close contact with Europeans, wash their clothes and person, the average native still wears his apparel until it practically rots on his back. Instructions were issued to the natives themselves and to the M.T.T. of each village to ensure that clothes are washed regularly.

In some villages some uncovered drums containing rainwater were found. In all cases the water was covered with a thick scum and the drums themselves were very dirty. The natives were told about leaving water lying in drums and were shown how effective a wooden cover can be to keep dust and insects out of the water. Cemeteries in all villages were good and the natives apparently take some pride in the maintenance of these places. Numerous piles of rubbish were seen in many villages and the patrol saw to it that these were removed and that rubbish pits were built.

D. Birthrate: This does not show any startling increase or decrease. It has been counter-balanced by the death-rate and this serves to keep the population in a more or less static condition.

A list of villages is attached showing the recent figures for births and deaths as an example as these figures are very much on par with the remainder of the whole area patrolled.

Quite a number of infant deaths were noted. This would seem to be the result of a lack of attention on the part of the child's mother in not washing the child soon after birth. Many of the newly-born infants seen were in a dirty condition and the writer endeavoured to explain to the natives the necessity for washing the child as soon as possible after birth.

E. Population: Very little change was observed with regards to the population as a whole. Migrations, births, deaths and men leaving to work as Indentured Labourers act as counterbalances to each other and tend to keep the population figures at a fairly even level.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTE:

Mr. JONES has covered this in his report and there is nothing further that I can add to his remarks.

(3)

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK:

The principal food-stuffs grown by the natives are taro, sweet potato, yams and sago. Subsidiary foods such as beans, onions, cucumber, tomatoes are eaten.

Main fruits eaten are bananas, paw-paws and coconuts.

The gardens throughout this area are very extensive and are ample for the needs of the inhabitants. The usual practice is to site the gardens about an hour's walk from the village, depending too, of course, on the suitability of the soil, and on the side of a hill. Although some attempt is made to clear the garden area quite a considerable amount of undergrowth is allowed to remain. The patrol did not see any evidence of terracing or irrigation, the natives evidently relying on the effect of rain to nourish the plants. It was mentioned by the villagers of WAIBAB that some difficulty was encountered with the cultivation of taro in the red clay soil that is found here.

Only two or three pigs were seen by the patrol. Dogs and fowls seem to be the only livestock kept in the village and most, if not all, appear to be in a very poor condition.

The eggs of the domesticated fowl as well as those of the murik and bush fowl are eaten although it is not the general practice to eat these birds themselves.

Fish, prawns, eels and crabs are also eaten mainly by the villagers of the coastal region.

The practice of burning-off the "kunai" grass is very extensive. The natives hunt such game as is found in the "kunai". Sometimes the natives burn the grass for no apparent reason except, from what I could judge, just to see the grass burn.

EDUCATION:

Mr. JONES has effectively covered this section in his report and it would be only repetitious to remark on the subject here.

MISSIONS:

Again the same remarks as under the heading of Education apply.

REPORT ON NATIVE CONSTABULARY:

This has been previously submitted to Mr. J. Carroll, Police Master of Wewak.

N.M.O. DJUIMARI performed his duties satisfactorily during the time he accompanied the writer.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Village officials in nearly all cases direct and control the tempo of village life and are regarded as the local authority in all matters. In some villages their authority is sometimes challenged but this condition does not appear to constitute any real danger as matters are usually straightened out in the end.

WAR DAMAGE:

At the time that the writer visited the area Mr. JONES

(2)

was at MAMBE paying out War Damage there. The natives were told to remain in the villages and await his arrival. They seemed very eager, at that time, to receive payment but when they finally did get paid the displeasure at the amount paid and their ingratitude was very evident.

It is apparent that the natives regard the payment of War Damage as a gift and everyone wants to collect even though they sustained no losses during the war.

It was found that after the natives had received their War Damage payments it was most difficult to get them to do anything to assist the patrol.

Possibly this state of affairs will prevail for some time to come.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

Roads are mainly native tracks which have been widened and improved somewhat. It is very hard to ensure that constant maintenance is carried out owing to the long distances which exist between villages. Some roads are in excellent condition being well-drained and graded while others, although passable at present, may present some difficulties after rain has fallen.

No bridges of any size were seen. Where it was necessary to bridge a river a log was placed across the river for this purpose.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:

There does not appear to be any evident feeling of discontent and the area patrolled could be called well-controlled. One or two isolated cases of discord were encountered but these were only from malcontents who would always find something to complain about no matter under what conditions they live.

R. G. Orwin

(R.G. ORWIN)
C.P.O.

(1)

REGISTER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

1949.

	BIRTHS	DEATHS	
KOWIRO	2	2	
KUMBURRAGA	4	6	
WAWAT NO.1.	Nil	3	
WAWAT NO.2.	Nil	2	
PATANDA	-	-	
KENYARI	1	5	
DAGAWAT	3	2	
KANDAI	4	Nil	
WAIBAB	2	2	
NAMAREB	3	1	(Still-born child)
HERENG	2	1	
YAUGIBA	Nil	1	(Still-born child)
KAMABAU	2	1	(Still-born child)

(25) 30/11/103

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WK.-- P.R.2-49/50.

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

3rd December, 1949.

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

WEWAK PATROL REPORT NO.2 - 1949/50.

I forward herewith Report of Patrol as above, conducted by Cadet Patrol Officer K.C.Jones, and a subsidiary of a portion of the same patrol by Cadet Patrol Officer Orwin.

The patrol was purely of a routine nature to make payments of War Damage claims previously investigated by another officer.

In regard to the clay found in the area, I am very interested in this as it might be suitable for brick and tile making. I shall ask the A.D.O. to keep this in mind when he next sends a patrol into that area.

Mr. Orwin has not yet made a patrol on his own, and this is the second one he has accompanied. There is generally a great disadvantage suffered by Cadet Patrol Officers making patrols unless they are accompanying an officer who has magisterial powers. But, unfortunately, here at the moment we have no patrol officer on the station. However, all officers have, at some stage or other, experienced this sense of impotence which is probably a good thing, until their experience leads them to use magisterial powers with discretion and wisdom.

In reference to the Assistant District Officer's remarks in the second paragraph under the heading of "Village Officials", there is no intention to invoke Section 117 of the N.A.R. in regard to carriers and, as you know, with experienced officers, such a position does not arise. In the matter of the regulation to carriers, I have already mentioned to theAD.O. our undertakings our undertakings in regard to the resulutions at the "Forced Labour Convention 1936".

I agree with the Assistant District Officer's remarks in regard to belated War Damage Claims; the majority of the natives have had full opportunity to lodge and, in my experience, these belated claims are fraudulently made by natives who, seeing those getting war damage, have arrived at the conclusion that they are missing out on a good thing and that they run no risk in making such a claim.

(JOHN J. MURPHY)
Acting District Officer.

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1 copy P.O.
1 " file.

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District, Office,
WEWAK.

21st November, 1949.

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

PATROL REPORT WK. NO.2 of 49/50 - by
K.C. JONES C.P.O.

Forwarded herewith is the report of a patrol by Cadet P/O Jones to the Terebu, Wewak Local and Wewak Inland areas.

As Cadet P/O Orwin accompanied the patrol and it was found convenient at times for the paths of the two officers to diverge for a day or two, the observations of Mr. Orwin are also recorded. covering the period when he was separated from the main body of the patrol These are submitted in the form of an appendix.

The area had been patrolled a few months previously by Cadet P/O Anderson and the object of this present patrol was to completely finalise the payment of war damage claims in the areas covered. Owing to insufficient cash being available the object was not quite achieved -- the claims of six villages near Wewak having remained unpaid. Mr. Orwin has since returned to the area and is at present attending to this matter.

The patrol appears to have been conscientiously carried out and well reported. As mentioned above it was almost solely for the purpose of paying outstanding War Damage Claims and the young officers have coped well with the maze of paper work associated with it. They were not required to prepare or assess new claims. There is little in the report which calls for particular comment apart from the following:-

Village Officials: I do not consider that a course of instruction for village officials is immediately necessary. Despite isolated cases of pretended ignorance, there are very few, if any, village officials in this Sub-District who are unaware of their duties. Instruction is constantly given them in the most practical manner i.e., in their villages by officers on patrol.

Natives who refuse to assist the patrol by carrying cargo should be punished. There is ample provision for this under Regulations 117 and 119 of the Native Administration Ordinance and the fact is fully realised by all natives of this area. Constantly bemoaning the fact of natives defection without taking the appropriate and available corrective action is ineffective and tiresome.

War Damage Compensation:

Most of the remarks under the heading are well justified. It has been shown in this Sub-District that in the early days of war damage payment on a patrol through the area under review, the assessments were not carried out in a proper manner and a degree of intolerance was evident. For example, no claims in respect of women were considered and in other cases claims in regard to food-trees only were assessed. Having established this, it was found necessary to permit a number of supplementary claims to be lodged and considerable patience has been shown by the officers concerned in attending to these.

However, a stage has now been reached when no native,

apart from some returning from other districts, can be said to have a good reason for not having lodged a full and complete claim. To tinker further with claims from this area (after three patrols through it) would be to prolong indefinitely war damage transactions there to the exclusion of other phases of administration which have perforce been neglected.

(C.W. SLATTERY)
Assistant District Officer.

Amount Returned to Store

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (WENAK) Report No. 10/50/51

Patrol Conducted by N. STOKES C.P.O.

Area Patrolled BUT CENSUS SUBDIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NO

Natives 1

Duration—From 5/8/19 50 to 29/9/19 50

Number of Days 44

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

Medical FEB/...../19 49

Map Reference WENAK SHEET 4 M. 1 1"

Objects of Patrol RECORDING CENSUS

ROUTINE ADMIN

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Wewak.
Wewak Sub-District.
SEPIK DISTRICT.
Oct. 20th. 1950

PATROL REPORT NO. 1 . of 1950/51.

WEWAK SUB-DISTRICT.

A report of a patrol to the BUT Census Sub-Division of the WEWAK Sub-District.

Officer conducting Patrol	:	W. STOKES , Cadet Patrol Officer.
Area Patrolled	:	BUT Census Sub-Division , west of WEWAK.
Objects of Patrol	:	1. To record Census. 2. Routine Administration.
Duration	:	5.8.50 to 20.9.50 = 52 days
Personnel Accompanying	:	Reg. No. Const. WARIPMAN.
Map	:	Wewak , 4 miles to 1 inch. Two copies submitted.

INTRODUCTION

The object of this patrol was to record the Census and carry out routine administration.

This area was patrolled last by Mr. F.D. ANDERSON. C.P.O in May 1949 .

DIARY

August	6th, ;	To BUT per M.V. POSEIDON. POSEIDON aground on beach. NO casualties.
"	7 - 14th;	Work on M.V. POSEIDON. 22.30 hrs on Monday 14th. POSEIDON successfully launched by 300 natives, M.V. HUON assisting.
"	16th. ;	Work on BUT Airstrip.
"	17th. ;	To MATAPAU c.r.
"	18th. ;	To SOWAM, to AROHEMI , c.r.
"	19-20th . ;	To KAUK, To BALAM, to LOWAN-ALIBUS c.r.
"	21st. ;	To KUMININ, to BUT , c.r.
"	22-28th. ;	At Govt. Station BUT, Const. WARIPMAN in WEWAK obtaining supplies.
"	29th. ;	To MAGAHIN, to WAGUEL. Met Dr. Otruba and Mr. Poole medical assistant.
"	30th. ;	At MAGUEL.
"	31st. ;	To WOKINARA c.r.
September	1st. ;	No.2 WOKINARA c.r.

DIARY Contd.

September	2-3rd. ;	At WOKINARA.
"	4th. ;	To Wagapim, to SIWARGUN c.r.
"	5th. ;	To WIHUN c.r.
"	6-7th. ;	To YANGORU
"	8-10th.;	To MAPRIK
"	11-12th,;	To NAGAPAIM c.r.
"	13th.;	To AROHEMI
"	14-16th.;	To BUT.
"	17th.;	To DAGUA.
"	18th. ;	To BANAK c.r.
"	19th.;	To WEWAK

NOTE:.. Wherever " c.r. " appears CENSUS was recorded.

VILLAGES & HOUSING

Villages on the beach are the typical coastal type, usually situated a few yards back off the beach and sheltered from the winds by narrow strips of bush. Inland however, almost without exception the villages cling to the ridge tops. These have a few coconuts but no protection against the stiff winds from the S.E. and N.W.

The village of MAGUEL is by far the prettiest and could be termed a model village. The houses are built on equal sized plots and have lines of shrubs amd flowers for the boundaries

The " main street " is about 20 yds. wide, bordered by coconus and carpeted in a very fine type of lawn grass. In fact all the houses have lawns of this grass.

All paths are well-drained and have flowered borders. The houses are of European style , having plenty of doors and windows. Some have quite large verandahs. Two double story houses of rather ambitious design are in the process of erection

Generally on the beach houses are built to keep out the strong winds. Thus the type of housing that has evolved has no ventilation being more or less completely sealed. As the fires are built inside the interiors are very dark and stuffy. In the mountains the houses are much smaller and even more proof against sunlight and fresh air.

All houses are raised, have limbom floors, pungal walls, and morata roofs.

Generally speaking the type of housing is satisfactory but it could be improved if better ideas of ventilation were introduced.

ROADS&REST HOUSES

Except in the mountain areas the roads are wartime MT rodds. Some were built by the Japs and others by our own troops. The roads connecting beach villages were built very close to the beach and have now been washed away by the heavy seas in the NW season.

The MT roads around BUT and DAGUA airstrips are stillin good condition and are regularly maintenanced by the local natives.

Owing to the sparse scattered population and the long distances the tracks inland are very difficult, especially so in the wet season.

All the rest houses are well built and well appointed. The rest house at WOKINARA could be termed palatial.

DIARY Contd.

September	2-3rd. ;	At WOKINARA.
"	4th. ;	To Wagapim, to SIMARGUN c.r.
"	5th. ;	To WIHUN c.r.
"	6-7th. ;	To YANGORU
"	8-10th. ;	To MAPRIK
"	11-12th. ;	To NAGAPAIM c.r.
"	13th. ;	To AROHEMI
"	14-16th. ;	To BUT.
"	17th. ;	To DAGUA.
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(4)

HEALTH & HYGIENE

The natives in this area are reasonably healthy although there appears to be a high incidence of T.B. Several cases of Yaws were ordered to Hospital for treatment. Grille (ringworm) is rife in muddy areas (mountain villages).

During my visit there was an epidemic of conjunctivitis. It spread very rapidly and particularly among young children. Though odd cases were noticed in the mountains it seemed to be endemic to the beach villages. In all it lasted about six weeks and appears to have left no illeffects.

It is now the the change of season and in a few weeks the NW winds will come bringing rain and the "cold" weather. Most deaths from pneumonia and malaria occur in this period. Hookworm and poor diet seem to be the cause of the natives' lack of resistance to these diseases. The staple food in the SW season is sac-sac (sago) which only serves to fill the stomach. A rice experiment is being carried on in this area now; hence, if and when rice growing is firmly established the better diet may cause a decrease in the high death rate during seasonal changes.

The most alarming and difficult problem here is the high rate of infant mortality. On figures reckoned by Mr. R. HEALEY EMA. it is about 66% (two out of three). Mostly the child is born dead or dies within the first month. Miscarriages seem to be a common occurence frequently being fatal to the mother. Post-natal causes seem to be fever and malnutrition. The low birth rate coupled with the high rate of infant mortality presents a serious problem.

FIGURES 15 month period (birth-rate) : 8·3 per 100.

Abortion is known and is admitted to be widely practised. The preponderance of miscarriages seems to substantiate this. Unmarried women and women whose husbands are absent under indentures, I was told, always practise it. As regards the method I was told the usual yarn about the leaves of a special vine known only to the women. In every village I warned the natives that for any man or woman, to procure or attempt to procure a miscarriage, was a very serious offence and in fact really amounted to murder. On the other hand the natives were told that genuine miscarriages could be obviated by pre-natal care. viz. Pregnant women must not carry heavy loads, light work and plenty of food in the last month.

HYGIENE

The coastal villages are clean and wellkept. Flies are not a problem as the people use the open sandy beach as a latrine. This method quickly disposes of the faeces. On this type of coast the surf and tide rips make this method ideal. Here too the cemeteries are kept neat and tidy and are usually situated some distance from the villages. As the soil is sandy the natives make the graves deep. Some villages have adopted the practice of placing a cross at the head of the grave.

The mountain villages provide a direct contrast. Latrines are shallow and of very shaky construction, usually perched on the side of steep hill. The pits are uncovered and are the breeding ground for blowflies. To say that flies here are a problem is a sad understatement. Deaths from dysentery are common. A serious outbreak could completely sign out these villages. The natives think that once they have built a latrine it should last wellnigh the dark generation. But happily the materials used in its construction disintegrate after a week or so. Here the cemeteries are on what are open to the inroads of pigs and dogs. Unlike the coastal people the natives here have never been under Mission influence and have kept of their ancestors. Sunlight and centuries old ... the method of burying the dead.

(3)

HEALTH & HYGIENE contd.

A grave about 4ft. deep is scraped out of the clay and the body placed in it usually at sundown. No dirt is thrown on the corpse, the mouth of the grave being covered with limbom. The dirt is then heaped loosely in a mound on top of the limbom. Decomposition sets in very quickly and naturally so do the flies. The watchers sit about and wait for the first fly to emerge. The direction in which it flies off is keenly watched for in that direction lies the person who made the sorcery that killed the occupant of the grave. Hence the reason for shallow graves and the flies.

The only answer to the problem of hygiene in this area seems to be constant patrolling. The only PWD patrol in the mountain villages since the war was done by Mr. ROBT. McKEE EMA. who paid a fleeting visit there in early 1949..

NATIVE AID POSTS

In this sub-division there are two Native Aid Posts - MAGUEL and WOKIMARA. Until the beginning of Aug. there was one at BUT but at the request of P.H.D. Wewak I closed it and sent drugs, utensils, etc. back to WEWAK.

The idea of these Aid Posts (viz. Where minor ailments are treated and serious ones sent to Wewak) is sound. But unhappily their purpose is lost sight of both by the natives and the native medical staff. The natives prefer them as there is no discipline and no restrictions. At £5.10.0 per month and having a smattering of theoretical medical knowledge the the graduates of the BORAM MEDICAL SCHOOL regards themselves as authorities on all things medical:that a case is beyond their scope they will never acknowledge and will always "have a go" regardless. The following is one instance to substantiate this statement. On Aug. 29th. at the Aid Post at MAGUEL. Dr. Otruba, Mr. Poole EMA. and myself found eight natives in a serious condition, some in a coma, from arsenical poisoning due to an obardose of NAB. Apparently the NMA had complied with the natives' request for a " shoot " (the native panacea). If satisfactory results were then not forthcoming a larger dose was given. As a result that afternoon one of the natives, a small girl, died. A subsequent Post Mortem showed the child had originally been suffering from pneumonia.

Hence it is extremely advisable that these NMA's should have a sound practical knowledge of the drugs and their application and the use of the expensive equipment they are issued with. More regular inspections of the existing Aid Posts and a more careful screening of the type of NMA to be sent to these aid posts is essential.

If, as it has frequently been said, these NMA's are just a " window dressing " for UNO, let them be put into a position where they willnot have to treat natives.

MEDICAL ?ULTULS

In the BUT area the position of MTT is very unpopular. For this reason-- each MTT is obliged to travel to WEWAK every month to obtain a few bandages and furnish a report. This involves a week on the road-- sometimes more when the MTT is kept waiting around the Hospital at Wewak. The position being purely honorary it is unfair to expect the MTT to spend 7 days or more every month away from his family and his gardens. Needless to say there are very few MTT'S and these only keep the position because no one is willing to take it.

The person in charge of these MTT's is not evidently alive to these difficulties especially the long distances. The MTT unlike an EMA cannot have the natives carry him about in a deck chair.

(2)

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The coastal natives in this area are quite sophisticated having been under mission influence for many years and having been in contact with large concentrations of troops during the war. Many can read and write. The majority are employed or have been employed around WEWAK in a clerical capacity or as drivers and foreman. Among them are quite a few embryo businessmen. Outstanding among these is SIMOGUN, an ex Sgt.Mjr. N.G.P.F., who has formed the " DAGUA KOMPANI." His aim is to establishing rice growing on a commercial basis. Simogun stirred his people out of their post war lethargy (induced by free food and War Damage Payment) by making them build better villages and endeavouring to eradicate the many petty squabbles between the various hamlets. In close co-operation with Mr.P.Rielly of the Deptt of Agriculture , Simogun has introduced new crops and better farming methods . Already the results of a better diet are evident in the villages of MAGUEL,MAGAHIN and W WOKINARA. Pigs of a European strain also are being bred up with the view of providing a still better diet.

To SIMOGUN should go the full credit of relaunching the Govt. Schooner, M.V. POSEIDON. For a week 300 natives organised and directed by Simogun, dug away tons of sand around the keel sometimes digging waist deep in water. Unlike a lot of "bignen" Simogun did more than his share of the hard work. As an incentive I offered to pay the natives 5/- each if the ship was succcesfully relaunched. It is to be hoped that this matter willm not be overlooked by District Office Wewak.

Villagex Councils

The village councils appointed by Mr.F.D.ANDERSON in May 1949 have on the average functioned reasonably well. In small villages they are not very successful as each individual is more or less equal and hence pursues the even tenor of his way regardless of the lulual's or council's decisions. In big villages such as WOKINARA (pop 1100) where several hamlets have joined together to form one big village, the council is the governing body and functions quite well. The Wokinara council is presided over by Ex.Sgt.Mjr. GANIM- an influential man and well versed in the ways of government. This council requested that thee Administration to make education compulsory in Wokinara; and also pass a by-law to make the immediate vicinity of Wokinara a game reserve for 2 years to enable the birds and animals to breed and multiply.

It is gratifying to see suggestions such as these come from the natives themselves. I explained to them the difficulty of policing these laws (if they were made) but told them that their suggestions would be forwarded to District Office for consideration.

Village officials

The paramount luluai for this area is MAUSEN of BUT. Mausen is a pleasant old man but doddering. He has no influence but is respected by all by virtue of his seniority. SIMOGUN is the most suitable candidate for the office but has stated that his business commitments would preclude his being available.

In this area the luluais and tultuls tend to be overshadowed by the village councils. This seems to be quite a salutary sign, especially in big villages where a more non-partisan type of authority is evolved as each clan is represented on the council.

MISSIONS

The only mission in the BUT area is conducted by by Fr. John O'Toole SVD. Aided by four half-educated catechists he is endeavouringt to educate the children. The mission is hampered by the shortage of suitably trained staff.

The natives at Wokinara have built a church of basilica-like proportions in hopes of one day attracting a Father to establish a station there . Another large chur ch is being built at DAGUA.

TRADE STORES.

On DAGUA Airstrip there is a store owned by Mr. A. CORRIGAN of WEWAK. It has a fair variety of stock and the prices are reasonable. There are two native trade stores - one at WOKINARA at present out of stock and the other at BUT whose total stocks consisted of six bottles of Schweppes Lemon Juice, three bottles of Parker Fountain Pen Ink and a bolt of khaki laplap. Most natives purchase in Wewak.

AGRICULTURE

Around DAGUA and WOKINARA are several good rice crpos about to mature. One native possesses a small hand mill capable of producing about 56lbs. of husked rice per day. Worth about £5 it is quite within the limits of every native to own one. If these could be made readily available for sale to the natives it would greatly accelerate the introduction of rice as a staple food crop.

Yams, taro, corn, sweet potato, tomatoes, onions, bananas pineapples, sago and peanuts are produced in the gardens.

Very few coconuts have been replanted since the war. No native has replanted the equivalent number of coconuts for which he received War Damage Compensation. I suggested to the natives to introduce the system that for every child born ten coconuts be planted and also informed them of Section 79A of the N.A.R.O.

POLICE

Reg. No. Const. WARIPMAN obedient, but exhibited no indication of possessing a mentality. [redacted].

W. Stokes
W. STOKES. C.P.O.

30/11/126.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

P.R.No.1 of 50/51 (7)

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

27th November, 1950.

Dept. of District Services
and Native Affairs,
PORT MORESBY.

PATROL REPORT - BUT AREA.

Attached are copies of a Report of a Patrol carried out in the BUT area by Mr. C.P.O. Stokes.

The Patrol was of a routine nature, and was concerned wholly with normal administration.

After reading this report I discussed the matter with Dr. Brown, Acting Medical Officer for this District. He made certain enquiries referring to Native Aid Posts and action was taken so that a similar occurrence will not again happen.

Mr. Stokes is very young and inexperienced and we took this into consideration when reading, what I consider, is an adverse and unnecessary critism of the Public Health Department.

I will discuss this report with Mr. Stokes when he returns to the Station.

J.R. Rigby

(J.R. RIGBY)
Acting District Officer.


Route of Patrol
142° 00
MATAPAU
SOWOM
Kauk
BALAM
BUT
BUT AIRSTRIP
GOVT.
LOANIM
ALIBUS
COAST
Linihak River
Anumb River
AROHEMI
VERY BROKEN TERRAIN
NAGIPAIM
Numinihi
MISUAM
TORRICELLI RANGE
MT. OBRAKA
MINING CLAIM
HAUS KAPA
PRINCE ALEXANDER RANGE
Ulahau River
Ulahau R.
SCREW River
MAPRIK
PRINCE
40°
COMPILED

Patrol

WEWAK Sub-District

BUT AREA

Compiled by W. STOKES Cadet Patrol Officer Oct. 31st 1950

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (NEWAK) Report No. 2 of 50/51

Patrol Conducted by R. ORWIN C.P.O

Area Patrolled LUMI to a point south of mountain range above junction of SAND + YELLOW RIVERS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans

Natives

Duration—From 28/12/19 50 to 30/1/19 51

Number of Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ?

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

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol ATTEMPT TO FIND DIRECT FROM LUMI TO GREEN RIVER P.P. LOCATION & INSPECTION OF POSSIBLE AIRSTRIP SITES.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

Patrol Report Wewak No.2 of 1950/51.

Area Patrolled:- Overland from LUMI to a point north of mountain range (V)E2873 above junction of the SAND and YELLOW Rivers.

Officer Conducting:- R.G.ORWIN Cadet Patrol Officer.

Personnel:- Constable MAKUNDA
" KOMBO
" VUGO
" NABI
" AWA
" ANDRIAS
" KASUP
" GULONG
" NUNGUNUWA
" NAMGU
" UTU

Duration of Patrol:- 28-12-50 to 31-1-51 inclusive.

Objects of Patrol:- 1.Attempt to find direct route from LUMI to GREEN RIVER Patrol Post.
2.Location and inspection of possible airstrip sites throughout the area.

Last D.D.S.Patrol:- 7-7-34.

Personnel:- Mr.E.D.Robinson A.D.O.
Mr.E.Gallet of Gallet Exploration Company of New Guinea.

Last P.H.D.Patrol:-No record.

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APPENDICES

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Objects of Patrol: 1. Attempt to find a direct route from LUMI to Green River Patrol Post.
2. Location and inspection of possible airstrip sites throughout area.

PReamble: Although the first object of the patrol was not accomplished, the second object was met with a good deal of success. A separate memorandum is appended to this report giving details of sites inspected in this area and their suitability for use as air-strips.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ON AREA PATROLLED

The general area has only been visited by Mr. BEHRMANN, a German, who followed the course of the SAND up from the SEPIK, and Mr. E.D. ROBINSON ADO, who walked overland from AITAPE down the course of the WENI to the YELLOW and from there to the Sepik.

The patrol followed the route taken by Mr. Robinson in the upper reaches of the WENI and then swung across country until the SAND was reached. After leaving the SAND the patrol travelled in a southerly direction, in an attempt to skirt the very many swamps which are so prevalent in the area, and was forced to make camp north of the mountain ranges above the junction of the SAND and YELLOW Rivers before attempting to walk through to GREEN River Patrol Post.

It is doubtful if a direct route exists either travelling directly West from MAUWUL or from the YELLOW River. It is possible to follow the SAND and its branch off through the area near KWOMTARI, as was done by Mr. J. HODGEKISS and Mr. EVE, but, as the patrol was recalled, no attempt was made to follow this route through to Green River.

The area traversed, the grasslands, has not been visited by Europeans before.

Although both the SAND and the YELLOW were in full tide the presence of many snags makes navigation a hazard.

PATROL DIARY

28-12-50 Thursday. Left LUMI Patrol Post at 0940 and after passing through OTUMGI followed the SIBI River for approximately an hour until BURU-UM reached. Lunch. Left BURU-UM at [illegible].30 p.m., passed through TWAITEI and reached YEBIL at 4.05 p.m. Slept night.

29-12-50 Friday. Heavy rain delayed move-off of patrol. Finally got away at 12.25 and arrived at TIMENI at 1.30 p.m. Lunch. Then followed course of WENI Creek for about an hour until a hamlet of KUAMTIM reached. Slept night.

30-12-50 Saturday. Moved off at 8 a.m. and proceeded in a general South Westerly direction through heavily-wooded bush. Forded GWENILLIF River and after about two hours walking through dense jungle arrived at MAUWUL situated on top of a mountain ridge. Slept night.

31-12-50 Sunday. Observed. Prepared cargo for move-off in morning. Heavy rain fell during the day. Slept night.

1-1-51 Monday. Main cargo line left at 9.30 a.m. to proceed to YEFDIN ( ) in easy stages. Myself and small party proceeding by the most direct routes available to reach grass-land areas. Walked in South Westerly direction for about an hour and a half. Reached NO Creek and after fording same followed bush tracks until SURUL River reached. Waded along river until 3.30 when camp made on left bank of river. Showery rain fell during the course of the day.

2-1-51 Tuesday. Left camp at 8 a.m. and again struck off in a general South Westerly direction. Followed numerous small creeks until KINIM River reached. Followed river until 3.45 when camp made on river bank. Several UARIN natives met the patrol at this camp.

3-1-51 Wednesday Left camp at 7.30 a.m. and proceeded through jungle for about half an hour in a Westerly direction. Crossed KINIM River again. Followed meandering bush tracks for about two hours until upper reaches of the SAND(KAIGU) River reached. Turned South and followed course of SAND for about one and a half hours. Left river and turning South Easterly followed a small native pad until a group of houses reached This was SUYAU(hamlet of YEFDIN). Soon afterwards patrol reached first expanse of grass-land. Proceeded East along this grass-land(kunai) for about an hour and a half. ARIM River crossed and camp made on another smaller kunai patch at 5.25.

4-1-51 Thursday. Main cargo line joined up with party and patrol rested at camp site.

5-1-51 Friday. Patrol left camp at 8 a.m. and struck off through heavy jungle in a Southerly direction. Crossed numerous tidal creeks. After five hours walking an extensive kunai area was reached running North-South. Followed well-defined path Southerly along the kunai. A large river, probably the SAUNU, was seen on the western edge of the kunai. Fires sighted on kunai but no natives seen. Constable MAKUNDA and self left main party and proceeded through an area of jungle for an hour until a large area of sago palms was reached. Recently cut logs, bridging the sago swamp, were seen and these were followed. While walking through this swamp voices were heard and shortly afterwards three native huts were seen as were a number of natives. After a momentary hesitation the natives remained in their huts and friendly relations were established. Inquiries revealed that these natives were from DAUWO Village, further to the South, and that they were living in the jungle in order to

PATROL DIARY

5-1-51 Friday. (Cont.) hunt game etc. About 25 natives including women were counted. Patrol camped on nearby kunai patch. Items of trade were bartered for food.

6-1-51 Saturday. Accompanied by several DAUWO natives the patrol moved off at 9.30 a.m. and walked in a Southerly direction. For the first hour patrol moved through heavy jungle but after this extensive tracts of kunai were encountered. The patrol crossed about 5 kunais and made camp in a native garden area at 3.00 p.m.

7-1-51 Sunday. Left at 9 a.m. and again proceeded in a southerly direction. Patrol still followed kunais. After crossing two streams, the DO and the ANAU, the patrol was met by a number of DAUWO natives. Patrol arrived in DAUWO Village at noon. Camp made in village. Head count of natives seen totalled 50 with possibility of more natives not sighted. Food bought with trade goods.

8-1-51 Monday. Left DAUWO Village at 8.30 and with a native guide from MAUWI, IWANI group, followed a native track through dense jungle. Small settlement of MAUWI natives seen and visited. Reached southern extremity of small mountain at 11.30. Followed track North West up along the mountain. Passed through old settlement of MAUWI and finally reached MAUWI. Fair sized village and about 70 natives seen here. Patrol rested for a short time and then proceeded along a track on top of the mountain in a North West direction. Followed a jungle track for about two hours until the SAND River reached. Numerous houses of the IWANI people seen along river banks. At one of these houses a Pidgin speaking native was encountered and was persuaded to join patrol as guide and interpreter. Road extremely bad and petered out in a sago swamp. Waded through swamp for about an hour and shortly afterwards reached a small native settlement on the edge of a kunai patch. Crossed kunai and arrived at the village of WAGABU at 5.30. Camp made in old native house.

9-1-51 Tuesday. Main cargo line remained in native settlement while self and 2 Constables proceeded through jungle for about an hour until another and larger kunai patch was reached. Inspection showed that it had possibilities as a possible airstrip site and I decided to make a temporary camp on this kunai. Temporary quarters erected and camp made.

10-1-51 Wednesday. Fourteen natives from IWANI presented themselves for work. Engaged same as station labour. WAGABU natives visited camp bringing food. Bought same with trade items. Work commenced on cutting the kunai. Further work done on temporary quarters.

11-1-51 Thursday. Natives from DAUWO visited station. Line on cutting grass and general station maintenance.

12-1-51 Friday. Heavy rain during night slightly affected the kunai but work continued on cutting grass. Self having trouble with two bad leg sores. Natives from IWANI and KARAMI, from the north west, brought in food. Purchased same with trade goods. One of these natives spoke reasonably good Pidgin. Appears that he had worked at Salamaua pre-war. KARAMI natives intimated desire to work on station. Informed them to wait until IWANI natives had finished a month on the station and then to come in if they still wished to work. Constables ANDRIAS and NAPI left for LUMI this morning to carry a letter to the OIC there to advise him of my movements and to pass same on the the District Commissioner at WEWAK.

13-1-51 Saturday. Natives from ARAMI, north of camp site, and KARAMI brought in more native foods. Bought same with trade goods. Several swampy patches discovered on kunai. Work continued with the cutting of the grass. In afternoon natives from IWANI and AIENDAMI visited camp.

PATROL DIARY

14-1-51 Sunday. Observed. Attended to various matters on station. IWANI natives again visited camp. Torrential rains commenced at 4.30 p.m. and continued for an hour.

15-1-51 Monday. Kunai affected by heavy rain yesterday but work continued on cutting of grass. Aircraft heard passing over to the north of camp site. Again heard in afternoon. IWANI natives brought in native foods.

16-1-51 Tuesday. Station line still on grass cutting. Two natives, both Pidgin speakers, from EDAWAKI visited camp for first time. Said they would return in a few days time and bring food. Showery in afternoon.

17-1-51 Wednesday. Burnt off portion of the kunai today. Ground shows signs of being affected by the recent heavy rain. Natives from IWANI brought in small amount of sago.

18-1-51 Thursday. Inspected kunai today and found it to be water-logged in numerous places. Continued with the grass cutting in an endeavour to drain off the surplus water. Natives from DAUWO, WAGABU and AIENDAMI visited station. Bought two pigs and considerable amount of sago and other native foods from these natives. Another heavy shower of rain in the afternoon.

19-1-51 Friday. Proceeded with Constables KOMBO, MAKUNDA, UTU and GULONG to inspect other kunai area to the north east of camp site. Kunai area running NE-SW. Good in patches at the western end but from the centre to the eastern edge good firm ground was found which was entirely free from any water. Good station site located on the South eastern edge of the Kunai. Decided to move from other camp site as this new kunai offered better possibilities than the other originally chosen. Natives from IWANI and ABLIAMI, from the north, visited the camp, the latter for the first time.

20-1-51 Saturday. Line of natives sent to new camp site to build temporary quarters. Another line also sent to commence cutting the grass on the proposed airstrip site. Constable KOMBO reported that an aircraft, presumed to be an Auster, was seen to the East of the new camp site. Did not see the natives working on the airstrip. EDAWAKI natives returned as promised and brought in a plentiful supply of all types of native foods. Of their number four or five spoke reasonably good Pidgin. These natives very enthusiastic over our being in the area. Showery afternoon.

21-1-51 Sunday. Observed. Natives from WAGABU, IWANI, EDAWAKI, MOUKAM and MEGOINDAM brought in native foods. The last two named are probably from the AIENDAMI group to the north. Trade goods, especially small knives, razor blades etc., in short supply. Still experiencing some trouble with leg sore.

22-1-51 Monday. Line to other kunai to continue with the erection of new temporary quarters and cutting the grass on the airstrip site. IWANI, WAGABU and EILAM natives brought in small amount of native greens.

23-1-51 Tuesday. Natives from PABEI Village brought in sago. Good progress being made at other camp site. Constables ANDRIAS and NABI arrived back from LUMI this afternoon. Letter from OIC received in which he asked that three fires be lit and be kept smoking to enable planes leaving Lumi to fly direct to present camp site without the necessity of making wide sweeps over other kunais to locate camp site.

24-1-51 Wednesday. Moved to new camp site and lit three fires as requested. Norseman aircraft seen East of camp site at 11.10. Circled once and then flew towards camp. Passed overhead at 11.15. Made a number of circuits and dropped a bag of rice.

PATROL DIARY

24-1-51 Wednesday. (cont.) Note also dropped to say that a drop of rations will now be arranged as soon as possible. Work intensified on airstrip. Self commenced treatment of bad leg sores with Penicillin received from LUMI.

25-1-51 Thursday. General clean up of camp site made. Two pigs purchased today. KARAMI natives brought in sago. Norseman aircraft arrived at 12.20 and commenced dropping rations. Made a number of runs until drop completed. Left at 1240. Rice and meat received for Police and station labour. Some mail also received. A memorandum from the District Commissioner instructed me to abandon the attempt to walk through to Green River and to return to Lumi by the shortest route. Natives from MIRIYAMI passed through camp on their way to a native "sing-sing" at one of the villages to the north of the camp. Paid off the local natives who had been employed at the camp. Also paid, by medium of axes and knives, the natives on whose ground the camp had been made. Satisfactory arrangements reached over this payment to the natives concerned.

26-1-51 Friday. Spent day in preparing bulk cargo preparatory to return to Lumi. Legs sores show considerable improvement. Paid off KAWI of IWANI who had been acting as interpreter.

27-1-51 Saturday. Lined Police and allocated duties for return trip to Lumi. Constables GULONG, KASUP and NAMGU and 10 carriers to return with me to Lumi. Remainder of Police to follow with bulk cargo.

28-1-51 Sunday. Left camp site at 7.15 am with native guide to show the way. Crossed ANAU and DO Creeks. Proceeded across kunai until DAUWO settlement reached. Heavy rain fell during the afternoon and camp made for the night.

29-1-51 Monday. Left camp at 7.15 am and struck off in a general North Easterly direction until edge of kunai reached. Proceeded through jungle until WENI River reached. Followed course of WENI for about an hour and then through jungle until the village of YEFDIN reached. Slept night here.

30-1-51 Tuesday. Left YEFDIN at 7.15 am and proceeded Easterly until NO River reached. Followed this river north for some time until KAK Creek reached. Followed this Creek for abour 3 hours until GWENELLIF River reached. Forded river and then walked for about half an hour through jungle until old settlement of MAUWUL reached. Rested here until heavy rain cease. Reached GWENELLIF again and forded same. River chest high and running about a 6 knots current. Rain commenced again and camp made on left bank of river.

31-1-51 Wednesday. Left camp at 7.05 am and followed a fair track for about three hours until TALO reached. Left TALO for KALINGUM, KALINGUM to YEBIL, YEBIL to TWAITEI, TWAITEI to BURU-UM, BURU-UM to LUMI along SIBI River. Arrived LUMI at 6.30pm.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE

A. Soils: From the area around LUMI to the edges of the foothills south of MAUWUL the main type of soil found is one of a hard black nature. Interspersed with this soil is also to be found a reddish clay which, when wet, takes on the properties of slippery glass and is very difficulty to walk on. Soil found in the river beds in the above area is of the alluvial sand type.

Leavingthe area near the headwaters of the SAND River expanses of kunai are to be found. Here the main soil is a black tacky mixture. At the time when the patrol was passing through the area this black soil had been badly affected by rain and had the appearance of a thick glue. In some parts of this area there were small out-crops of a mixture of red clay and pebbles. This last mixture was very common especially in areas where water-courses were found. It was found that this black top soil extended to a depth of about six inches and underneath it was a porous type of white clay.

B. Vegetation: Typical jungle vegetation prevails until the edge of the kunai is reached, South East of the SAND. From here and extending down to the area where the temporary station site was made the main vegetation obtaining is that of grasslands. Most typical type of grass is that somewhat similar to the sword grass found in Australia. In some areas a type of grass, not unlike onion grass, was found. This latter type of grass was more prevalent as the patrol moved southwards. Camp was finally made on a large expanse of kunai where this latter type of grass was most common. Belts of dense jungle, although not extensive, separated each kunai area.

In those areas where jungle predominated the undergrowth consisted of creepers, vines and many species of ferns, both tree and ground. Very many areas of sago, both wild and cultivated were seen and these areas were most extensive especially to the West of the area patrolled. These sago areas caused a great deal of inconvenience to the patrol and were the main reason why the patrol was forced to walk in a Southerly direction in an attempt to skirt them. A number of Kwila and Taul trees were seen as were many other species of unidentified types. Both the two first mentioned types were not in great evidence. Several species of orchards were seen although these were notvin flower at the time. The river banks were lined, at their edges, with dense growths of pitpit (wild sugar cane).

C. Contours: Between LUMI and MAUWUL the area was one of undulating mountains sloping away to the West. Although no great extremes of height were met with there were some areas encountered where steep pinches had to be climbed. As rain had badly affected the entire area these steep pinches were even more difficult than usual to overcome. After leaving the headwaters of the SAND many expanses of grasslands were encountered and here the country was very flat with only a few small hills situated near the SEPIK and just above the junction of the SAND and YELLOW Rivers.

D. Rivers: The entire area is criss-crossed with many small streams which are mainly tidal and flow in a general North East to South West direction to either run into the larger rivers or to meander through the vast expanses of sago swamps which are so common here. After leaving LUMI the first river encountered is the SIBI which was followed until BURU-UM was reached. Next to be encountered is the WENI, in its upper reaches, near TIMENI. The GWENELLIF was forded in order to reach MAUWUL. This river is the largest of the three mentioned and provided some difficulty to ford on the return trip to LUMI as it was in

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE

D. Rivers: (Cont.) flood. The NO, SURUL, a tributary of the KINIM, and the KINIM were either forded or followed until the SAND was reached. The natives refer to this river as the KAIGU. After leaving the SAND and crossing a kunai the ARIM River is reached. The SAUNU, it is thought, was seen while following one of the extensive kunai plains. From DAUWO Village until the camp site was finally reached the patrol crossed inummerable small tidal creeks, the largest amonst these being the DO and ANAU. As most of these creeks were in flood, due to the heavy rain which fell for most of the time, great difficulty was found in moving through the area and keeping both cargo and person reasonably dry.

E. Weather: Wet conditions mainly prevailed during the time the patrol was in the area as shown by the figures listed below.

No. of days when rain fell	17
do thunder experienced	3
do lightning experienced	2
do good moon	7

The above were spread over the entire period of 35 days. General daylight conditions were generally hot during the early part of the day with a wind, usually from the North West, springing up in the late afternoon. Nights, except as shown above, were cool and cloudy.

HEALTH

General: Native. Of the natives seen an inspection revealed that most of them were in good health. Some of the natives were suffering from small sores and these were treated with Iodine and later with Iodaform. No injections were given. Due to the prevalence of mosquitoes in this area several natives were seen who were suffering from elephantiasis, mainly in the groin and testicles. Another complaint which was common to most, more especially to the women, was tinea imbricata. Children seen were in good health and apparently well-cared for by their parents. While the patrol was at the base camp quite a number of the natives utilized what little medical supplies I had and they did not appear to have any fear about taking aspirins or receiving dressings for their small sores.

Patrol Personnel. A number of the carrier line suffered from ulcers as did two members of the Police and myself. Penicillin from LUMI and Iodaform from WEWAK, as well as bandages, gauze etc., were very welcome additions to the depleted medical supplies and helped alleviate our sufferings in no small manner.

Hygiene: The natives appear to bathe quite frequently. The usual practice for the disposal of faeces is to use the jungle as a latrine. As far as village conditions were the practice was to just throw the rubbish on the ground for the pigs and dogs to scavenge. This led to the presence of many flies and these did not make life at all pleasant during the day.

Population: Although not much time was spent in any one village it is estimated, from enquiries made amongst the natives, that a considerable number of natives are to be found in this area. As most of the natives spend the best part of the year in small settlements in the jungle, in search of game, it was difficult to ascertain the exact number of natives domiciled in the villages where the patrol made camp. I should say that there would be at least close on a thousand natives within the radius of 2 to 3 days walk from the temporary camp site with the main centre of population situated towards the SEPIK.

AGRICULTURE

Sago forms the principle item of diet for these people. Many small garden areas were seen scattered throughout the jungle. In these gardens are planted sweet potatoes, yams, taro, sugar-cane, bananas and paw-paws. A type of native cabbage is also very common throughout the area. Most of the villages have small cocoanut groves and although these are not plentiful they are of fair-size and quality. Some pumkins were purchased from the natives. It was found out that natives who hade been away to work pre-war had bought the seeds in from either Aitape or Wewak.

Garden areas are usually just cut out in the jungle and are not cleared to any great extent. Some fish are caught by the use of woven fish baskets which are placed in the rivers and creeks.

LIVESTOCK

Pigs and dogs are most plentiful throughout the area. The former are found in considerable numbers both in the villages and wild in the grassland areas. No domesticated fowls were seen in any village.

Gouria pidgeons, hornbills, parrots, oppossums, wild fowl and cassowary are most plentiful and are hunted and eaten by the natives. The eggs of the wild fowl form one of the delicacies enjoyed by the natives.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Most of the roads throughout the area are native pads. While some of them were extremely hard to walk over the main tracks were quite good and easy to follow. Inummerable tracks criss-cross the tracts of jungle and it is very easy to find oneself on the wrong track if one is unfamilar with the direction of the road. The last-mentioned tracks are used by the natives to reach their garden areas, sago palms and to hunt the game in the jungle.

No serious attempt has been made to build bridges and where one was encountered it was simply a tree which had been cut down in order to span a river or sago swamp.

In the area near LUMI-MAUWUL the natives tend to follow the courses of the rivers in preference to cutting tracks through the tangled mass of jungle.

Some canoes are used as a mode of transport but these are only to be found in the villages near the mouth of the YELLOW. KAWI, the native interpreter, has a canoe in which he makes regular trips down the SAND to the SEPIK.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

General: These natives are a particularily friendly type and rendered the patrol a great deal of assistance both in the supplying of native foods, work on the station and carrying cargo at various times. There are quite a number of light-skinned natives scattered through the area.

In a number of cases, especially with the EDAWAKI natives, pleasure was expressed that the Government was in their area and these natives stated that they would do anything in their power to render assistance to the patrol.

No acts of hostility were met with during the time that the patrol was in the area.

At least ten of the native males seen had been away to work pre-war. They had been taken out by pinnance from the Yellow along the Sepik. Of particular note was one KAWI of IWANI who was employed as interpreter. He understands practically all the local dialects and has a good knowledge of local conditions.

It would not be a very hard job to bring these natives under full Governmental control with the minimun of effort.

Villages: In most cases the villages seen were not large-sized in so far as there were few houses in each village. In most cases there was a communal house about 30'x10'x20'. Some of the married natives have small houses where they live with their families, pigs and dogs. In both types of houses they were built on piles and raised about six feet off the ground.

Clothing: The males wear a gourd affixed to the penis and fastened around the stomach with a cord. The females wear a short grass skirt. It was noticed that some of the males were not wearing a gourd but had their penis fastened with only a cord. Enquiries revealed that this was done as a mark of mourning for the death of the man's wife.

The feathers of the gauria and bird of paradise adorned the hair of most of the males. In some instances they also daub themselves with a red clay paint. The teeth of various animals as well as strings of shells are worn either round the neck or stomach. Apart from a few strings of shells the females wear very few ornaments.

Weapons: The main weapon seen is the bow and arrow. Some particularily fine specimens were noted. Some knives and axes were seen in the area and while the patrol was camped knives, axes etc., were used as a means of exchange for food and services rendered.

Contacts: The natives in this area have many contacts with the natives from the Sepik more so in the immediate vicinity of the Yellow and Sepik Rivers. As far as could be ascertained they do not have much to do with the natives towards the West and appear to be frightened of the natives from here.

There is a good deal of intermingling with the natives from the North, around MAUWUL and YEFDIN, and some of these natives, more especially the EDAWAKIS, visit LUMI on infrequent occasions.

REPORT ON MEMBERS OF THE N.G.P.F.

All 11 members peformed their duties satisfactorily.

At all times their bearing and conduct were a credit to them and I am sure that this made a favourable impression on the natives.

Constable	MAKUNDA	An all-round type.Good bush worker.
"	KOMBO	Excellent in the handling of new natives.A hard worker and willing.
"	VUGO	At times inclined to take the wrong road but quick to rectify his error. Very keen and trying hard.
"	NABI	A really fine type.Is young and keen. An excellent addition to the Force.
"	AWA	Young and not,as yet,too sure of himself.Is quite good when working with the rest of the detachment but is sometimes hesitant if posed with a tricky problem.Trying hard.
"	ANDRIAS	Steady type.Is inclined to boast a little of his prowness at various things.Does notdetract from his work as a whole.
"	KASUP	Very quite native.Can be relied upon to do his work well.
"	GULONG	Another young member.Did a good job with the natives.
"	NUNGUNUWA	Regarded as a "father" by most of the younger members of the detachment. Good solid type.
"	NAMBU	Steady and reliable member.
"	UTU	Inclined to be a bit too quick off the mark but settles down well to his job.

REPORT ON POSSIBLE AIRSTRIP SITES

The predominate feature of the area patrolled is one of extensive grasslands. In many cases these grasslands, at first sight, appear to be well suited for the construction of airstrips. However broken terrain or swampy patches rule out the above in most cases.

Of the grasslands inspected three were found to have possibilities as airstrips. These areas, marked in the square on the map attached, were carefully and exhaustively tried out to ascertain their potentialities Of these three the grassland to the extreme North East and on a bearing between 195 degrees to 200 degrees from LUMI was the best. It is the largest of the three and although there are a few small swampy patches these are situated on the edges of this grassland and do not in any way interfere with the main surface area of the grassland itself.

The first grassland inspected was the smallest of the three and would only be suitable for the operation of light aircraft such as Austers. It is swampy in parts and some work would have to be done to make it suitable for aircraft operation. The second grassland, between the two already mentioned, was quite good when first seen but heavy rain badly affected its surface and it was found that only by a series of extensive drainage ditches could this area be utilized as a landing ground. The third kunai, as mentioned above, is the best of the three and very little work would be entailed to have this area operable to Norseman aircraft and later to bigger types of aircraft.

This kunai runs approximately East-West and is about three miles long with both approaches over the kunai. The extreme edge of this kunai is damp, to the west, but the cutting of the grass there would allow the sun to dry out the ground. From the centre of this area and proceeding East an excellent piece of ground was found. This was covered with a type of onion grass and although it is bounded by a small ditch at its Eastern edge it can be extended to the West for at least 2500 feet just by the simple expedient of cutting the grass at present on its surface.

The distance from the Eastern edge of this area of grass to the edge of the kunai is about 1 mile. Some work would be necessary to the north of this area to cut down a small number of trees. There is also a small area of sago palms to the southern central portion of this area which would have to be cut down. This work would not entail any great deal of hardship or trouble. Thus it can be seen that with the necessary trees cut down, as stated above, the area would be most suitable for the establishing of an airstrip as it has both approaches clear, a present cleared width of 150 feet and a length of 800 feet, cleared by the labour line, over a firm surface. The ground slopes slightly West-East and drains off to the South-east.

A suitable area of high ground to the South East, well back from the airstrip, would be an excellent site to build a station if ever it is contemplated putting a station in this area. A pool of clear water is found near this high ground and would supply a constant supply of good water for the station as, although it is rather like a pool, there is a constant flow of fresh water entering it. Numerous small streams are to be found in the nearby bush.

In the extension of the western portion of the strip for the use of, if so desired, DC3 aircraft then suitable equipment needed for minor grading work coud be flown in by Norseman aircraft. Mr. R.H. Gibbes of Gibbes' Sepik Airways has inspected the site from the air and has informed me that, in his opinion, it is one of the best sites for a future airstrip that he has seen so far.

Another point which may be taken into consideration is the fact that it is intended to re-open the Yellow River Patrol Post. From the map attached it can be seen that the area visited is north of the pre-war site of this Patrol Post.

Although I do not wish to appear to be presumptious I would respectfully offer the following suggestion for consideration by Head-quarters.

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Although I do not wish to appear to be presumptious I would respectfully offer the following suggestion for consideration by Head-quarters.

If,and when,it is decided to re-open the area around the Yellow River I think that the above site would be more profitable from the point of view of covering the population in the area and,in the long run,would be more economical than relying on river transport to keep the Post functioning as was the case pre-war.It would,I am sure you will agree, be a simple matter to extend the Lumi weekly charter to take in this site,as it is only about a half an hours flying from LUMI.By track, travelling light,it is possible to reach LUMI in four days,from where the patrol finally made camp.

I feel,from the general tenor of the remarks made by the natives to this Officer,that any extension of Government influence in this area would be greatly appreciated and assisted by these natives and ,for this reason,I put forward the above suggestion for your perusal and consideration.

R Orson
Cadet Patrol Officer

30/11/39

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

P/R No.2 of 1950/51

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK, 15th June 1951.

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

PATROL REPORT - WEWAK NO.2 of 1950/51

Attached is a Report of a patrol carried out by Mr. C.P.O. Orwin in the Lumi and Yellow River area.

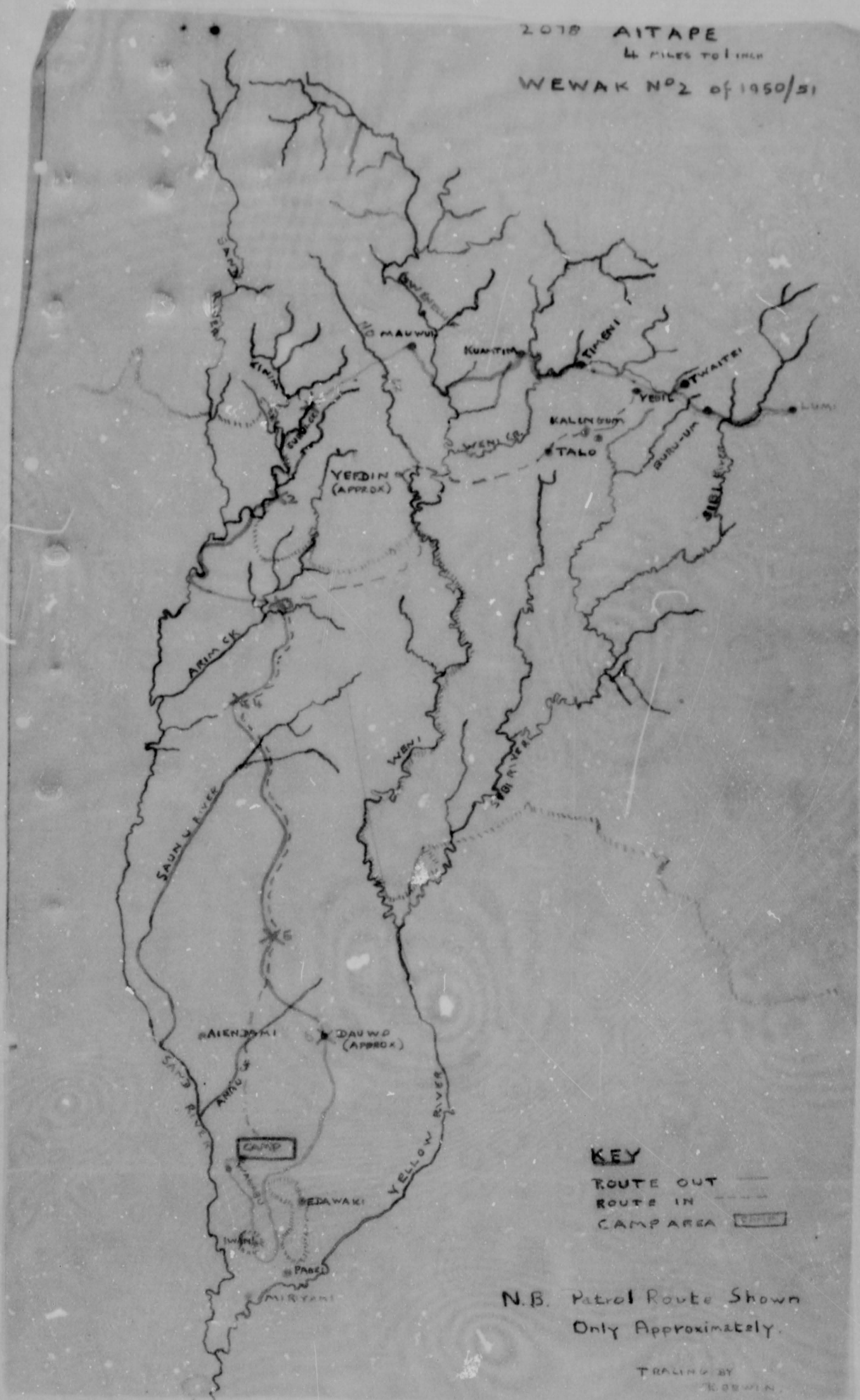
It is hoped that, eventually, we will be able to construct a D.C.3 aerodrome in the area covered by the patrol.

(J.R. RIGBY)
Acting District Commissioner

2078 AITAPE

4 miles to 1 inch

WEWAK No 2 of 1950/51



Amount Returned to Store

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (WEWAK) Report No. 1 of 51/52

Patrol Conducted by F.V. REITANO a/A.D.O

Area Patrolled BUT CENSUS SUBDIVISION

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans 1

Natives 3

Duration—From 21/1/1952 to 1/2/1952

Number of Days 12

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 1/8/1950

Medical NO RECORD

Map Reference NEWAK 4 MILES TO 1 INCH.

Objects of Patrol CENSUS, ROAD MAINTENANCE, GEN. ADMIN. SETTING UP OF VILLAGE COUNCIL

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation .... £

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT NO.1 OF 1951/1952

REPORT OF A PATROL TO BUT CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

Officer Conducting Patrol : F.V. Reitano, A.D.O.

Area Patrolled : But Census Sub-Division

Objects of Patrol : Census, Road Maintenance, General Administration and setting up of unofficial native village council at WOGINARA.

Duration : 21st January 1952 to 1st February 1952.

Personnel accompanying : Mr. J.A. Irvine, B.M.A.
L/Cpl. YAVINGU, N.G.P.F.
Const. AIMANI, N.G.P.F.
N.M.O. NANOI

Diary

21st Jan. Departed WEWAK by air for DAGUA airstrip and spent night at URIP.

22nd Jan. Censused URIP, NAGAHIN, DAGUA and KWOTAI and arrived SMAIN 2.45 p.m.

23rd Jan. Departed SMAIN 9.00 a.m. arrived BUT 9.30 a.m. Censused BUT and spent night.

24th Jan. Departed BUT 8.30 p.m. arrived BALAM 10.20 a.m. Revised census. Departed BALAM 11.30 a.m. and arri KAUK 12.10 p.m.

25th Jan. Departed KAUK 8.40 a.m. Arrived SOWAM 9.35 revised census - departed SOWAM 10.30 and arrived AROWEMI 11.45 a.m.

26th Jan. Departed AROWEMI 8.20 a.m. Arrived MISUAM 9.20 a.m. Revised census - departed MISUAM 9.55 a.m. and arri LOWAN 12 noon.

27th Jan. Sunday - observed.

28th Jan. Departed LOWAN 8.20 a.m. and arrived KUMINIM 8.55 a Departed KUMINIM 10.30 a.m. and arrived BUT 12 noo

29th Jan. Departed BUT 9.30 a.m. arrived URIP 10.55 a.m.

30th Jan. Departed URIP 8.10 a.m. Arrived WOGINARA 9.55 a.m.

31st Jan. At WOGINARA

1st Feb. Departed WOGINARA and returned to URIP

2nd Feb. Returned to WEWAK.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

All the villages in the [illegible]UF Census Sub-Division are engaged in the production of rice.

A number of villages which were previously situated well inland in the mountainous region have moved down to the near vicinity of the coast as a result of Simogun's exhortations and are participating in the rice production of the DAGUA Rural Progress Society.

The villages of WO[illegible]ARA Nos. 1 & 2 are the focal points of the rice growing activities and the population of these villages has been swelled by the migration to these villages of the villages of MEIWANGO, YAPIYAUN, WIRUN and EWOINUM since the last census was taken.

These villages were lined seperately and the old village books retained as I think there is a possibility that the move may not be a permanent one and the people may later migrate back to their old village sites, well inland. The situation with regard to garden land for the population living in the area is not yet clear and it may turn out that the pressure of the population on the food resources of the WOGINARA villages may be too great, thus necessitating a move back to previous village sites and garden ground.

The villages of MAGUEL NO.1, MAGUEL NO.2 and SURIKEN have combined to form the village now known as URIP and a new book was issued for the combined group.

The villages of LOWAN, ALIBUS and NUMININI have combined at the site of LOWAN village and a new book for the th[illegible] combined villages was also issued. LOWAN has been retained as [illegible] name of the incorporated group.

The majority of the people of SUMARGUN village have moved to the coast in the near vicinity of MAGAMIN and wh[illegible] sufficient buildings have been constructed the balance of the group will follow. The people then intend to ~~combine~~ combine with MAGAMIN.

As far as I could ascertain the people in the larger units live together amicably, although occasionally they are divided by old loyalties based on previous separate village sites and names when a dispute between people from previous different villages occurs. However, with the passage of time these differences should disappear.

This trend towards the formation of larger population units is indicative of the people's growing awareness of the advantages to be gained by co-operating to advance their economic and ~~local~~ social interests.

The movement down to near the coast also helps to ease the transport difficulties associated with the porterage [illegible] rice to the rice mill at URIP for milling.

The driving force behind the whole movement [illegible] SIMOGUN. Whilst he is in the area and the Administration re[illegible] an Agricultural Officer stationed there so that he can supery[illegible] the milling of the rice and attend to its marketing and clerical duties, there is little doubt in my mind that the scheme will continue to flourish.

The rice gardens are being extended and there is every indication that the yield over the next twelve months will be much greater than the 12 tons recently shipped to WAWAK.

Simogun has expressed concern at the number of adult males who are absent from their villages. He fears that if the present trend continues the success of the rice scheme will be jeopardised.

The census figures show that the villages of URIP, LAGAHIN, WOGINARA No.1 and WOGINARA No.2 are heavily over-recruited, and it is recommended that they be closed to recruiting.

Actually it is the women who do practically all the work connected with the rice growing; the men fell the timber and clear the ground and the women do the rest. So I do not think that any fears need be entertained about the continued success of the rice cultivation scheme. The real problem is, of course, the ~~local~~ consequences that follow from the absence of such a large number of males.

Unofficial village councils have already been set up in the villages in the BIF Sub-Division by previous officers. The Councillors were arbitrarily appointed and their duties defined as assistants to the luluai.

At WOGINARA I endeavoured to set up an elected unofficial council to control the affairs of both WOGINARA No.1 and No.2. The concept of elections is alien to the minds of the people in this area and it was not easy to get them to understand what I proposed to do.

I thought that an elected council of 5 with the luluai of WOGINARA No.1 (one AIYUS, Simogun's brother) as chairman, ex officio, would be suitable and I called for nominations. Seven were received but 4 declined to stand for election, therefore the remaining three were declared elected.

The population of these two villages, which are in close proximity to each other, is so large, that a group of people to run village affairs is essential in my opinion. Quite a few people wanted Simogun officially recognised as their leader and luluais and tul-tuls dispensed with.

I explained that this was not Administration policy, and that in any case Simogun did not want the position.

The experiment may prove valuable as regards training in democratic procedures and group responsibility for the conduct of local ~~offices~~ affairs.

It was pointed out that the Village Council had no connection with the DAGUA Rural Progress Society and had been set up solely to conduct village affairs.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH Mr. J. Irvine, B.N.A., will submit a separate report to the Director of Public Health on the health and hygiene aspects of the patrol.

Mr. Irvine's opinion on the health of the people seen by him was that, generally speaking, the health situation is satisfactory.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS All the village officials are under Simogun's influence and usually obey his instructions explicitly. In actual fact it appears to me that Simogun functions as a ~~p~~ paramount luluai when he is in his village (URIP).

The officials appear to be discharging their duties relating to the cleanliness and hygiene of the villages quite well.

EDUCATION A village school has been commenced at DAGUA by the District Education Officer for the training of children in the 3 R's.

The R.C. Mission has schools at BUT, DAGUA and WOGINARA. These are well attended and instruction is given in the 3 R's and religion.

This is an area where a mass literacy campaign would probably prove of inestimable value.

Education is the basis of all advancement and here we have a group of people who, due to their illiteracy are quite helpless without European assistance and consequently the speed of their advancement must necessarily be slow. The simple tasks, such as the weighing of bags of rice and stamping of the weights on the bags must be done under the supervision of the Agricultural Officer otherwise chaos would ensue, and a cessation of their economic developmental activities would in all likelihood occur.

I believe that staff problems and shortage supplies of suitable publications are the obstacles in the way the institution of mass literacy campaigns throughout the Ter

I hope that in the event of these problems being overcome in the near future the Dagua -But area will receive attention, as I think literacy would give these people a great psychological lift and encourage them to expand their activities enable them to become more or less self-reliant.

ROADS. The coastal road constructed by the army in good order from DAGUA to BUT, but from there it has been eat by heavy seas and one must walk on the beach proper.

The inland tracks are in good order and are well graded.

A road from DAGUA to BUT would be of great value in facilitating the despatch of rice to WEWAK and the open up of stands of timber which could be handled by a local firm of sawmillers. Local natives have already commenced cutting the road from DAGUA. Their big obstacle will be the HAWAIN River which requires bridging or a pontoon to be constructed. Apart from the large river, there are no serious difficulties in the way of the completion of the road.

I understand from discussions with the District Commissioner that work on the road will be commenced when a roadmaster becomes available.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL The institutions of inheritance, descent and succession are patrilineal and marriage is polygynous and patri

The common language spoken is ARAPESH and the of the people as a whole is ARAPESH. These people are not confined to the BUT area but extend South into the MAPRIK area, towards AITAPE on the West and towards WEWAK on the East.

I could only discover the one name from my inquiries - ARAPESH - no names of clans or sub-clans, phratries or moieties were supplied to me, but I think that clan groups must exist.

Before the war marriages were not allowed to take place between people in the same village but now that is a common occurrence. This seems to suggest a system of exogamous clans, but it appears that the rule has been broken even in places where there has been no combination of villages.

The shortage of females has been said to be the cause of this breaking of the rule.

The custom used to be for one village which received a bride into its ranks to arrange for one of its womenfolk to be married to a man in the village whence came the bride but it has not been always possible to adhere to this custom and men started to marry women from their own village in order to avoid unpleasantness developing with other villages.

I was told that first cousins are now permitted to marry, another relaxation of a rule which used to forbid this.

A system of hereditary headmen, who are known as GINAUS, is still much alive. There are No.1 and No.2 Ginaus. The No.1 Ginau gives the directions and the No.2 sees to their execution. The office, as mentioned, is hereditary and is succeeded to by the closest son of the deceased Ginau.

The No.1 Ginau was usually the man who received the luluai's hat.

Acculturation has been taking place among these people for many years now. The people are in the close vicinity of WEWAK and practically all the men have worked for Europeans at one stage of their lives. There is a constant demand for cooking utensils, lap-laps, blouses, flashlights, belts etc.

Ground is socially owned and garden plots may be inherited by women as much as men, but upon the marriage of a woman and her subsequent move to another village she forfeits her land rights to her male relatives.

NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK The usual range of native food crops is grown in the area - yams, taro, sweet potato, pineapples bananas, sugar cane, sago, pitpit, pawpaws, plus a few plots of European vegetables such as potatoes, lettuce, carrots and spring onions.

An attempt was made to develop coffee and cocoa as economic crops near URIP about three years ago but this was abandoned on the advice of a visiting Agricultural Officer who informed the people that the soil was not suitable for these crops. He recommended that pig breeding be attempted and this is now in progress.

Livestock is in very short supply following the depredations of the Japanese troops. I saw very few fowls in the villages.

MISSIONS The Rev. Fr. J. O'Toole, S.V.D. is stationed near BUT village. He visits all the villages in the census sub-division and has members of his Church in each village.

PATROL MAPS A trace of the Army Sheet WEWAK 4 miles to the inch showing the villages visited and the route of the patrol is attached.

F. V. Reitano

(F.V. REITANO)
Acting Assistant District Officer.

Patrol Report No. 1/1951-52
WEWIAK S/D SEPIK DISTRICT

REPORT ON MEMBERS O[illegible] G.P.F. ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

Reg. No.27[illegible] L/Cpl. YAVINGU - an efficient and reliable N.C.O.

Reg. No.6[illegible]50 Const. AIMANI - quiet and capable.

F. V. Reitano
(F.V. REITANO)
A/A.D.O.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

WK.1-1-9/46

Mr. F.V. Reitano,
A/Assistant District Officer,
W E W A K.

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK, 19th January 1952.

PATROL - BUT CENSUS SUB-DIVISION

I desire you to proceed on a patrol of But Census Sub-Division on Monday 21st January 1952.

You are to carry out a census revision, general administration and inspection of roads. You are also to set up an unofficial native village council at WOGINARA and in this connection please ensure that the people fully understand that the council has no connection whatsoever with the Dagua Rural Progress Society.

Mr. J. Irvine, Medical Assistant, will accompany you on the patrol.

(J.R. RIGBY)
District Commissioner

30/11/159.

15th February, 1952.

District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

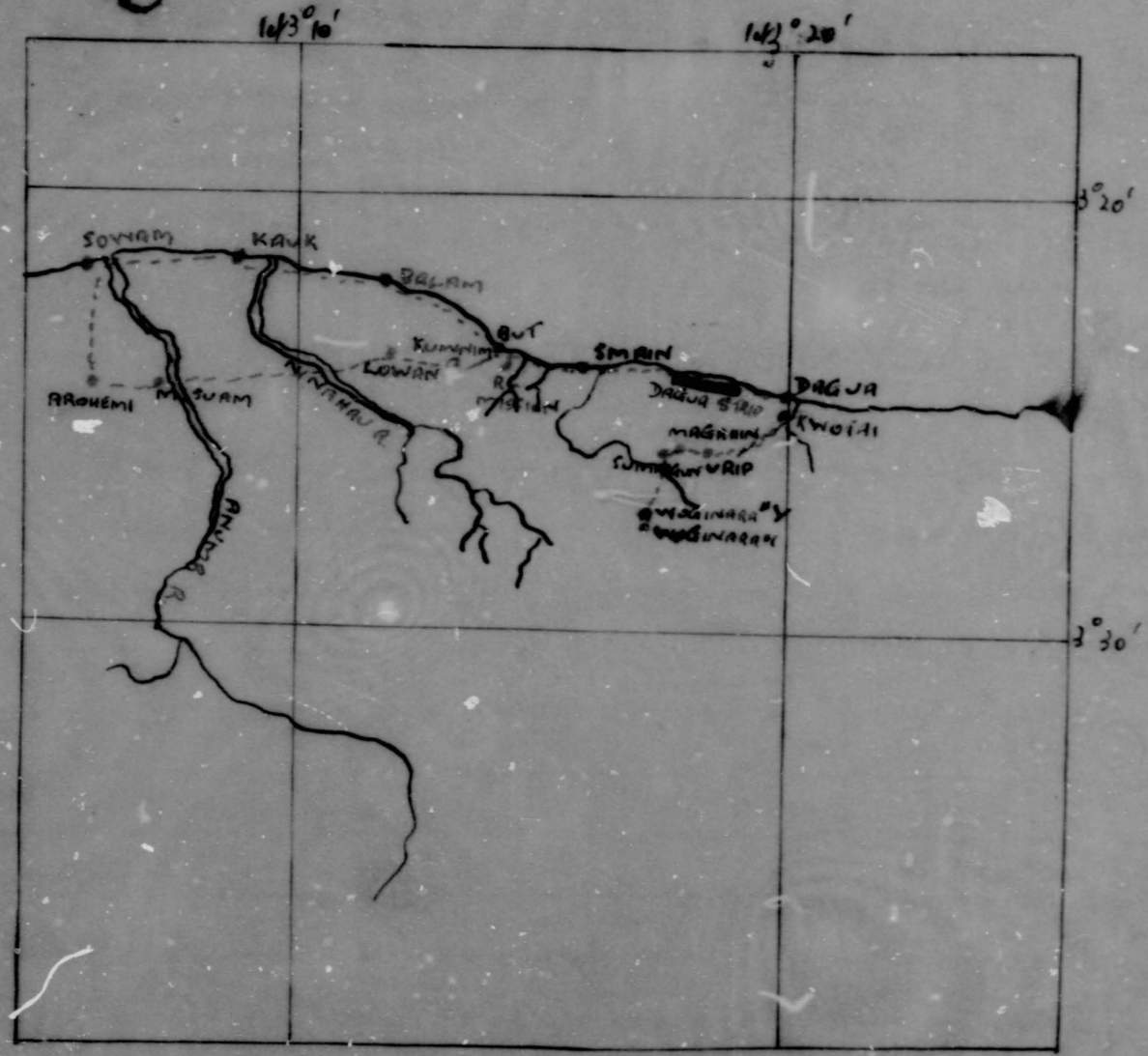
Patrol Report - Wewak No.1/1952-53.

The Report of Mr. F.V. Beitano, Acting Assistant District Officer, of his Patrol through the Rut-Sub-Division has been received, with thanks.

2. His description of the rice growing and the villages which carry it out was most informative. The census figures indicate a considerable increase in population since the last census check - births 180, deaths 79.

3. The native situation appears to be generally satisfactory in this area. Do you support Mr. Beitano's suggestion that the villages of URIP, MAGAHIN, WOGIRARA No.1 and WOGIRARA No.2 should be closed to recruiting? The numbers of men working outside the District appear to be rather large, especially in the case of URIP, then again if they lived in their villages, the numbers of adult males would in each case considerably outnumber those of adult females.

(J.H. Jones)
DIRECTOR.



BUT CENSUS SUB DIVISION
(WEWAK SHEET 4 MILES TO 1 INCH)
ATTACHED TO WEWAK PATROL REPORT No 1/1951-52

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (WEWAK) Report No. 2 of 51/52

Patrol Conducted by R.b LULOFS C.P.O

Area Patrolled NEWAK INLAND & COASTAL

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 3 N.G.P.F

Duration—From 31/3/19 51 to 28/4/19 52

Number of Days 19

Did Medical Assistant Accompany ?

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 9/5/19 49

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

Map Reference 2079 WEWAK 4 MILES : 1 INCH

Objects of Patrol 1. GENERAL ADMIN + ROAD MAINTENANCE 2/ PAYMENT OF WAR DAMAGES 3/ CENSUS REVISION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Wewak,
Sepik District,
April 1952.

WEWAK PATROL REPORT No.2 OF 1952.

Officer Conducting Patrol:	R.B.Lulofs C.P.O.
AREA Patrolled:	Wewak Inland and Wewak Coastal.
Objects of the Patrol:	Census reversion and General Administration; Paying of War Damage; The inspection of that portion of the Yangoru-Wewak Road which passes through the sub-division.
Duration:	31st March to the 28th April, 1952.
Personnel Accompanying:	Reg. No.2770 L/Cpl. YAVINGU Reg. No.2737 Const. LANGA Reg. No.7626 Const. TABIRI. One N.M.U.

INTRODUCTION.

The area visited during the patrol was that which is bounded to the East and West by the sub-divisions of TURUBU and BOIKEN, respectively, and the Angoram-Sepik boundary to the South.

DIARY.

31st March 1952.

Left Wewak by Jeep to MENGAL, (R)W2907, (marked as HAURE on the Wewak map). Census of the village revised and the village inspected. Its cleanliness and sanitation was satisfactory. One sick sent to Wewak hospital. Inspected proposed site for the new village. Left and walked to WOM, (R)W2712; 1 hours walk. Village inspected and found satisfactory; the village census revised. Returned to Wewak.

1st April 1952.

Proceeded from Wewak by Jeep to MOEM, (R)W3907; village census revised and an inspection of the village was made, it was found to be satisfactory. One sick seen and ordered to go to Wewak. War Damage Claim re-investigated. Proceeded to MAGON, (R)W3504. village lined and inspected: everything was found to be satisfactory and no sick were seen. Left and proceeded toKREER, (R)W3505; village census revised, area inspected and found to be satisfactory. No sick were seen. Returned to Wewak.

2nd April 1952.

Left Wewak by truck to Kreer and continued by foot to the village of KWOIKEN, (R)W3405; the village census was revised and the area inspected and found to be satisfactory. No sick were seen. Left village at 3.50 and walked to the newly established village of KREMDING, (R)W305040; time taken over native paths and vehiclex roads - 1 hour 10 minutes. The village was inspected and the census revised. No sick were seen and the village cleanliness was satisfactory. Unexploded bombs investigated and reported.

Returned to Wewak.

3rd April 1952.

Detained in Wewak through out the day.

4th April 1952.

Proceeded by Jeep along the Brandi Road to SAUWARING bridle path: walked to Sauwaring village, (R)W3904. Village inspected and the census revised. Village found to be clean; latrines ordered to be rebuilt. No sick seen.

Left at 10.40 and walked toMOEM village via the beach road. Walking time is 50 minutes. Here re-investigation of War Damage Claim was carried out.

Proceeded to SAURI No. 1, (R)W2903, by Jeep. Village census revised and the area inspected. One case of Yaws ordered to report to Wewak for medical treatment. Village cleanliness fair; latrines poor and ordered to be rebuilt.

Returned to Wewak.

5th - 13th April 1952.

Detained in Wewak for medical reasons.

14th April 1952.

Left for Sauri No.1 by truck and the proceeded by foot to SAURI No.2. Walking distrince between the two villages is 1 hour 20 minutes. Hamlets of Sauri No.1 were inspected on the way and found to be satisfactory. Sauri No.2, approx. (R)W2901, previously lined at Sauri No.1, was inspected and found clean and satisfactory. Proceeded to HAMBERAURI,(W)B2999; following for the first part a good road and for the rest along muddy,difficult, bush tracks. Time taken was 1 hour 10 minutes.

Camped.

15th April 1952.

The village of Hamberauri was lined and the village area inspected: health and sanitation found to be good. Minor disputes settled. Several unexploded bombs were reported to be in the area.

Left at 9.35 and walkedto NUMOIKUM, (W)B2696, arriving at 10.08. Road good but requires widening if it is to be used for vehicals. Here the village was lined and inspected: general health good and cleanliness satisfactory.

Proceeded along the main road to RINDAGUIM, approx. (W)B2795. The village census was revised and the area inspected - the general health, hygiene, and cleanliness of the village is good. War Damage Claims were paid during the afternoon.

Camped.

16th April 1952.

Departedat 8.30 and followed the Jeep road to the village of KUSWAN, approx. (W)B2893, arriving at 9.35. The village census was compiled and a village book issued.

The village and native clinic were inspected and were found to be satisfactory. The Maprik jeep was found to be in good care, it having been left in this village two months previously to await the completion of the Yangoru-Wewak Road. Left at 11.30 and walked to JAPARAKA, (W)B3085, arriving at 12.57. The path followed, was on the most part a jungle track in very poor condition.

The village census was revised and War Damage Claims were paid for the duration of the afternoon.

Camped.

17th April 1952.

Proceeded from Japaraka to PALIAMA, (W)B3589, across the NAGUM River; time taken was 57 minutes. Road very good. Village census was revised and the village inspected: the village area was found to be good. Latrines were orderedto be rebuilt. General health good. Departed at 10.50 and proceeded to PASSAM, (W)B3796. The bridle path is good and the walking time is 21 minutes. The village census was revised, War Damage Claims paid and the village inspected. Village cleanliness and general health good. Left at 4.25 and returned to Japaraka arriving at 6.00

Camped.

18th April 1952.

18th April 1952.

Japaraka village was inspected and found to be satisfactory. Several unused and decaying houses seen were ordered to be removed. Followed a muddy forrest path to the village of POROMBI - walking time 2½ hours. The village census was compiled and a village book issued. Village was inspected and found to be satisfactory in both sanitation and cleanliness, dispite the large number of flies found within the village. 4 persons were ordered to go to Wewak for medical treatment - 3 were suffering from Yaws. Left at 2.08 and walked to the small village of URAGEMBI - 32 minutes walk away by a good bridle path.

The village was inspected and the census revised: general cleanliness of the village area is good. One case of Yaws seen and ordered to go to Wewak for treatment.

Returned to Porombi. Camped.

19th April 1952.

left at 8.15, and following a jungle path, crossed the MUIJIM River to the village of YUMUNGU No.1, (W)B2680. Time taken 1 hour 47 minutes. The village was inspected, their census revised, and the War Damage paid. Village cleanliness fair; latrines ordered to be rebuilt. 7 sick were seen - 5 suffering with Yaws.

Left at 1.07 and walked to YUMUNGU No.2, following a well made 20 foot wide road. Walking time is 30 minutes. Village inspected, War Damage paid, and census revised. Village cleanliness fair and no sick were seen. Left again at 5.40 and returned to Yumnugu No.1.

Camped.

20th April 1952.

Left Yumungu Nol and walked to RAPUNDAGUM, (W)B 1379. The road followed is very good, 20 feet wide and traverses undulating grassy plains. Walking time is 1 hour 37 minutes. The village census was revised and the village inspected. This village was found to be exceptionally clean and orderly: sanitation is good. No sick were seen. The native clinic was inspected and found to be satisfactory. War Damage was paid. Rested for the remainder of the day.

Camped.

21st April 1952.

Left at 8.45 and proceeded to WAMBE, (W)B2471. Walking time is 2¼ hours. Path was in a shocking condition, over grown and intersected by grassland swamps. The village was lined, census revised, area inspected and the War Damage paid. Village area unsatisfactory and the latrines poor. Villagers and officials were instructed to make an improvement. No sick were seen. Returned to Rapundagum.

Continued to the village of MABRINGA, 30 minutes fromRapundagum, along a well cut path. The village was inspected and the census revised: two sick were seen and ordered to go to Wewak hospital. Village clean and the sanitation good. One unused house ordered to be removed. Returned to Rapundagum.

Camped.

22nd April 1952.

Left at 8.17 and walked to the small village of NIUMIDOGUM, approx. (W)B1474. Road poor:walking time 2 hours. The census was revised and the village inspected: sanitation and cleanliness was found to be good. No sick were seen.

Left and walked along a fair path to PELINGA - walking time is 1 hour 20 minutes. Census was carried out and village inspected - cleanliness unsatisfactory because the village was in the process of moving to a new site. No sick were seen.

Continued to BIMA, (W)B0976. Poor road over grassy plains - walking time 1 hour 45 minutes. Census was taken and the village inspected. Sanitary and cleanliness of village good. two cases of Yaws were ordered to go to Wewak hospital.

23rd April 1952.

Walked to BARARAT by a well made road - time 1 hour 25 minutes. Village census was revised and the War Damage paid. The village and native clinic were inspected and found to be very satisfactory. No sick in the village were seen,'though 4 natives found in the clinic who were ordered to go to Wewak for medical treatment.

Continued to the village of SUANDOKUM, (W)B1783. Walking time is 1 hour 14 minutes along a well made, 20 foot wide, road. The village census was revised and an inspection made. Cleanliness and sanitation good. 3 cases of Yaws seen and ordered to go to Wewak hospital.

Proceeded to TOANUMBU, (W)B2687, still following the well constructed 20 foot road. Walking time 1 hour 11 minutes. The villagers were lined and their census revised. No sick were seen.

Camped.

24th April 1952.

Toanumbu village was inspected and found to be exceptionally good in both sanitation and cleanliness. Left at 9.52 and proceeded to HANYAK No.2 where the census was revised and the village inspected. Village cleanliness good and general health satisfactory. The big road to the village is good and the walking time is 2 hours and 22 minutes. One bomb was reported to be near the village area.

Proceeded to HANYAK No.1 - 15 minutes walk by a good track. The villagers were lined and the area inspected. Village cleanliness was good and no sick were seen. The native clinic adjoining the village was inspected and found to be very good. One sick seen in the clinic was ordered to be taken to Wewak for treatment.

Continued to the village of NANGU-MARUM, following a well made road: walking time is 30 minutes. The census was revised and the village inspected. It's cleanliness was found to be good: two latrineswere ordered to be rebuilt. No sick were seen.

Many bombs were reported to be about the old pre-war mission site.

A new native clinic was inspected and found to be very satisfactory.

Camped.

25th April 1952.

Walked to the village group of NIUMINDOGUM, along a good wide road. Walking time is 20 minutes. The village census was revised and the village inspected. The area was found to be satisfactory. No sick were seen. The native clinic was inspected and found to be good.

Proceeded from here, along the big road, to the village of TANGORI No.1 - walking time 1 hour 12 minutes. The census was revised and the village inspected. Sanitation and cleanliness was satisfactory and no sick were seen.

Continued to the village of PAPARAM,(W)B2193, following a good walking road - time taken was 30 minutes. The village was lined and the census revised: village cleanliness was found to be good and the latrines satisfactory - lids were ordered to be made for these. No sick were seen.

Returned to TANGORI No.1 and then proceeded by a small native track to the small native village of WAIGIAKUM. The census was revised, the village inspected and found to be good. One latrine required rebuilding and orders were given for this to be carried out. 2 sick were seen and were ordered to go to Wewak for treatment.

Left this village and walked toSASOIA, (W)B1894, following the 20 foot road, arriving at 6.03.

Camped.

26th April 1952.

Sasoia villagers were lined and their census was revised, the village inspected and found to be satisfactory. 2 cases of Yaws were seen and ordered to go to Wewak for treatment. Left at 9.08 and walked to UTARANDOGUM: walking time, 35 minutes. Path was well cut but very slippery and made difficult by rain. The census was revised and the village was inspected. No sick were seen and the village was clean and sanitory.

Proceeded by a similar track as above to the village of KWAIKUM, (W)B1995; time taken being 44 minutes. A census was taken and the village inspected. The village was found to be clean and satisfactory: lids were required for the latrines. One case of Yaws was ordered to go to the Wewak hospital.

Proceeded then to PAMPANIA, (W)B1896; time taken over wet and slippery path was 25 minutes. The census revision and village inspection was carried out. There were no complaints as to its cleanliness. Lids were required for the latrines. One case of Yaws ordered to report at the Wewak hospital.

~~27th April 1952.~~ Proceeded to the small village of TANGORI No.2, where the ~~Left NUNGORI and~~ census was revised and the village inspected. No sick were seen and the village cleanliness and sanitory arrangements were satisfactory. Path to this village was very slippery due to rain - time taken was 32 minutes.

Returned to Sasoia to collect patrol gear and then proceeded to NUNGORI, (W)B1694, arriving at 5.20. The villagers were lined and thecensus revised. One sick was seen and was ordered to report to the Wewak hospital.

27th April 1952.

Left Nungori after inspecting the area, and proceeded to HANDARA - walking time was 50 minutes. Village lined and inspected and found to be clean: sanitation good. 2 sick seen and sent to Wewak for treatment.

Left at 12,10 and proceeded to PARA. Walking time is 1 hour 5 minutes. Village census revised and an inspection made. Cleanliness of village was satisfactory. One latrine ordered to be rebuilt. One sick ordered to go to Wewak hospital.

Continued to KWOIRUO and revised the census of the village. An inspection was made and the place found to be satisfactory. One latrine was found to be unfit for use and orders were given for its rebuilding. 2 sick seen and ordered to go to Wewak.

Proceeded to HAPMOGAM. Census revised and an inspection of the area was made. Both cleanliness and sanitation satisfactory No sick were seen.

Camped.

28th April 1952.

Returned to Wewak via YARABOS.

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NATIVE AFFAIRS.

As elsewhere in the Wewak Sub-division, the natives of the sub-division patrolled, were found to rather extensivelyoccupied in local industries. Along the coastal areas this fact was found to result in their being an unsettled floating population which are forming new villages near the site of their activities, whose inhabitants are very uncertain as to whether they will be remaining or returning to their original villages within a year or two.

No.2 KREER is the largest of such ~~villages~~ newly formed communities and is situated just below KREER No.1. A census was compiled for this villageat the request of the inhabitants. This was done only on the understanding that the natives would be permanent~~ly~~ settlers. The following day after the compiling, however, the natives requested that their village book be withdrawn. It appears that the problem of land for gardens had arisen, as was pointed out to them by this officer at the time, and it had been decided that they would eventually be going back to their original villages when their work had finished.

In many permanent villages there were also found a certain number of families who had drifted in from inland villages for temporary residence while engaged in local industries.

An ex-member of the N.G.I.B., Yauiga, seems to be the main driving force within the sub-division. The industries, whose focal point is about the village of Kreer No.2, is that of timber cutting and milling. Most of the sawn timber produced has been cut with the aid of pit saws, the machine saw being more or less idle. It is intended, in the near future, to move the milling machinery to the village of MENGAL, from its present site at Kreer, to utilize the good milling timber within the area.

On the hills slightly inland from the coast, the growing of native foods for sale to the government is a thriving industry for a minority. NUMOIKUM village is one such communities who obtain a regular income from the selling of native foods.

On the SILING River, Yauiga has a gold washing industry in progress, which provides an occupation and a source of income for the certain members of the three villages of PAPARAM, KWAIAKUM, and Bampamia.

Inland, on the Sepik fall of the Prince Alexander Mountains, the natives were found to very enthusiastic about the making of the Yangoru-Wewak road which would provide for them an easy means of getting out produce to the coast for selling to the Government and private persons. Infact, so keen was their enthusiasm, that when the progress of the road ceased to advance to their satisfaction a new road branching from the Yangoru-Wewak road at the village of MINJI was started with the idea of bringing it to the coast at MUNDI, it being an easier route for road construction. This road is now half completed.

The driving power behind this movement starts in the village of RAPUNDAGUM, where the village officials - especially the Luluai TELIBIA, a native with very progressive ideas - have had an excellent 20 foot road made as far as YUMUNGU No.2.

The general idea in this area is to eventually grow rice and peanuts and truck the produce out to the coast via either of the two roads. This, ofcourse, can't be done until the roads have been completed, the progress of which is being hampered by the coastal natives who have apparently no wish to build roads which go inland.

It was suggested to the villagers of Rapundagum, by this officer, that the native should commence familiarizing themselves with rice growing by planting up small areas within their own gardens, not as yet ~~with the idea~~ for the purpose of obtaining an income but to supplementing their own diet. The mortar and pestle method of husking rice was explained to the natives as they complained of the lack of machinery and the means of buying it.

Also in the village of Rapundagum, the Luluai Telibia, has started, jointly with other officials, a swine herd using Berkshires as the bases of their stock, with the idea of eventually forming a business out of their pig husbandry.

A feature worthy of note is that very few natives who are carrying out industries in a minor way seem to have no further object for the money they earn than to have it put into a bank book.

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NATIVE AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

All gardens seen through out the patrol were large and well stocked; small holdings were noticed to be scattered about the area. In one or two places the harvest had been completed 'though generally the harvest will not be commenced for another two months or so.

The usual variety of natives vegetables were seen and such European vegetables as Tomatoes, Corn and Cucumbers were fairly general. Mellons were occasionally seen.

It was noted that in many villages on the coast and hills of the Prince Alexander Mountains, Sisal Hemp (Agave sisalana) was seen and appeared to be thriving extremely well. Natives in some villages knew of the plants uses and did make small quantities of rope for their own use.

Soils seen were mostly argillaceous. Those found in the river valleys were sandy and clayey loams. Generally, soils noted on the Sepik plains were of a gravelly nature. Coral soils were found on the Wewak sea fall and the coastal hills.

Few pigs were seen through out the area. The village of RAPUNDAGUM has a herd of eight Berkshire pigs obtained from the previous Agricultural station at Wewak. They appeared to be doing well.

Fowls appeared to be quite numerous.

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ROADS AND BRIDGES.

One of the objects of the patrol was to inspect that portion of the road between Yangoru and Wewak which passes through the Wewak Inland sub-division, and to ascertain whether it would be suitable for heavy traffic.

The road between Wewak and just beyond SAURI No.2 is good, well made, and about 20 feet wide. This portion of the road is suitable for vehicals such as Jeeps and 15 cwt. trucks, 'though difficulty was ~~found~~ experienced with the latter in wet weather.

Between Sauri No.2 and HAMBERAURI only portions of the road has been cut. The rest is still unmade and covered with forrest. That portion which has been cut is quite unsuitable for vehicals as it is, for the most part, only 6 feet wide and requires regrading.

The cessation of the road building as this particular spot appears to be a dispute over which way the road will go andas to whose ground will be effected by it.

Between Hamberauri and NUMOIKUM the road has been constructed as it has between the villages of KRindagum and Kusawun, but through out almost its whole length the road requires a considerable amount of regrading and widening. The road varies from 6 feet in width to about 12 feet. In one or two places the roads following the side of hills have crumbled away in minor landslides.

The road beyond Kusawun is more or less suitable for Jeep transport, the Naprik Jeep having made the journey two months previously. Even so this section of the road will require a certain amount of work before it can be said that travelling can be done without difficulty - recutting approaches to river crossings, the building of culverts, and the proper draining of the wet and muddy areas.

Nevertheless, it is felt that with proper supervision not a great deal of time and labour would be required to put the road between Kusawun and Sauri No.2 into a condition suitable for light transport such as Jeeps.

However, because of the nature of the ~~xxxxx~~ soils, which for the most part are clayey loams, this road would not be suitable for any traffic heavier than Jeeps unless the roads are made firmer by top dressing them with coralline limestone or/and gravel, both of which are found in ample quantities among the hills through which the ~~ex~~ road passes. In its present condition 15 cwt~~x~~. trucks may be able to get through during a dry period and at any time skid chains would be required for this type of truck if travelling along this road.

The natives on the Sepik Plain, within the sub-division, have commenced a secondroad whichbranches out from the Yangoru-Wewak road and which is intended to reach the coast at MANDI.

The intended route ~~is to~~ for this road is to be from MINJI, where the two roads join, to TOANUMBU, YUMUNGU No.1, YUMUNGU No.2, across the MINJIM and the NAGUM Rivers, through the villages of URIMA, MUNIWARA, MAMBE, WAWAT, to MANDI.

This road had been completed so far from Minji to Yumungu No.2. Through out this portion, the road is 20 feet wide, well graded, following as it is ridges and gently undulating plains. For the most part the road surface is made up of coralline limestone and gravel, suitable in all weather for heavy traffic.

This route for a road may be more suitable for a road than that which passes through Sauri,as, as the natives state, the mountains between Mandi and the Sepik fall are not as broken as those between Sarui and Kusawun.

VILLAGES AND HOUSING.

Through out the area visited the cleanliness of the villageswas found to be satisfactory. The sanitation arrangements were found to be good in most villages.

A feature noted everywhere was the migration of villages. Many villages seen were either in the throws of moving from their present site to the grounds of their ancestors, or moving from their pre-war sites to new areas, because, as was stated by some village officials, so many of the natives were dying in their present site. No facts to prove this statement could be seen. Other villages had just newly moved - others again were talking of moving in the near future.

Many of the present sites from which the natives were about to move, appeared to be in excellent positions, clean, with good water supplies, with full grown coconuts and Areca nuts plams surrounding all the houses , without any reason that this officer could see which would cause the natives to want to move.

No satisfactory explaination could be obtained from the natives as to why such migrations were taking place. It appears as though the natives merely desired a change. Orders were given to the village officials who spoke of moving their village to new areasfrom prefectly good sites that such movements would have to stop.

Villages on the coast moving from their present sites are generally moving from low swampy areas onto higher ground. This, ofcoures, was encouraged.

At the village of Rapundagum this officer was invited to attend a village meeting to discuss the replacing of their ancestral forms of houses to those of a more European design.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The village officials seen during the patrol were generally quite fair. Those of Rapundagum and Toanumbu were, in the opinion of this officer, the best.

The following new officials have been selected by the natives and appointed by this officer, subject to the Department's approval:

VILLAGE	OFFICIALS	
NUNGORI	PALUPIA	Tultul
KWOIRUO	ROMEISASO	Luluai
	HEIMBU	Tultul
MENGA	PENGAU	Luluai.

The previous officials asked that they be relieved of their position as they felt that they were getting too old to continue with their duties.

HEALTH.

The general health through out the area appeared to be good. The complaint found to be most common was Yaws. Tropical Ulcers, eye complaints, and infected sores were few.

The Native Medical Orderlies stationed through out the area appear to be doing a good job and many of their clinics are a credit to those who built them.

It is in the opinion of this officer that the Medical Tultul of PAMPANIA, a native whose name is NBEIYAWI, should be removed from his position. He was found to have set the broken leg of a native, and at the time of the patrol's visit to the village, Nbeiyawi had lanced an abcess on a man's leg with the aid of a broken bottle. When inspected, this native was found in his house bleeding quite strongly from a cut on the upper thigh, on which was a dressing of packed leaves. This was all done despite the fact that a large native clinic is situated at SASOIA, not more than three quarters of an hour walk away.

EDUCATION.

The sub-division patroled appears to offer ample opportunity for the native children to obtain their education.

Along the coastal fall there is the Government school at Boram, and the Roman Catholic Mission at Wewak.

On the Sepik fall there are the Roman Catholic Mission stations of SASOIA and RAPUNDAGUM.

Scattered through out the area villages there are native catechists bringing a rudimentory form of education.

CENSUS.

Of those natives who were not working elsewhere there was a good attendance at the taking of the census.

Of those absent, half were natives who were imployed in native industries, such as gold washing, food growing and timber cutting.

WAR DAMAGE.

During the patrol 39 War Damage claims were paid in cash, and 31 new accounts were opened with the C.S.B. for all those claims which amounted to more that £5.

POLICE.

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

Reg. No.2770 YAVINGU L/Cpl:	(i/c detachment) a good N.C.O. whose work and conduct was very satisfactory.
REG. No.27[illegible] LANGA Const:	His work and conduct was always satisfactory.
Reg.No.7626 TABIRI Const:	Young, but makes up for his inexperience by his enthusiasm.

WEWAK (COASTAL / INLAND) SUB-DIVISIONS- WEWAK S/D 1

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1952

Govt. Print.—3555/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child 5th		In		Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
MINGAL	31.4.52	3	1						3						2						2	2		1				1		2	8		9		9	.9	4	5	12	14	35
WOM	"	8	4											1	1					2	3	7	7	12	1	1				4	16	2	18		20	1.8	17	15	24	26	108
WÊWAK	"	3	3						1					1						2	1			3		1					7		7		7	1.7	6	8	8	12	38
MOEM	1.4.52	3	1											1						3	1			3						2	5	2	11		13	3.8	8	7	10	13	41
KRÊER	"	3	3																	1	2	5		1		2		1		2	9	2	15		17	2.3	13	11	11	19	63
MAGON	2.4.52	2																				2		1		2				2	5	2	9		9	2.3	6	7	10	11	38
KWOÎKEN	"	1	4						1		1		1								1	4	5			4				1	14	2	16	1	17	2.4	16	17	18	19	83
KRÊMENDING	"	2	1						2											17	14	1		3						2	9		8	2	8	2.0	7	10	11	8	40
SAUWARING	4.4.52	2	2											1	1			1		1		4								1	14	1	15	1	15	3.8	11	11	15	17	58
SAURI No.1	5.4.52	12	7						1						2					1	1	14	12	15		1				4	42	10	41	2	54	2.5	39	17	54	55	207
SAURI No.2	"	2	1					1		1				1	3						2	1		4						5	10	1	5		6	3.4	5	9	16	8	43
TOTAL		41	27					1	8	1	1		1	5	9			1		27	47	40	24	43	1	10		2		25	139	22	154	6	171		132	115	189	198	754
HAMBERAURI	15.4.52	3	2						1						1					4	4	1		2						3	15		10	1	10	2.8	12	8	19	14	56
NUMOIKKUM	"	7	7															9	11		1	14	5	4				2		6	36	2	22	1	24	2.8	18	31	49	27	150
RINDAGUM	"	4	5					1	1					3	1					9	9	8	6							3	33	4	24	3	27	2.4	16	18	38	28	114
KUSAWUK	16.4.52							NEW			BOOK											3		1						2	14	1	17	1	17	3.6	20	9	20	22	76
JAPARAKA 1	"	5	5					2			1			2	2							5	2	10				2		4	14	7	18	1	22	2.7	11	11	19	28	88

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year..... .

Govt. Print.—3553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		AT WORK Inside District		AT WORK Outside District		STUDENTS Govt.		STUDENTS Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
JAPARAKA 2	16-4-52	7	3								1			3	2							2		9	1			1		3	31	5	35	4	40	2.5	41	24	35	45	158
PALIAMA	17-4-52	6	3											1	1									7						1	26	3	24		27	2.8	35	17	33	32	124
PASSAM	"	12	13					1		1				2	3							24	15	32	2			1		13	73	8	55	3	59	2.4	52	57	98	84	365
PURUMBI	18-4-52							NEW BOOK														2				1				2	34	3	36	1	38	2.4	25	28	38	41	135
URAGEMBI	"	3	3																	1	2	5	3							7	33	8	34	2	35	2.6	26	23	46	47	150
YUMUNGU No.1	19-4-52	5	3						2	1	1				1					3	4	7	2	15	2			2		3	20	5	34	2	36	2.2	31	29	32	42	162
YUMUNGU " 2	"	7	8					1							1							1		1				3		6	27	4	31	1	35	3.0	42	23	38	41	149
RAPUMDAGUM	20.4.52	11	10					2	1		1				2							10		1				2		5	31	7	45	6	52	2.9	51	29	51	62	206
WAMBE	21.4.52	4	6											1								6		3				1		4	27	3	27	2	29	2.4	27	24	32	33	126
MAPRINGA	"	3	3												1				1		1	11		1							13	2	20		21	2.4	20	16	29	12	89
NIUMUDOGUM	22.4.52	2	1																					1						3	17	2	14	2	15	2.1	15	11	21	17	65
PELINGA	"	2	1					1												1	1			8						3	18	2	20		21	2.9	18	17	23	30	96
BIMA	"	5	3											3	4			1						2				1		5	34	2	27	2	29	2.9	31	18	43	33	128
BARARAT	23.4.52	4	5					1	1						1					4	1	9	4	4				4		3	22	4	27	1	31	3.0	24	29	24	35	133
SUANDOKUM	"	10	5					2	1						1							27	6	1		2		1		7	24	5	42	3	46	1.9	25	32	27	49	170
TUANUMBU	"	10	13		1			5	2		1			3	4	1				3	2	6	5	30	3	7		1		13	52	15	69		77	2.3	58	45	76	95	326
HANIAK No.2	24.4.52	8	6					1		1	1			1	2							4	2	7						3	34	5	36	1	39	2.4	33	32	41	55	174

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

3

Year.....

Govt. Print.—5553/7.51.

VILLAGE	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS														MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13		Females in Child Birth		In		Out		AT WORK Inside District		AT WORK Outside District		STUDENTS Govt.		STUDENTS Mission		Males 10-16	Males 16-45	Females 10-16	Females 16-45	Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F								M	F	M	F	M+F
HANYAK No.1	24.4.52	4	7					1	1					1						2	6	7	5	7	1	2		1			25	3	30	3	31	2.9	22	22	32	39	138
NANGU'MARUM	"	4	6					1	2						1			3	3		2	3	2	2				2		7	29		32	2	32	2.8	22	20	41	34	126
NIUMINDOGUM	25.4.52	13	8					2		1			1		1			7	2	2	6	1		18				1		13	50	7	57	1	59	2.9	58	60	72	81	291
TANGORI	"	4	3																	4		7	5	3						6	22	7	25	2	29	2.2	28	15	31	37	126
PABARAM	"	10	5				1					1	1									19	10	14	2					2	47	7	40	3	42	2.1	43	33	61	59	241
WANIGIAKUM	"	3	2									2	1							1	2	2	2	1	1					3	18	1	12	1	13	2.3	16	7	23	16	68
SASOIA	26.4.52	4	4			1							1							4	6	6	4	14	2					6	25	6	25	3	28	3.1	33	24	36	39	158
UTARANDOGUM	"	3	1																	2	1	2	1	3						1	12	2	14	2	15	1.7	13	7	15	18	59
KWAIAKUM	"	7	3					1				1	1								3	1	1	3				2		6	27	6	22	1	25	2.1	20	17	41	35	120
PAMPANIA	"	8	2			1								2	1			1	2	1	6	1		2						3	39	4	34	4	36	2.2	25	24	45	46	143
TANGORI 2	"	2	5											1							1	4	1	4	2					2	20	2	20	4	21	1.9	10	21	25	26	93
NANGORI	28.4.52	6	9						2	1				1	2					2	7	1		11	1					5	21	7	31		35	2.4	22	32	31	42	140
HANDARA	27.4.52	6	9					1						2	1				3		3	7	2	7		1				8	39	5	40	1	42	2.3	37	58	59	59	203
PARA	"	2	1		1			4	1						1					1	2	1	2	4	1						18		18	3	18	2.3	22	13	23	21	87
KWOIRUO	"	4	5					1	2	1					2			1		2		2		6						2	32	4	27	2	30	2.2	30	17	38	34	127
HAPOGAM	"	4	4						2		1				2					1	3			4						6	35	1	30	2	30	1.9	28	24	52	43	151
TOTAL		200	176		3	2	1	28	19	5	8	2	2	30	43	1		22	22	47	73	209	85	224	218	14		27		169	1066	159	1134	17	1246		1068	900	1465	1501	5511
								1	8	1	1		1	5	9							40	24	23	1	10		2		18	139	22	152	6	171		132	115	189	198	

30-11-171.

2nd June, 1952.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

Subject: WEWAK Patrol Report No. 2 of 1951/52.

Cadet Patrol Officer Lulofs' report, together with accompanying memorandum from the Assistant District Officer, Wewak, is acknowledged.

2. This particular area appears to be approaching a transitional stage in economic development where native authorities are more necessary to the people.

3. The development of roads should always take into consideration the need for providing an outlet for native produce, and if this is done the co-operation of the people on road work will be easier to obtain and much easier to justify. You should pay particular attention to this point, because if it is neglected, you may run into difficulties in road maintenance at a later stage. The ideal situation is for roads to open up new areas including areas where the natives themselves can benefit from such roads.

4. This office now requires a sketch map of this whole area together with the roads involved and indications as to the terrain. Regardless of any other maps being produced, we require a copy of this map at an early date. If the population can be shown in symbolic form, i.e. using circles of consistent diameter to represent groups of 500 people (or whatever unit is considered satisfactory), the map will be even more useful.

5. The movement of population towards the road and towards areas which can economically produce rice in relation to the transport facilities, should be carefully watched. If the land on to which they are moving is their own land there should be very little difficulty. It is presumed that you will give this matter your personal attention.

6. Close co-operation should be maintained with the Department of Agriculture. We are glad to see that YAUWIGA is still retaining his interest in native development, as whatever may be his faults, it should always be remembered that he is an extremely loyal native with many years of service in the Police Force to his credit and a brilliant war record. It is frequently found that natives require the initiative and enterprise of an individual to give them the necessary drive to achieve economic development. Sometimes such individuals are handicapped and they prove an embarrassment to the Administration, but it is worthwhile giving considered attention to leading such natives along the right lines whenever their ambitions are in the best interests of the native people.

7. With regard to the paragraph under "Health", please take the necessary action in conjunction with the District Medical Officer.

J.H.J.
(J.H. Jones)
per
Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA & NEW GUINEA

P/R Wewak No.2/1952.

The District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK, 19th May 1952.

PATROL REPORT WEWAK NO.2/1952

C.P.O. LULOFS

The above Patrol Report was handed to me by Mr. Lulofs on 16th May 1952, one day prior to his departure on recreational leave.

The report reveals a generally satisfactory state of affairs and shows that the people are taking an interest in their economic advancement.

Rice-growing is spreading throughout the area following the initial successes of the DAGUA Rural Progress Society. The provision of adequate hand hullers to meet the people's requirements is proving a problem and the matter has been taken up with the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries by the Agricultural Officer in charge of the Dagua Society. A few have come forward for sale and it is hoped that more will be made available in the near future.

The saw-milling activities of the KREER people has possibilities provided the natives can obtain a powerful enough engine to cut hardwood. A very small engine which can handle only softwoods that are not an economic proposition is being used at the moment. The purchase of a suitable engine is beyond the people's financial capacities at present but they intend endeavouring to purchase one when their funds permit.

The completion of the YANGORU-WEWAK road which will link up WEWAK with MAPRIK was the subject of discussions with the Acting Administrator, Mr. D.M. Cleland, during his visit to this district with the Minister for Territories . As Mr. Lulofs points out, supervision by a European is necessary to construct a road that will carry light traffic between SAURI NO.2 and KUSAWUN. The road which is intended to reach the coast at MANDI would seem to be the better section to concentrate on as it will carry heavy traffic and would be of greater economic value than a jeep road.

No explanation can be offered of the migratory trend noted by Mr. Lulofs. In the absence of names of villages that are concerned, it is thought that it may be due to a desire to combine in larger groups for the growing of rice and peanuts and to be close to a road that may eventually be able to carry their produce to WEWAK. A similar development was noted by me when I conducted a patrol of the BUT Census Sub-Division - here many villages have moved down from the higher slopes of the Prince Alexander Ranges to participate in the rice-growing of the DAGUA Society and to facilitate the transport of their unhulled rice to the rice mill at URIP near DAGUA airstrip.

It is a pity that Mr. Lulofs could not find time to submit a sketch of the area patrolled with particular reference to the proposed MAPRIK-WEWAK road. However, a sketch of the road route is to be forwarded to the Government Secretary for transmission to the Acting Administrator and this will be available for reference.

F. V. Reitano

F.V. REITANO
Acting Assistant District Officer

Amount Returned to Store

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (WEWAK Report No. 1 of 52/53

Patrol Conducted by R. G ORWIN P.O

Area Patrolled

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans

Natives 2

Duration—From 10/7/19 52 to 23/7/19 52

Number of Days

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?

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

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

Map Reference

Objects of Patrol CENSUS REVISION, WAR DAMAGES PAYMENT. ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Sepik District.
WEWAK.
28th July 1952.

The Assistant District Officer,
WEWAK.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO THE TEREBU AREA

Patrol Conducted by:-	R.G.ORWIN Patrol Officer.
PERSONNEL:-	Reg.No.3967 L/Cpl.LINGUT. Reg.No.6376 Const.MARIAMBUN.
Duration of Patrol:-	10-7-52 to 23-7-52 inclusive.
Objects of Patrol:-	(1) Census revision. (2) Payment of War Damage. (3) Routine native administration.
Last D.D.S.Patrol:-	4-4-50 to 19-4-50 inclusive.
Personnel:-	G.B.GILBERT Patrol Officer.
Last Medical Patrol:-	(1) 17-6-49 to 19-7-49 inclusive. (2) 15-7-51 - FOROK. (3) 30-2-52 - KAIEP, TEREBU, MUNJUNA, SUANAM, SIGAN, SIL, SAMAP, KAUP. (4) 21-7-52 - MANDI. (5) No Record - MANGUM.
Personnel:-	R.McKEE E.M.A. J.IRVINE E.M.A. G.W.LESTER E.M.A. J.IRVINE E.M.A.

INDEX

APPENDIX

PATROL DIARY

Thursday 10th July	By truck to MANDI and thence by beach track to FOROK.Census revised.Slept night.
Friday 11th July	To KAIEP.Census conducted.1 War Damage claim paid.Proceeded up LITAK River by canoe to BALIG rice and peanut project area.Census conducted here for WANGUM(Hamlet of FOROK),KANDAI and DAGAWAT.Along bush track to TEREBU.Census revised. 1 War Damage claim paid.Fthr.GEHBERGER S.V.D. absent from Mission station.Camped.
Saturday 12th July	Census revised for BUNGAIN.2 War Damage claims paid.From TEREBU to TAUL,TAUL to MUNJUNA,MUNJUNA to SUANAM,SUANAM to SIGAN,SIGAN to SIL.Census checked in all villages.Spent night at SIL.
Sunday 13th July	Observed at SAMAP.
Monday 14th July	Census checked for SAMAP.By canoe to KAUP.Census conducted.To KIS by canoe for Census revision and return to KAUP for night.
Tuesday 15th July	Through bush to WANDOMI.Census revised.Camped.
Wednesday 16th July	From WANDOMI to YIBAP.New book written up.To TRING.Census checked for TRING and WAU.Remained at TRING for night.
Thursday 17th July	Proceeded to KAMASAU thence to YAUGIBA,HERENG and KENYARI.Census checked for all villages.2 War Damage claims paid,one at HERENG and 1 at KENYARI.Slept at KENYARI.
Friday 18th July	Travelled over very rough bush track to MAMBE via PATANDA(New site) and TIMARU.This route not recommended for future patrols.(See remarks under heading of Roads and Bridges).Census revised for MAMBE,PALAPUL,(1 War Damage Claim paid),TIMARU and YAMBEN.Slept night at MAMBE Catholic Mission. Fthr.MITTERBAUER,S.V.D.,in charge.
Saturday 19th July	Proceeded to WAMANGU via MUNIWARA and SAMOWIA. Revised Census for KOWIRO,(1 War Damage claim paid),KUMBURRAGA and WAMANGU.Returned to MAMBE Mission after checking Census for PARUWA,SAMOWIA and MUNIWARA at MUNIWARA.
Sunday 20th July	Observed at MAMBE Mission.
Monday 21st July	Inspected Mission School at MAMBE prior to departure.Fthr.MITTERBAUER accompanied O.I.C.as far as No.1 WAWAT via PATANDA(Old site).Census revised for both villages and also for No.2 WAWAT. Slept night at NAMAREB.
Tuesday 22nd July	Census revised for NAMAREB,SINAMBILA and WAIBAB. Proceeded to MUNDUNGAI via KANDAI,DAGAWAT,(1 War Damage claim paid),and No.1 WAWAT.Camped.
Wednesday 23rd July	Census compiled for MUNDUNGAI and KAUBARI,5 War Damage claims paid.Moved on to HAREGIN via KAUBARI.Checked Census.By mountain track to MANDI. Census revised.By road to WEWAK.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

(A) Health: The greater majority of natives seen are enjoying good health and it is most pleasing to note that no serious cases of sickness were discovered during the patrol.

This may be in part due to the fact that the Department of Public Health has established Clinics at various villages throughout the region and the Native Medical Assistants, trained at the BORAM Medical School, are doing a good job in keeping down, to a very great degree, the incidence of sickness.

Clinics have been sited at the following villages. FOROK(N.M.A.), TEREBU(N.M.A.), SIL(N.M.A.), KIS(N.M.A. and N.H.A.), YAMBEN(N.M.A.), MAMBE(N.M.A.), No.1.WAWAT(N.M.A.) and MANDI(N.M.A.).

The health of the natives in the villages of SIGAN, SIL, WANDOMI, SAMOWIA and KUMBURRAGA could be better. Several cases of scabies and yaws were seen and one child from MUNIWARA was ordered to WEWAK Native Hospital for treatment for malnutrition. Tinea imbricata is prevalent especially so amongst the bush people.

All round it can be said that a great improvement has occurred in the health of these natives since the last patrol visited the area.

(B) Sanitation: General sanitary conditions in all villages are, on the whole, most satisfactory. The latrines in the villages of SIGAN and SIL are to be covered but apart from these two villages all other villages are maintaining a high sanitary standard.

Sanitary conveniences provided for the patrolling officer and Police were good.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Sago forms the principle item in the diet of the natives of this area. Sweet potatoes, yams, taro, bananas, native greens and coconuts are also items of food eaten. The coastal villages catch fish and gather various species of shell fish to supplement their diet and use same to barter for game from the bush people.

Small garden patches containing onions, tomatoes and sometimes cucumbers are planted in some of the villages. Pineapples are also grown in quantity throughout the region.

Rice and peanuts are being grown in several areas. The main area being at BALIG near FOROK village. Here the natives of KAIEP, KANDAI, DAGAWAT, MANGUM and BUNGAIN have joined forces in the clearing of ground and the planting and cultivation of rice and peanuts. At present there are approximately 8 acres of rice and 2 acres of peanuts planted at BALIG. The soil is good and the crops appear to be very healthy. Extensive clearing is still going on as yet in order that further areas of rice can be planted. 26 bags of peanuts awaiting transport were counted here.

Small areas of rice have been planted along the MANDI bush track near FOROK, TEREBU and at TRING. About 4 acres are under cultivation at SAMAP, 1½ acres at NAMAREB, where 39 bags of harvested rice have been gathered, and 1½ acres at MANDI.

Peanuts have also been planted at FOROK and MANDI while the natives of KAUBARI and MUNDUNGAI have about 2 acres under cultivation near MANDI village. Natives

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK(Continued):

from No.1 WAWAT,TIMARU,PALAPUL and YAMBEN are also working in this area in conjunction with the coastal natives.

The villages of KAIEP,MUNJUNA,TAUL and SUANAM produce copra which is sold to the Catholic Mission of the Divine Word,WEWAK.The villages of WAU and SAMAP also produce a considerable amount of sago and taro which is also sold to the Catholic Mission.

A good improvement has been noted in the number of pigs in the area. Out of 43 villages,25 of them have pigs,in some cases the pigs in the various villages are in considerable numbers.Fowls are in plentiful supply and are still in good condition.There are about a half-a-dozen ducks in KIS village.As can be expected dogs are found in abundance and for the most part are mangy and ill-fed.

The cultivation of rice and peanuts will undoubtably provide extra items in the diet of these natives as soon as they obtain the necessary experience,both agriculturally and mechanically,to successfully cultivate, reap and prepare these crops for their consumption.

EDUCATION

At present there are 9 male and 1 female natives absent at Government schools while 24 male and 3 female natives are absent at Mission schools.

No appreciable improvement has been noted in the educational advancement in the area and apart from the activities of the Catholic Mission,per medium of village Catechists,in this respect the need for more extensive and intensive education of adults and children is still as great as it was in 1949.

The problem of bringing education,more so of a technical nature,to these natives in their own villages is one which only patient and painstaking work can achieve and one cannot expect such a situation to be created over-night.

MISSIONS

The Catholic Mission of the Divine Word has now two Mission stations established in the area.One at TEREBU,under Fthr.J.GEHBERGER S.V.D.,is of long-standing whilst the other,at MAMBE under Fthr.MITTERBAUER S.V.D., was opened in 1950.

Fthr.MITTERBAUER has done a considerable amount of work at MAMBE and the station is very neat and well laid out.

The establishment of schools has been one of Fthr. MITTERBAUER's main tasks and he has opened schools at MAMBE,under his direct supervision,No.1 WAWAT,under a Catechist,WAMANGU,under a Catechist,KUMBURRAGA,under a Catechist,HAREGIN,under a Catechist,and MUNDUNGAI,under a Catechist.Fthr. MITTERBAUER frequently visits the schools which are operated by Catechists.

Figures given to the O.I.C.show that 125 male and female children are attending the MAMBE school from the nearby villages of MUNIWARA,TIMARU, PARUWA,PATANDA,YAMBEN,PALAPUL and MUNDUNGAI.At No.1 WAWAT 22 children are attending the school,23 from WAMANGU and SAMOWIA at WAMANGU,31 from KOWIRO and KUMBURRAGA at KUMBURRAGA,23 at HAREGIN and 22 at MUNDUNGAI.

At SAMAP village the village Catechist is still maintaining his high standard in the village school.

The Seventh Day Adventists have established a small school at SIGAN and while it is not a large school the native teacher is apparently doing a reasonably good job.

This preliminary schooling given to the natives by the Mission is a great asset for later use when more advanced education can be made available to these people.

CENSUS

A full Census was conducted for the whole area although,owing to the

CENSUS(Continued)

fact that the O.I.C.was required to return to WEWAK to be available for the sittings of the Supreme Court,the villages of WAU,YAMBEN,PALAPUL,KOWIRO,KUMBURRAGA,PARUWA and SINAMBILA were not visited.SAURAWING village is now included in the WEWAK Census Sub-Division.

There has been some slight increase in population since the last census but not as much as could be desired.

The shortage of females is still acute but there has been an encouraging decrease in the previously high infant mortality rate.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

An air of lethargy and indifference to the Administration and patrolling Officers is a most striking feature in this area.

Village officials are,for the most part,very weak and do not appear to be particularily interested in their duties.

It is remarkable that such is the case as these natives are located in close proximity to WEWAK and it cannot be said that they live in remote areas far from Administration influence.Whether or not this seeming indifference on the part of the village officials is one which is natural to them or has been adopted as a means of a buffer to keep the patrolling Officer from making closer contact with the natives is one which is hard to clarify especially in the short time that the patrol was in the area.

Little care has been taken with the village books and a native of YAMBEN had even altered and erased names in the village book.Enquiries made failed to ascertain who the culprit was.However the Luluai was instructed,most emphatically,that only D.D.S.personnel could alter or make additions to the list of names of natives entered in the village books.

It was explained to all officials that proper care must be taken to preserve their village books as these were an actual record of the inhabitants of each village and as such were most important documents.

The native MORAMART,Probationary Luluai of TAUL village,is considered most unsuitable for this position and a reccommendation,under separate memorandum,will be made for his dismissal.The Luluais of HERENG and KENYARI are most ineffective as are the TulTul and M.T.T.of WANDOMI.It is unfortunate that there does not appear to be suitable replacements available to replace these officials.TulTul SAK of SUANAM resigned due to old age and UEIA of YAMBEN was nominated to replace WUSARA who also resigned due to old age.

One fact which emerges is that the unofficial village Councillors appointed in 1949 are not functioning as they should.It is apparent the natives who go to make up the Councils have not realized that their function is one of being a purely advisory body and in some cases they have attempted to usurp the position and authority of Luluais and TulTuls.Another fact which came to light is that the so-called Councillors do not contribute to the general work in the village as,in their own estimation,they are above having to do such menial tasks as maintaining roads,cutting grass etc.

All unofficial Councillors were advised that they have no official standing in so far as the Luluai and TulTul have and that they are only an advisory and not an executive body.

Until such time as closer supervision can be exercised over village Councils in this area I feel that the establish-

VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Continued)

ment or further organization of councils, even unofficial, is not an advisable step.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

For the information of future patrols walking times between villages are sub-tended below.

MANDI to FOROK	1½ hrs.
FOROK to KAIEP	1 hr.10 mins.
FOROK to MANGUM	½ hr.
KAIEP to BALIG	50 mins.
BALIG to TEREBU	35 mins.
TEREBU to BUNGAIN	½ hr.
TEREBU to TAUL	20 mins.
TAUL to MUNJUNA	10 mins.
MUNJUNA to SUANAM	20 mins.
SUANAM to SIGAN	20 mins.
SIGAN to SIL	20 mins.
SIL to SAMAP	2½ hrs.
SAMAP to KAUP	2½ hrs. (by canoe).
KAUP to KIS	1½ hrs. (by canoe).
KAUP to WANDOMI	5½ hrs.
WANDOMI to YIBAP	1 hr. 35 mins.
YIBAP to TRING	2½ hrs.
TRING to WAU	1 hr.
TRING to KAMASAU	2 hrs.
KAMASAU to YAUGIBA	20 mins.
YAUGIBA to HERENG	45 mins.
HERENG to KENYARI	45 mins.
KENYARI to MAMBE	2 hrs. 25 mins. (bush track).
MAMBE to YAMBEN	½ hr.
MAMBE to PALAPUL	¾ hr.
MAMBE to MUNIWARA	20 mins.
MAMBE to SAMOWIA	1½ hrs.
SAMOWIA to WAMANGU	15 mins.
WAMANGU to KOWIRO	½ hr.
WAMANGU to KUMBURRAGA	1 hr.
MUNIWARA to PARUWA	2 hrs.
MAMBE to TIMARU	20 mins.
TIMARU to PATANDA(Old)	40 mins.
PATANDA(Old) to No.1 WAWAT	½ hr.
No.1 WAWAT to No.2 WAWAT	½ hr.
No.2 WAWAT to NAMAREB	¾ hr.
NAMAREB to WAIBAB	15 mins.
NAMAREB to SINAMBILA	1 hr.
WAIBAB to KANDAI	10 mins.
KANDAI to DAGAWAT	¼ hr.
DAGAWAT to No.1 WAWAT	50 mins. (alternate route).
No.1 WAWAR to MUNDUNGAI	50 mins.
MUNDUNGAI to KAUBARI	10 mins.
KAUBARI to HAREGIN	½ hr.
HAREGIN to MANDI	1½ hrs.

Generally speaking the roads throughout the area are in reasonable repair and are being maintained. The track from KAUP to WANDOMI is very poor but taking into consideration the distance involved and the sparse population one cannot expect that this track can be fully maintained.

For the most part roads follow kunai ridges and are easily negotiated. However recent rains have made some parts of the road slippery and rather muddy. The track between HAREGIN and MANDI is rather difficult to travel over but the natives have laid down log roads in the worst parts of the road.

When the patrol moved from KENYARI to MAMBE the track taken was one which was over-grown and most difficult. It was originally intended to go direct to MUNIWARA via this route but owing to the crass stupidity and the lack of a sense of direction on the part of the

ROADS AND BRIDGES(Continued)

Luluai of KENYARI the patrol was led off along this track.Future patrols would do better to stay on the main tracks between these villages.

Bridges are non-existent in the area.

WAR DAMAGE

Outstanding claims were paid and apart from a few unpaid claims for natives absent at work there are no more claims to be paid in this area.

The majority of the claims were paid into C.S.B. accounts on behalf of the natives.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

There appears to be a feeling of intolerance and passive resistance to the Administration in the greater majority of the villages.

To attempt to define exactly what is the cause of this is rather difficult but it manifested itself in a number of ways- a reluctance to line for Census,an indifferent attitude towards the patrolling Officer and Police and a general tendency to view with suspicion anything which may be put forward for their consideration and advice.

An air of expectancy prevails as if the natives are waiting for something to happen which may alter their present situation.This may be a carry-over from the effects of the Japanese occupation of the area or may be caused by the natives themselves thinking that by adopting passive resistance to the Administration they will be left to their own devices.

Happily this state of affairs does not occur in all villages as the villages of TEREBU,SINAMBILA,KAMASAU, YAUGIBA,HERENG,SAMAP,KENYARI,BUNGAIN,TAUL,MUNJUNA,SIGAN, NAMAREB,No.2 WAWAT,WAIBAB and MANDI are showing the way with regards to rice and peanut cultivation which example could quite easily be followed by the remainder of the villages in the area.

An amount of £605 has been collected amongst the villages interested in the BALIG project,£185 in the NAMAREB project and £435 at TEREBU.The natives,as yet, have not decided as to what to do with this money but it is most likely that it will eventually be used to further their rice and peanut projects.

As can be expected these projects are only in the formative stages and careful supervision is needed to ensure that these projects do not fall through due to the natives not obtaining the best possible advice both of a technical and general nature.Mr.R.Pulsford D.A.O., DAGUA,is advising the natives with regards to these under-takings.

All the natives concerned were told that such schemes required patience and much experimenting and that the cash collected must be returned to the natives,who had contributed same,who may be desirous of withdrawing from the scheme.Wages and conditions as prescribed under the N.L.O. were also explained to these natives in order that they can realize that the natives participating in the work of cultivation etc.,are entitled to certain rates of pay and conditions.

At KAUP village 3 DAGUA natives were sighted and it was ascertained that they had been sent there by the Luluai of DAGUA,without MR.Pulsford's knowledge,to instruct the KAUP natives how to cultivate rice.These natives were instructed to return to their own village

NATIVE AFFAIRS(Continued)

and not to interfere with the KAUP natives.This matter will be investigated further.

It may be pointed out that KAUP village is in the process of being re-built after being destroyed by heavy seas about 18 months ago.The natives were told that their first task is to re-build their village in a compact group before undertaking any other work.KIS and WANDOMI are rather poor villages and a clean-up was carried out while the patrol was in these villages.TRING,KAMASAU and MUNIWARA villages are really excellent and are a credit to the respective inhabitants.SAMOWIA is now located on the original village site and is quite tidy and well set up.PATANDA has been moved to a new location about 20 minutes from TIMARU and when finally completed will be a neat and very clean village.

A number of villages are over-recruited and this matter will be taken up to prevent a serious drain of the labour potential of the respective villages.

It is quite evident that,even with this air of intolerance prevailing in some villages,this can be rectified by more closer attention to these people and encouraging them to participate in agricultural schemes and thus prove to the sceptics that by taking part in such schemes and by their own labour together with the advice and assistance of the Administration they can advance themselves to a higher standard and greater self-sufficiency than at present.

R.Orwin P.O.

R.Orwin P.O.

APPENDIX

PATROL REPORT WEWAK No.1 of 1952/53 - TEREBU Area

REPORT ON NATIVE CONSTABULARY

Reg.No.3967 L/Cpl. LINGUT	As always a most efficient member who carried out his duties most thoroughly at all times.
Reg.No.6376 Const. MARIAMBUN	Young member and inclined to be somewhat hasty at times but will develop into a solid type with more experience.His conduct and bearing on patrol were good.

R.Orwin P.O.

30/11/177

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

P/R No.1./52-53.

11 AUG 1952

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

Sepik District,
District Office,
WEWAK.

8th.August,1952.

PATROL REPORT NO.1./52-53 - WEWAK.

Mr. R. G. Orwin. P. O.

Three (3) copies of the abovementioned report are submitted herewith. The patrol was of a routine nature. The report is well set out and contains useful information.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK:-

The cultivation of rice and peanuts in the Sepik District is widespread but, as yet, only limited quantities have been produced. It is believed that the Agricultural Officer at Dagua will soon visit the area patrolled with a view to carrying out an inspection of the rice plots established by villagers. He will also arrange for the marketing of produce. It is felt that with numerous unregistered Co-operatives working in the Wewak Sub-District a visit of inspection by a Co-operative Officer would be beneficial to the community.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:-

The area patrolled has received scanty attention during the last few years and it is my intention that regular patrols will be conducted in the future. Since the beginning of the year the whole of the mainland of the Wewak Sub-District has been visited by patrols and at the present moment a Patrol Officer is carrying out inspections of the islands of KAIRIRU and MUSCHU.

Regular patrolling will, I think, remedy the unsatisfactory situation now exsisting.

NATIVE AFFAIRS:-

Numerous communities in the Wewak Sub-District are desirous of establishing Rural Progress Society. It must be remembered however that these villages are handicapped through the fact that very few natives of the Sepik District can read and write Pidgin English. Hence when monies are collected for ventures considerable confusion results. The Dagua Rural Progress Society has benefited through the almost full time service of an Agricultural Officer and it is only recently that the books of this Society were placed in some semblance of order.

It is hoped that Mr. R. Pulsford can visit the BALIG, NAMAREB and TEREBU projects in the near future to advise the people concerned. Close attention is being directed to the matters raised by Mr. R. G. Orwin.

Mr Nelson
Hall

Allan Timperley
.....
(A.T.Timperley)
Acting District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

WK. P/R No.1/1952-53.
Sepik District.
District Office,
WEWAK.
4th.August,1952.

District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO.1/1952-53. - WEWAK - MR. R. ORWIN.

Three copies of the above Patrol Report are submitted herewith for transmission to the Director, Department of District Services and Native Affairs,please.

Mr. Orwin has evidently carried out the Patrol conscientiously and his report is an informative one.

The apathy of the village officials and the people generally may be due to the lack of patrols to visit this area over the last few years. It is hoped that regular visits to these people can be maintained in the future, when they will be able to be guided in their attempts to advance themselves economically in the way of production of cash crops.

Brief agricultural patrols have been carried out in this vicinity in the last few months, but it is apparent that more of these are needed as well as District Services patrols.

Comparable to other groups of people in the vicinity of Wewak these people are in a transitionary stage of development and need to be carefully advised in their endeavours to improve their lot.

It would be appreciated if the matter of more frequent visits by the D.A.S.F. representative to this area and others in the Wewak Sub-District could be arranged,please.

F. V. Reitano
.....
F.V.REITANO.
Acting Assistant District Officer.

30-11-177.

12th August, 1952

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District, WEWAK.

Subject: Patrol Report No.1/52-53 - Wewak.

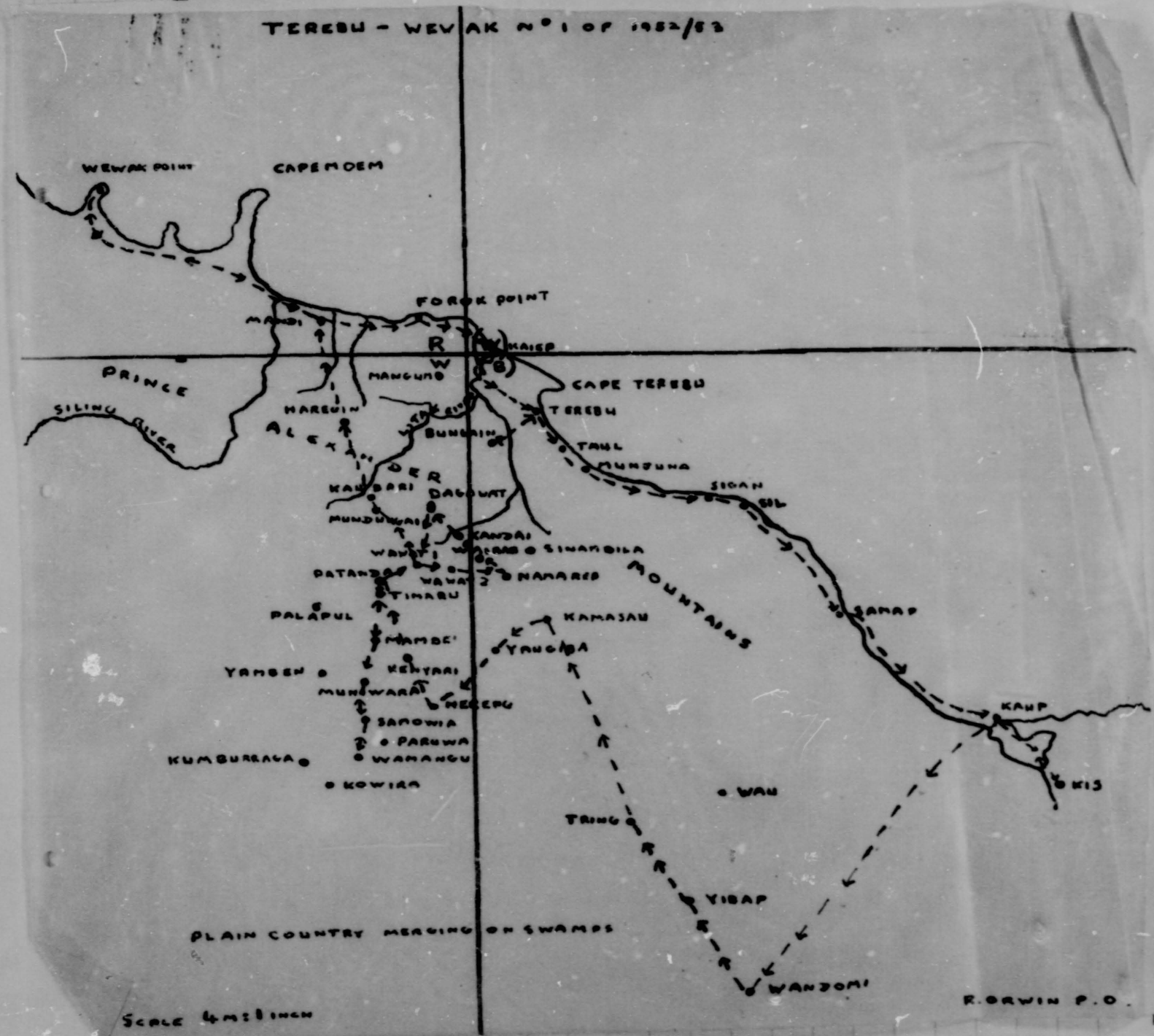
The receipt of the report of Mr. Patrol Officer R.G. Orwin's patrol to the TEREBU area is acknowledged. Mr. Orwin has compiled a well constructed and well written account of his field observations and activities and it is considered that he has carried out his work on this patrol with commendable thoroughness.

2. This is an area which should not be lost sight of as far as patrolling is concerned and this visit should be followed up by another one in three months time. These people must not be allowed to drift away from the guidance and helping hand of the Administration or become indifferent to it.

3. It is only by regular patrols, as you intend, that gradual progress can be made with the native village people, which for instance is evident in the BOIKEN Sub. Division, and your efforts in this direction up to the present have been gratifying.

(J.H. Jones)
Director, D.D.S. & N.A.

PIF


TEREBU - WEWAK No 1 OF 1952/53
WEWAK POINT
CAPE MOEM
FOROK POINT
PRINCE
SILING RIVER
ALEXANDER
MANGUNG
CAPE TEREBU
TEREBU
TAUL
MUNDUNA
SIGAN
SINANDILA
MOUNTAINS
NAMAREP
KAMASAU
YANGDA
SAMAP
KAMP
KIS
PALAPUL
YAMBEN
KUMBURAGA
KOWIRA
WAN
YIBAP
WANZOMI
PLAIN COUNTRY MERGING OR SWAMPS
SCALE 4 MILES INCH
R. ORWIN P.O.

Amount Returned to Store

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (WEWAK) Report No. 20/52/53

Patrol Conducted by P B NENYE

Area Patrolled BOIKEN SUBDISTRICT

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives 3

Duration—From 24/7/1952 to 2/8/1952

Number of Days 9

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol CENSUS CHECK, INSPECTION OF VILLAGES + ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Patrol Report Wewak No. 2 of 52/53.

Officer Conducting Patrol. P.B. Wenke. Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled. Boiken Sub-District Wewak Sub District.

Patrol accompanied by: 2 members N.G.P.F.
1 native medical assistant.

Duration: 24/7/52 to 2/8/52 9 days.

Objects of Patrol: 1. Census Check and issue of new books where necessary.

2. Inspection of villages and routine Administration.

Introduction.

The previous D.D.S. patrol through the area was during the year 1949. The last P.H.D. patrol was in April this year. The Sub-Division has a relatively small population which is scattered in small hamlets along the coast and up into the Prince Alexander Ranges.

Diary:

Thursday. 24th.July,1952. Departed Wewak per Truck. Arrived YARABOS village. Camped.

Friday. 25th.July,1952. Departed YARABOS and arrived SUWAMBUKAN at 12 noon. Lined and censured village.

Saturday. 26th.July,1952. Departed SUWAMBUKAN and arrived at PARINGA 12 noon. Lined and inspected village.

Sunday. 27th.July,1952. Departed from PARINGA and arrived PINDJIN. Lined PINDJIN and also NUMIEWGA a nearby village.

Monday. 28th.July,1952. Walked to SALIMBAUA the new site of ARIM village. Issued new books for the villages SALIMBAUA, WAINJO and KANDAMJAIK, who have amalgamated. Also lined NUMIEGUN village.

Tuesday. 29th.July,1952. Inspected SALIMBUA rice gardens. Left for MASUAM village. Lined and proceeded onto KOAWUMBA. Lined and inspected village. Camped.

Wednesday. 30th.July,1952. Lined NAMBATUI village and walked down to the coastal village BOIKEN. Lined BOIKEN and adjoining village KRUPIER. Visited the two priests, Father Blaes and Father Siegel, at Boiken Mission.

Thursday. 31st.July,1952. Proceeded to KARAWOP. Inspected village, issued new books and moved on to KOFI. Issued book inspected village. Proceeded to BANUK. Lined and inspected, also censured the small villages KUMUDU, KWANGEN, BOGAMBITA and WALANDUM.

Friday. 1st.August,1952. Lined and censured AUTOGIG. Then proceeded to KWABUN. Lined and inspected village, and then proceeded to PAROM. Lined and inspected

1st.Contd.

village. Owing to torrential rains the patrol could not cross the Hawain River and RANIMBOA village was not censured or visited.

Saturday. 2nd.Aug,1952. Departed PAROM abd walked to Point Pus and thence per truck to Wewak.

AGRICULTURE.

The staple diet of the area is sago. However, this is largely supplemented by bananas, taro and to a lesser extent, kau kau.

Small quantities of European vegetables are also grown such as:- beans silver beet, pineapples and oranges.

Fowls plentiful in all villages but pigs are rather scarce.

The enthusiasm shown for the rice project in the But Sub-Division has spread to all Boiken area.

The main gardens are in the vicinity of SALIMBAUA and PAROM villages. The gardens near PAROM village actually belong to the IWO villagers from Muschu Island.

The natives have already harvested about 20 bags of unhusked grain but at present have no husker.

Their plans are at present to carry the rice to DAGUA, but this would entail great labour and I am quite sure they would soon tire of the venture.

During an informal discussion with Mr. R. Pulsford of the Dagua Rice Project he informed me that he had heard that the Boiken natives desired to commence rice production and that he also intended visiting the area soon to acess the potentialalities of the area and have a talk with the natives.

The natives are exceptionally keen and their outlook on the scheme is very practical. I feel that if an Agriculture Officer visits the area, advises the natives on the correct methods to adopt, as well as keeping an eye on the area, the venture will flourish.

The villages of WAINGO and KANELANUIK who have merged with ARIM to form the new village of SALIMBAUA. have done so principally, so that they can be near the rice fields.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The native situation throughout the whole area visited is very satisfactory.

All natives contacted were very co-operative and most hospitable.

Carriers came forward willingly and no trouble was experienced in getting the natives to line.

SIMOGUN is very well known throughout the area as his home adjoins the Boiken Sub-District. He is very highly respected and any advise he may give the natives is readily accepted.

The natives in this area realise that they now have something i.e. rice, on which they can now concentrate

their energies and are now awaiting advice and leadership.

Judging from previous reports it is quite obvious that the natives of Boiken area are making an honest and sincere attempt to better their lot and with a regular patrolling and supervision I am sure that their progress will be comparable with that of the BUT natives who are fortunate enough to have a European Officer to supervise their work.

MISSIONS AND EDUCATION.

There is but one European Mission station in the Boiken Sub-Division. This is staffed by two Roman Catholic S.V.D. priests, Fathers Blaes and Siegel.

The mission seems to be well liked throughout the area but I doubt if they get much co-operation from the natives.

The mission have a number of small schools throughout the area staffed by a mission teacher-evangilist. Unfortunately the children are not over keen to attend the school and the parents do not press them and ~~strong~~ a short talk was given in every village regarding the necessity of schooling and the obligation of parents to see that their children attended school even though it may not be a Government School. The original Boiken Mission station was destroyed during the war and at present the station is in a very dilapidated condition. However, I believe a new station will be built eventually.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Considering the reasonably sparce population the condition of the roads was very good.

The rainy season had just passed and all walking was done in about six inches of mud but nevertheless the roads were well kept.

The coutry traversed like all coastal range was rugged but the highest mountain would be no more than 1500 feet. Distances between villages small but whilst on the road the walking was hard.

The condition of the roads was a credit to the natives considering the previous D.D.S. patrol was in 1949.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH.

Native Medical Assistant SOPI of Wewak Native Hospital accompanied the patrol.

However, throughout the whole patrol the Native Medical Orderly treated only one child who had bad sores on the legs.

No tropical ulcers at all were seen and the people seem very healthy. A few natives from the area are absent at the hospital but these all journeyed in on their own free will.

Tinea Imbricata is in evidence in the coastal villages but is very rarely seen in the inland villages.

There is a native hospital at HUBOI near Karawop village but at present this is unstaffed.

As can be seen from the Statistics, births outnumber deaths by 3 to 1.

Latrines throughout the area varied considerably but the majo majority were good.

Public Health Patrol was in the area three months ago and the natives had taken notice of the European Medical Assistant advice regarding hygiene and sanitation.

VILLAGES AND VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Village Officials.

As has stated previously the native situation is very satisfactory. This of course depends largely on the calibre, pretige and influence of the village officials. Almost without exception the officials were a good type and held in high esteem by the villagers. The condition of the villages, latrines and cemetries proved to the patrol that the officials were making a conscientious effort to improve the villages and also that the natives were listening to the officials and obeying his orders.

In all villages two Councillors had been previously appointed to assist the luluai and tul-tul with minor squabbles. It was found that they were doing their job well and settling the minor complaints that occur in everyday village life.

The housing and general layout of the villages was was only fair but the interior of the houses were quite clean although rather dark.

P.O.

APPENDIX A.

Report on Native Constabulary.

REG. NO.5732 CONSTABLE AGILO - WALE.

Very conscientious and loyal constable. Looks after the officers interests all the time. Deserves promotion.

REG. NO.3474 CONSTABLE WARIPMAN.

An average constable. Very loyal but not particularly bright.

P. B. Wenlo F/O.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF NATIVE MEDICAL ORDERLY.

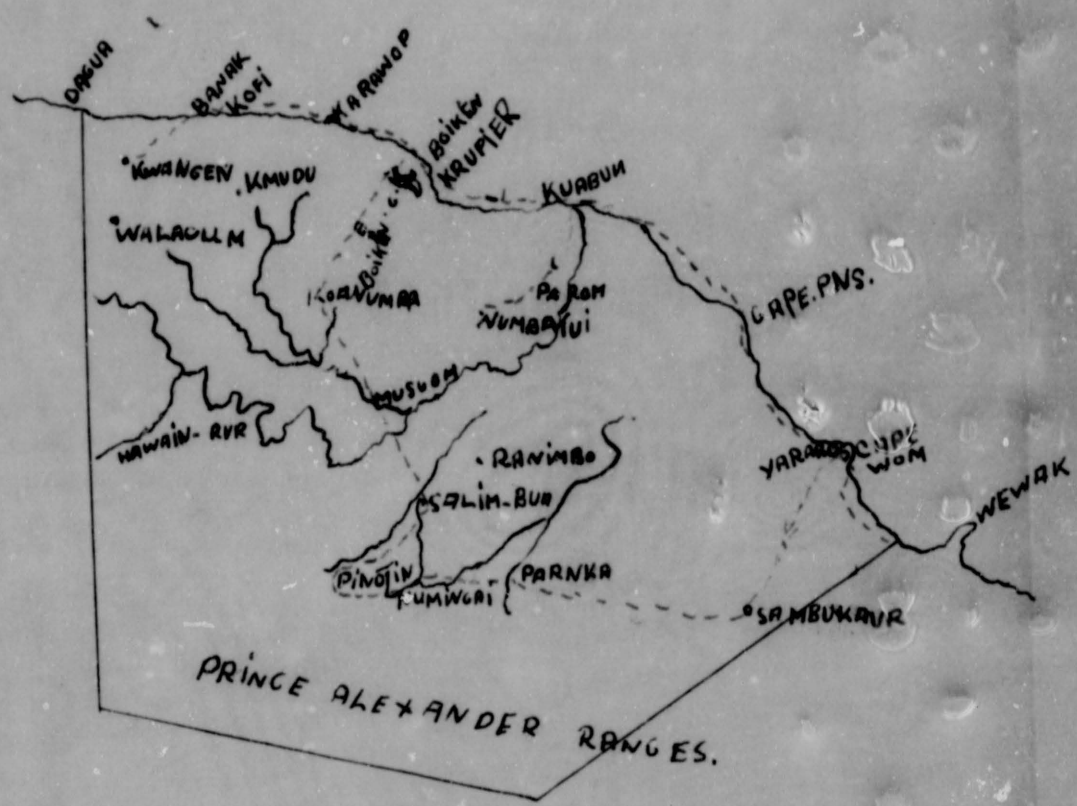
No.145 SOPI - ILBAI.

Had no occasion to show his abiltiy as an Native Medical Orderly. However, was very keen and alert and a very loyal man.

P.B. Wenke

P.B. WENKE. P.O.

BOIKEN-SUB-DIVISION



TRACING FROM WEWAK 2079. N'MAS = 1"

LEGEND. - - - - ROUTE FOLLOWED.

Amount Returned to Store

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (NEWAK) Report No. 3 of 52/53

Patrol Conducted by R. G. ORWIN

Area Patrolled KAIRIRU AND MUSCHU ISLANDS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 2/8/19 52 to 17/8/19 52

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE

.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

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.....

.....

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

Sub-District Office,
Sepik District.
WEWAK.
18th August 1952.

The Assistant District Officer,
W E W A K.

REPORT OF A PATROL TO KAIRIRU AND MUSCHU ISLANDS

Patrol Conducted by:-	R.G.ORWIN Patrol Officer
PERSONNEL:-	Reg.No. 6376 Const.MARIAMBUN Reg.No. 7619 Const.APANG
Duration of Patrol:-	2-8-52 to 17-8-52 inclusive
Objects of Patrol:-	(1) Census revision (2) Routine native administration (3) Inspection of MUSCHU Plantation
Last D.D.SPatrol:-	30-6-49 to 3-7-49 inclusive
Personnel:-	C.W.SLATTERY Assistant District Officer
Last Medical Patrol:-	16-7-52 to 20-7-52 inclusive
Personnel:-	J.McINERNEY District Medical Officer

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APPENDICES

PATROL DIARY

Saturday 2nd August	By crash-boat "KITTYWAKE" to KAIRIRU Island. Slept night at Catholic Mission, BAGARAN.
Sunday 3rd August	Obserbed at Mission.
Monday 4th August	By road to SHAM. Census revised. To BRAUNIAK in afternoon, census checked. Returned to SHAM for night. Visited St. Xavier's, Catholic Mission.
Tuesday 5th August	Canoe from SHAM to YAVIK. Census recorded. Returned to SHAM conducting census for YUWUN en route.
Wednesday 6th August	To YAVIK by road and canoe via BRAUNIAK and YUWUN. Slept night at YAVIK.
Thursday 7th August	Proceeded by canoe to KORAGUL. Census revised for KORAGUL and BARU (Hamlet of BRAUNIAK). Remained over-night at KORAGUL.
Friday 8th August	From KORAGUL to SHAGUR by coastal track. Census revised for SHAGUR and BO (Hamlet of SHAGUR). Returned to KORAGUL and thence to BARU to inspect village. Fthr. RISSE S.V.D. accompanied O.I.C. Again slept night at KORAGUL
Saturday 9th August	To RUMLAL via BO and SHAGUR. Census checked. Proceeded to SURAI and then to BILISIANG. Census revised for both villages. By mountain track to SHAM via BAGARAN. Slept at SHAM.
Sunday 10th August	Obserbed at SHAM.
Monday 11th August	By canoe to SIBABARU, MUSCHU Island. Census checked. Walked to MUSCHU-census recorded-and MUSCHU Plantation. Camped.
Tuesday 12th August	To SUP via BAM. Census revised for SUP and MARAI. Returned to MUSCHU Plantation conducting census for BAM en route.
Wednesday 13th August	Canoe and road to Small MUSCHU for census. Slept at MUSCHU Plantation. Earth tremor of 2-3 seconds duration and intensity 2 experienced at MUSCHU Plantation at 6.20 p.m.
Thursday 14th August	Carried out inspection of MUSCHU Plantation, labour and quarters.
Friday 15th August	Revisited MUSCHU and BAM to inspect work being carried out on road maintenance.
Saturday 16th August	General discussions with Village Officials held at MUSCHU Plantation.
Sunday 17th August	Returned to WEWAK in crash-boat "KITTYWAKE".

HEALTH AND SANITATION

(A)Health: It is gratifying to remark that all natives seen were in good health.The recent medical patrol ensured that any natives in need of hospital treatment received same and at present there are no other natives remaining who require treatment.

A Native Medical Assistant is stationed at SHAGUR, KAIRIRU Island and he has established a well-organized and neatly laid out Aid Post.

Cases of skin complaints are rare as these natives are particularily clean in both their person and dress.

(B) Sanitation: In most cases,on both Islands,latrines are built out over the sea.This has proved the most effective means of disposing of faeces and these latrines are in a satisfactory condition.

Well-built pit latrines have been constructed in the villages of BRAUNIAK,KORAGUL,BARU,RUMLAL and SURAI, all on KAIRIRU,and at BAM on MUSCHU Island.

Sanitary conveniences provided for the patrolling Officer and police were excellent.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTE

KAIRIRU ISLAND

(A) Soils: The principle soil found here isone of a black,loamy nature and being more predominate in the upper reaches of the island.Sandy soil is the main feature of the flat coastal plain on the south coast while rocky volcanic out-crops are to be found on the north coast.

(B) Vegetation: Secondary undergrowth interspersed with timber covers the greater portion of the island.The stands of timber are not in any great millable quantity.Small patches of sago palms are situated along the southern coastal plain.

(C) Contours: On the south coast a low-lying coastal plain rises up to the central mountain range.The north coast is very sheer and the mountains drop sharply to the sea with little or no coastal plain in evidence. The highest point on the island is 3,200 feet above sea-level and is approximately in the centre of the island itself.

(D) Rivers: No rivers of any size are to be found here but numerus small streams supply a constant source of fresh running water traversing the island on both the north and south coasts.

MUSCHU ISLAND

(A) Soils: Here again black loamy soil is to be found but sandy soil and clay are in greater evidence especially on the fringing coastal plains bordering the whole extent of the island.

(B) Vegetation: Secondary forest growth predominates and there are several areas of sago palms.An extensive kunai patch is located on the south east portion of the island.

(C) Contours: For the main part the island is comparatively low-lying with coral reefs surrounding the island.In the centre of the island undulating hills rise up to a height of about 200 feet.

(D) Rivers: There are no large rivers at all on the island.Very few small streams are found here.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Sago, planted and gathered mainly from the mainland, taro, coconuts, native greens, sweet potatoes, bananas, fish, shell fish and some European vegetables are the main items of diet of the natives on both islands.

Attempts to grow rice on KAIRIRU have not met with too much success and the natives have not carried on with the re-planting of rice. No move has, as yet, been made on MUSCHU to grow rice.

On KAIRIRU the gardens on the south coast are small and located mainly on the coastal plain. Very little effort has been expended in the clearing and cultivation of the mountain slopes. As the north coast is so steep gardens there are literally staked to the sides of the mountains. More extensive garden cultivation can be seen on the north side of the island.

As KAIRIRU Island rises to a height of 3.200 feet at its highest point, and providing that the soil is suitable I feel that there is nothing to stop the cultivation of European vegetables by the natives. At present the natives on the north coast produce a considerable amount of native food which they sell to the Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, Wewak.

The first essential is to encourage and assist the natives in the growing of such produce on a cash-crop basis and it would be most advantageous to have an Agricultural Officer visit the island to inspect the soil and supervise the natives in the clearing and cultivation of the mountain slopes in order to correctly plant seeds.

Extensive cultivation of these mountain slopes would in no way deprive the natives of areas in which to plant their own produce and thus this will provide a good cash income as a ready market is available for European vegetables in WEWAK and also throughout the District where these vegetables cannot be grown.

With very few exceptions pigs and fowls are found on both islands. Ducks are also found in some of the villages. Dogs, the greater majority being of a good strain, are in great evidence.

EDUCATION

Three male natives are attending Government schools and 14 males and 11 females are absent at Mission schools.

The Catholic Mission of the Divine Word has established a training school for native teachers on KAIRIRU. This school, St. Xavier's Teacher Training School, was a C.R.T.S. school until last February but now is run as a purely Mission school. At present there are 70 males attending.

The course of instruction is 2 years and is a follow-on to a preliminary course of one year taken at either MARIENBERG, YAKAMUL, BOIKEN or WEWAK. The course consists of Religion and Ethics, Social studies (including native History and Geography, Hygiene and elements of pedagogy), English conversation and reading, Pidgin reading and writing and Arithmetic. Training is also given in gardening, actual teaching method, some pit-sawing, sports and carpentry.

Students represent all coastal and interior areas from AITAPE to the SEPIK, up the length of the

EDUCATION(Continued)

Sepik almost to AMBUNTI as well as several natives from the Western Highlands at WABAG.

On the completion of the course the graduates, also known as catechists, return to their respective villages where they function as village school teachers.

Father MIHALIC S.V.D. and Brothers PATROCLUS S.V.D. and SERAPHICUS S.V.D. are the staff in charge of this school.

At SHAM, KAIRIRU, a village school has been established and is divided into two classes. In Class 1 there are 22 boys and 21 girls while in Class 2 there are 11 boys and 3 girls. These natives are taught Pidgin reading and writing, Arithmetic and Religion. Class 2 use the first grade English reader. Native teachers instruct these students.

Apart from these two schools there are no others of note on either KAIRIRU or MUSCHU.

The Catholic Mission is doing a very creditable job in educating the local natives and a solid basis is being established for when the natives wish to attend higher schools.

MISSIONS

As well as St. Xavier's Teacher training school the Catholic Mission have an establishment at BAGARAN on KAIRIRU. Here Father HOWARD S.V.D. is in the process of organizing a Seminary for the training of native Priests.

As yet no students have been enrolled as work is still being carried out on the building of the Seminary itself.

The course of instruction is to last between 12 and 14 years and, of course, will be rather a slow and pains-taking process and the results of such training will not be felt for some considerable time.

Father SHENKER S.V.D. is also stationed at BAGARAN while Father RISSE S.V.D. is at St. Xaviers. The latter is responsible for the religious instruction of all the island natives and spends most of his time visiting the villages on these islands as well at the nearby ones.

CENSUS

Acomplete census was conducted for all villages on both KAIRIRU and MUSCHU Islands. The following corrections to the 1949 census totals are appended:-

KAIRIRU ISLAND		MUSCHU ISLAND	
SHAM	47	SIBABARU	37
YUWUN	102	SUP	129
KORAGUL	220	MARAI	35
SHAGUR	186	BAM	106
RUMLAL	82		

Although there has not been any great increase in the population the birth-rate greatly out-numbers the death-rate. Migrations account for, in most cases, the decrease in individual village populations and, on the whole, it is pleasing to see that the population here is increasing even though there is not a startling difference between the figures for 1949 and the present figures.

The village of FAILAU, MUSCHU Island, is now known as MARAI.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS

KAIRIRU ISLANE

With the exception of the officials of SILISIANG

VILLAGE OFFICIALS(Continued)

all officials are performing their duties and carrying out their obligations in a most satisfactory manner.

The general attitude and demeanour of these officials is in sharp contrast with the greater majority of the mainland officials and one is assured that any instructions given will be carried out quickly and as required.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

The Luluai of KORAGUL has a considerable influence over the villages on the north coast and is a most venerable native who is respected by the natives.

It can be said that the officials are the leading identities in the community and as such ensure that such work as is necessary is done with the minimum of fuss and confusion.

MUSCHU ISLAND

Here again the officials are most satisfactory and are doing excellent work as such.

The Luluai of MUSCHU holds sway over most of the villages and is a good influence for the Administrat -ion.

It appears that,as in the case of the Aitape Islands, these officials are a different stamp to any others seen by the writer and it is most encouraging to note that here,at least,the officials are truly the representatives of the Administration in their own villages.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

KAIRIRU ISLAND

For the information of future patrols walking times between villages are shown below.

BAGARAN Mission to SHAM	20 mins.
SHAM to BRAUNIAK	30 mins.
BRAUNIAK to YUWUN	30 mins.
YUWUN to YAVIK	1 hr.(by canoe)
YAVIK to KORAGUL	2 hrs. (by canoe)
KORAGUL to BARU	30 mins.
KORAGUL to SHAGUR	35 mins.
SHAGUR to RUMLAL	30 mins.
RUMLAL to SURAI	35 mins.
SURAI to SILISIANG	35 mins.
SILISIANG to BAGARAN Mission	1 hr.

The roads on the south coast are in reasonable repair.Work was carried on the portion of the road between SHAM and YUWUN and when the work is completed the road will be in first-class condition.At low tide one can walk from YUWUN to YAVIK along the beach - ½ hour's walk.

On the north coast due to the rocky nature of the terrain the tracks are not very wide but are quite easy to negotiate.From SILISIANG to BAGARAN Mission the track passes over the edge of the mountain range and is one which is best traversed during the dry season as it follows the course of a stream.

MUSCHU ISLAND

Walking times are as under:-

SIBABARU to MUSCHU	35 mins.
MUSCHU to MUSCHU Plantation	45 mins.
MUSCHU Plantation to BAM	20 mins.
BAM to SUP	1 hr.
SUP to MARAI	1½ hrs.
MUSCHU Plantation to Small MUSCHU	1¼ hrs.(canoe and track)

Tracks are in good repair.Maintenance was carried out on the BAM - SUP road and a considerable

ROADS AND BRIDGES (Continued)

improvement has been made on this track. From SUP to MARAI the track follows the beach and is subject to the eroding effect of the tides.

All in all the tracks on both islands are being maintained and kept in good order.

There are no bridges of any importance on either of the islands.

NATIVE AFFAIRS

A most satisfactory state of affairs exists here and no reports of any serious crimes were brought to the notice of the patrol.

The natives are, for the most part, of good physique and intelligence and keep their village areas and housing up to a good standard.

SHAM village has been recently re-built and is very neatly laid out. Further work, commenced while the patrol was in the village, will improve the village even more so. BRAUNIAK village required a certain amount of cleaning up and is now in an excellent condition. These natives wish to move to a new site nearer the beach but were told to defer this move until such time as they are all in accord with the movement. Actually the present site is quite good and it may be better to remain there instead of moving.

SHAGUR village is very neat and the many shrubs planted throughout the village area lend a touch of colour to the village scene. RUMLAL village is now situated on a mountain site about 15 minutes walk from the old beach site. SILISIANG village has also been moved to a new location on VICTORIA BAY and when building is completed will be a good village.

The native YAUWIGA of WEWAK has a small settlement near SILISIANG where native foods are grown. Pit-sawn timber is also cut here but not in any great quantity.

Rest houses and Police quarters are to be maintained at SHAM, YAVIK, KORAGUL and SURAI.

Several villages are over-recruited and this matter will be dealt with under separate memorandum.

As already mentioned under the heading of Agriculture the introduction of a cash-crop would benefit these natives to a very great degree and once they become interested in such an economy and when see the results which follow I feel that an even greater improvement in their economic standard will come about.

MUSCHU ISLAND

Once again the general native situation is good. All villages are being kept in good order and repair.

Several areas of grass were cut and cleared in MUSCHU village. The housing at Small MUSCHU appears somewhat ramshakle being constructed out of salvaged corrugated iron but for all that these houses are reasonably substantial.

All villages are over-recruited and this will be taken up with the A.D.O., WEWAK.

To sum up it can be said that these two islands are populated by natives of a reasonably good intelligence who are intent on improving their lot and with the assistance and advice of the various Departments of the Administrationmuch can be done to bring this about.

APPENDIX TO PATROL REPORT WEWAK NO.3 OF 1952/53

REPORT ON NATIVE CONSTABULARY

Reg.No.6376 Constable MARIAMBUN	Peformed his duties effeciently A good member.
Reg.No.7619 Constable APANG	A quiet member who will improve as his patrol experience increases.

30-11-181

10th September,1952

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

Patrol Report No. 3/52-53 - Wewak

The Report of Mr. Patrol Officer R.G.Orwin of his Patrol to Kairiru and Muschu Islands is acknowledged.

Considering these islands have not been visited by a District Service Patrol for three years the native situation appears,in general, to be very satisfactory. The village officials and people seem deserving of whatever assistance and advice Administration officers can give them and every effort should be made to see that they have more frequent visits by patrols than in the past few years.

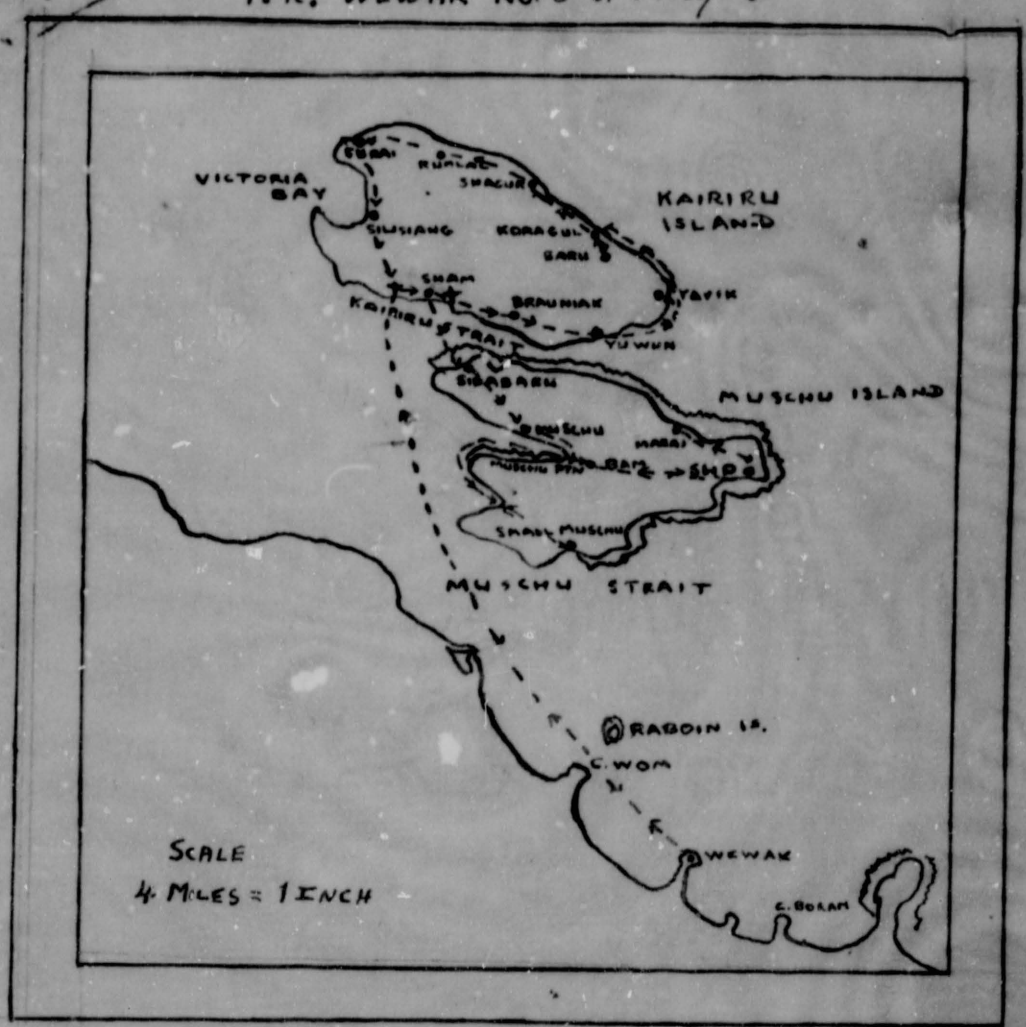
It is good to see births outnumbering deaths so substantially although over a period of three years there would inevitably be a number of hidden deaths - babies dying before their names were recorded in the village book.

As intended, please examine the question of over-recruiting with Mr. Orwin.

(J.H.Jones)
DIRECTOR.

RM

P. R. WEWAK No. 3 OF 1952/53



Amount Returned to Store

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK (WEWAK) Report No. 4 of 52/53

Patrol Conducted by J. A. GAUCI

Area Patrolled TARANEI & WALIS ISLANDS

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans.....

Natives.....

Duration—From 29/8/19 52 to 2/9/19 52

Number of Days.....

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?.....

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

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

Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol ROUTINE

.....

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

.....
District Commissioner

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

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

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

.....

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WEWAK,
Sepik District.

5th September 1952.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL REPORT No.4 of 1952/53

REPORT OF PATROL TO: TARAWEI and WALIS ISLANDS.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: John A. Gauci, Cadet Patrol Officer.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: One Member R.P.&N.G.C.

DURATION OF PATROL: From the 29th of August 1952 to the 2nd of September 1952.

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA:

District Services- C.W.Slattery Actg. A.D.O. on the 8th of April 1949.

Medical- On the 25th of April 1949.

MAP REFERENCE: 2079 WEWAK 4 miles to 1 inch. Map Submitted with Report.

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL:
(1) Census Revision.
(2) To obtain statistical information for Agricultural Returns
(3) Routine Administration.

APPENDICES:
(1) Health and Hygiene Report.
(2) Report on R.P.& N.G.C.

DIARY.

Friday 29th August 1952.

Aboard Government Schooner 'Thetis' 0730hrs - departed WEWAK 0745hrs. Arrived TARAWEI island anchorage 1200hrs - disembarked and proceeded to rest house at SAMATEM village. Inspected SAMATEM and SAQATAM villages - inspected cemetery and a number of gardens - visited lagoon.

Sotuday 30th August 1952.

Visited TARAWEI plantation and a number of gardens. Carried out census.

Sunday 31st August 1952.

Departed SAMATEM rest house 0900hrs - by canoe to WALIS island and the rest house at WALIS village. Inspected WALIS and KAMBILAILI villages. Carried out census.

Monday 1st September 1952.

Visited WALIS plantation and lagoon. Inspected cemetery and a number of gardens.

Tuesday 2nd September 1952.

Departed WALIS island - by canoe to TARAWEI. 'Thetis' arrived 1200hrs - embarked. Arrived WEWAK 1800hrs.

Introduction:

The natives inhabiting WALIS and TATRAWEI islands were found to be very cooperative, and consequently, the patrol experienced little difficulty in achieving its aims.

Census taking was orderly. Agricultural statistics were obtained by approximate calculation, and also from records kept by the natives themselves. Disputes brought to the patrol were passed on to the Luluai and Tultuls who then proceeded to effect settlement in the writer's presence.

Voyaging aboard the Schooner 'Thetis' was uneventful and enjoyable; and the writer greatly appreciated the skipper's hospitality.

Geographical:

TARAWEI and WALIS islands are approximately twelve miles off the Sepik coast between LUT and DAGUA. The position of the former is 3° 12' S, 143° 17' E; the latter is at 3° 14' S, 143° 20' E.

TARAWEI is two miles north/south by one mile east/west; and its population numbers 181. It is separated from WALIS by a passage about half a mile wide. The highest point on TARAWEI is roughly fifty feet above sea level. In the centre of the island is a small lagoon which is frequented by natives in need of a bath. Drinking water is obtained from soakage wells. On the south east corner there is a plantation which covers 158 acres. Vegetation on the rest of the island is secondary growth, occasional coconut trees and gardens. The shores of TARAWEI are sandy and fronted by a narrow coastal reef. Best anchorage is on the southern side - in the bay.

WALIS island is five miles long WNW. At its greatest, the width is one and three quarter miles. It has a population of 463 which is concentrated at WALIS and KAMBILAILI villages. The north west region contains a large lagoon. Here, the country is undulating and rises to a height of about sixty feet above sea level. Countless flying foxes make this area their home. As at TARAWEI the natives obtain their drinking water from soakage wells. The western tip of the island is occupied by a coconut plantation which covers 237 acres. Land remaining contains gardens, occasional coconut trees, secondary growth and some timber. The shores are of white sand, and barricaded by narrow reefs which encircle practically the whole island. A normal anchorage is on the southern coast, in the bay immediately to the east of KAMBILAILI village.

Native Affairs:

The natives on TARAWEI and WALIS can be classed as being amongst the most sophisticated in the Sepik district. They have known european influence coupled with government control ever since the days of the German New Guinea Company. Indeed the majority of adult males have been employed, at some time or other, either by the Government or by european private enterprise. Amongst them may be found an ex-sergeant major of police and six ex-constables.

These natives were found to have about them an air of well being and class. This has been bred by their

indulging successfully in the copra business. In 1948 the natives of TARAWEI formed a co-operative society with the object of leasing from the Government the plantation to be found on their island. In this they were successful; and they have been producing copra profitably ever since. The WALIS people did likewise and at the same time.

In their co-operative venture these natives are hampered by lack of education, and in business it tends to make them over ~~xxxxpt~~ susceptible and constantly suspicious. Europeans having financial dealings with these people should be urged to exercise considerable patience and to show themselves sincere as obviously as possible. In the hands of local native clerks the book-keeping of both societies leaves much to be desired, and the natives are open to abuse. They have no Government Officer helping them.

At WALIS island the people have a 'Council' consisting of five stalwart men. They have also built a 'Council House'. As explained to the ~~xxxxx~~ writer, the function of these men is to help government appointed village officials in the execution of their duties. They bring parties involved in disputes to the 'Council House', and there matters are adjusted by the Luluai and the two Tultuls with aid from an ex-sergeant major of police.

Natives informed the writer that they had been lectured on Village Councils by a Government Officer who visited them in 1949. Further, he told them that the Luluai and Tultuls alone could not possibly deal with so large a population. He suggested that they elect five Councillors to help them, which they did.

In 1949 acting A.D.O. Slattery wrote in WALIS island Village Book "On account of the existance of a 'Committee' ruling it, it is deemed not advisable yet to establish a 'Village Council'. The principle of the latter has been outlined and could possibly be established by succeeding officerX." The Committee referred to by A.D.O. Slattery is the WALIS island Co-operative Society Committee. This and the 'Council' are two distinct bodies; and there is no native who is a member of both. In WALIS island Village Book there is a slip of paper which reads:- "Proposed Councillors for WALIS island Village

SALASOMBI
AMON
BUNSUMBU
JAPAN-UMU
YENDENUMBUR

to await ratification in village.

C.W.Slattery a/A.D.O.
Wewak
6/7/49 "

JAPAN-UMU is now dead.

Agriculture and Livestock:

The plantation on TARAWEI island is run by the TARAWEI Natives Co-operative Society. It is leased from the Expropriation Board at £40 per annum. Covering approximately 158 acres it carries about 5846 coconut trees, of which about 632 are young and not yet bearing. Most of the producing trees are ~~xxxxxx~~ 27 years old at least. The plantation has two sun-driers.

In the financial year ending on the ~~ixxi~~ 31st of March 1952 the plantation produced approximately 23 tons of sun dried copra. It was sold by the natives to the North West Trading Company of Wewak and at an average price of 35/- per bag. Bags are supplied by the Company.

For the purpose of running the plantation, the Society has divided it into two halves. A 'line' headed by the Luluai works one half, and another ~~ixxxx~~ 'line' led by the Tultul works the other. Together, the two 'lines' average about 30 male and female workers daily. Each worker (male and female) is paid at the rate of 10/- per month.

In the last financial year the Society's total income amounted to £664-14. Expenditure totaled £441-11. Profits are deposited with the Commwealth Savings Bank, and into two separate accounts. To date the Pass Book owned by the Luluai's 'line' shows a credit balance of £410-18-2; and the one owned by the Tultul's 'line' shows a favourable balance of £438-12-8.

The WALIS island plantation covers an area of 237 acres. It is leased from the Expropriation Board by the WALIS Natives Co-operative Society and at the rate of £60 per annum. It carries approximately 8769 coconut trees, 948 of which are young and not yet bearing. As at TARAWEI most of the bearing trees are 27 years old and over. The plantation has five sun-driers.

During the last financial year the plantation produced about 782 bags of sun dried copra. The North West Trading Company paid the natives an average of 30/- to 40/- per bag. Bags are supplied by the Company.

WALIS islanders are divided into two 'lines', one is led by the Luluai, the other by a Tultul. The prevailing ~~xxxim~~ system is for one line to labour on the plantation whilst the other tends the gardens. At the end of each month they switch work. On the plantation daily workers (male and female) average 60. Wages for both male and female workers are at the rate of £1 per month, but gardens are tended without pay.

The writer estimates that the total annual expenditure amounts to two thirds of the total annual income. The WALIS Co-operative Society deposits with the Commonwealth Savings Bank. To date its Pass Book shows a credit balance of ~~£22~~ £829-5-6.

The two plantations appear to be in good order; and groves are kept clean. The writer was informed that a type of copra beetle still inhabits the islands, but the damage it does is negligible. Labour expended in grass-cutting can be obviated to a degree by a more extensive cover crop.

On both islands may be found numerous small gardens, but crops often lack quality and sometimes quantity, for the soil is poor and the coronice protrudes consistently. Staple foods are yam and taro.

Fowls are plentiful and some are pure-bred. The natives also possess a fair number of pigs and cross breeding with european stock is much in evidence. Those seen by the patrol appeared to be healthy and of good quality.

Missions:

Spiritually the two islands are catered for by the Roman Catholic Mission; and a Priest visits them every two months. Most often he spends a week at WALIS and another on TARAWEI. On each of the two islands the mission have a church and a school.

Census:

Statistics obtained by the patrol indicate the healthy and the normal. A slight increase in population is evident.

Village Officials:

TARAWEI island has a Luluai and a Tultul. The former is old, unostentatious and commands authority. The latter is capable. WALIS' Luluai falls into the same category as his counterpart at TARAWEI. His two Tultul's are shrewd and respected. One is at WALIS village and the other at KAMBILAILI.

Rest Houses:

The old TARAWEI rest house is dilapidated and unusable but the natives have built a new one, this time at SAMATEM village. The rest house on WALIS island is situated in WALIS village. The writer found it habitable and comfortable.

John A. Gauci

John A. Gauci, Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX No. 1.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY

WEWAK PATROL REPORT No.4 of 1952/53

AREA PATROLLED: TARAWEI and WALIS ISLANDS.

OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL: John A. Gauci, Cadet Patrol Officer.

PERSONNEL OF P.H.D. ACCOMPANYING: Nil.

When the patrol visited TARAWEI and WALIS islands it was impressed very much by the general good health which the natives exhibited. Further, a thorough inspection of villages revealed the standard of hygiene to be high.

Latrines are built on the beach, over the water. To situate them inland is unhygenic, for the shallowness of the soil and the quick appearance of coronice prevents the natives from diging a deep enough hole.

John A. Gauci

.....
John A. Gauci, Cadet Patrol Officer.

John A. Gauci

.....
John A. Gauci, Cadet Patrol Officer.

APPENDIX No. 2

REPORT ON MEMBER OF NATIVE CONSTABULARY ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

WEWAK PATROL REPORT No.4 of 1952/53

Official Number:	Rank and Name:	Area Patrolled:
7266	Const. DRI	WALIS and TARAWEI ISLANDS.

Remarks: Capable.

WEWAK PATROL REPORT No.4 of 1952/53

REPORT OF PATROL TO: TARAWEI and WALIS ISLANDS.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY: John A. Gauci, Cadet Patrol Officer.

PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY: One Member R.P.&N.G.C.

DURATION OF PATROL: From the 29th of August 1952 to the 2nd of September 1952.

LAST PATROL TO THE AREA:

District Services- On Military Role A.D.O. on the 8th of April 1948.

Medical- On the 26th of April 1948.

MAP REFERENCE: 2879 WEWAK 4 miles to 1 inch. Map Submitted with Report.

OBJECTS OF THE PATROL:
(1) Census Revision.
(2) To obtain statistical information for Agricultural Returns
(3) Routine Administration.

APPENDICES:
(1) Health and Hygiene Report.
(2) Report on R.P.& N.G.C.

John A. Gauci

.....
John A. Gauci, Cadet Patrol Officer.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

WEWAK,
Sepik District.

5th September 1952.

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL REPORT No.4 of 1952/53

REPORT OF PATROL TO:	TARAWEI and WALIS ISLANDS.
PATROL CONDUCTED BY:	John A. Gauci,Cadet Patrol Officer.
PATROL ACCOMPANIED BY:	One Member R.P.&N.G.C.
DURATION OF PATROL:	From the 29th of August 1952 to the 2nd of September 1952.
LAST PATROL TO THE AREA:	
District Services-	C.W.Slattery Actg. A.D.O. on the 8th of April 1949.
Medical-	On the 25th of April 1949.
MAP REFERENCE:	2079 WEWAK 4 miles to 1 inch. Map Submitted with Report.
OBJECTS OF THE PATROL:	(1) Census Revision. (2) To obtain statistical information for Agricultural Returns (3) Routine Administration.
APPENDICES:	(1) Health and Hygiene Report. (2) Report on R.P.& N.G.C.

DIARY.

Friday 29th August 1952.

Aboard Government Schooner 'Thetis' 0730hrs - departed WEWAK 0745hrs. Arrived TARAWEI island anchorage 1200hrs - disembarked and proceeded to rest house at SAMATEM village. Inspected SAMATEM and SAQATAM villages - inspected cemetery and a number of gardens - visited lagoon.

Satuday 30th August 1952.

Visited TARAWEI plantation and a number of gardens. Carried out census.

Sunday 31st August 1952.

Departed SAMATEM rest house 0900hrs - by canoe to WALIS island and the rest house at WALIS village. Inspected WALIS and KAMBILAILI villages. Carried out census.

Monday 1st September 1952.

Visited WALIS plantation and lagoon. Inspected cemetery and a number of gardens.

Tuesday 2nd September 1952.

Departed WALIS island - by canoe to TARAWEI. 'Thetis' arrived 1200hrs - embarked. Arrived WEWAK 1800hrs.

Introduction:

The natives inhabiting WALIS and TATRAWEI islands were found to be very cooperative, and consequently, the patrol experienced little difficulty in achieving its aims.

Census taking was orderly. Agricultural statistics were obtained by approximate calculation, and also from records kept by the natives themselves. Disputes brought to the patrol were passed on to the Luluai and Tultuls who then proceeded to effect settlement in the writer's presence.

Voyaging aboard the Schooner 'Thetis' was uneventful and enjoyable; and the writer greatly appreciated the skipper's hospitality.

Geographical:

TARAWEI and WALIS islands are approximately twelve miles off the Sepik coast between BUT and DAGUA. The position of the former is 3 12' S, 143 17' E; the latter is at 3 14' S, 143 20' E.

TARAWEI is two miles north/south by one mile east/west; and its population numbers 181. It is separated from WALIS by a passage about half a mile wide. The highest point on TARAWEI is roughly fifty feet above sea level. In the centre of the island is a small lagoon which is frequented by natives in need of a bath. Drinking water is obtained from soakage wells. On the south east corner there is a plantation which covers 158 acres. Vegetation on the rest of the island is secondary growth, occasional coconut trees and gardens. The shores of TARAWEI are sandy and fronted by a narrow coastal reef. Best anchorage is on the southern side - in the bay.

WALIS island is five miles long WNW. At its greatest, the width is one and three quarter miles. It has a population of 463 which is concentrated at WALIS and KAMBILAILI villages. The north west region contains a large lagoon. Here, the country is undulating and rises to a height of about sixty feet above sea level. Countless flying foxes make this area their home. As at TARAWEI the natives obtain their drinking water from soakage wells. The western tip of the island is occupied by a coconut plantation which covers 237 acres. Land remaining contains gardens, occasional coconuts trees, secondary growth and some timber. The shores are of white sand, and barricaded by narrow reefs which encircle practically the whole island. A normal anchorage is on the southern coast, in the bay immediately to the east of KAMBILAILI village.

Native Affairs:

The natives on TARAWEI and WALIS can be classed as being amongst the most sophisticated in the Sepik district. They have known european influence coupled with government control ever since the days of the German New Guinea Company. Indeed the majority of adult males have been employed, at some time or other, either by the Government or by european private enterprise. Amongst them may be found an ex-sergeant major of police and six ex-constables.

These natives were found to have about them an air of well being and class. This has been bred by their

indulging successfully in the copra business. In 1948 the natives of TARAWEI formed a co-operative society with the object of leasing from the Government the plantation to be found on their island. In this they were successful; and they have been producing copra profitably ever since. The WALIS people did likewise and at the same time.

In their co-operative venture these natives are hampered by lack of education, and in business it tends to make them over ~~xxxxpt~~ susceptible and constantly suspicious. Europeans having financial dealings with these people should be urged to exercise considerable patience and to show themselves sincere as obviously as possible. In the hands of local native clerks the book-keeping of both societies leaves much to be desired, and the natives are open to abuse. They have no Government Officer helping them.

At WALIS island the people have a 'Council' consisting of five stalwart men. They have also built a 'Council House'. As explained to the ~~xxxxxx~~ writer, the function of these men is to help government appointed village officials in the execution of their duties. They bring parties involved in disputes to the 'Council House', and there matters are adjusted by the Luluai and the two Tultuls with aid from an ex-sergeant major of police.

Natives informed the writer that they had been lectured on Village Councils by a Government Officer who visited them in 1949. Further, he told them that the Luluai and Tultuls alone could not possibly deal with so large a population. He suggested that they elect five Councillors to help them, which they did.

In 1949 acting A.D.O. Slattery wrote in WALIS island Village Book "On account of the existance of a 'Committee' ruling it, it is deemed not advisable yet to establish a 'Village Council'. The principle of the latter has been outlined and could possibly be established by succeeding officers." The Committee referred to by A.D.O. Slattery is the WALIS island Co-operative Society Committee. This and the 'Council' are two distinct bodies; and there is no native who is a member of both. In WALIS island Village Book there is a slip of paper which reads:- "Proposed Councillors for WALIS Island Village

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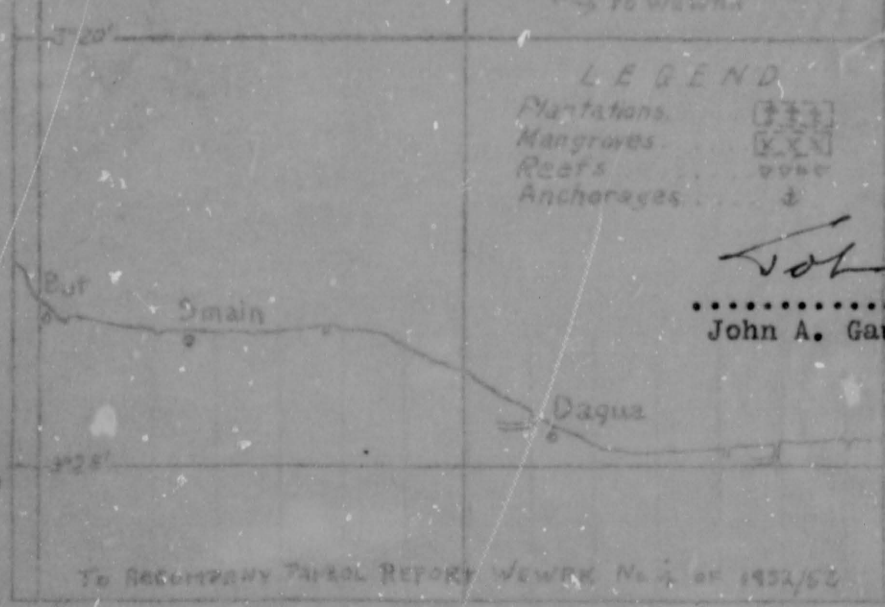


John A. Gauci, Cadet Patrol Officer.

(A. T. [illegible])
District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

30/11/184

P/R. 4/52-53.

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

DEPARTMENT OF DISTRICT SERVICES
24 SEP 1952
& NATIVE AFFAIRS

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

16th.September,1952.

PATROL REPORT NO. 4/52-53 - WEWAK.

MR.J.A GAUCI - CADET PATROL OFFICER.

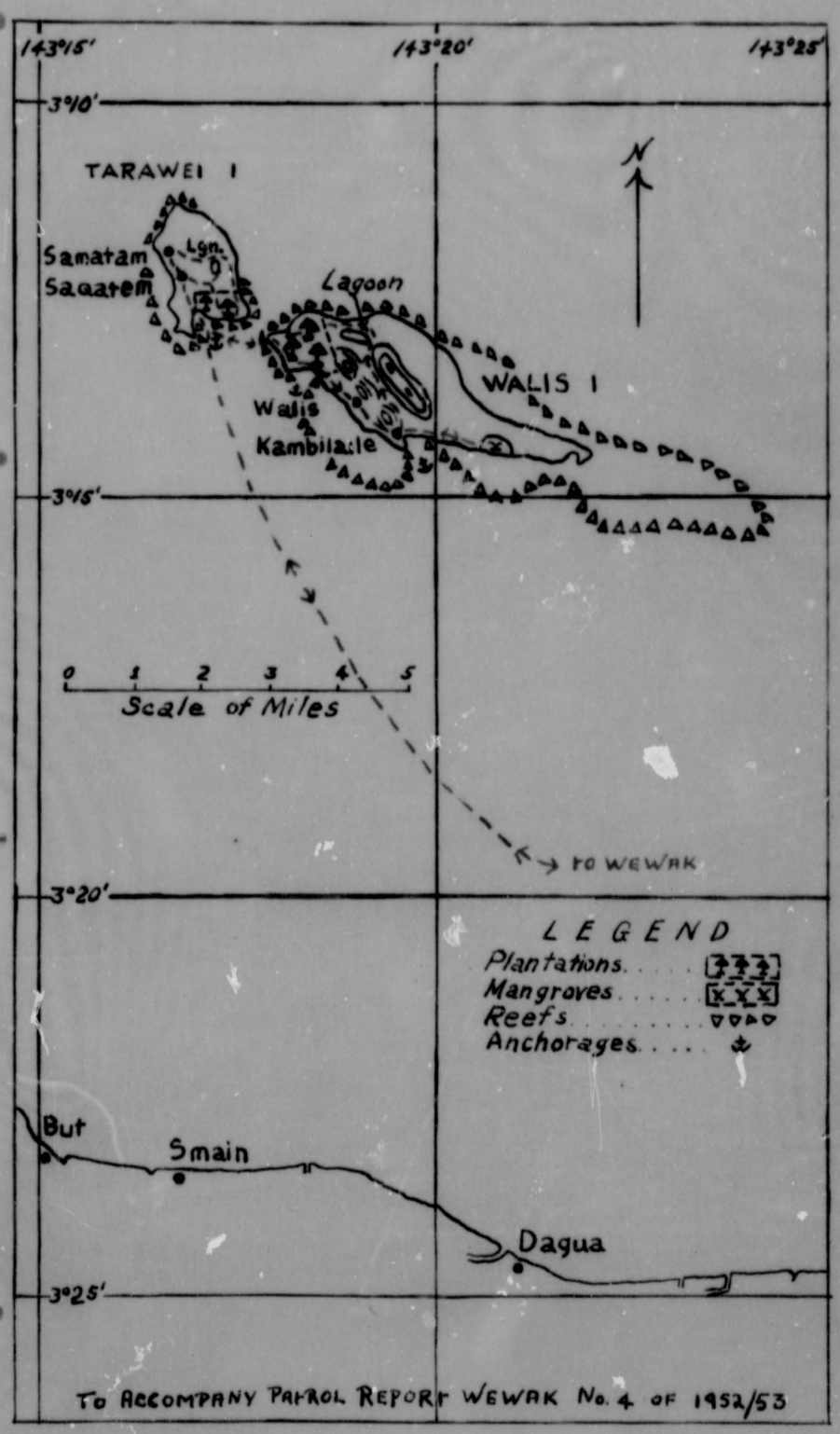
Three (3) copies of the abovementioned report are submitted herewith.

The patrol was of a routine nature and was conducted with a view to carrying out inspections of Walis and Tarawei Islands which have not been visited for some considerable period.

NATIVE AFFAIRS. The Walis and Tarawei Island people do not pay regular visits to Wewak but when they do discussions regarding their copra venture are held with the Assistant District Officer administering the Wewak Sub-District.

Mr Mallison
DDC 25/9

Allan Timperley
.....
(A. T. Timperley)
Acting District Commissioner.



TO ACCOMPANY PATROL REPORT WEWAK No. 4 OF 1952/53

Amount Returned to Store

~~Header~~ Copy
DDS

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of SEPIK Report No. No. 5 of 1952/53

Patrol Conducted by K. Graham. Cadet Patrol Officer.

Area Patrolled VOKEO ISLAND

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 Constable

Duration—From 15/10/1952 to 23/10/1952

Number of Days 9

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

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

Medical No. Record/...../19.....

Map Reference 2080 SEPIK - 4 miles to 1 inch.

Objects of Patrol Census Revision, General Administration.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ 19 .

District Commissioner

Amount Paid for War Damage Compensation ... £ 9-14-0

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

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

Village Popul

Year 1952

VILLAG	DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIG	
				0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F
BEGIAUWA	16/10	2	6		2		1							10	6	1	1	5
BUKDI	16/10	8	6	1	2	2	1						2	16	14		1	2
UNIWARO	17/10	6	7		1	1		1	1	1				10	5		1	1
TOKUL	18/10	2	5	1	1				2					8	13		3	1
TOTAL		18	24	2	6	3	2	1	3	1			2	44	38	1	3	11

Popul

	Females in Child Birth	MIG In M	F
	1	1	5
4		1	2
		1	1
3		3	1
8	1	3	11

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

RIS/CHG.

P/R WK5/52-53.

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

14th.November,1952.

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

PATROL REPORT NO.5 - 1952/53.

C.P.O. K. GRAHAM - VOKEO IS.
WEWAK.

1. Attached, is the above patrol report. The following comments are submitted,please.

2. NATIVE SITUATION.

The vital statistics position indicated by Mr. Graham's figures is depressing, i.e. 42 births as opposed to 75 deaths, a ratio of only 56 births per 100 deaths, since 1949. The 1949 figures indicated 13 births against 10 deaths - over a period not specified in available records. The 1949 Register gives a grand total of 786 - the current grand total reveals an overall decrease of 85. Apparent discrepancies in census figures have been discussed with Mr. Graham who states that owing to irregular alterations made in village books it was not possible to effect any closer reconciliation. The problem of induced abortion may be solved by education and improved economic circumstances. That of inbreeding, on an isolated small island, appears to be solvable only by arbritary mass migration - a virtual impossibility.

The case of adultery mentioned has been dealt with in the Court of Native Affairs,Wewak. It was particularly reprehensible because the two parties concerned belonged to the same totemic clan and this is the reason a complaint was made in this particular case. The general apathy indicated goes hand in hand with a decreasing population.

That cemeteries alone received favourable comment may be significant.

3. VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

Action indicated by Mr. Graham appears desirable. He will be asked for more concrete recommendations.

4. AGRICULTURE,LIVESTOCK, COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES.

As with all outlying islands the problem of transport and, thus, marketing, is a difficult one. Efforts will be made to obtain a purchaser for copra, trochus and green snail at Wokeo. The possibility of establishing a market for carcase pigs is interesting but the numbers likely to be available may be inadequate and Mr. Graham does not mention the extent to which pigs enter into ceremonial life. The surplus available for marketing may not be as great as first glance would indicate.

5. A patrol to this Island was carried out by C.P.O. Anderson in 1949 but the covering patrol report cannot be found. The District Commissioner may wish to request a loan of the Director's copy to enable a file copy to be made here.

R. I. SKINNER.
Assistant District Officer.

No.5 of 1952/53

WEWAK SUB-DISTRICT,
SEPIK DISTRICT.

27th September, 1952.

PATROL REPORT.

Officer Conducting: K. GRAHAM, Cadet Patrol Officer.

AREA: Vokeo Island.

OBJECT: Census Revision, General Administration.

DURATION: 15/10/52 to 23/10/52.

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:

Constable No. 6732 AGILIO-NALE.

INTRODUCTION.

VOKEO Island is approximately 30 miles North East of WEWAK and is the largest island of the Schouten Island Group. By virtue of it's position, the people have little to do with the mainland, though trading is carried on with Murik and neighbouring islands. The rough North West season virtually isolates these islands for about three months of the year.

Since the war, the population has markedly decreased, and the birthrate is low, the results of the Vokeo people's unnatural sex life.

DIARY.

October 15th. Arrived per m.v. "Thetis" 1130 hrs. To MAROK rest house. Heavy rain all day.

16th. To JUG, FALALA and WOKIBLOL hamlets (½ hr). Census revised. To GA, BAITJOR and KOBLIK hamlets, 1½ hrs, Census and inspection - return to MAROK.

DIARY (Cont.)

October 17th. To DAP rest house (½ hr).Census revision DAP, JOB, BARIAT, MAROK and KINABA.

18th. To GOL, MALUP, SARAPARA and BWANAK (1½ hrs canoe, 1 hr. walking). Inspection and Census, return to DAP rest house.

19th. Inspection gardens, water, pigs, etc. Rain in afternoon.

20th. Heavy rain in morning. Inspection of DAP, KINABA, MAROK, BARIAT and JOB.

21st. To FALALA, JUG and KOBLIK.Inspection, general administration.

22nd & 23rd. Indisposed by fever. "Thetis" returned afternoon 23rd, to WEWAK.

.....

NATIVE SITUation.

The native situation on this island is not good. The most disturbing factor is, of course, the practice of the women of preventing pregnancy and bringing about miscarriages. At all times, the outcome of such usages and the disastrous effect it would inevitably have, was impressed on the natives. This island is remarkable for the many apparently sterile women there. Wizened featured and prematurely old, these women show the effects of frustration of physiological function. Six types of "rope belong bush" were produced which were alleged to prevent pregnancy. All were claimed to cause permanent sterility after a little use, and this claim seems to be substantiated. Another plant was said to cause miscarriage if eaten.

Although only one case of adultery was brought to the attention of the patrol, from remarks heard and the attitudes of some of the village officials, it seems to be rife. It was noticed that many women were not married, and are almost certainly carrying on prostitution. The moral standard of these people is very low, and little permanency at all is given to marriage.

The results of severe in-breeding can be seen in the many deaf-mutes, blinf and mentally deficient on the island - far too many for a population of 700. The population of Vokeo has decreased by about 40 since the last census in 1949, and in most cases the birth-rate too is declining. Only two noticeably pregnant women were seen during the entire patrol.

Little pride is taken in either the villages or workmanship.Even the canoes are roughly made, an attitude not often found among island people. There are no large ocean-going canoes on the island, and apparently there has not been any for some time.KOIL canoes are used for long trips.

VILLAGES.

There are 15 small hamlets, varying in size from 25 to 51. All are on the foreshore of the island. The following is a list of the hamlets and the "big names" under which they are entered in the Village Books.

UNIWARO	DAP	
	MAROK	
	KINABA	
	JOB	
	BARIAT	
BEGIAUWA	FALALA	
	JUG	
	WOKIBLOL	
BUKDI	GA	
	BAITJAR	
	KOBLIK	
TAKUL	WIAU	(SARAPARA (BWANAT
	MALUP	
	GOL	

Previously the three hamlets of SARAPARA, BWANAT and MALUP had combined to form one village WIAU. MALUP people have since broken away to a new site, and the position of the remaining two hamlets has not yet been decided.

All hamlets were clean, but most of the houses were in shocking condition, old, dilapidated structures propped at various points. Rebuilding is to commence in most hamlets.

There is little sago on the island, though there is sufficient to provide roofing materials. The morata is made from about 3 to 6 leaves thick to withstand the high winds and heavy rain of the island. Betel-nut palm is generally used for the floor. Some of the houses have been constructed from driftwood washed up on the shore. Workmanship in the houses is poor.

Rest-houses are situated at MAROK and DAP, and another is being built at WIAU. Both the present rest-houses are adequate, though the materials are very poor and they will soon deteriorate.

All the cemetries were in a neat and clean condition.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS.

The village officials, on the whole were poor. The luluai had aparently handed over his authority and duties to a Hygiene Assistant (since deceased) and taken little further interest in the villages. The luluai and tultuls were told that if their work did not improve, they would be replaced. The tultuls in most cases are old and have little influence over the people. The distribution of the six tultuls leaves much to be desired. It is felt that if one efficient tultul only was appointed to each "big place", the luluai would have much more control in the island.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS (Cont.)

At the present, UNIWARO, BEGIAUWA, BUKDI and TAKUL are more or less seperate communities with little interest in each other's activities.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK.

Although the ground is very stony, the soil is fertile enough, and if sufficient precautions could be taken against the ravages of pigs, bountiful gardens would result. The gardens are scattered throughout the bush, some are terraced on the hill-sides. They are fenced, but not adequately, and much is destroyed by pigs, both wild and domesticated. Fish and pig comprises the main diet of these people, supplemented by taro, and to a lesser extent, by sago. A little kaukau, aibika and pumpkin are also grown. The usual fruit trees do well, and Galip trees bear profusely.

Scores of pigs and fowls are found in each village.

COPRA.

A small amount of copra is worked, which has previously been bought by Mr. Hope of Madang. A complaint was made by the natives that their copra had not been picked up for a "long time", and that thirty bags had rotted.

If the natives are to be encouraged to work copra, it is imperative that it be collected at regular, if not frequent intervals.

The coconut palms are healthy and bear well, and if a constant market can be maintained, copra should develop into the main cash project on the island.

COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES.

Apart from copra production mentioned above, the sale of pigs has probably the best cash possibilities. Most of the pigs are 'half-caste' and if one or two more imported stock could be introduced, first-rate carcases should result. There are some hundreds of pigs on the island.

At most houses a small heap of trochus and green snail shell was evident. These had been gathered only when seen while fishing, etc. Prior to the war, traders visiting the island bought the shell, and if a market could again be made available, sufficient shell would probably be obtained to make it a successful venture.

MISSIONS - EDUCATION.

Two Missions are represented on Vokeo, the Roman Catholic Mission of the Divine Word, and the Seventh Day Adventists, comparatively a new-comer.

Schools on the island are conducted by native teachers under supervision of a Father at Kairuru and a Pastor at Madang who both visit the island periodically. There are about 40 children attending school.

No friction was evident between the natives of the two denominations, and each appear to respect the other's religion.

HEALTH.

The people are remarkably free from disease, though many have grilli and other skin complaints. The NMA is doing good work, and only minir sores were noticed. He is constantly moving around the island, and appears very conscientious in his work.

Water is obtained from small creeks and as there is much rain on the island, these are dry only infrequently. A few drums of water contained mosquito larvae/

Latrines were satisfactory.

ROADS.

Owing to the stony nature of most of the coastline, and the numerous pigs, it is practically impossible to make good roads. However, apart from one small section near WIAU, they were clean and kept clear of bush.

WAR DAMAGE

Two claims were paid at FALALA hamlet. This island suffered very little during the war, three or four bombs only falling there.

K.Graham

K.GRAHAM CPO.

POLICE.

Constable No. 6732 AGILIO-NALE

Work and conduct satisfactory. A good Constable, though inclined to be a little head-strong.

VILLAGE POPULATION REGISTER

Year 1952

G.P., Papua—1047/12.47

DATE OF CENSUS	BIRTHS		DEATHS												Females in Child Birth	MIGRATIONS				ABSENT FROM VILLAGE								LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
			0-1 Mth.		0-1 Year		1—4		5—8		9—13		Over 13			In		Out		AT WORK: Inside District		AT WORK: Outside District		STUDENTS: Govt.		STUDENTS: Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child-bearing age		Child		Adults		
16/10	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M+F
BEGIAUWA	2	6		2		1							10	6	1	1	5	2	5			9				1		4	33	10	32	1		28.71	10	13	34	45	112
16/10																																							
BUKDI	8	6	1	2	2	1							2	16	14	1	2	1	5			22						12	53	10	62			58.91	24	19	63	78	206
17/10																																							
UNIWARO	6	7		1	1		1	1	1				10	5		1	1	2	8	8		7				1		10	52	18	62	1	56	1.031	32	56	72	207
18/10																																							
TAKUL	2	5	1	1				2					8	13		3	1	1	2	1		7				1		9	64	3	60	1	52.64	13	4	68	72	166
TOTAL	18	24	2	6	3	2	1	3	1				2	44	38	1	3	11	6	20	9	45				3		35	201	41	216	3	194	.81	78	68	241	267	691

30-11-191

The District Commissioner,
Sepik District,
WEWAK

8th January, 1953

P/R 5 of 52/53 - K.Graham C.P.O.

Particularly in view of the poor report on this area, it is most unfortunate that a complete census picture was not submitted. Even if the job is completed later the information will be split up in the Patrol files.

By now the rough N.W.Season mentioned in the Report has probably arrived which will make the finishing of the work even more difficult.

I would be glad to have some suggestions from you after you have had an opportunity to visit the group.

A.A.R.
(A.A.Roberts)
a/Director

ation Register

Area Patrolled VOKEO ISLAND

ATIONS		ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		Average Size of Family	TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Out		Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Child Bearing Age		Child		Adults		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45				M	F	M	F	M + F
2	5			9				1		4	33	10	32	1	28	.71	10	3	34	45	112
1	5			22						12	53	10	62		58	.91	24	19	63	78	206
2	8	8		7				1		10	51	18	62	1	56	1.0	31	32	56	72	207
1 ~~1~~	2 ~~2~~	1 ~~1~~	~~1~~	7				1		9	64	3	60	1	52	.64	13	4	68	72	166
6	20	9		45				3		35	201	41	216	3	194	.81	78	68	241	261	691

STORES TAKEN ON PATROL

Item	Amount Taken on Patrol	HOW ISSUED						Amount Returned to Store
		Issues to Police	Issues to Carriers	Payment of Carriers	Purchase of Food	Hire of Canoes	used	
Matches	2	2						-
Meat	8 tins	4						4
Rice	28 lbs	10			8			10
Salt	/½lb	/½						-
Sugar	3lb	1			2			-
Tea	½lb	½/lb						
Tobacco (sticks)	200	3			105	20		72
Wheatmeal	8	4					Lost canoe 4 lb	-
1 gal kerosene							1	-
Knives 4"	3							3
Fishhooks	200				100			100
Soap	/½	½					½	-

Govt. Print.—3963/4.52.