

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORTS

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: WEWAK

VOLUME No: 18

ACCESSION No: 496.

1967. - 1968

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PORT MORESBY - 1989. 1990

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Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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247-68/69

PATROL REPORTS EAST SEPIK DISTRICT 1967-68

W E W A K

<u>Patrol No.</u>	<u>Officer Conducting Patrol</u>	<u>Area Patrolled</u>
2-67-68	A.R. Cresswick	Terebu C.D.
3-67-68	N.L. Wilson	Part But-Boiken C.D.
6-67-68	S.H. O. Smith	Wuvulu Island
8-67-68	L.C. Hicks	Walis, Tarawai, Kairiru, Muschu & Schouten Islands
9-67-68	L.C. Hicks	Part But-Boiken C.D.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of..... EAST SEPIK Report No. 2 - 67/68

Patrol Conducted by..... A.R. Cresswick P.O.

Area Patrolled..... Terebu C.D.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans..... MR. R. Bruce Forestry Officer, Wewak

Natives..... 4

Duration—From..... 22 / 8 / 19 67 to..... 25 / 8 / 19 67

Number of Days..... 4

Did Medical Assistant Accompany?..... No

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services..... 7 / 19 65

Medical 6 / 19 66

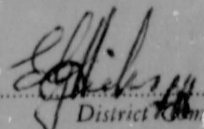
Map Reference.....

Objects of Patrol..... Census , Political Education Routine admin.

DIRECTOR OF DISTRICT SERVICES
AND NATIVE AFFAIRS,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

13/10/1967


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 £.....

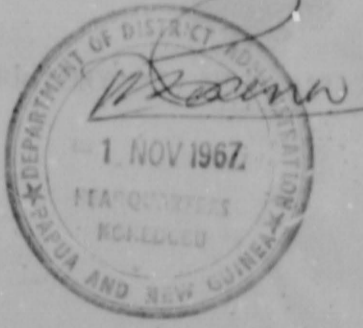
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Department of District
Administration,
District Office,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

16th October, 1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 2 - 1967/68 (PART TEREBU DIVISION)

Receipt is acknowledged with thanks of the Report submitted by Mr. A. R. Cresswick, Patrol Officer, on his patrol to the portion of the Terebu Census Division within the Wewak/But Local Government Council Area.

A brief and informative report on which you have taken necessary action as per your 67-2/152.

Claim for Camping Allowance has been forwarded to Sub-Treasury for payment.

(E. G. HICKS.)
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

→ c.c. The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KORORUA, PAPUA.

Wewak Patrol Report No. 2 - 1967/68 with Patrol Instructions and Comments from Mr. B. A. Besasparis Assistant District Commissioner are forwarded for your information please.

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

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

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Telegrams.....
 Our Reference 67-2/152
 If calling ask for
 Mr. BAB/hs

Department of District Administration,
 Sub-district Office,
 P.O. Box 179,
WEWAK,
 East Sepik District
 12th September, 1967.

District Commissioner,
 East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 2-67/68

Attached are two copies of the above patrol report of part Terebu Census Division, conducted by Mr. A.R. Cresswick.

With the present staff shortage in the Sub-District, it is unlikely that another patrol will visit these villages before the issue of the Writ.

The information on shotguns has been forwarded to the Officer-in-Charge of Police, Wewak, and that on wirelasses to Radio Wewak.

Claim for camping-out allowance is also attached.

(B.A. Besasparis)
Assistant District Commissioner.

Encl.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....
Our Reference **67-1-1/97**
If calling ask for
Mr. **BAB/ns**

Department of District Administration,
Sub-district Office,
P.O. Box 179,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.

18th August, 1967.

Mr. A. R. Cresswick,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Further to our verbal conversation, be prepared to commence a patrol of the villages of YIBAP, WANDOMI, TRING & WAU on Monday, 21st August, 1967.

The objects of your patrol are -

1. Census amendment.
2. Political education.
3. Record radio receivers in each village with stations and times listened to.
4. Record shotguns in each village with licence details and whether there is use for them.
5. Record Trade Stores in each village with licence details.
6. Routine administration.

Ensure that you take Departmental Standing Instructions Volume I and prior to departure check the Attention for Patrol file and any N.M.T.A.s for these villages.

Report. Within one week of your return, submit a Patrol

(B. A. Besasparis)
Assistant District Commissioner.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams.....

Our Reference.....
If calling ask for.....

Mr.....

Department of District Administration,
Council Chamber,
WEWAK.

4th September, 1967.

Assistant District Commissioner,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL REPORT NO. 2 - 67/68

INTRODUCTION.

The patrol visited only 4 of the total number of villages in the Terebu Census Division. Routine administration carried out and the census revised. Time did not allow for further visits but the remaining villages are all on, or in close proximity of Passam - Urimo road system including the track to Kamasau.

The main object was to accompany the Forestry Officer who was paying his first visit to this area for the investigation of timber leases. The area has also been included this year in the Wewak-But Council and Council matters were discussed with the people.

CENSUS.

Census revised in 4 villages - Tring Wau, Wandomi and Yibab. Birthrate shows, 6-5 per 100 persons. Very few males away at work and migration figures both incoming and (very few males are away at work) outgoing was only by way of inter marriages. No movements towards the coast are reported as has been the case in the Dagua area.

The last census in this area was during 1965 and previous to that, 1963. Figures compared for the years 1965 and 1967 are as follows:-

	1965			1967		
	M	F	T.	M	F	T.
TRING	52	47	99	61	57	118
WAU	32	45	77	41	47	88
WANDOMI	36	35	71	37	40	77
YIBAB	34	23	57	36	32	68

Attached are village population register from for the above villages.

VILLAGES.

TRING - not outstanding village - good water supply and has a C.M. Airstrip which is reasonably well kept.

WAU - Situated on a barren ridge - water supply not a very good. No trade store.

WANDOMI - Also sited on a ridge - water supply not good in the village - people grow little citrus fruits and bananas. Cleanes than the other villages but some housing in poor condition.

YIBAB - Sited on an opposing ridge to Wandomi approx 1/4 mile away. Village conditions much the same.

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Council rules will be explained again to the people in this area and be applied when they gain a full understanding.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

Coffee is the only cash crop of the people in the villages visited but they seem to be losing interest in working their gardens. Some carry coffee bags up to 5 hours to reach the Kamasau or Terebu roads.

Previously coffee was sold to the Co-ops Society but now because of the Societies methods of operation they are selling thorough Agriculture at Passom where the full amount is cash in the hand!

The coffee bags are now carried as far as Yaugiba.

HEALTH.

Seems to be in order in all villages - infant welfare pay regular visits to Yaugiba but a long walk is involved for people at Wandomi Yibab.

No noticeable sores, etc. observed.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

All walking paths only after leaving Kamasau but these are well cleared and reasonably wide, suitable for road construction if good corrionous was available however mountainous sections do exist and the bridging of quite a few creeks would be necessary.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Some aspects of Local Government discussed when talks on Political Education given. No real problems regarding the Council Tax or matters relating to the Council. If any understanding of the coming elections was gained it did not seem to register too well at the time but the Councillor has faithfully promised to continue "drumming" until elections time. People in this area will definitely have to be visited again before election time as I feel that they will not fully understand the two ~~sixtiens~~ electorates open to voting (the Regional and Wewak).

Books and printed matter were distributed in the villages.

AIRSTRIP.

Catholic Mission airstrip is sited at ~~Tring~~ villages solely for supply of food and materials to the school.

The grass surface is good although the clay type soil would become very greasy after even light rain.

FORESTRY.

The forestry officer from Wewak was investigating and assesing problems in access roads from either the coastal villages or from Kamasau. Road building in this area would not be an easy job but as Forestry are interested in 18,000 acres this may not become a great problems at all. People are willing to allow for a timber lease in the area.

EDUCATION.

School children from Wandomi Yibab, and Wau attend the Catholic Mission School at Tring. Both teachers at Tring are Mission trained Catechists - the school has been in operation 1 year only. Standards are one and prep.

Older students attend the Government school at Kaup. See attached register for numbers.

SHOTGUNS IN AREA

TRING

Name	Shotgun No.	Expires
Buang Maru L/N 28615	251	11 / 8 / 68
	Has not used this gun for period of 3 months	
Singi Wamuk L/N 28608	14	6 / 8 / 68
	Not used for 6 months	
Seina Meri L/N 28629	6192	6 / 8 / 68
	Not used for 3 months.	
Nefori Gabo L/N 28611	13466	6 / 8 / 68
	Not used for 4 months.	

NB 4 Shotguns - Population of 118

WAU

Name	Shotgun No.	Expires
Suti Iki L/N 28612	531	6 / 8 / 68
	Not used for approx 2 months.	

YIBAB

Name	Shotgun No.	Expires
Kouao Kopi L/N 28560	142157	1 / 8 / 68
	Not used 1 month.	

WANDOMI

Name	Shotgun No.	Expires
Andano Yaumo L/N 15084	23514	13 / 4 / 68
	In permanent use.	

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TRADE STORES.

No trade store licences are held in any village here.

Trade goods are purchased from the Catholic Mission at Mambe on the Urumo road.

RADIOS.

Tring - 8 radios in this village.

Wau - 1 radio at Wau.

Wardomi - 1 radio from Government.

Yibab - Nil held.

All villages are listening regularly to Radio Wewak and do not often tune to the A.B.C. at Port Moresby at all.

Listening times from a census revealed the following in the above villages

- (1) 5.00 a.m. - 8.00 p.m. about 50% listen in at this time.
- (2) 4.15 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. about 20% listeners.
- (3) 6.00 - 10.30 p.m. about 90% listeners.

Many are still working in gardens and do not return until fading light hence the lower figure until 6.00 p.m.

Allen R. Cresswick

Allen R. Cresswick

PATROL OFFICER.

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DIARY.

TUESDAY - 22/8/67. Departed 0930 hours Wewak for Kamasau by Land Rover Army working on section of road from Passam to Urimo. Weather conditions made the road from Passam to Kamasau almost impassable. Arrived Kamasau 1330 hours. Departed for Tring with carrier line arriving 1600 hours. Overnight.

WEDNESDAY - 23/8/67 Bad weather once again walked to Wau village 1 1/2 hrs. Census revised - Political Education talks and literature distributed. Mr. Bruce discussed a forestry project and peoples views on a Timber Lease. Returned to Tring by 1400 hrs and census revised here - complete by 1640 hrs. Political Education on previously overnight.

THURSDAY - 24/8/67. Departed 0810 for Wandomi and Yibab 2 hrs walking. Rain continued - census revised and routine administration as before. Village inspection inspections. Returned Tring 1500 hrs. Overnight.

FRIDAY - 25/8/67 Received word that road from Kamasau to Passam was impassable and that a canoe from Samap on the coast would be the easiest.

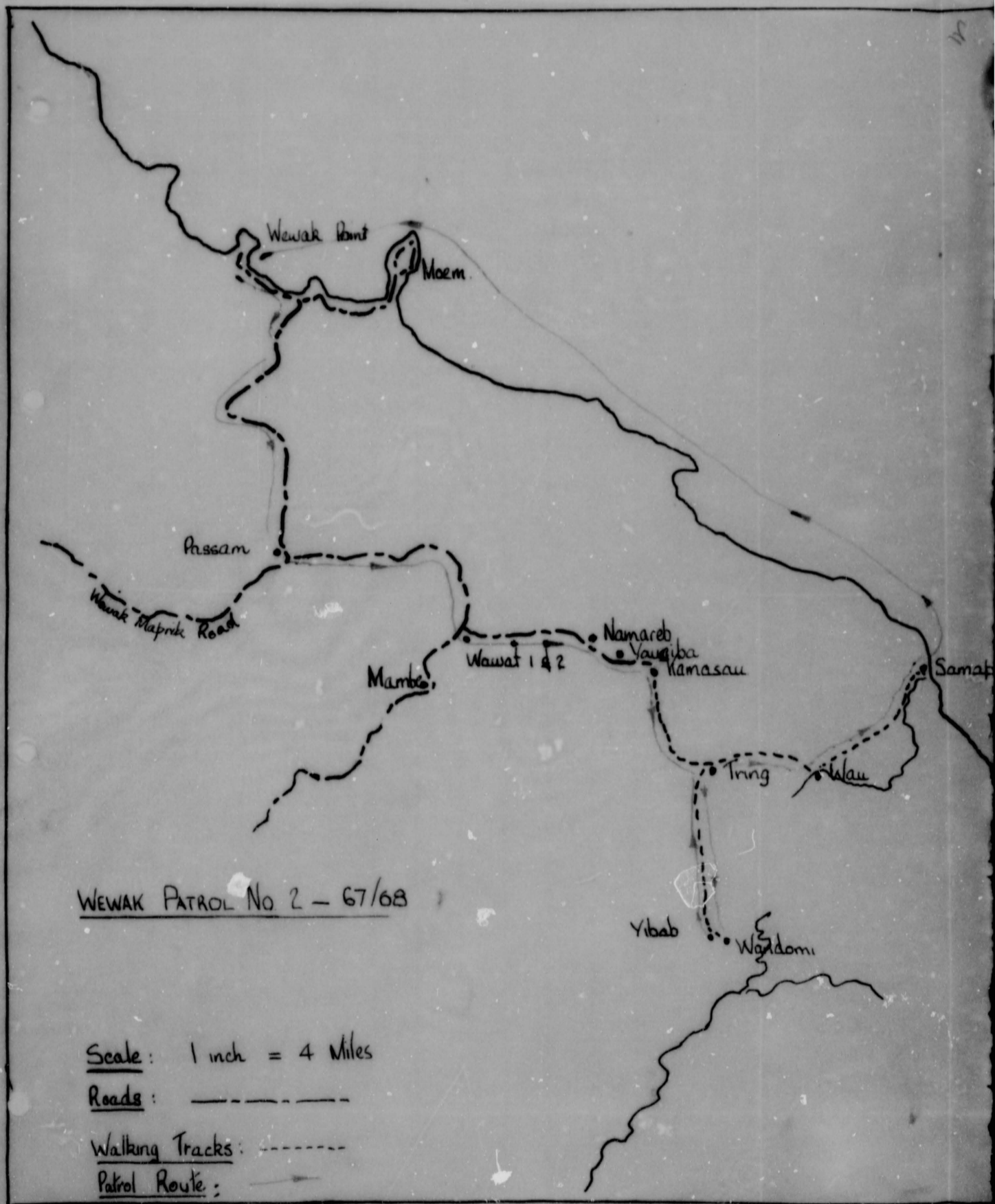
Departed Tring via Wau to Samap - 4 hours. walk, Hired motor canoe 1330 hrs arrived Wewak 1645 hours.

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WEWAK PATROL No 2 - 67/68

Scale: 1 inch = 4 Miles

Roads: —————

Walking Tracks: - - - - -

Patrol Route: ———>

Amount
Returned
to Store



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of.....EAST SEPIK..... Report No.....WEWAK NO. 3 OF 1967/68

Patrol Conducted by...N. L. WILSON... - PATROL OFFICER.....

Area Patrolled.....PART BIIT-BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION.....

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

Natives..... Const. 1st Class PINO No. 7483

Duration—From 24./8./19.67 to 1./9./19.67.

Number of Days..... 9.....

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

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../Jan/19.64.

Medical / - / 19.....

Map Reference..... Royal Aust. Survey Corps Series T-504 of 1966. SA54-16 WEWAK.
Scale 1 : 250,000.

Objects of Patrol..... (1) Census; (2) Political Education; (3) General
Administration.....

Director of Native Affairs,

PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

13/10/1967

E. H. Wilson
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

Telegrams.....
Our Reference... **67-2/177**
If calling ask for
Mr. **BAB/hs**

Department of District Administration.

Sub-district Office,
P.O. Box 179,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.

21st September, 1967.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL REPORT NO.3-67/68

Attached are two copies of the above report conducted by Mr. Wilson, together with claim for camping out allowance.

This is an informative and interesting report indicating a well conducted patrol. The matters of land, roads, radio receivers and shotguns, will be submitted in separate correspondence and no other comments are felt necessary. Mr. Wilson has been informed that Rest Houses may be requested and not ordered.

For your information and attention, please.

(B. A. Besasparis)
Assistant District Commissioner.

Encl.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegram.....
Our Reference **67-1-1/105**
If calling ask for
Mr. **BAB/hs**

Department of District Administration,

Sub-district Office,
P.O. Box 179,
WEWAK.

East Sepik District,
23rd August, 1967.

Mr. N. L. Wilson,
Sub-district Office,
WEWAK.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Further to our verbal conversation, be prepared to commence a patrol of the villages West of URIP, on Thursday, 24th August, 1967.

The objects of your patrol are -

1. Census amendment.
2. Political education.
3. Record radio receivers in each village with stations and times listened to.
4. Record shotguns in each village with licence details and whether there is use for them.
5. Record Trade Stores in each village with licence details.
6. Routine administration.

Ensure that you take Departmental Standing Instructions Volume I and prior to departure check the Attention for Patrol file and any N.M.T.A.s for these villages.

Report. Within one week of your return, submit a Patrol Report.

(Signature)
(D.A. Besasparis)

Assistant District Commissioner.

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STATION - WEWAK

SUB-DISTRICT - WEWAK

DISTRICT - EAST SEPIK

PATROL NUMBER - WEWAK NO. 3 OF 1967/68.

PATROL CONDUCTED BY - N.L. WILSON - Patrol Officer

AREA PATROLLED - PART BUT-BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL. - Const. 1st Class PINO No. 7483

DURATION OF PATROL - 24 - 8 - 67 to 1 - 9 - 67
9 days

LAST PATROL TO AREA - D.D.A. January, 1964.
- D.A.S.F. May, 1967, to SOWAM Re-
settlement Area.
- P.H.D.: -
Malaria Control - July, 1967.
Medical - -

OBJECTS OF PATROL - 1. CENSUS
2. POLITICAL EDUCATION
3. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

MAP REFERENCE - Royal Australian Survey Corps
Series T - 504 of 1966.
Map Ref. SA54-16 WEWAK.
Scale 1 : 250,000.

PATROL DIARY

WEWAK PATROL NO. 3 OF 1967/68.

Wednesday, 23rd August, 1967.

1000 hours depart WEWAK per long-wheel-base landrover - arrived KAPE 1230 hours. Set up camp at Rest House and then revised Census and conducted a political education talk. Village inspection.

INTRODUCTION

The area patrolled is the Western section of the BUT-BOIKEN Census Division, starting at MAGOFEN Village and extending to the WEWAK-AITAPE border. Access is by the WEWAK-DAGUA Road. The villages patrolled are between 40 & 50 miles by road from WEWAK and only three villages cannot be reached by road.

The SOWAM Resettlement Area is within the area covered by the patrol.

Census Revision and Political Education were the main objects of patrol and the Political Education Talks received avid attention from the young men. Although the last Census for this area was January, 1964, no real difficulties were experienced except birth details of offsprings of absentee families.

Slept WEWAK.

Thursday, 24th August, 1967.

0930 departed WEWAK FOR LOWAN. General discussion with people followed.

Slept LOWAN.

Friday, 25th August, 1967.

Departed LOWAN per landrover for NISUAN (IN-LAND) - roads in poor condition so completed distance on foot. Census revised for ARONMI and villagers followed patrol back to NISUAN. Census revised for NISUAN. Combined NISUAN, ARONMI and two soldier settlers for political education talk. Returned to LOWAN Rest House.

Slept LOWAN.

Saturday, 26th August, 1967.

Census for LOWAN delayed to allow villagers to conduct meeting of Savings & Loan Society. When this meeting was completed census was revised and a political education talk conducted. KUMIKUM villagers also present. Patrol moved on to MT Rest House.

Slept MT.

PATROL DIARYWEWAK PATROL NO. 3 OF 1967/68.Thursday, 24th August, 1967.

1000 hours depart WEWAK per long-wheel-base landrover - arrived KAUK 1230 hours. Set up camp at Rest House and then revised Census and conducted a political education talk. Village Inspection.

Slept KAUK.

Friday, 25th August, 1967.

To SOWAM village, walking along the beach. On arrival census for Sowam was revised and a political education talk was conducted. Sowam village inspection. Coastal section of MISUAM village inspection. Returned to KAUK Rest House. Slept KAUK.

Saturday, 25th August, 1967.

Broke camp and departed KAUK for BALAM per Landrover. At Balam, census was revised and political education talk conducted. Patrol moved on to KUMINIM where census was revised. Set up camp at LOWAN Rest House. KANBA'IA JELUK brought to WEWAK for medical attention.

Slept WEWAK.

Sunday, 27th August, 1967.

0930 departed WEWAK FOR LOWAN. General discussion with people followed.

Slept LOWAN.

Monday, 28th August, 1967.

Departed LOWAN per landrover for MISUAM (INLAND) - fords in poor condition so completed distance on foot. Census revised for AROHEMI and villagers followed patrol back to MISUAM. Census revised for MISUAM. Combined MISUAM, AROHEMI and two soldier settlers for political education talk. Returned to LOWAN Rest House.

Slept LOWAN.

Tuesday, 29th August, 1967.

Census for LOWAN delayed to allow villagers to conduct meeting of Savings & Loan Society. When this meeting was completed Census was revised and a political education talk conducted. KUMINIM villagers also present. Patrol moved on to BUT Rest House.

Slept BUT.

Wednesday, 30th August, 1967.

BUT census revised and political education talk conducted. Patrol moved on to SMAIN where census was revised and political education talk conducted. Patrol moved on to URIP and set up camp at Rest House.

Slept URIP.

Thursday, 31st August, 1967.

To MAGOFEN where census was revised and political education talks conducted. Returned to URIP Rest House.

Slept URIP.

Friday, 1st September, 1967.

General discussion at URIP then patrol returned to WEWAK.

END OF WEWAK PATROL NO. 3 OF 1967/68.

LEWAS & SUNDIWA Villages.

Councillor DONIGI of LEWAS is a middle age man who advocates and participates in all Economic Development activities in his village. He is a member of the Christian Democratic Party Executive.

KAU & SUNDIWA Villages.

Councillor ALIBAI of KAU. Member of WEWAK-WVF Tax Committee. Not present in village at time of Patrol.

SUN & SMAIN.

Councillor Phillip KOWASA of SUN. Quiet and unassuming and does a reasonable job.

MAGOFEN.

Councillor MANAGER is an ex-serviceman and is a settler at BOWAN although his main place of residence is at MAGOFEN. Ineffective and practically no influence in the village. Does not particularly want to be a Councillor.

The influence of the Member of the House of Assembly for the WEWAK-DIAPY area District, Mr. MANAGER PATE, has suffered decline since his election in 1964. His duties of Under-Secretary for Police has resulted in the election seeing less of

RECEPTION OF PATROL.

The patrol was received without much enthusiasm, probably due to the long period since a D.D.A. patrol visited the villages.

NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Most villagers, in their general discussions with the patrol, brought up the matter of having a patrol post set up at BUT. The shortage of staff in the Sub-District was mentioned to them and it was explained that a rural police post was to be set up at URIP. Any matters requiring a mediating patrol officer could be brought to the attention of the Advising Officer to the WEWAK-BUT Local Government Council when he visits URIP for the quarterly Council meetings there. Anything of an urgent nature could be brought to WEWAK or a message sent to the Sub-District Office.

VILLAGES.

The standard of housing was good although maintenance on the older houses was practically non-existent. The villagers complained that D.D.T. spraying by Malaria Control personnel shortened the life of the house materials (mainly Morita). The benefits of spraying to keep down mosquitos was explained.

All villages in the area have a satisfactory water supply and the WEWAK-BUT L.G.C. has made money available for the construction of a pipe-line from a nearby stream to SMAIN village.

The cleanliness of the villages was satisfactory.

Councillors.LOWAN & KUMINIM
Villages.

Councillor DONIGI of LOWAN is a middle age man who advocates and participates in all Economic Development activities in his village. He is a member of the Christian Democratic Party Executive.

KAUK, AROHEMI, MISUAM
SOWAM & BALAM.

Councillor AILUBAI of KAUK. Member of WEWAK-BUT Tax Committee. Not present in village at time of Patrol.

BUT & SMAIN.

Councillor Phillip KONIABA of BUT. Quiet and unassuming and does a reasonable job.

MAGOFEN.

Councillor MANAGIR is an ex-serviceman and is a settler at SOWAM although his main place of residence is at MAGOFEN. Ineffectual and practically no influence in the village. Does not particularly want to be a Councillor.

The influence of the Member of the House of Assembly, for the WEWAK-AITAPE OPEN Electorate, Mr. SIMOGEN PETA, has suffered decline since his election in 1964. His duties of Under-Secretary for Police has resulted in the electors seeing less of

him than they want although this is apparent moreso in other areas of the electorate.

OUTLINE ON POLITICAL SITUATION.

As per patrol instructions, Political Education talks were conducted. This was done by a talk (based on D.D.A. Information pamphlets) followed by questioning individuals in the group on a specific subject and elucidating and sometimes correcting the answer. Upon the completion of this any queries raised were answered.

Queries were raised by the people as to what Political Party they were to vote for and particular care was taken to explain to them that they were to vote as their own conscience dictates. The platforms of the various partys were enquired of but these enquiries were informed that this information was constantly changing and they could keep in touch by listening to Radio Wewak News Broadcasts as well as questioning party members.

Initially confusion existed between "Independent Candidate" and a "Candidate advocating Independence" and after a long explanation this was straightened out.

The comprehension of the talks by the people was good although some traditional elders were not receptive. The women remained in the background but generally paid attention to the talks.

Information pamphlets on Government were distributed to all villages

The Christian Democratic Party is entrenched in the area and Councillor DONIGI of LOWAN will probably be the campaign manager for the C.D.P. candidate. The three remaining Councillors are also affiliated with the Party to some extent.

There are two mission establishments in the area; the Catholic Mission at BUT and the Assemblies of God at KAUK. Relations between the missionaries are slightly strained at the moment as the Assemblies of God missionaries have opened a school at BALAM and have "poached" a number of Roman Catholic students from BALAM, KAUK, SOWAM and MISUAM despite action by village catechists. This has allegedly resulted in the Catholic Mission School at SOWAM closing down.

There is a minority of friction between the adherents of the two sects.

The majority of the absentee workers are single and are working outside the district. It has not created any social problems although it has retarded economic development to some extent.

ROADS & BRIDGES.

The recent wet "dry" season has retarded maintenance of the access road to a large extent and with the majority of trucks and plant machinery concentrated on the WEWAK-MAPRIK road and Town Area, the roads are in a shocking state of repair. Considerable

damage has been done to creek fords with the points of entry/ exit being steep and eroded.

The BALAM-KAUK section is fair but requires maintenance and the ford on the NINAHAU River is changed after every flood, because of the changing river bottom. The section of road from KAUK to SOWAM village can only be navigated after a long dry period as drainage is practically non-existent. Concrete fords or cement pipes would be required to rectify this. Two long cement causeways would be required to cross the SOWAM ANUMB river.

The MAGOFEN-LOWAN or BALAM section also need additional cement fords and cement pipes. In some cases drainage ditches are necessary to take the run-off away from the road gutters as some have been deepened and during rain further erosion, thus narrowing of the road occurs. This is magnified on road corners where cave-in have occurred.

Four cement causeways will be required on the LOWAN-SOWAM Resettlement road, or a large permanent workforce employed to repair entry and exit points and remove boulders washed down from the headwaters after each flood. The majority of this road will have to be bulldozed and graded and resurfaced again. Certain hilly sections of the road will need re-grading as they are too steep for conventional-drive vehicles. Cement pipes or fords are required for smaller creek crossings.

The Department of Public Works and the WEWAK-BUT Council are overextended in their maintenance and construction programme and unless more trucks for maintenance are allocated, then the SOWAM Resettlement Area may turn into a white elephant, in addition to a fall-off of copra production from surrounding villages.

AGRICULTURE.

The basic staple food is sago supplemented by yam, mami, taro, sweet potato and also bananas, paw paw, sweet corn in season.

Small worms were noticed in the sweet corn at BUT village.

The main cash crop in the area is copra. Each village has a communal hot air drier made from 4+ gallon drums. Two new driers were under construction at BUT and LOWAN.

Coffee is also a product of this area with LOWAN villagers, particularly Councillor DONIGI, being the major producers.

Most of the cash trees are individually owned and the owners depend on relations for harvesting and processing. In isolated cases people are employed to assist in harvesting the crop.

Livestock.

There is a herd of cattle at MAGOFEN village and this project is receiving close assistance from D.A.S.F. This project has only been started recently.

8

Livestock (Continued)

Pigs still play a dominant role in the traditional customs (particularly the yam planting ceremonies) in the village. Pigs are also reared for sale to other villages but do not feature to any large extent with sales at the market in WEWAK.

FORESTS.

There appears to be a reasonable large area of timbered land of mixed hardwood types but the distance to WEWAK would be prohibitive as there is a weight limitation on the suspension bridge at HAWAIN.

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY.

There is one Society in the area (the Dagua R.P.S.) and has stores at KAUK and URIP villages. The licence is current.

There are tradestores at SOWAM and at LOWAN and a third native owned tradestore will be opened by Councillor DONIGI of LOWAN.

There are motor canoes at SMAIN and BUT but these are not run as commercial undertakings but as a service to the involved villagers.

LAND and RESETTLEMENT.

Recent work in this area by the WEWAK-BUT Demarcation Committee has unearthed two large land disputes between KAUK and BALAM and between SMAIN and DAGUA. The Demarcation Committee is endeavouring at present to settle these disputes.

The Catholic Mission land at "NOMAT" near KAUK village was the subject of a recent Final Order. The mission does no longer want this block and has negotiated with LOWAN and KAUK for a larger block on the SOWAM Resettlement road. No application has been made, to the knowledge of the Sub-District Office, for this land.

The Assemblies of God Mission have been given land by the BALAM villagers to construct an airstrip. This land is at present under dispute between KAUK and BALAM.

Both missions have started clearing the relevant blocks.

The SOWAM Resettlement area is partially sub-divided into 15 blocks, ranging in area from 33 to 62 acres. Access by the coastal road from WEWAK. However, it is closed at present approximately 3 miles from SOWAM. Access by sea is unsatisfactory because of the exposed nature of the beaches.

There are large areas of unimproved land but because of disputed boundaries and poor communications, purchase is not recommended. There are more areas of land (e.g., ARIN-RAINUMBO area) suitable for resettlement much more conveniently situated to WEWAK.

There are people from MAPRIK villages (mainly MENDAMIN and NAGIPAEM) who have settled mainly on KAUK and SOWAM land upon the invitation of the landowners. There is no friction as these migrants have been established for years as this is part of the traditional custom.

COMPLAINTS.

The complaints brought to the notice of the patrol were mainly debts. One marital problem was cleared up.

COURTS.

The Local Court did not convene at any stage during the patrol.

REST HOUSES.

The Rest Houses were old and needed repairing except at LOWAN where a large new Rest House had been constructed.

New Rest Houses were ordered to be constructed at KAUK and BUT in addition to ancillary buildings. With the insignificant number of patrols visiting the area over the last few years it is pointless having a rest house in every village. As the position is now, each Council Electorate has a Rest House at the Councillor's village of residence and this should be sufficient to satisfy existing needs.

An additional Rest House could be constructed between AROHEMI and MISUAM to serve these two villages as well as the Resettlement Area.

CARRIERS.

Carriers were required to carry census material as a landrover was used to transport patrol equipment from one Rest House to the next.

HEALTH.

The people are generally healthy with out-patients from the Leprosarium at AITAPE receiving drugs from the two Missions, and the Aid Post at BALAM. The priest from BUT distributes drugs every Monday at LOWAN Village to the sufferers there.

The incidence of "grille" is low.

The Catholic Mission has recently opened a Maternity Hospital at DAGUA. Its construction was subsidized by the WEWAK-BUT Council.

EDUCATION.

There are two Catholic Mission Schools in the area; the school at LOWAN is Prep. to Std. I and the school at BUT is Prep. to Std. 5. A number of the SMAIN and MAGOFEN children attend the Catholic Mission School at DAGUA.

The Assemblies of God at BALAM have recently started a school being Prep. to Std. I.

AIRFIELDS.

There are two airstrips in the area at BUT and DAGUA. These are owned by the Catholic Mission.

The Assemblies of God are constructing an airfield on BALAM or KAUK land near their mission station.

LABOUR.

More than 60% of the absentee labourers are working outside the District and apart from the normal proportion of policeman, teachers, etc., the remainder are casual labourers and squatters. The majority of these labourers are single or have married females from districts in which they are working.

No social hardship is caused in the village because of their absence but economic development is retarded to some extent.

CENSUS.

Since the last census in January, 1964, there has been a natural increase of 5.9%.

Reconciliation.

Population 1964.

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
AROHEMI	29	32	61
BALAM	76	73	149
BUT	92	67	159
KAUK	75	53	128
KUMINIM	68	70	138
LOWAN	186	158	344
MAGOFEN	270	228	498
MISUAM	40	40	80
SMAIN	100	92	192
SOWAM	52	53	105
TOTAL	..	..	1854
TOTAL Census for Village 1964	..	..	1854
Migrations In since 1964	..	..	50
Births " " "	..	..	182
Migrations Out since 1964	..	..	21
Deaths " "	..	..	65
Census reconciled to ..	..	..	2000 persons.

11

13

CENSUS (Continued).

The majority of deaths (more than 50%) was in the over 45 years age group.

PERSONNEL.

One member of the R.P.&N.G.C. accompanied the patrol, Constable 1st Class PINO No. 7483. PINO did his duties very well and his knowledge of the local language enabled him to conduct his police duties as well as rendering good service to the officer conducting the patrol. This member has good composure and he did not complain of the extra duties thrust upon him as a result of only one member of the Constabulary being available for patrol.

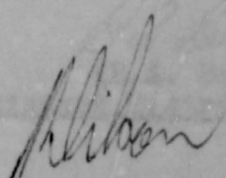
CONCLUSION.

Political education in this area was satisfactorily achieved although abstract ideas were not firmly understood by the villagers. Their knowledge of the House of Assembly and the Council System has been extended but enthusiasm for both is at a low ebb.

A further political education patrol to the villages patrolled is not required.

With experience in Council Elections and the 1964 House of Assembly Elections no difficulties, other than names in the Common Roll, can be anticipated for the 1968 Elections.

The untrafficable section of road to the SOWAM Re-settlement Area should be repaired immediately as the soldier settlers are unable to transport coconut plants to their blocks. They are receiving financial aid from the Administration to assist them in clearing their blocks but they are not planting sufficient coconuts because of the total lack of transport. One wonders why this Scheme was set up so far from WEWAK as there are larger areas closer to WEWAK. As it stands now, the Administration will have to maintain a road almost to the Aitape border just to uphold its obligations to a small but honoured number of settlers. Prompt action is required if justice is to be done to these men.


(N.L. WILSON)
PATROL OFFICER.

3-1/16+

NDW/hs

Sub-district Office,
P.O. Box 179,
WENAK.
East Sepil. District.

15th September, 1967.

The Officer-in-Charge,
Radio Wewak,
WENAK.

RADIO RECEIVERS - PART BUT-BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION

Listed below please find number of radio receivers owned by villagers West of URIP.

KAUK	Village	2 Radio Receivers	Population
SOWAM	"	3	116
BALAM	"	1	155
KUMINIM	"	1	146
ARHEMI	"	1	69
MISJAM	"	1	88
LOWAN	"	8	380
BUT	"	3	180
SMAIN	"	2	197
MAGOFEN	"	3	524
URIP	"	12	427

The majority of the people listen to the radio broadcasts from Radio Wewak between 1800 - 2030 hours each day. The early morning broadcasts are not so well patronised by listeners.

For your information.

B.A. Besasparis
(B.A. Besasparis)
Assistant District Commissioner.

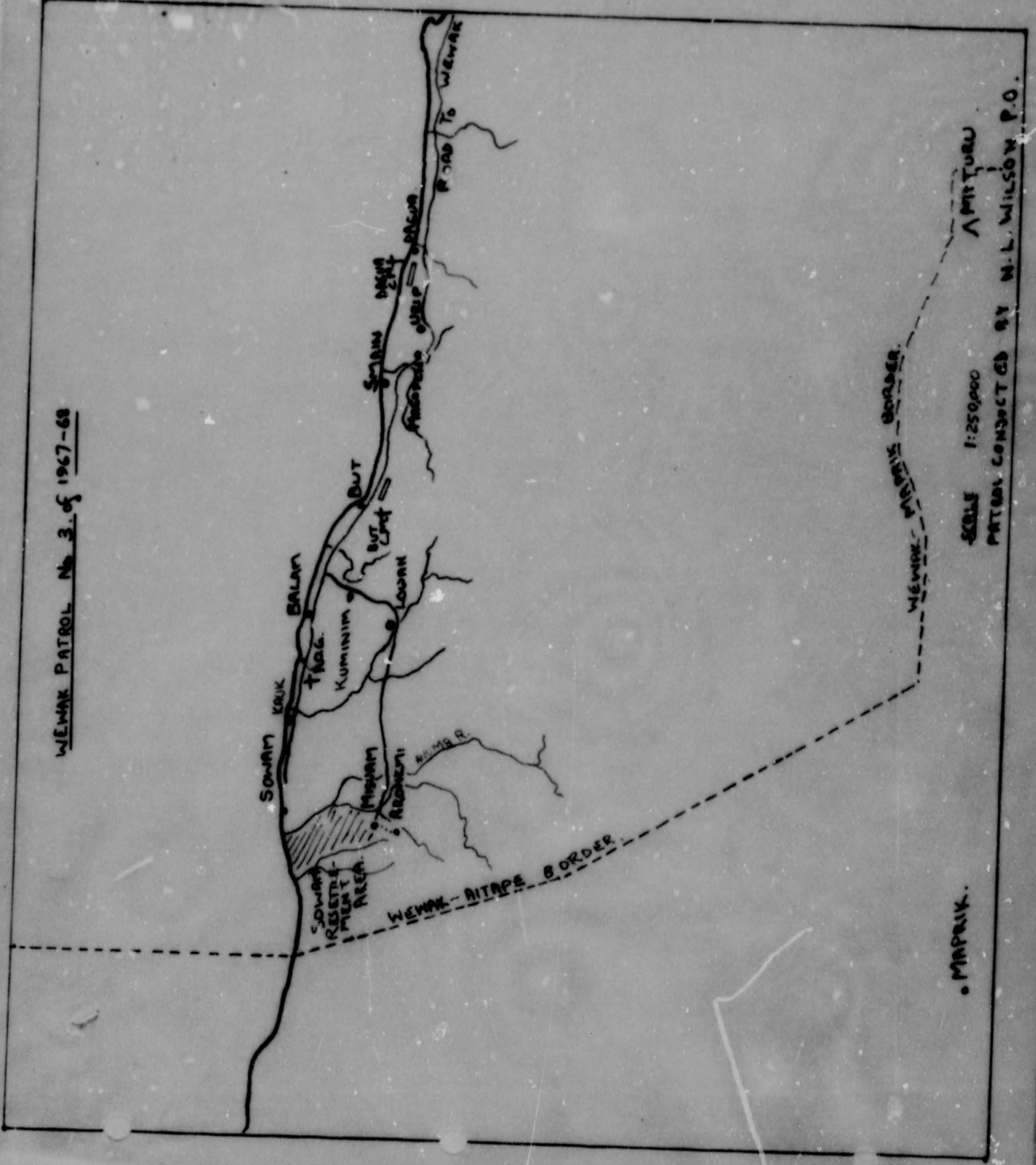
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WENAK PATROL No. 3 of 1967-68



SCALE 1:25000
PATROL CONDUCTED BY N.L. WILSON P.O.

MARPAK.

Amount Returned to Store

H.Q.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. No. 6 of 1967/68

Patrol Conducted by S. H. O. SMITH - CADET PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled WUVULU ISLAND - (Western Islands Census Division)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Mr. B. Weir - S/Insptr. & Mr. L. C. HICKS - C.P.O.
One CADET POLICE OFFICER OF R.P.N.G.C.
 Natives TWO LOCAL OFFICERS.

Duration—From 25/24 1/1968 to 26 1/19 68

Number of Days THREE DAYS

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 20/8/1967
 Medical 18 - 21/8/1967

Map Reference FOURMIL WUVULU ISLAND.

Objects of Patrol 1) CENSUS 2) NATIVE LAND INVESTIGATION 3) SURVEY OF SUBELI BASE CAMP 4) LAND INVESTIGATION FOR S.D.A. SCHOOL 5) ROUTINE ADMIN.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

121 31 19 68

E. G. Hicks
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 \$.....

WEWAK

WEWAK SUB - DISTRICT

EAST SEPIK DISTRICT

PATROL NUMBER :

No. 6 of 1967/68

PATROL CONDUCTED BY :

S. H. O. SMITH - CADET PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED :

WUVULU ISLAND
WESTERN ISLANDS CENSUS DEVISION
MANUS DISTRICT

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING :

Mr. L. J. HICKS - CADET PATROL OFFICER
R. L. WARI - D.D.A. LANDS - L/O
B. JOACHIM - LANDS TITLES - L/O
MR. B. WEIR - SUB/INSPECTOR R.P.N.G.C.
M. NATHANIEL - CADET OFFICER R.P.N.G.C.

DURATION OF PATROL :

24 th. January TO 25 th. January, 1968
6

NUMBER OF PATROL DAYS :

3

LAST PATROL TO AREA :

D.D.A. No.1 of 67/68 - Western Islands
(3 Days)
P.H.D. 18.8.67 - 21.8.67 (5 Days)

OBJECTS OF PATROL :

- (a) CENSUS
- (b) INVESTIGATE NATIVE LAND HOLDINGS
- (c) SURVEY OF SUBELI BASE CAMP
- (d) LAND INVESTIGATION FOR S.D.A. SCHOOL
- (e) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

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INTRODUCTION.

This patrol was carried out to the island of WUVULU. This island and its neighbour, Aua which lies some 20 miles further to the NE and is the smaller of the two, are situated approximately 140 miles and approx. 160 degrees NNW of Wewak. The minimum duration of the trip to Wuvulu would be approximately 12-hours by Administration Trawler, with a 4-hour trip to AUA from WUVULU. Wuvulu Island lies approx. 142 degrees 50 mins. East and 1 degree 40 mins. South; while AUA is approx. 143 degrees 5 mins. East and 1 degree 30 mins. South of the Equator.

The two Islands, which are surrounded by shallow reefs dropping suddenly off into very deep water in the order of 300 - 400 fathoms, are mainly made up of coral and sand. Consequently, a temporary anchorage is very doubtful, being particularly hazardous in the NW season. No other geographical features of any prominence exist.

Though only one day was actually spent on Wuvulu, the fact that there were four Administration employees greatly facilitated the handling of enquiries and carrying out the purpose of the visit, which was primarily to conduct a census of the island, the first since January, 1966; and also to report on the present land holdings of the native people of WUVULU ISLAND.

Also accompanying the patrol were Sub-Inspector Mr. W. Weir and Cadet Officer Mr. M. Nathaniel, who were to investigate an alleged case of incest reported from the village of Auna On Wuvulu Island. Along with members of the Patrol, a small group of Wuvulu Islanders; a P. & T. employee proceeding on leave to his home village on AUA Island; and some cargo sent by the Education Department for AUA Island, also were carried by the M.V. 'Rouna Falls'

The co-operation of the villagers, especially the tultuls and luluais of both villages, and the information supplied by them and the plantation manager, Mr. B. Cullinan in no small way assisted our work.

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DIARY :

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24.1.68 - Departed Wewak 1520 HRS. per Administration Trawler - M.V. Rouna Falls (Captain. Mr. W. Tebb) - Weather overcast with long rolling swells, rain being experienced at varying intervals throughout the trip, while winds were from the N - NW. Overnight on board Trawler.

25.1.68 - Arrived in MALOE BAY , WUVULU Island at 0815 HRS. and disembarked for the shore where we were met by Mr. B. Cullinan, manager of AGITA Plantation, who accompanied us to his house and office , situated close by. A tractor and trailer belonging to the plantation was arranged for transport to SUBELI Base Camp. Word was sent out by the respective tultuls and luluais to AUNA and ONEI villages, for the people of both villages to assemble at Subeli Base Camp for census. Arrived Subeli Base Camp 0940 HRS. after passing through AUNA village. Began census of ONEI villagers at 0945 HRS. at Base Camp. Finished ONEI census at 1015 HRS. Began census of AUNA Villagers, finishing at 1130 HRS. While Mr. Smith and myself were conducting census, Mr. B. Weir and M. Nathaniel were investigating the alleged case of incest, from the assembled AUNA villagers. Meanwhile L. Wari and B. Joachim embarked on their respective land surveys. Returned to plantation for lunch 1215 HRS. Immediately after lunch enquiries were conducted by Mr. Smith with the tultuls and lululais and chief landowners to determine how things stood with the people concerning their present land holdings and future prospects. Census figures were also tabulated and a number of queries and discussions were held with various people who approached the patrol concerning a number of problems that had arisen. The M.V. Rouna Falls returned from AUA Island at approx. 1630 HRS. and we were ready to embark at 1930 HRS. after both L. Wari and B. Joachim had returned from their surveys. Overnight on Trawler.

26.1.68 Landfall slightly NW of KAIRURU Island ~~SW~~ after a fairly boisterous trip from Wuvulu running before a N - NW wind. Accompanying us on the return journey were a number of AUA and WUVULU Islanders proceeding to Wewak. Included amongst the passengers was the Administration School Teacher from AUA Island who had requested to be transported to Wewak where an ambulance could be arranged to transport him to Boram Hospital. Arrived Wewak and anchored in Wewak Harbour at 1200 HRS. Patrol finished -

RECEPTION OF PATROL:

At all times the attitude of the people was both friendly and respectful. It was quite evident that our presence bolstered the people's confidence in the Administration.

VILLAGES :

There are only two villages on the island, AUNA and ONEI. The former located close to TUMULUMUNE Point, while the latter is located close to MARUE Point; AUNA Village being slightly the larger of the two. Both villages were visited but most of our contact was with the people themselves who were assembled at SUBELI Base Camp for reasons of census-taking.

Apparently, according to information given by the manager of AGITA plantation, there exists within the Port Moresby Museum, a complete house constructed in the traditional manner, which was originally transported from WUVULU some time before.

However though none of these houses were sighted during our brief sojourn on the island it was reported that there still remains one or two of these traditional style houses.

Both villages appeared clean and all dogs observed seemed surprisingly healthy and well-fed.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS :

Village officials appear to have the confidence of their people and their co-operation was unstinting and respectful. After being met on the beach by these officials on our arrival, we were consequently accompanied by at least one official from both villages at all times.

AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK :

There are no pigs (ie. native-owned) on the Island as the Islanders on Wuvulu are almost without exception all S.D.A. influenced. However there does exist two (2) sows owned by the manager of the plantation. It is also hoped that in the near future a boar may be introduced to the island but as far as can be ascertained there are no plans for any larger development of these beasts, being purely for the purposes of fresh meat for the plantation.

Apart from this there are no other livestock on the island except for dogs and fowl. During our visit the possibility of shooting birds for food was raised by the S.D.A. school-teacher on the island - REUBEN SAU - who requested a shotgun licence. At present the only guns on the island are owned by the plantation manager. A development of REUBEN's enquiry was the subsequent approach by a couple of villagers who wished to obtain the use of the plantation shotgun on behalf of their respective villages, AUNA and ONEI.

Fish is plentiful and combined with the main food crop, Taro ("Fula" in the local language), forms the primary diet of the people on Wuvulu. The growing and use of Kaukau seems to be on the increase with the evidence of a number of newly established gardens.

Copra is the main economic potential for these people, indeed perhaps the only one at present and a major proportion of enquiries subsequently received from various villagers concerned this aspect of their life. They were dealt with in conjunction with discussions with Mr. B. Cullinan, the plantation manager; and in separate correspondence.

LAND :

One of the main purposes of the patrol was to investigate the present land holdings of the native people of Wuvulu. To this end surveys were made by L. Wari and B. Joachim, and enquiries by Mr. Smith, in charge of the patrol, as to whether the present land holdings were sufficient, and to gauge future economic developments and if an increase in population would necessitate the purchase of land from the plantation.

This matter has been reported more fully by Mr. Smith in his accompanying report and I feel no more mention is necessary here.

HEALTH :

The general health of the people appeared good but any informed estimate could not be made here due to no opportunity having been experienced to inspect village hygiene and sanitation or the aid post. The other, detailed duties of the patrol took all our time.

AIRFIELDS :

There is still no airstrip existing on the island although a very promising start was made by a previous manager of AGITA plantation - Mr. McKenzie. The site chosen was initially cleared but work was ceased and now the area is covered in secondary growth varying from 2ft. - 7ft. high. However, if it is ever planned to continue with construction, it appears that no great effort would be needed to once again clear the area, although the small amount of filling needed would probably need supervision.

ROADS :

The roads between both villages and AGITA Plantation were in good order, cleared and level, but this is not surprising considering the only vehicles on the island are owned by the plantation and consist of two tractors and a motor-bike. There are a number of bicycles on the island which are used by Village officials and villagers.

BASE CAMP :

The Base Camp at SUBELI has been unoccupied by a permanent resident since the departure of Mr. R. Kopi, Patrol Officer in 1966. However it is still in remarkably good condition, though showing signs of wear and if an officer were to be stationed there for a period, some work would need to be done on replacing wall sheeting and rotting timbers of both stairs and some of the framework.

The member of the R.P.N.G.C. who has been stationed on the island for approximately the last six months returned to Wewak with his family, aboard the M.V. Rouna Falls with the rest of the patrol, as it was considered that it is not necessary to station a permanent member of the R.P.N.G.C. on the island.

A survey of the Base Camp Area was carried out by L. Wari while the census was being conducted, incorporating both the Office/O.I.C. dwelling, and the Police House.

CENSUS :

There were no problems experienced with the census. Both villages on Wuvulu showed an increase in population but this is to be expected, since the last census was carried out in January, 1966. A good sign is the significant increase in

Numbers of children attending school either on the Island or at the S.D.A. Mission School at Nagum on the mainland.

The total population of Wuvulu Island during the census was 483, an increase of 28 on previous census figures for AUNA and ONEI Villages.

CONCLUSION :

As the attentions of the Patrol were mainly occupied with the prime objects of this visit, as specified in the preamble, it was *not* possible to deal with all the suggested headings given in Dept. Standing Instructions, General Field Administration and it would be superfluous to repeat what has been already reported in previous reports, in particular Wewak Sub-District Patrol No. 12 of 1965/66.

The objects of the patrol were actually carried out without difficulties and once again it must be stressed that the presence of four Administration servants and 2 Police Officers of the R.P.N.G.C. greatly minimised the time necessary to deal with patrol matters.

SIGNED

L. C. Hicks
.....
Mr. L. C. HICKS - C.P.O.

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Amount Returned to Store

H.Q.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of... **EAST SEPIK** Report No... **8** Of **1967/68**

Patrol Conducted by... **L. C. HICKS** - **CADET PATROL OFFICER**

Area Patrolled... **WALIS, TARAWAI, KAIRIRU, MUSCHU & SCHOUTEN ISLANDS**

(WEWAK ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION)

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans... **MR. J.L. HASTINGS - A.D.C.** **24/3/68 - 26/3/68.**

Natives... **L. RUPA - ASSISTANT FIELD OFFICER** **24/3/68 - 1/4/68.**

TWO LOCAL OFFICERS - CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY "

Duration—From... **24/3/1968** to **30/4/1968** ... (Not continuous and including Election Patrol)

Number of Days... **19 days interrupted.**

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? **No.**

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services...../...**5**.../19**67**..

Medical/...**5**.../19**66**..

Map Reference... **ARMY SERIES FOURMIL WEWAK & SEPIK**

Objects of Patrol... **1) Census; 2) General Administration; 3) Final Orders**
 **and 4) Council Elections on WOKEO and KOIL Islands.**

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1517119 68

E. L. Hicks
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

Ref: 67-0-32

Dept. of District Administration,
KONEDOBU. Papua.

2nd August, 1968

District Commissioner,
East Sopiak District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. WEWAK 8-67/68

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Memorandum
* of Patrol/Patrol Report covering patrol by L.C. HICKS, C.P.O.
to..... WEWAK ISLANDS Census Divisions.

Such a comprehensive report on the Wewak Islands
was very welcome.

(T.W. ELLIS)
Director

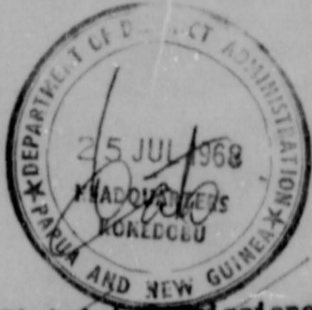
* Delete as necessary.

c.c. Mr. L.C. Hicks,
Sub District Office,
WEWAK.

and... details not necessary to...
... and...
... details on...
... files.

67. P. 32. (46)

67-1-5



District Office,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District

19th July, 1968

Assistant District Commissioner,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO: 8 of 1967/68

Thank you for the above report and your covering comments.

The reasons for the delay are acceptable under the circumstances related by you.

I have nothing further to add to your comments which were than covered all aspects of the report.

Please convey to Mr. L. Hicks my compliments on a thoroughly interesting and excellently compiled report.

E.G. Hicks
E.G. HICKS
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA

For your information and records, please.

E.G. Hicks
E.G. HICKS
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

45

Telegrams DISADM
Telephone
Our Reference 67-2/35
If calling ask for
Mr. JLH/hs

Department of District Administration,

Sub-district Office,
P.O. Box 179,
WEWAK.
East Sepik District.

15th July, 1968.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL REPORT NO. 8 OF 1967/68

WEWAK ISLANDS

Attached please find in duplicate, Mr. L. Hicks' C.P.O., Report on his patrol to the WEWAK Islands Census Division which covers the SCHOUTEN Islands, my Patrol Instructions 67-2 and my Comments.

The Report is very detailed, too much so at times, however it is a complimentary effort and gives an interestingly fresh look at the Islands.

Compilation of the Report was delayed due to the Officer visiting Kubalia Base Camp for Saussia L.G.C. Meetings in preparation for his taking over the Station, and also my error of not checking that he had compiled his Report before he commenced his next patrol No. 9 of 1967/68. Pressure of work with the Urban Elections, end of the financial year requirements, supervision of Yauwosoru building programme, Sub-District Annual Report and shortage of staff, has contributed to the submission of this Report later than desirable.

Camping and Travelling Allowance are attached for your signature, please.

(J.L. HASTINGS)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Encl.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

44

Telegrams DISADM

Telephone

Our Reference 67-2/36

If calling ask for JIH/hs

Mr.

Department of District Administration,

Sub-district Office,
P.O. Box 179,

WEWAK.
East Sepik District.

15th July, 1968.

Mr. L. Hicks,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
WEWAK.

COMMENTS - WEWAK PATROL NO. 8 OF 1967/68.

Your Patrol Report covering the SCHOUTEN Islands is indeed comprehensive and interesting. My comments on your Report are -

Diary - Too much detailed information included. Brief reference only with full details in body of Report is all that is required. The bulk of your Diary entry, Tuesday 9th April, for example, should have been in body of your Report. This section of a Patrol Report is mainly a reference and if it is made too full it tires and detracts readers from the Report.

Education. - I doubt if the Education Department has ever had such a full report on the situation existing with Schools in the Islands.

The movement of S.D.A. Mission teachers has, I've been told, been seriously upset by the prolonged period their vessel has spent in Madang under survey repairs. It is planned to send a teacher to Wokeo as soon as their vessel is available.

Missions. - Location of Mission Stations should be indicated on the Patrol Map, a small square with a cross on top of it is normally used.

Airfields. - These should also be shown on the Patrol Map.

Roads. - The number, as well as type of vehicles, is of importance. If there are large numbers of vehicles, details should be appended. Such information is of value to Civil Defence and economic development planning.

Boats. - Details on types and number of outboard motors is of value to Civil Defence and economic development planning.

Land. - Brief details only necessary in Report on Provisional and Final Orders attended by Mr. L. Wari, A.F.O. Full details as with complaints to be appended for extract to relevant files.

Medical and Health. - The District Medical Officer has accompanied an Infant Welfare Patrol to most of the Schouten Islands since your Patrol and attention is being given to the matters raised by you.

Agriculture. - The worry over differences in copra prices between private and Society buyers is an everlasting one. Society members under normal circumstances should recoup the copra payment differences in their annual dividends, the problem remains in effectively conveying this to members.

Livestock. - Interest or otherwise in local cattle projects would be of value.

Political Situation. - Good coverage an increasingly important aspect not to be overlooked or treated lightly during any future Patrols.

Census. - The last paragraph of the former subject, I feel, should have been included with Census details and figures included under the age groups - under 1 year - 5; 1-5 years - 120; 6-10 years - 95; 11-15 years - 59, compared with other Villages.

Local Government Elections. - Your visit to Wakeo and Koil Islands to give explanatory Pre-Election talks after the people's "shame" over the A.B.C. news report of their lack of interest in the House of Assembly elections and your assisting in the conduct of the Council Elections has enabled you to report fully on all aspects of the event.

Conclusion. - Your alternatives for future patrols will be acted upon and reveal more than an average interest in your application and outlook to field work. Your attention to prompt paper work is just as essential.

My congratulations on an informative Report which although lengthy is a better fault than too brief.

(J.L. HASTINGS)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

42

Telegrams.....

Our Reference 67-2/523.....

If calling ask for

Mr. JH/hs.....

Department of District Administration,

Sub-district Office,
P.O. Box 179,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

20th March, 1968.

Mr. L. Hicks,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 8 OF 1967/68

As discussed, please prepare to commence a patrol of the SCHOUTEN ISLANDS on Monday, 25th March, 1968. Mr. L. Rupa, Field Assistant, will accompany the patrol. Two Co-operative Officers will also travel per M.V. "Rouna Falls" to conduct inspections of Society Stores in the Islands.

Your patrol instructions are:-

- 1) Village census revision on each of the Islands.
- 2) Pre-election Local Government Council talks on Wokeo and Koil Islands for their inclusion in the Wewak-But Local Government Council. Please confer with Mr. D. Claasen re information on polling dates and notify the people concerned.
- 3) Distribute additional supplies of the pamphlets covering political education and Local Government.
- 4) Inspect evacuation canoes on Ram Island and report on their condition.
- 5) Inspect shotguns and check their respective licences.
- 6) Attend Notice of Final Orders at Wokeo Island.
- 7) Routine Administration.
- 8) Should any complaints be made requiring a Court hearing please record all details; you are not to give judgement on any matters of a court nature. Please contact this office by radio if in doubt on any matter.
- 9) Check Matters for Patrol file and N.M.T.A. records.
- 10) Take suitable items for issue to Village Officials.

As I want you to attend the SAUSSIA Local Government Council Meeting at KUBALIA on 3rd April, 1968, the patrol will have to be conducted in two sections.

The islands of Kairiru and Muschu are to be patrolled on your return from Saussia Council Meeting.

On completion of the Patrol please submit a full Patrol Report in triplicate, in accordance with Standing Instructions, Chapter IV which you are to read prior to departure and during the patrol.

(J.L. HASTINGS)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

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SAUSSIA

L.C. HASTINGS - Coast Patrol Officer - conducting Patrol.

J.L. HASTINGS - A.D.C. 2073 - 26/3/68.

M. HASTINGS - Assistant Field Officer - 27/3/68.

REMARKS BY PATROL

27-3-68 to 28-3-68
28-3-68 to 29-3-68
29-3-68 to 30-3-68 (Elections)
17 days duration.

REMARKS BY PATROL

27-3-68 to 28-3-68
28-3-68 to 29-3-68
29-3-68 to 30-3-68
17 days duration.

REMARKS BY PATROL

1) Census
2) Attendance of Local Council
3) Political Activities
4) Meeting of Local Council
5) (Other Council) ...

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STATION: WEWAK
Sub-District Wewak
District East Sepik
Patrol Number WEWAK NO. 3 of 1967/68
Area Patrolled WEWAK ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING THE PATROL:
L.C. HICKS - Cadet Patrol Officer - conducting Patrol.
J.L. HASTINGS - A.D.C. 24/3 - 26/3/68.
L. RUPA - Assistant Field Officer - 24/3/68 - 1/4/68.
Two Local Officers - Co-operative Society - 24/3/68 - 1/4/68.

DURATION OF PATROL:
24-3-68 to 1-4-68
8-4-68 to 11-4-68
22-4-68 to 24-4-68
28-4-68 to 30-4-68 (Elections).
19 days duration.

LAST PATROL TO AREA:
D.D.A. Apr.-May 1967.
D.A.S.F. November, 1965.
P.H.D. July, 1967.
T.B. Survey - October, 1967.
House Assembly Election Patrol - February, 1968.

CBJECTS OF PATROL:
1) Census
2) Attendance of Final Orders
3) Political Education
4) Routine Administration
5) L.G. Council Elections on Wokeo and Koil Islands.

MAP REFERENCE:
Fourmile Army Series - WEWAK & SEPIK

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INTRODUCTION

This patrol covered the area comprising the WEWAK ISLANDS CENSUS DIVISION.

With the exception of YUO and KARASAU Islands which are included in the BUT-BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION, all the immediate off-shore islands of the WEWAK SUB-DISTRICT are included in this census area - i.e.,

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| WALIS Island | WOKEO Island |
| TARAWAI " | KCIL " |
| KAIRIRU " | BLUP BLUP " |
| MUSCHU " | KADOVAR " |
| | BAM " |

The patrol was completed finally, in three stages, caused more by necessity than by choice. As already mentioned in the attached Patrol Instructions, I was required to attend the SAUSSIA Local Government Council Meeting on 3rd April, 1968, and secondly, as no Government vessel other than the Administration work-boat 'Opal' was available during the latter part of the Patrol (i.e. Kairiru and Muschu Islands), my use of this vessel had to fit in with its normal duties with the Customs Department in Wewak.

A fourth "stage" - the Wewak-But L.G. Council Elections on WOKEO and KOIL Islands - which due to its pertinent nature and close proximity to the end of the above patrol, was considered to be more expediently included as part of this account. These elections marked the introduction for the first time of Local Government Council representation to these two Islands.

Of the twelve (12) Islands within this Division, half or exactly (6) six - TARAWAI, YUO, KARASAU, MUSCHU and KOIL - are coral islands and are comparatively flat and undulating except for Muschu and Koil which are slightly higher than the nature of their origin would suggest. The remaining six - KAIRIRU, WOKEO, WEI, BLUP BLUP, KADOVAR and BAM - are volcanic in origin and characterized by their steep, dormant, volcanic peaks, clothed in jungle, surrounded by narrow coastal strips or rising straight from the sea with their shores often made up completely by large stones and small boulders that have been worn smooth by the action of water over a long, long time. However, there is one exception to their dormant state - BAM ISLAND - which is a vent-hole for the much larger Volcanic Island of MANUM of Madang and is still regarded as active, its steep slopes are bare of vegetation once one leaves the narrow fertile coastal strip below which supports a population of approximately 600 people.

Politically, the Islands are divided into two groups (a) those inside the Wewak-But Council, which includes the two recent additions of Wokeo and Koil and (b) those which aren't - Blup Blup, Wei, Kadovar, and Bam. Until communications can be vastly improved there is no reason seen why this latter group will not continue to be left out of a Council. Before they can hope to be included they must first be capable of paying taxes, and consequently their first concern is cash crops - of which copra is the one and only crop at present available.

Lectures were given and L.G. Circulars distributed as part of a general follow-up action on the recent House Assembly Elections.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 8 OF 1967/68

- D I A R Y -

4/3/68 - 1/4/68: WALIS, TARAWAI, WOKEO, KOIL, BLUP BLUP, WEI, KADOVAR & BAM ISLANDS.

Sunday 24th March -

2220 Hrs. Departed WEWAK per M.V. "Rouna Falls", accompanied by Mr. J.L. Hastings (Assistant District Commissioner) and L. Rupa (Assistant Field Officer) from Sub-District Office. Also accompanying the patrol were two local-officers from the Co-operative Trading Society who were to conduct a stock-take, balance and any other business that might arise with the Society's stores On WALIS, TARAWAI, WOKEO and BAM Islands.

Monday 25th March.

0010 Hrs. Anchored off St. John's Seminary, KAIRIRU ISLAND and took on fresh water. Departed Kairiru Island at 0620 hrs. Arrived at anchorage, WALIS ISLAND at 0930 hrs. While census was being revised the A.D.C. paid a visit to the Walis coconut plantation located on the Western end of the Island. Following census revision, the Village was inspected and a Political Education talk was given by the A.D.C. to the assembled villagers.

Departed Walis Island for TARAWAI ISLAND at 1515 hrs. Anchored at South-East corner of Island close to shore at 1540 hrs. After inspecting the Tarawai coconut plantation I then proceeded to the village which is approximately 15-25 minutes walk along an old jeep track. Spent until 2200 hrs that night discussing various minor problems and queries they had concerning Business Concerns, Independence, Council Laws, Political Parties, etc.

Slept "Rouna Falls".

Tuesday 26th March.

0845 Hrs. Census revised at TARAWAI Village after which village area was inspected and a Political Education talk given to the villagers by the A.D.C. Returned to "Rouna Falls" via the inland path that would take us past the freshwater lakes that exist in the approximate centre of the island. The Co-operative Officers were thus now given a full go since we had finished with the villagers and we left them in the village to come back when they had finished their work.

1445 Hrs. Departed TARAWAI Island and after picking up a T.B. patient from WALIS Island we headed for WEWAK arriving at 1830 hrs. Due to pressure of work the A.D.C. had here planned to leave the patrolling yet to be done to myself and a member of the R.P.&N.G.C.

Slept WEWAK.

Wednesday 27th March -

1215 Hrs. Departed WEWAK for WOKEO Island per M.V. "Rouna Falls" accompanied this time by Cpl. PINO (R.P.N.G.C.), both Co-operative Officers and L. Rupa. Also accompanying the patrol this time were four agricultural workers who were to be disembarked on our arrival at WOKEO along with their 'cargo' which comprised supplies for the construction of

Wednesday 27th March (Cont).

37

a hot-air copra drier on the Island. For this purpose they planned to be on the Island for two-weeks. Arrived WOKEO ISLAND and was met by Village Officials from BEGIAUWA and UNIWARO Villages. After disembarking members of the Patrol and necessary gear, the "Rouna Falls" then departed for a more secure anchorage at KOIL Island for the night. Census was revised for BEGIAUWA and UNIWARO Villages immediately after Co-operative Officers had finished their work with the villagers. Discussions were then held on various subjects with a considerable portion being devoted to what they could expect and what would be expected of them after the elections for the Wewak-But L.G. Council which would be held on the Island on the 29th-30th. April. The queries and discussion that followed occupied until 2330 hrs.

Overnight in the dilapidated 'haus kiap' at DAP Hamlet, part of UNIWARO Village.

Thursday 28th March.

0830 Hrs. Departed DAP Hamlet and arrived TAKUR Village at the site of the second Co-operative Store on the Island at 1200 Hrs. During the walk BEGIAUWA and BAIJOR Village areas had been visited and as well, the C.M. Preparatory School at BAIJOR. Meanwhile the Co-operative Officers had reached TAKUR and already engrossed in their work, due to their having taken the shorter route round the Eastern shoreline from UNIWARO to TAKUR. Census revised for TAKUR and BAIJOR Villages and a number of complaints were heard, one requiring future court action.

Departed TAKUR Village via shorter route at 1530 hrs. At "Jalalap", about half-way, spoke with students of the S.D.A. Mission School there. Arrived DAP Hamlet thus completing a full circuit of the Island. My arrival coincided with that of the "Rouna Falls". Due to the persistent bad weather Captain Tebb decided to try and shelter at VOGEO for the night as the anchorage at KOIL Island was risky with the strong winds that were experienced the previous night, not that Vogeo Island was much better but it meant that we did not have to make the run back to Koil that night through the heavy seas.

Slept aboard 'Rouna Falls' at VOGEO Island (DAP Hamlet).

Friday 29th March.

0630 Hrs. Departed WOKEO Island and reached anchorage at KOIL Island at 0830 hrs. Went ashore and were met by Village Officials at SITILA Village. Though interrupted by intermittent rain and wind the Census revision of MALOWA, WOAL, UNWALU, and SITILAWAS completed early thanks to the willing co-operation of the villagers. The Village areas were then inspected and a visit made to the Catholic Mission School where both teachers and students were spoken to.

Slept 'Rouna Falls' at KOIL Island (SITILA Village).

Saturday 30th March,

0630 Hrs. Departed KOIL Island. After a rough passage arrived WEI Island where census was revised. No anchorage was possible and due to disturbed weather our visit was of necessity very brief. Departed WEI Island and arrived KADOVAR Island. As the people had not been ready for our arrival and there is no anchorage, they were told we would be back on Sunday. We then immediately proceeded on to BAM Island where the weather prohibited a safe landing at the usual place and we were forced to seek a safer landing place approximately four miles to the East of the Village.

Saturday 30th March (Cont).

After landing, a walk of approximately 4-miles along the rugged shoreline resulted before the Village was reached. The Census was revised, followed by a cursory inspection of the Village, Aid-Post, and Evacuation Canoes. Unfortunately, only an afternoon could be spent with these people and their Island which wasn't nearly enough to deal with the enquiries and problems that arose or to allow more than a glance at their economy, etc. Our shortage of time arose due to two main reasons; that of the weather and secondly, trouble that had arisen with the engine machinery of the 'Rouna Falls', which necessitated a short time as possible to complete the remaining work for patrol. Departed BAM Island 1930 Hrs. and after a rough passage anchored within the reef on the Southern side of BLUP BLUP Island at 2345 hrs.

Slept 'Rouna Falls' at BLUP BLUP Island.

Sunday 31st March.

0700 Hrs. Census conducted during intermittent rain and wind, followed by the hearing of minor complaints and talks given on hygiene, their houses, gardens and crops. The Village was then inspected along with the Aid-Posts (the old and the as-yet unfinished new) and the Church and School site. Departed BLUP BLUP Island at 1200 Hrs. Arrived at KADOVAR Island 1400 Hrs. where census conducted, about 100 yds. up the steep side of the Island where the people had assembled on a broad section of the steep winding track. Departed KADOVAR Island 1615 hrs. for WEWAK.

Slept 'Rouna Falls' at sea.

Monday 1st April.

0230 Hrs. arrived WEWAK and anchored after an extremely boisterous trip having had to head into the 'Taleo' all the way back. Members of the Patrol taken ashore at 0730 Hrs. Reported to Sub-District Office at 0745 Hrs.

- End of "Stage 1"

Held discussions with interested villagers until 0130 Hrs. the following evening.

Overnight at SHAGUR Village.

D I A R Y

8th April - 11th April, 1968 : KAIRIRU ISLAND

Monday 8th April.

0820 Hrs. Departed WEWAK per Administration Work-boat 'OPAL', accompanied by one member of the R.P.N.G.C. Arrived off SILISIANG Village, KAIRIRU Island at 1040 hrs. However, informed that the people were assembled at SHAM Village to which we returned and anchored at 1050 Hrs. Census revised for SILISIANG, SHAM, BRAUNIAK, YUWUN and YAUUK Villages. After a visit was paid to St. Martins Primary School and St. Xaviers High School where I spoke with the Principal and some of the Teachers and students; I then inspected SHAM and the Aid-Post located there. Discussions with Villagers that night at SHAM where I stayed in the Councillor's house.

Overnight at SHAM Village. (SHAM is divided into two groups: SHAM No. 1 and SHAM No. 2)

Tuesday 9th April.

0800 Hrs. Paid a visit to SILISIANG Village and inspected their area including their water supply, after which I visited St. Johns Swminary organised by the Australian Marist Brothers Mission and spoke with a few of the Brothers in residence at the school. Returned to SHAM at 1230 Hrs. and after collecting patrol gear and seeing it stowed safely on the 'Opal' I set out walking to visit BRAUNIAK and YUWUN Villages, while despatching the 'Opal' to wait for me off YUWUN Village. At BRAUNIAK Village I encountered two Army Officers from 2 P.I.R. at Moem Barracks, who had just flown in by C.M. Dornier a couple of hours previously. They were in the process of sounding out the Villagers reaction and objections if any to the possibility of an Army counter-insurgency exercise being held on this side of KAIRIRU Island in the next week or so, a fact of which Sub-District Office had previously been unaware. It was to be the first of this type of exercise in this particular area even though similar ones had already been held in the Terebu Area of the Wewak Sub-District, on the mainland. After spending a short while listening to their discussion with a group of Villagers I then had to leave as time was short and I had to be on the other side of the Island by nightfall. Visited YUWUN Village and inspected copra and drier and also gave a short explanatory talk with the people to prepare the way for the two P.I.R. Officers when they arrived later in the afternoon. Departed YUWUN Village at 1345 Hrs. per workboat 'Opal' and after encountering large seas around the Eastern end of the Island, arrived at KORAGUL Village where members of the Patrol and our gear was disembarked by canoe, in a heavy swell. The 'Opal' was then despatched back to its anchorage on the Southern side of the Island, to return on Thursday to SHAGUR Village where we would be ready to disembark.

Held discussions with interested villagers until 0330 Hrs. the following morning.

Overnight at KORAGUL Village.

DIARY(Cont).

Wednesday 10th April.

0800 Hrs. Census conducted at KORAGUL Village. After completing departed for SHAGUR Village, arriving at 1145 hrs. On the way the C.M. School and the Aid-Post at BOU Hamlet were inspected. Census conducted of RUMMAL, SURAI and SHAGUR Villages. Departed for inspection of RUMMAL Village site at 1610 Hrs. Returned to SHAGUR where discussions were held with those interested, once again until the early hours of the following morning.

Overnight at SHAGUR Village.

Thursday 11th April.

0715 Hrs. Arrival of 'Opal' off SHAGUR Village and while cargo was being laboriously loaded by canoe I paid an extremely brief visit, in the company of SUMAKAU (Leo) BRIKAUAN of SHAGUR, to his gardens above the Village where he plans to plant coffee trees as an attempt. Apparently he previously had spent a couple of years training with D.A.S.F. at PASSAM and had returned to his Village intent on passing on what he had learnt. Also I had been requested by a number of the Villagers at SHAGUR if I could possibly persuade BAIYAK WABO of SHAGUR to accompany me to WEWAK from where he could be taken to Boram Hospital. Apparently by all reports he was apt to suffer from occasional mental lapses that by their nature succeeded in disturbing the Village. Finally he agreed under his own volition to accompany the Patrol to Wewak and was in fact no trouble throughout. Departed SHAGUR 0740 Hrs. and arrived in WEWAK at 1130 hrs. Reported to Sub-District Office 1145 hrs.

Overnight at LAUK WISOHU Village.

- End of "Stage 2".

Wednesday 24th April.

A visit was paid to the Aid-Post after which the Catholic Mission was visited. Most of the morning looking over part of the low Mission plantation on the Island followed by an inspection of the cattle project run by the Mission, under the guidance of the Brother in residence on the Island. After lunch at the Mission I was driven back to LAUK WISOHU by the Brother in time to embark on the 'Opal' which had arrived about a half-hour previously and had finished loading the cargo from the patrol. Departed LAUK WISOHU Village at 1:00 Hrs. and arrived off the C.M. Schools of St. Marlene and St. Xavier with their neighbouring airstrip. In order to pick up the members of the R.P.N.C. and their baggage as well as delivering the mail to the Mission from Wewak. Arrived to WEWAK arriving at 16:00 Hrs.

- End of Patrol -

D I A R Y

22/4/68 - 24/4/68 - MUSCHU ISLAND

Monday 22nd April

0715 Hrs. Departed WEWAK per Administration workboat 'Opal'. Arrived SUP Village, MUSCHU Island at 0845 hrs. The 'Opal' departed for Wewak. Too late I realised my error in bringing the wrong census sheets and was forced to walk to the Catholic Mission on the other side of the Island, in order to send a message to S.D.O. via their radio link with the Catholic Mission Office at Wirui. Departed SUP Village for the Mission at 0915 Hrs. and arriving at 1020 Hrs. after taking the route through BAM Village. Arrived back at SUP at 1205 Hrs. Village inspected and minor complaints and enquiries heard. Arrival of 'Opal' with census sheets whereupon census was revised for SUP Village. On completion set out for LARGE MUSCHU Village which was reached at 1900 Hrs. after having inspected part of the BAM Village area on the way.

Overnight at LARGE MUSCHU Village.

Tuesday 23rd April.

0815 Hrs. Conducted census revision of LARGE MUSCHU, SMALL MUSCHU, BAM, MARAI, SIBABARU, Villages after which an inspection was carried out of LARGE MUSCHU (MUSCHU NO. 1) Village area and complaints heard. At one stage it was necessary to call a special 'discussion' group to determine why the Councillor, Aid-Post Orderly, and various other workers from the Mission and other Departments were not being supported like they should have been.

Overnight at LARGE MUSCHU Village.

Wednesday 24th April.

A visit was paid to the Aid-Post after which the Catholic Mission was visited. Most of the morning looking over part of the large Mission plantation on the Island followed by an inspection of the cattle project run by the Mission, under the guidance of the Brother in residence on the Island. After lunch at the Mission I was driven back to LARGE MUSCHU by the Brother in time to embark on the 'Opal' which had arrived about a half-hour previously and had finished loading the cargo from the patrol. Departed LARGE MUSCHU Village at 1400 hrs. and arrived off the C.M. Schools of St. Martins and St. Xaviers with their neighbouring airstrip, in order to pick up two members of the R.P.N.G.C. and their prisoner, as well as delivering the mail to the Mission from Wewak. Returned to WEWAK arriving at 1640 hrs.

- End of Patrol -

D I A R Y

28/4/68 - 30/4/68 : WEWAK-BUT L.G. COUNCIL ELECTIONS FOR
THE WOKEO AND KOIL WARDS -

Sunday 28/4/68

2310 Hrs. Departed WEWAK per M.V. 'Rouna Falls' accompanied by C. Wariman (Wewak-But L.G. Council Clerk) who had been appointed Assistant Presiding Officer for the Elections on these two Islands. Also accompanying the Patrol was a member of the R.P.N.G.C. who was to assist me in furthering enquiries into a complaint that had arisen on the last rec ent patrol to WOKEO Island, at TAKUR Village; and, if necessary, to bring the various parties to Wewak where the complaint could be heard in the District or Local Court.

Monday 29/4/68

Arrived KAIRIRU Island and took on fresh water. Departed KAIRIRU at 0400 hrs and arrived at DAP Hamlet, WOKEO Island at 0805 hrs. Here, contrary to our expectations, every village on the Island had endeavoured to assemble at DAP Hamlet for these elections. Consequently our work was made much easier and the Elections for the WOKEO WARD were finished by approximately 1400 Hrs. After questioning the individuals concerned in the previously-mentioned complaint, it was decided that there were enough grounds for court action to be taken and consequently the five persons concerned - 3 men and 2 women - were asked to accompany the Patrol on its return trip to WEWAK. The newly elected Councillor - LALA KAIAP of BARIAT Hamlet, UNIWARO Village, was also asked if it was possible for him to accompany us on our return trip, thus facilitating his attendance at the Council Meeting on the following Wednesday, which would be an appropriate time to introduce him as at this Meeting would be as well 5-new Councillors elected to represent the 'Wewak Town Area' which the Council was about to take over.

1745 hrs. Departed WOKEO Island arriving at our anchorage at KOIL Island at 1930 hrs. The people were aware of our arrival and were informed that night of the elections the following morning early, even though they had already received news of our visit from Radio Wewak.

Slept 'Rouna Falls' at Koil Island.

Tuesday 30/4/68.

0750 hrs. Commenced elections for the KOIL Ward completing the voting and counting of ballot papers by approx. 1120 hrs. The newly elected Councillor - MAGUN MAWOT of UNWALU Village - also was able to accompany us aboard the 'Rouna Falls' on our return to Wewak. Departed KOIL Island at 1200 hrs arriving at the anchorage at BORAM, Wewak, at 1830 hrs.

- End of Patrol -

EDUCATION (Cont).

at BOU Hamlet on the Northern side of the Island and is unregistered. It is staffed by two untrained indigenous teachers and caters for Prep. - Std. 2. However, there are plans by the Catholic Mission to register this school and to teach from Prep. to Standard 4.

Of the three remaining schools on Kairiru, two - St. JOHN's College and St. XAVIER's High School - are recognised as one by the Department of Education, though they are two miles apart, one being a Seminary run by the Australian Marist Brothers for trainee/Teacher-Brothers and located close to SILISIANG Village; while the other, a High School, is located on the Eastern borders of SHAM Village. The teaching staff of twelve (12) Europeans is divided equally between the two schools. St. JOHN's has 194 students registered, only 6 of whom have reached Form 5 and 6.

The remaining registered school, ST. MARTIN'S Primary School, is situated below St. Xavier's, with a staff of eight indigenous teachers and accommodation for students boarding at the school. The fault with this accommodation, as on KOIL, is that the majority of the houses have dirt floors which after a number of students have been walking over them, can provide a fair amount of dust or mud as the weather permits. The fact that this year the teaching staff at St. Martin's is completely composed of indigenous teachers has resulted in a favourable impression amongst the Villages, students, and the teachers themselves.

Of the remaining schools in the Islands, the Catholic Mission has an unregistered school on MUSCHU Island, located below the Mission where Prep - Standard 5 is taught by a staff of 4 indigenous teachers who are not certificated. Those wanting to further their education to Standard 6 or above go to KAIRIRU Island.

On Wokeo Island, the S.D.A. Mission has a school on the Eastern side of the Island between TAKUR and JUNIWARO Villages where Standard 1 & 2 are taught. However, at the time of the patrol, the teacher assigned to the school was still on WUVULU Island and had not yet been able to travel to WOKEO. Though the S.D.A. Mission in the Islands has withdrawn to WOKEO, there was encountered on WEI Island, a "prep" school taught by Norman POLUBE (NOME BONUBE) of Wuvulu Island, who, with his wife and 3 children were living under very poor conditions with the number of children attending, varying as the mood and the weather struck them, between 5 and 11. Apparently he was previously posted on KADOVAR Island which is now without a teacher, but was removed due to some reason that wasn't made obvious to the patrol. When asked about this "school" on WEI, the S.D.A. Mission gave the impression of regarding it as 'out of sight, out of mind', which hardly seems fair to NORMAN even considering that this attitude could come about due to the isolation and difficulty in visiting this Island.

Any of the promising students from the S.D.A. School on WOKEO are sent to the Boarding Schools at NAGUM River (Wewak Sub-District) and ANGORAM (Angoram Sub-District).

As well as the facilities offered by the Catholic Mission in the Islands as regards education there is always the opportunity for those with incentive or the necessary funds, to attend any one of the number of Government and Mission Schools in and around WEWAK including a second High School at BRANDI run by the Administration.

MISSIONS

Within the Islands, two Missions are established - the Catholic Mission and the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, the former of the two having by far the greatest influence in the area.

ROADS: (Cont)

Island and it could be extended to YOWUN Village if the people cared to construct one or two small bridges. However, the example at YAUIK is that the foot track between there and YOWUN has fallen into disuse due to the easier (and lazier) use of the canoe.

Muschu Island has also a small system of roads but they mainly allow an inspection and the collection of copra from the Mission Plantation on the Island. The condition of the road from Small Muschu to SUP would necessitate four-wheel drive and the bridging of a number of creeks.

The only other two roads in the area are old jeep-tracks connecting WALIS and TARAWAI villages with their respective plantations.

On most of the Islands the walking tracks were in good condition considering the terrain. However, Wokeo has the added problem of pigs which play no small part in road "maintenance" often necessitating a detour through the bush bordering the track due to the damage caused to the track. Also on this track which follows the perimeter of the Island, it is necessary in two particular places, on the East and West coast of the island, to negotiate the beginnings of the mountain "backbone" where it is fairly steep and rugged and consists of numerous cliff lines and narrow stony inlets.

Some care has been given to the maintenance of foot-tracks on BAM Island as it is in their best interests to keep a way open around the split and fissured coastline covered in tropical forest. If one were to try and negotiate parts of the area without a good track to follow, it would be a difficult and at times dangerous task.

Both Missions on Kairiru and Muschu Islands are equipped with vehicle transport as well as being provided with tractors and trailers for work on the plantations.

BOATS - COMMUNICATIONS:

At the present moment there are two small vessels operating in the area - the "GABRIEL" and the "MICHAEL". The Gabriel is a Catholic Mission vessel used by Father Schultz to visit the various Islands within his parish. It also serves to transport copra when and where it is available within his area.

The "Michael" is actually owned by the people of Wokeo and Kairiru Islands. Originally it belonged to the Catholic Mission who organised it so that in time it could be finally purchased by the villagers from the money they received from their copra sales. Her captain is SALAE and most of her work is provided by the Catholic Mission who charter her for delivering various supplies to Muschu and Kairiru and in turn transporting copra from the islands within the Census Division to Wewak.

Within the near future it is planned by the Wewak-But Local Government Council to have a third vessel operating in the area. To this end they have allocated \$18,000 via a loan with the C.T.B. to construction of a 36' workboat to be built in Rabaul.

The Co-operative Society in Wewak have guaranteed a minimum of \$2000 in charter costs in the first year of operation with actual returns probably in excess of this figure.

BOATS - COMMUNICATIONS (Cont.)

The use of this vessel will greatly facilitate council and government administration in the area especially the Islands that lie already within the Council. It should provide a regular contact with the islands and provide more regular market outlets for copra and other products.

The islands closer to Wewak already have frequent and regular contact with the mainland due to the number of motor and sail canoes that are owned by villagers on Walis, Tarawai, Kairiru and Muschu. As well, there is individual contact between the islands of the Schouten Group when the weather and sea permits by motor canoe; although distances between these particular islands and the mainland prohibit any but the most skillful to attempt the journey.

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MIGRATIO
In
F M

Grid table with columns labeled 'In', 'F', and 'M'.

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MIGRATIO
In
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CARRIERS.

No canoes were required during the patrol except for those used in transferring cargo to and from shore where the nature of the surf and the rugged shoreline made it unwise to risk a dinghy.

Concerning carriers, there was only one occurrence where any difficulty was experienced in obtaining carriers. That was at SUP Village, MUSCHU Island where, when the time came for the patrol to leave for the next village, BAM, which was only 1/2 - 3/4 hr. walk away over anything but rugged terrain, there was suddenly a scarcity of available men, even though immediately prior to our departure we had just completed a census at which they were present and aware of our need for assistance with the patrol's gear.

A few were subsequently 'located' and requested to assist. It would be fair to state however, that once co-opted any signs of grumbling or reluctance to assist the patrol, ceased, at least until the next village was reached. However, being now familiar with what seems a general attitude of the people on this Island, 'word' had been sent ahead of the patrol by means of the policeman accompanying the patrol, for carriers to be ready at BAM to go onto LARGE MUSCHU Village. However, on my arrival at BAM, it was still necessary to find a few more, as the carriers from SUP were evidently ready to return home once their task was completed. I believe a few of them may have continued on without a great deal of persuasion but it was finally found not necessary.

It could perhaps be said that the people here are unused to carrying the cargo for a patrol as in the majority of cases in the past such a patrol has gone by sea but I feel that this is rather lame excuse considering that even Wokeo Island which in the past has exhibited an even more apathetic indifference, managed to assist the patrol satisfactorily considering the rugged foot-bruising quality of their tracks.

No difficulties were experienced on the other Islands where carriers were hired - i.e., BAM, WOKEO and KAIRIRU - as, except for WOKEO, the distances and duration were never great and the general attitude was always cheerful, even on MUSCHU where it was found that once they were working under authoritative supervision their previous laziness or show of indifference was replaced by a reasonable show of concerted effort.

REST HOUSES.

Those seen were in a satisfactory condition except for the "structure" at DAP Hamlet, WOKEO Island, which along with the Police house and pig fence were in a very decrepit state. They were subsequently extensively repaired and during my second visit to the Island approximately a month later, the evident improvement, apparently due to the efforts of the Tultul for UNIWARO Village, was a real credit and was a "sight for sore eyes" after the general standard of housing that had been previously evident.

It is understandable that the condition of the majority of the rest houses that do exist in the Islands can be explained by the fact that for many months of the year they remain idle

REST HOUSES (Cont.)

due to the limited number of Administration patrols who in any case, more often than not, sleep on board the accompanying vessel. They perhaps may be used by the Mission fathers on their patrols but usually there are already separate houses provided if these patrols are of any frequency.

COURTS.

The only complaint that arose during the patrol that required court action was a charge of adultery and required by attached patrol instructions, was investigated and finally referred to the Court in Wewak for its decision.

COMPLAINTS.

Most complaints were minor and general. However, three were dealt with requiring correspondence.

- 1) Debt: Letter to O.I.C. Yangoru, concerning complaint by WOLFI KALEM of SHAGUR Village, that KOLIMENA of KWOLYIK Village owed him a total of \$70.00.

Reference: 51-2-1/729 of 20/6/68

- 2) Debt: Letter to A.D.C. Goroka, concerning complaint by PETER KASIEOU (KUSUAU SABE) of SUP Village, that JOHN ABOT (WANDO) of ARAMUT Village, at present working as a teacher in Goroka, owed him \$20.00.

Reference: 51-2-1/730 of 20/6/68

- 3) Marital: Letter to A.D.C. Maprik, request by wife NARKEJ of SUP VILLAGE who is at present working in Maprik for Government, to contact him and inform him that she will not return to the area as she is not happy there.

Reference: 51-2-1/728 of 20/6/68

Complaints were concerned mainly with subjects of a marital or land dispute nature. As has already been mentioned the time spent on BAM Island did not allow of a searching inquiry into all the complaints evidently needing attention and consideration.

There was one case that arose at TAKUR Village, WOKEO Island, that required the attention of a court and which was subsequently investigated during two visits to the Island on the 28/3/68 and 28/4/68. This complaint had been recorded as far back as 1957 but had previously been settled by the Tultul. Now it had re-started. Details are as follows:-

On the Thursday, 28/3/68, after the census revision of TAKUR Village, the patrol was approached by WERUB KALAU, (husband of MALAUL BAJUA) who wished to lay a complaint against SAMWAKA KARANG of MALUP Hamlet, TAKUR Village, who it was alleged had committed adultery with WERUB's wife. SAMWAKA was also married to GWANANG WASAR who supported WERUB's statement. Both WERUB and his brother, GALI, claimed to be eye witnesses and it was subsequently admitted privately by both SAMWAKA and MALUL that the allegations were true. The man, SAMWAKA, at a court hearing in Wewak on 1/5/68, was subsequently sentenced

COMPLAINTS (Cont.)

to 1 month in the Boram Corrective Institution while MALAUL was ordered to pay \$3 in default 1 week's gaol.

The patrol was also indirectly concerned with an incident at YUWUN Village, KAIRIRU Island. A report had been received both in Wewak and at LARGE MUSCHU Village where the patrol was working at the time of an assault on KAIFOR KAISHEM (ex Tultul) by YUBOR SAKANAT (Committee member for Island Co-operative Society).

Previous to the patrol's arrival at Big Muschu Willage, a detachment of three police had been sent to Kairiru Island to apprehend the husband of a woman who was in Boram Hospital with extensive lacerations to the scalp caused by a tomahawk.

While there an incident occurred at YUWUN Village which necessitated one member of the detachment returning to Wewak. The news of this incident was brought to the Patrol at Large Muschu Village by the daughter of KAIFOR KAISHEM (ex Tultul). This man apparently had been assaulted by YUBOR SAKANAT (Committee member for Kairiru Island Co-operative Group) and had accompanied the Constable to Boram Hospital on the Tuesday (24th).

The patrol served to transport the apprehended fugitive, the husband of the woman in hospital, and YUBOR, to Wewak on Wednesday 24th aboard the 'OPAL'.

A persistent number of marital problems arose whose main cause lay with the custom of "arranged-marriage", quite a few cases of alleged adultery, custody of children, desertions and such like arising. One case that was reported was a Catholic Mission marriage between JAGANAT KAKRUL and GIAB BANGAI, both of BEGIAUWA Village, which occurred at Wirui Mission some years ago. The problem has now arisen apparently where GIAB is allegedly seeing another man. The age difference between SAGANAT and GIAB is fairly marked and GIAB on being questioned, states that she was originally co-erced into marrying SAGANAT in a Christian ceremony, being afraid of both her families action if she didn't. The matter still hasn't been settled but GIAB was warned that while she is married, no matter what the extenuating circumstances, she must be careful of her behaviour and secondly, it is to be determined from the Father on his next visit, if the original marriage can be dissolved if what GIAB claims is true.

SHOTGUNS:

There are only a small number throughout the Census Division as the need arises only on the larger islands. Those inspected are listed in Appendix C and were in good condition. A few were not seen. There were only 2 enquiries concerning obtaining a licence for a shotgun. The first was MANAU SABUK (Aid Post Orderly) from DAP Hamlet, UNIWARO Village, WOKEO Island. At the present moment the only other licence on the Island is owned by the A.P.C. at BAIJOR Village on the N.W. side of the island. There were no objections to his gaining a licence from any of the assembled villagers.

CEMETERIES:

The cemeteries that were sighted during the patrol were clean and satisfactory from the point of view of health.

EVACUATION CANOES, BAM ISLAND:

Unfortunately, due to the majority of our 'allowable' time on BAM, it was devoted to revising the census and when time

EVACUATION CANOES, BAM ISLAND (Cont).

allowed an inspection of these canoes, dusk was falling and a 4-mile walk was yet to be faced before arriving at the "Round Falls". However, three large canoes were inspected where they were placed close to the beach under sufficient shelter. They seemed in excellent condition although their size and weight would require an effort on the part of a large number of men to launch them.

The people were once again reminded of the importance of keeping these canoes in a seaworthy condition as their lives probably solely depend on these craft if and when an emergency arose due to volcanic activity in the area.

FIELD NOTES

"BIRN" ISLAND

ISLAND

11/3/68

No further

"ST. XAVIER'S" SHAW VILLAGE

FAIRBANK ISLAND

8/4/68

Apart from these books there were a number of other complaints and enquiries that arose during the patrol with a considerable proportion of these from Bam.

However two in particular are recorded here as apparently in the past work was initiated by Administration Officers.

LOCAL

Central

(a) WOKEO ISLAND

Local dispute over boundary separating SHAKAK Market and SHAKAK VILLAGE and BARIAT Market (SHAKAK VILLAGE).

(b) MISCHU ISLAND

Disputed boundaries of part of Mission plantation by SHAKAK MISCHU.

Concerning the above I feel that disputes arising on WOKEO and to a lesser extent on FAIRBANK and MISCHU over any actual boundary line will be very rare considering that the boundaries of an individual and consequently a village's land are so the boundaries of an island have been defined appreciably a long time before. In fact the physical evidence of original "boundaries" are evident on all parts of the islands i.e., Wokeo and Fairbank, though in different forms.

On Wokeo, stone blocks, approximating corresponding to the use of wooden land-survey marks, can be seen in each village and within the bush. These surveys have actually a much greater significance than these "markers" but this is dealt with in Haggin's Study of the Islands in his book "Wooden Land Survey in the Guineas Land Survey". On Fairbank, there is a corresponding system of permanent "markers" which is much more obvious to the eye than on Wokeo, namely various individual or family groups of stones or "markers" are systems of low (1-2 ft high) parallel ridges that are approximately at right angles to the coast line and at first glance appear to be a large system of low stone boundaries encircling the coastline. These "ridges" are in fact the remains of the actual "lines" and are usually placed at right angles to the actual "lines".

There was one other dispute that arose on Fairbank Island, which was raised by the bamboo plantation work.

LAND:

During the patrol the following N.G.L.T.R.O. Land Orders were issued by L. Rupa.

PROVISIONAL ORDER

<u>Ground</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date Issued</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
"GWABLIK"	BAIJOR VILLAGE WOKEO ISLAND	28.3.68	+No further discussion raised.
"TARO"	BEGIAUWA VILLAGE WOKEO ISLAND	29.3.68	"

+ Postscript: The Final Order for "GWABLIK" was issued on 19th June, 1968, at BAIJOR Village.

FINAL ORDER

"BLUP BLUP MISSION"	BLUP BLUP ISLAND	31/3/68	No further discussion raised.
"ST. KAVIER'S"	SHAM VILLAGE KAIRIRU ISLAND	8/4/68	"

Apart from these tasks there were a number of minor complaints and enquiries that arose during the patrol with a considerable proportion of these from BAM.

However two in particular are recorded here as apparently in the past work was initiated by Administration Officers. They are:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Complaint</u>
(a) WOKEO ISLAND	Local dispute over boundary separating SWANAK Hamlet (TAKUR VILLAGE) and BARIAT Hamlet (UNIWARO VILLAGE).
(b) MUSCHU ISLAND	Disputed boundaries of part of Mission plantation by SMALL MUSCHU.

Concerning (a) above I feel that disputes arising on WOKEO and to a lesser extent on KAIRIRU and MUSCHU over any actual border line would be very rare considering that the boundaries of an individual's and consequently a village's land due to the confines of an island have been defined irrevocably a long time before. In fact the physical evidence of original "borders" are evident on at least two of the Islands i.e., Wokeo and Kairiru, though in different forms.

On Wokeo, stone blocks, approximating corresponding to our use of cement land-survey marks, can be seen in each village and within the bush. These markers have actually a much greater significance than mere "markers" but this is dealt with in Hogbin's Study of the Island in his book "Studies in New Guinea Land Tenure". On Kairiru, there is a corresponding system of permanent "markers" which is much more obvious to the eye than on Wokeo; whereby various individuals or a family's area of ground is "marked" by a system of low (about 1-2 ft high) parallel "ridges" that run approximately at right angles to the coast line and at first glance appear to be a large system of man made drainage courses to channel the sometimes large "run-off" from the mountains behind. These "ridges" vary in the distance they lie apart and coconuts are seemingly planted at random with no regard to the actual "lines".

There was one other discussion that arose on Kairiru Island, which was raised by the Catholic Mission there.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH (Cont).

tank was useless being rusted and full of holes. The A.P.O. MAURI TAKUL also required fresh medical supplies such as penicillin and iodine.

As well as the aid-posts themselves, the daily sickness records were inspected and at BAM Island it was noticed that with 7 children having died in the first 2 years of birth and another, KOMAS KAIYU (B. 29/8/67) who would obviously follow if something weren't done, some type of severe nutritional deficiency was becoming evident(+ Postscript: a subsequent medical patrol in April brought KOMAS and her mother SABUK to Boram Hospital). Another example that arose carrying from the normal record of T.B. Scabies, pneumonia or malaria, was an entry at FALALA Hamlet, BEGIAUWA Village. Here two cases of gonorrhoea had been treated, the men concerned being SALAMAN and TARAKAM, both of BAIJOR Village. The orderly was instructed to make discreet enquiries in order to locate the woman and if possible advise her of situation and treatment needed.

There were no incidences of any particular diseases gaining prominence in the area although the incidence of cases where a person is mentally disturbed or deficient are numerous enough to warrant a mention.

Due to their comparative isolation in the past, these people are largely inbred and this may account for a number of the minor mental deviations within individuals encountered during the patrol.

An interesting observation can be made on Wokeo and Koil where a number of children and some adults, very few in number however, have straight black hair. It can only be surmised as has been done before that sometime in the past a small amount of malaysian blood was 'introduced'.

During the patrol it was found necessary to transport a T.B. patient from WALIS Island as well as a mental patient - BAIYAK WABO of SHAGUR Village - from Kairiru Island to Wewak for treatment. However BAIYAK's condition was diagnosed as senility and he consequently returned to his village where the A.P.O. was informed and asked to keep an eye on him. If he became subject to a mental lapse then he was to give him one of the "suppressive tablets" that had been supplied by the hospital to calm him.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY:

Accompanying the patrol were two local officers from the Co-operative Society in Wewak who were conducting an annual stock-take and balance of the various Island Societies.

There are Society stores located at the following places:-

- 1) SHAGUR Village - Kairiru Island
- 2) TAKUR Village - Wokeo Island
- 3) BEGIAUWA Village - " "
- 4) - Tarawai Island
- 5) - Walis Island
- 6) - Bam Island

Figures as regards turn-over rebate off to the shareholder and copra-payments regarding the island societies as a whole were not available at the time.

FORESTRY:

There are no commercial stands of timber on the islands, the islanders still mainly being dependant on sea-borne logs for their canoes and some building materials.

However at St. Xavier's on Kairiru Island, the school, about 10 months ago, planted 250 teak trees on a plot near the school and eventually hope to raise another 2000 or so an attempt at something new. As yet there have been no problems.

AGRICULTURE:

The two staple foods are sago and fish - however where sago isn't available (e.g., Tarawai Island) taro becomes the staple food supplemented by bananas, coconuts, breadfruit, and the usual root crops such as sweet potatoes, yams, etc. It was also noticed at SHAGUR Village on KAIRIRU that "Siau" (Seaweed) is prepared as a food supplement.

Unfortunately many villages have poor soils in their vicinity as is the case on the Northern coastline of Kairiru Island where there is very little top soil left on the steep slopes, being mostly washed away. Apparently as the population increases this situation becomes worse and there are some Northern vilâges starting gardens on the Southern side of the mountains where the slopes are less steep and a small relatively flat coastal strip does exist.

Though certain areas of land (Northern side) under cultivation are decreasing as the top soil goes, there still remains a good deal of land remaining relatively underdeveloped on other parts of the Island. The Mission at St. Xavier's have considerable taro plantings to provide food for the students but there is far from enough taro and other foodstuffs to make the school self-supporting. If the people were willing to work and develop their gardens to the extent the Mission would provide a keen market and would have to rely less on importing stores from Wewak by aircraft.

The main agricultural cash crop in this census area is copra. In fact it is almost the only one and without proper care and attention it too will be facing difficulties in the future. Due to a general laziness on the part of the people who in the main only work at their copra when the occasion arises to earn a little cash and for the rest of the time the crop rots where it falls to the ground; and to a lack of attention by D.A.S.F. over the last few years due to their own pre-occupation with the mainland and the difficulty of introducing anything other than copra to these people; any new plantings are becoming irregular and in the case of Walis and Tarawai where the plantations date back to many times the copra production is falling every year due to many of the palms having out-lived their useful life. Some of the trees having been planted close after the Germans arrived in 1902.

Attempts have been made to provide variety in answer to the constant plea that copra is not enough like introducing freshwater fish ("Gourani") to Tarawai and coffee at Shagur Village on Kairiru where SUMAKAU BRIKAVAN an ex-trainee wants to plant 466 coffee trees on the slopes behind his village. Within the Mission Plantation on Muschu there is a number of cocoa trees that have not been touched since the Muschu took over the running from a Company. These trees are showing the result of lack of attention too and are probably worthless now.

However the question usually comes back to copra. Unfortunately the next problem is the quality which of course affects the price, the majority being smoke-dried. The marketing outlets for the copra that is produced, is irregular and disorganised. The villagers must rely on whatever vessel calls which is either the "Michael" or the "Gabriel". A great deal of the copra produced

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MIGRATION

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Grid table with columns and rows, partially visible on the left edge of the page.

AGRICULTURE (Cont.)

is purchased by the Society Stores on the respective Islands which then stockpile it and arrange for pick-up by the "Michael". Thus there are three marketing facilities in Wewak -

- 1) To Co-operative Society.
- 2) The Catholic Mission.
- 3) Frank Martin.

As communication is difficult within the islands, word arrives that copra is ready on a certain island so both the Society, the Catholic Mission and maybe even the "Gabriel" (which markets through Frank Martin) decide to pick it up. Of course only one can succeed and the others waste their time in travelling for naught.

It is feared that if the new Council Vessel planned to be purchased in the near future is to be used efficiently and economically, some sort of co-ordinating authority will have to be organised so that copra pick-ups will not develop into "lucky dips".

A common complaint that on places such as Kairiru Island was actually their main cause for worry, was the difference in prices paid by the Society and by the Catholic Mission through SALE, the captain of the "Michael". The people claim that the Mission pay more a bag than the Society, and consequently there is a growing feeling that many want to withdraw their membership of the Society which to them is worthless. For the good of the larger investors this would be desirable as their rebates would be finally of some value once the numbers of minor investors withdraw.

Another problem with profits concerns the problem of indirect shipping to Madang, i.e., via Wewak which is unprofitable for islands such as Bam who were previously making a small amount of profit when dealing direct with Madang. Then there are freight, wharf landing charges, etc., that lower the initial purchase price from the Islander.

Co-operatives realise the difficulties and have accompanied 4 of the last five Administration Patrols to the Islands in order to keep in at least some contact.

In an effort to improve the quality of the copra produced it is planned to build a hot-air drier on each of the islands within the Society in the near future. The first has just been completed on Wokeo Island near BEGIAUWA Village. However it is interesting to note that out of the last Society shipment to Madang of 102 bags only four bags were down-graded, and none were rejected.

LIVESTOCK:

Apart from the usual dogs and fowls, there are two animals which are important within the area:-

- a) Cattle
- b) Pigs

The two islands on which cattle are established are Kairiru and Muschu. However they are raised purely on Kairiru for milk and fresh meat for schools as there is not enough pasture to allow any serious project to develop. There are approximately 20 head and a number of calves owned by the Mission while

LIVESTOCK (Cont).

the Councillor at SHAM Village owns another five which were supplied by the Mission on the agreement that they be repaid later on by an equivalent number of cattle.

On Muschu there are approximately 300 head which are looked after by a resident Brother on the Island. Grazing is within the substantial area of plantation owned by the Mission. The main concern in their care is the control of screw-worm fly, while inoculations are received every 12 and 6 months for Brucolosis and T.B. respectively.

These cattle are used for the supply of fresh meat to Mission establishments throughout the District and are not on a commercial footing. No complaints were received by the local people as the cattle are securely contained within the Mission Plantation area.

The main livestock on the islands however would be the pig which has reached sizeable numbers on the Island of Wokeo, and one wonders at times who are the actual "inhabitants" and who are the "intruders". Until now Wokeo has not been included in a Council, and consequently it had been a hard task to impress on the villagers the necessity of fencing their pigs as well as their gardens. One of the main stumbling blocks was a reluctance on the part of the people to destroy (which would have been necessary to keep the numbers under some amount of control) what was in effect a profitable business. However, the damage caused to gardens, copra, foot-tracks, water-courses, etc, has reached the stage where it far outweighs any monetary gain and would be the first and foremost problem to be tackled by the new Councillor for the Island.

On Kairiru the example set whereby pigs are fenced in behind wire as a fence of young growing saplings was very evident and resulted in a vast difference in conditions between here and Wokeo.

VILLAGES:

All villages with the exception of the following were visited during the patrol -

- KADOVAR)
- YAIK)
- SURAI) Kairiru Island
- SIBABARU)
- MALOWA)
- MARAI) Muschu Island

The average standard of the housing seen was fair with most houses being built above ground. It was noticed on WALIS and TARAWAI islands that contrary to the general practice of placing the houses on stumps, many of the houses, especially on TARAWAI, were built in traditional fashion with a sturdy "log-base" see Appendix G.

The houses, though small, are amongst some of the best examples of the use of local materials that I have seen in the sub-district and to go to WEI Island is to go to the other extreme.

Here a number of circumstances have conformed to produce a miserable collection of dwellings. They live on an island approximately 2 1/2 miles by 3/4 mile at its widest part; in a village located on a small, narrow windswept headland on the Western most tip of the Island. Their houses are huddled amongst a boulder outcrop with the ground in between turned into mud by the rains, and at the time of the patrol exposed to the full force of the winds from the N.W. (as they would be to winds from the S.W. during that season).

VILLAGES (Cont).

Two reasons were put forward for their persistence with their present site. The first and more important: that their numbers would not allow them to move out and develop the island on a larger basis and secondly, if they were to move from the exposed position into the shelter of the jungle covered interior they would be plagued by mosquitoes. (I could well believe this, as in their present position even a pelican would have difficulty remaining "unruffled" there, let alone a mosquito). Another factor in their past reluctance to move out of their present site was the fact that being S.D.A. influenced they had ignored the wild pig population which apparently reached such proportions that one had to be wary when venturing from the village into the nearby bush and to their gardens. I gathered from the inhabitants that this problem seems to have diminished lately due to a sickness amongst the pig population. Unfortunately time did not allow a through investigation of these people and their conditions as would have been liked.

Of the remaining islands none stood out as being particularly good examples except for isolated cases such as RUMAL, TARAWAI, and SITILA villages. At RUMAL Village, KAIRIRU Island, the standard of housing and state of repair could only be described as excellent and I believe attributable to one man, the Councillor - SERIAU SOS of Rumal. This village was particularly clean and tidy with considerable effort having been shown in diverting the seepage that runs down from the steep inland slopes and in the past turning the village site into a veritable "delta" after heavy rain. On the inland side of the village, a 3-4 ft. deep "moat" and approximately 2 ft wide, partly encircles the village. This collects the seepage and channels it to either side of the village where it can waste itself in the area. His current project is the surfacing of the main track which bypasses the village on the inland side with smooth, water-worn stones from the shore of which the supply is endless considering that is all the shoreline consists of. The purpose is to provide a clean mud-free path between the two creeks that are on each side of the village and to persuade people passing by to use this track rather than come through the village for no reason.

Village sites vary as do the problems as one goes from island to island. On Wokeo's southern side, the houses are built upon stumps that are set into the stones that seem to take the place of soil on most of the narrow coastal strip that almost surrounds the island. However TAKUR Village is probably the most fortunate having probably the only sizeable stretch of soil-gifted ground on the entire coastal strips. The mountainous interior of Wokeo, as is most of the island is extremely broken country and consists mainly of high mountains estimated at approximately 2000 ft. divided by a steep valley located fairly high up. The narrow coastal strip, no more than 500 yds at its widest part narrows until it is non-existent at the eastern and western ends of the island where the perimeter track must climb over the steep backbone that seems to rise in a step ascending ridge straight from the sea.

Kairiru also has its problems with the village of KORAGUL situated on the North-eastern coastline. Here the land slopes steeply from the mountainous interior into the sea where it is open to the action of the wind and the waves. Consequently there is ample evidence of large landslides where whole sides of ridges appear to have slid into the sea necessitating in the past the removal of one village site from the crest of a steep ridgeline up onto the top of the mountain backbone. KORAGUL is also situated on a steep headland whose face has partly caved away in the past and the village has retreated a little back onto the slope behind. The action is slow but there is always the risk present. The standard of cleanliness of the villages also varied quite considerably, Blup Blup could be said to be the worst with Voge running a close second, the main problem being the presence of pigs, which on Voge appear to be equal partners with the inhabitants

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MIGRATIO

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CENSUS (Cont).

The relevant census details for each village are attached.

Reconciliation.

Total Census Figures, May, 1967	-	5558	
Births since	-	170	
Migration In since ..	-	107	.. 5835
Deaths since	-	69	
Migrations Out since .	-	54	.. 123
 Total Census Figures April, 1968	..	..	<u>5712</u>

LABOUR:

MUSCHU Plantation which is owned by the Catholic Mission is the only concern within this Census Division that employs a large number of labourers. Most of the labourers are at present from the local villages though there are still a few from Yangoru and the mainland, remaining from the original large group on the island. Enquiries indicated that casual labourers are receiving about \$6.00 a fortnight while a couple of night labourers are receiving \$11.00 a fortnight.

A total of 552 males, approximately 31% of the total adult male population of 1771 are absent from their village. Though the total overall number of adult males in the population has increased by 719 since the last census in 1967, the total absent from the village has decreased from an approximate 35% of total to 31% an actual drop of 68 from the previous year's figures. Of the 552 absent, 227 are within the district. 63 being adult students.

Contrary to previous indications from the House Assembly Elections the people of WOKO were to be heartily congratulated on the interest shown, as the attendance of a casual indicates. I have personally walked over the track from the Northern side of the island and to have witnessed the remarkable transformation in the general appearance of the people as far as dress, neatness and interest shown was amazing and perhaps substantiated the effectiveness of the recent patrol and the excitement of their first Council elections. There also may have been a desire present to wipe out the scars of their previous lack of interest in the House Assembly elections which resulted in an A.P.C. vote.

Of the 437 persons from WOKO recorded as eligible to vote, 302 or approximately 69% actually voted. However, to provide a more accurate indication of the actual situation it is necessary to take into consideration the number of persons who were unavoidably absent due to employment elsewhere, sickness or old age - 13%.

Consequently a more enlightening figure of 345 or 79% out of a possible 437 voted.

Corresponding figures for Kail Island which has always been co-operative were 341 (same as Makoro) or 78% out of a possible 437 voted. The figures for the individual villages are tabulated below:-

WEWAK -BUT LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ELECTIONS
for the WOKEO AND KOIL ISLANDS

As stated in the introduction the primary purpose of the second visit to Wokeo and Koil on 29th April and 30th April, was for the purpose of conducting the above elections in the two new Wards.

Both members of the electoral team were familiar with the duties involved and needed no introduction to their responsibilities having both had previous experience with Council and House Assembly Elections.

Presiding Officer: C Wariman
(Wewak-But Council Clerk)

Assistant Presiding Officer: L.C. Hicks
(Cadet Patrol Officer)

Prior to the actual elections the people were familiar with the actual conduct of an election having just experienced the recent House of Assembly Elections in February. Also during the D.D.A. Patrol in March, a number of discussions had been held with every village concerning the approaching elections and their new responsibilities. No difficulties were experienced with the people's understanding and the short time in which the elections were completed attests to their understanding of the basic procedure and reasons underlying that procedure. Also being their first Council Elections each one was alert for the mistakes made by others and consequently very few delays were experienced.

Elections were conducted at both polling places (a) Dap Hamlet, Wokeo Island (b) Sititila Village, Koil Island. The two successful candidates won by absolute majority in their respective wards and consequently there was no need for 2nd preference votes to be counted.

Contrary to previous indications from the House Assembly Elections the people of WOKEO were to be heartily congratulated on the interest shown, as the attendance of figures indicate, I have personally walked over the track from the Northern side of the island and to have witnessed the remarkable transfiguration in the general appearance of the people as far as dress, neatness and interest shown was amazing and perhaps substantiates the effectiveness of the recent patrol and the excitement of their first Council elections. There also may have been a desire present to wipe out the shame of their previous lack of interest in the House Assembly Elections which resulted in an A.B.C. news item.

Of the 497 persons from WOKEO recorded as eligible to vote, 302 or approximately 61% actually voted. However, to provide a more accurate indication of the actual situation it is necessary to take into consideration the number of sectors who were unavoidably absent due to employment elsewhere, sickness or old age - 138.

Consequently a more enlightening figure of 84% or 302 out of a possible 359 voted.

Corresponding figures (or Koil Island which has always been co-operative were 84%) (same as Wokeo) or 148 out of a possible 169, voted. The figures for the individual villages are tabulated below:-

ulat

MIGRATION

In

F M

Village	Total Pop.		No. of Electors Enrolled		No. of Electors who voted.		No. of electors un-avoid. absent.		Total of Number who Voted
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<u>WOKEO</u>									
Baijor	205		76	57	42	26	28	25	68
Takur	187		75	64	42	34	22	18	76
Begiauwa	124		41	42	26	30	10	4	56
Uniwaro	211		69	63	47	55	16	15	102
	727		261	236	157	145	76	62	302

Elected Councillor LALA KAIAP of UNIWARO - 287 votes.

KOIL

Malowa	61		21	18	13	12	7	6	25
Woal	91		37	26	22	21	13	6	43
Unwalu	71		22	19	12	11	8	4	23
Sitila	143		35	50	21	36	10	5	57
	366		115	113	67	78	38	21	148

Elected Councillor - MAGUN MAWOT of UNWALU - 152 votes.

The discrepancies between the number of adults totalled on the attached census sheets is explained by the fact that the census sheet figures include adults from age of 16 years upwards whereas number of electors is tabulated from those, 18 years of age and over.

The people had originally wanted 2 Councillors for Wokeo but accepted election of one Councillor without any objections. Even though the population normally would not warrant two Councillors I feel that considering the rugged topography of the Island and the natural geographical division into North and South, two Councillors would have been wiser in the long run as it may prove to be too much for one man to handle even with the assistance of a capable "Committee" which may not be possible considering the general low standard of village officials available in the East.

Also accompanying the patrol to assist in introducing the idea of a Local Government Council to the people were two Councillors from the Wewak-But Council. One the Portfolio Councillor for Agriculture and the other the Portfolio Councillor for Education. Their presence went a long way to impressing on the people that now they were in the Council, they were part of a much bigger community and that they were no longer weak individuals but could grow stronger in knowledge and in their economy.

Both newly elected Councillors accompanied the Bouna Falls SW on our return to Wewak where they would have a few days to absorb the responsibilities and duties of their new position before the Council Meeting the following Wednesday at which they would be formally introduced to the Council and presented with their badges. Both seemed keen to return to their respective Wards and start work so it will be interesting to observe their progress when the next patrol visits the islands.

APPENDIX B

ulat
MIGRATION
F M

<u>Location</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Secondary</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>ADMINISTRATION:</u>			
WALIS ISLAND	Stds. 1 - 4		Registered
<u>SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST:</u>			
WOKEO ISLAND	Prep-Stds. 1 - 2		Unregistered
<u>CATHOLIC MISSION:</u>			
WALIS Island	Prep-Std. 1		"
MUSCHU Island	Prep-Std. 5		"
WOKEO Island	Prep-Std. 1		"
BAM Island	Prep-Std. 4		"
Blup BLUP Island	Prep-Std. 1 ?		"
KOIL Island (ST. MICHAEL'S)	Prep-Std. 3		Registered
<u>KAIRIRU ISLAND:</u>			
ST. MARTIN'S Primary T School	Prep-Std. 5		Registered Next year will have Std. 6. At the moment 2 classes of Std. 3 & 4.
ST. JOHN'S Seminary	Form 1 - 3 5 - 6 (4 missing)		Registered
ST. XAVIER'S	Form 1 - 5		Registered
BOU MISSION	Prep-Std. 2		Unregistered

APPENDIX C

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MIGRATION

In
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<u>NAME</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>REGISTRATION NO.</u>	<u>EXPIRY DATE</u>
KALAPAI KAMAN (A.P.O.)	FALALA Hamlet, BAIJOR Village, WOKEO Island.	5549	12/2/69
BUNAT IKAKOIE	SHAGUR Village KAIRIRU Island.	4059	18/8/68
BORIAU BOLSHIEN	KORAGUL Village, KAIRIRU Island.	140146	3/9/68
MAROF KOM	SILISIANG Village, KAIRIRU Island.	10814	25/7/68
IAPAN BOIAK	SITILA Village, KOIL Island.	16040	12/10/68
MANIO NAIKAL	WALIS ISLAND	15267	? well within expiry date

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APPENDIX D

MIGRATION

MIGRATION
In
F M

AID POSTS

LOCATION

2		WOKEO
1	(In extra 31.00 is paid to Madang)	KOIL also serves WEI
1		BLUP BLUP also serves KADQVAR
1	1966 - 63 tons	BAM ISLAND
1	(1/3/57 - 31/3/65)	MUSCHU
2		KAIRIRU
1		WALIS also serves TARAWAI

(Figures for other islands not available)

Total for Period

TARAWAI ISLAND	13.2 tons
WALIS "	5.0 tons
KAIRIRU "	2.0 tons
WOKEO "	17.0 tons
BAM "	5.0 tons

The only figures available on the number of plantings from the Coconut census by a D.A.S.F. patrol 1964-12

21,700	21,700	19,600	2,100
4001	6000	1886	49,292

However these figures will be revised as soon as is possible by D.A.S.F. as future plantings will be essential for their own and to prevent a decline.

APPENDIX E

MISSION.

KAIRIRU, KOIL & WOKEO ISLANDS: (20/9/67 - 6/5/68)

<u>No. Bags</u>	<u>Approx. Price/bag.</u>
899	\$6.50/bag

(An extra \$1.00 is paid for freight on "MONROVIA" to Madang).

FRANK MARTIN.

Figures negligible and purely approximate.

1966 - 43 tons.

SOCIETY. (1/4/67 - 31/3/68)

KAIRIRU.

<u>Hot Air</u>	<u>Sun Dried</u>	<u>Smoke</u>
53 bags	144 bags	230 bags

(Figures for other Islands not available in Gradings)

	<u>Total for Period</u>
TARAWAT ISLAND	43.2 tons
WALIS "	63.0 tons
KAIRIRU "	36.4 tons
WOKEO "	15.3 tons
BAM "	5.0 tons

The only figures available on the number of plantings from the last Coconut census by a D.A.S.F. patrol 1964-1965 -

<u>0-1 year</u>	<u>2-4 years</u>	<u>4-6 years</u>	<u>7-10 years</u>
4001	6000	1886	149,252 (30% senile)

However these figures will be revised as soon as is possible by D.A.S.F. as future planning will be essential for their growth and to prevent a decline.

APPENDIX F

WOKEO ISLAND:

For Administration purposes, there are four villages on the Island. Actually these have associated hamlets:

- BAIJOR - GA, KABOLIK, BAIJOR.
- BEGIAUWA - FALALA, WOKIBOL, JUG.
- TAKUR - WIAU Group (SARAPARA, BWANAK & MALUP), GOL.
- UNIWARO - MARCK, KINABA, DAP, JOP, BARIAT.

BLUP BLUP ISLAND:

BENAI, AUYOLO (This has now been absorbed into the other two hamlets of BENAI and KATAMON), and KATAMON.

TARAWAI ISLAND:

The actual native name for the island is "TANDANI" and originally the present village was divided into two, SUMATUM and STATM, by a narrow strip of land running between both villages which today serves as the island. site of the Catholic Mission Church on the Island. There is also one hamlet - URATE - situated about 2 minutes walk along the coast to the south of the present village site.

KAIRIRU ISLAND:

The true name of the island is "TAU". Kairiru actually being the name of a "malelai" that came from WOKEO Island a long time ago to live on "TAU".

SHAM VILLAGE:

This village is actually now divided into two SHAM No. 1 and SHAM No. 2. They are separated by about 300 yards and 2 creeks.

SHAM NO. 1 - The actual village of SHAM. The Aid Post is located here and in general the village is much cleaner and tidier than its "neighbour".

SHAM NO. 2 - The people here are "mainlanders" coming from the coast around DAGUA, BUT, etc., The Councillor was elected from this group and they have done the most work as regards cocobut plantings, etc. The name of the land is "DAKAR".

LANGUAGES

Related

- WALIS ISLAND
- TARAWAI ISLAND
- MUSCHU ISLAND
- BOIKEN
- YANGORU
- ETC.

Related

- KAIRIRU ISLAND
- YUO ISLAND
- KARASAU ISLAND
- WOM
- WEWAK
- ETC.

ulat

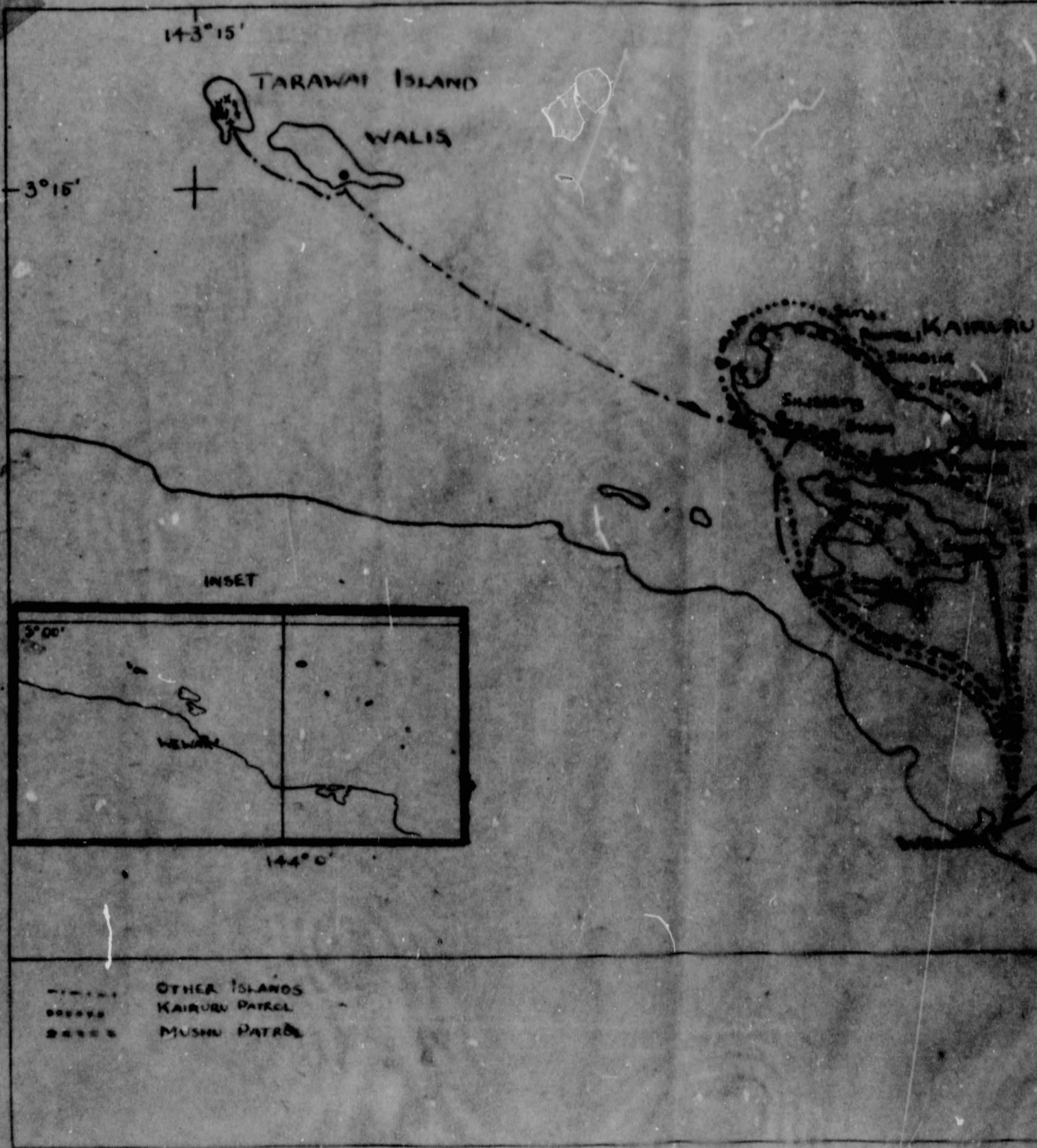
MIGRATION

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PERSONNEL:

Cpl PINO (No. 0506) was found to be an excellent member of the Constabulary to accompany a patrol. It was noticed at times however, that he frequently was unsure of himself, a factor which may be due to lack of experience. His bearing and demeanour at all times left nothing to be desired and with more experience should certainly reach higher levels than his present rank of Corporal.

Cst. KOMBORO (No. 0884) was of no assistance whatever while on Patrol. Appeared lax in dress and duties and took every opportunity that was offered, to sit down, sleep or smoke. I seriously doubt that he would be an asset to an investigation and would continually need an N.C.O. or Officer keeping an eye on him to ensure any reliability in his work.

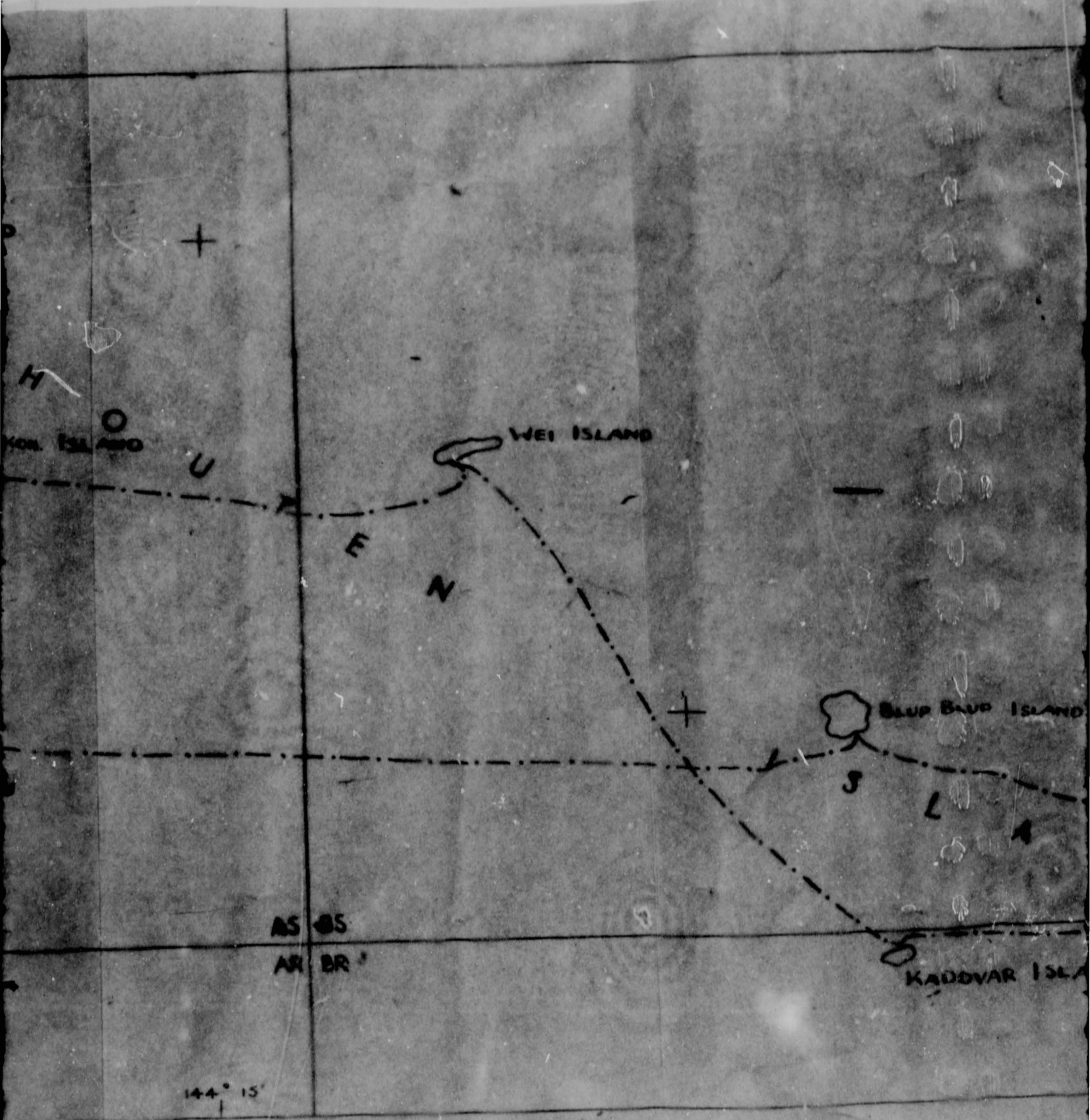




KAIRURU ISLAND

MUSHU ISLAND

Bejor
WONEO
Dap Hamlet
Umwero



144° 15'

AS OS
AR BR

WEI ISLAND

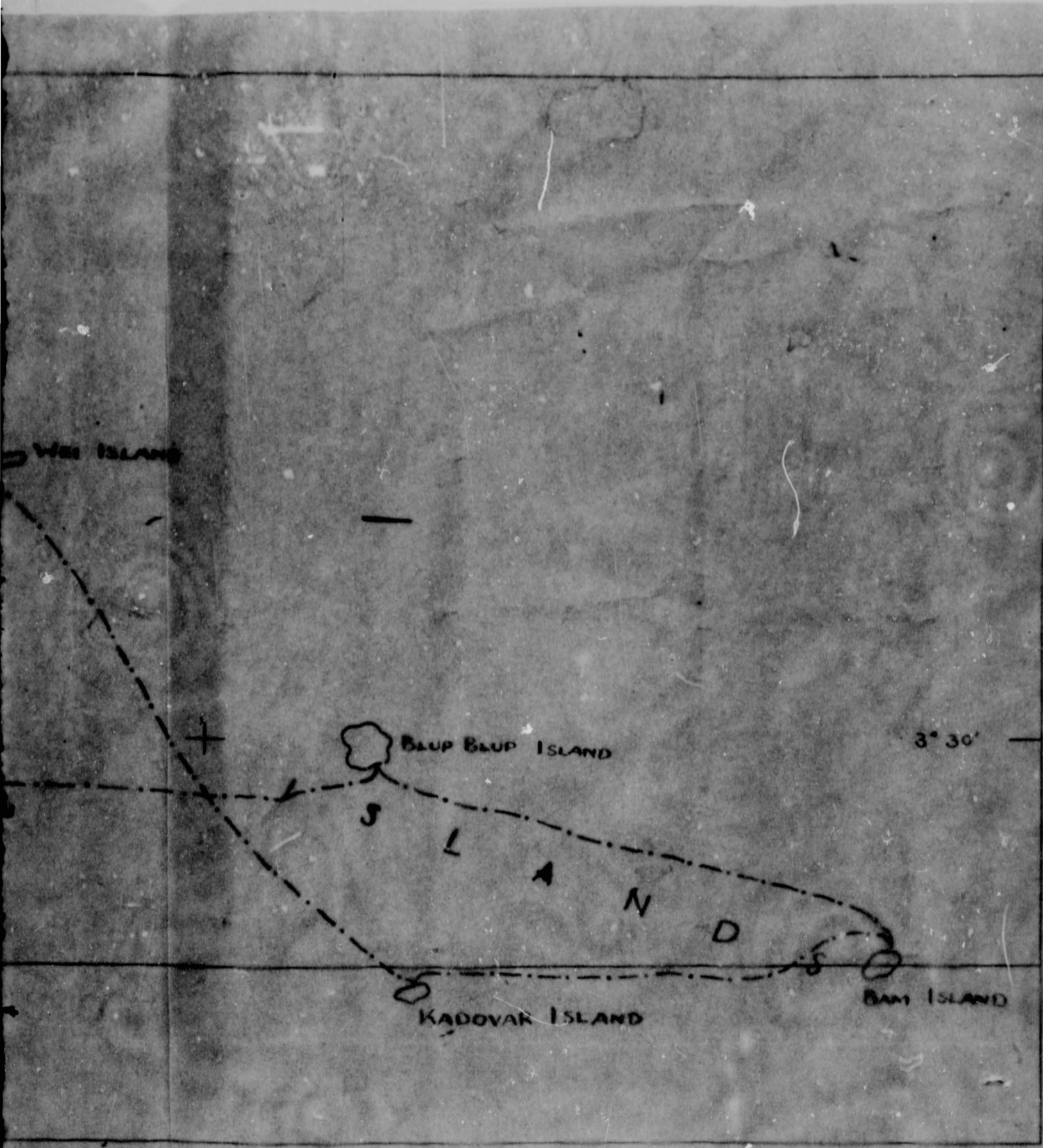
BLUP BLUP ISLAND

3° 30'

S
L
A
N
D

KADOVAN ISLAND

BAM ISLAND



mount
turned
to Store

DDA HQ
↑



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

PATROL REPORT

District of EAST SEPIK Report No. NO. 9-67/68

Patrol Conducted by L. C. HICKS - CADET PATROL OFFICER

Area Patrolled PART BUT-BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION.

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans NIL

Natives 1 MEMBER R.P.&.N.G.C.

Duration—From 13/5/1968 to 18/5/1968

Number of Days 6

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? YES - AID POST INSPECTOR

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 2/1966

Medical 9/1967

Map Reference ARMY SURVEY - FOURMIL WEWAK

Objects of Patrol 1) AREA STUDY; 2) CENSUS; 3) POLITICAL
EDUCATION; 4) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION.

Director of District Administration,
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

1418/1968

E. L. Hicks
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

P/R 24 67-8-33
CO



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

To
Telegrams
Our Reference
If calling ask for
Mr.

Reference: 67-1-5
Department of District Administration,
District Office,
Wewak,
East Sepik District.
19th September, 1968.



The Director,
Department of District Administration,
KONEBOBU. PAPUA.

PATROL WEWAK No. 9 - 1967/68

The attached memorandum 67-2/168 dated 17th September 1968 addressed to this Office by the Assistant District Commissioner, Wewak Sub-District is forwarded for your information please.

Your 67-8-33 of 4th September 1968 refers.

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

Popu

MIG
In
M

Grid table with columns for 'Females in Child Birth' and 'M'. The table is mostly empty.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2/168

JIR/hs

Sub-district Office,
P.O. Box 179,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

17th September, 1968.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL WEWAK NO. 9 - 1967/68

I refer to the Director's comments on your
67-1-5 of 12th September, 1968.

It should have been mentioned in my covering
memorandum of the above Patrol that it was known that Mr.
L. Hicks was on transfer prior to the patrol, hence he
covered only an area that time permitted.

Due to the staff situation at present patrols
can only be conducted between Council Meetings and this
will result in the larger Census Divisions being patrolled
in sections; possibly by different officers within the
Wewak/But Council area.

For your information, please.

(J.L. HASTINGS)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

48

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Ref: 67-8-33

Department of District
Administration,

KOMODOBU. Papua.

4th Sept., 1968.

The District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

PATROL NO. WEWAK 9-1967/68.

Your reference 67-1-5 of 14/8/68

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of

* Special/Annual/Census - Area Study/Situation Report by
L. C. HICKS CADET PATROL OFFICER to PART HUT BOIKEN.
.....
..... Census Division.

Mr. Hicks has provided interesting up to date
information on this area and the information on the remaining
three headings will be welcomed.

An area study should be for a complete Census Division
or Council area and should cover the same area dealt with by
a previous study so that it may be easily used for comparison.

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

cc. Mr. L. C. Hicks,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

* Delete as necessary.

67.8.33.

(47)

67-1-5



District Office,
WEWAK.
 East Sepik District
 14th August, 1968

Assistant District Commissioner,
 Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

PATROL REPORT NO.9 OF 1967/68:
AREA STUDY

Receipt is acknowledged of the above report submitted by Mr. L.C. Hicks, Cadet Patrol Officer; also your covering comments.

Please commend Mr. Hicks on an excellent report.

I have no further comments to add to those submitted by yourself.

E.G. Hicks
 E.G. HICKS
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER

c.c. Director,
 Department of District Administration,
KONEDOBU, PAPUA

For your information and records, please.

E.G. Hicks
 E.G. HICKS
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

46

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2/87

JLH/hs

Sub-district Office,
P.O. Box 179,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

12th August, 1968.

District Commissioner,
East Sepik District,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 9 OF 1967/68. (AREA STUDY)

Attached please find in duplicate an Area Study on the North West Section of the But-Boiken Census Division, compiled by Mr. L. C. Hicks, Cadet Patrol Officer, also included are copies of Patrol Instructions and comments.

Mr. L. Hicks conducted the patrol in a very capable manner and his Area Study is very informative except for three omitted sections, details of which he has been asked to supply. The three sections will be forwarded on receipt.

Submission of the Area Study has been delayed due to Mr. Hicks' Wewak-But Local Government Council elections duties and his transfer as O.I.C. KUBALIA, which followed completion of his patrol.

Claim for Camping Allowance is attached for your certification, please.

(J.L. HASTINGS)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Encl.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA



48

In Reply
Please Quote

No. 67-2/84

JIH/hs

Sub-district Office,
P.O. Box 179,
WEWAK,
East Sepik District.

9th August, 1968.

Mr. L. Hicks,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
ANGORAM.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 9 OF 1967/68

Thank you for the above Report which is informative
in all subjects covered.

My comments of the Patrol are:-

Diary.

This is not meant to be so detailed.
It should be a brief summary with full
details under relevant headings in the
report.

Population.

The absentee figures which were already
high have now been increased with movement
of families to Cape Hoskins Oil Palm Leases.

Leadership.

Your personal details of each leader will
form the foundation of the Sub-District's
Whose Who which will considerably help
incoming Officers.

Land Tenure.

The background information obtained is indeed
valuable, it pin-points one of the chief pro-
blems causing unrest amongst the But-Boiken
people.

The lesson to be learnt from the Sowam Re-
settlement Scheme is not to have such Projects
in isolated areas nor expect a semi-retired man
to be able to clear 50 acres of dense coastal
jungle as well as undertake development of the
land.

Literacy.

The area is well catered for educationally and
is showing a good return with 56 students att-
ending High Schools and 3 students at P.N.G.
University.

It is surprising to learn that two villages are
without a radio.

Political
Development.

Your comments on this section are required,
please.

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44

Economy of the Area.

Improvement of the road link to Wewak will help stimulate further development and increase the economy. Were inquiries made of Village Bank Accounts? many villages have one, particularly when there is the possibility of saving for a village vehicle.

Expanding the Economy and Attitude towards Local Government.

Your comments on both these sections are required, please.

Conclusion.

The Area Study has provided useful information, however it is incomplete without comment on all sections listed in Chapter 17 of Standing Instructions. Your transfer as D.I.C. KUBALIA and your WEWAK-BUT Election duties following the patrol delayed early submission of the report, still greater effort is necessary in this respect.

(J.L. HASTINGS)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

Popu



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

76
43

Telegrams.....

Our Reference **67-1-1/636**

If calling ask for

Mr. **JLH/hs**

Department of District Administration,

Sub-district Office,

P.O. Box 179,

WEWAK.

East Sepik District.

10th May, 1968.

Mr. L. Hicks,
Cadet Patrol Officer,
Sub-District Office,
WEWAK.

WEWAK PATROL NO. 9-1967/68.

Please prepare to conduct a patrol of those Villages in an area bounded by URIP and SOWAN as discussed previously. This area is the N.W. portion of the Wewak-But Local Government Council Area and the details to be obtained during your patrol will form part of an Area Study of the Council Area.

Your Patrol Instructions and duties are:

1. Commence your patrol on Monday 13th May, 1968.
2. Ensure you understand Chapter XVII on Area Studies in Standing Instructions prior to departure and obtain all relevant material.
3. Conduct a routine Census and compile new Census/L.G.C. Sheets for each Village.
4. Distribute and discuss with people of each village the Political Education pamphlets. Take tobacco and paper and encourage a discussion group whenever possible.
5. Inform the people that the Land Demarcation Committee is the official body for the hearing of land problems not Patrol Officers as requested by Cllr. Narowen. You may record movement of early groups if time permits but you must not become involved in any land disputes. If the Land Demarcation Committee has not been able to settle a land dispute then details from all parties are to be sent to this office for forwarding to Lands Titles Commissioner, Madang.
6. Inspect all Shotguns for efficiency of operation and check on validity of each licence.
7. Visit all schools and show interest in pupils' work and if asked to talk speak on the need for practical application of school learning to help improve village economic, political and social levels.

60
42

8. Visit all Mission Stations and note any problems or trends that are noticed since the previous patrol.
9. Mr. P. UNAS, an Aid Post Inspector and one R.P.&.N.G. Constabulary member will be accompanying the patrol.
10. Attend any routine Administration matters and make note of same.
11. Refer any Court matters to Wewak or the next fortnightly visit of the Local Court Magistrate to the area.
12. If contact with this office is necessary there are transceivers at Dagua and Balam Missions and probably at But.
13. Check the Matters for Attention on Patrol File and N.M.T.A. file and note action required.
14. Take a Patrol Advance of \$20.00 plus the amount required to make payment of any N.M.T.A.s.

Please submit your Area Study in the form set out in Section 4 of Chapter XVII of Standing Instructions within one week of completion of your Patrol.

(J.L. HASTINGS)
ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

50
41

STATION: WEWAK
Sub-district. WEWAK
District. EAST SEPIK
Patrol Number. NO. 9 of 1967/68 (Area Study)

PATROL CONDUCTED BY. L. C. HICKS - CADET PATROL OFFICER.

AREA PATROLLED. PART BUT-BOIKEN CENSUS DIVISION.

Villages: AROHEMI MAGOFEN
 BALAM MISUAM
 BUT SMAIN
 KAUK SOWAM
 KUMINIM URIP
 LOWAN

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING PATROL.

P. UNAS - Aid Post Inspector L/O.
Cpl. SAPO - No. 0454 - R.P.N.G.C.

DURATION OF PATROL:

13TH MAY TO 18TH MAY, 1968.

NUMBER OF PATROL DAYS:

6 DAYS

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

- 1) AREA STUDY
- 2) CENSUS
- 3) POLITICAL EDUCATION
- 4) ROUTINE ADMINISTRATION

LAST PATROL TO AREA:

- D.D.A. - February, 1966.
- P.H.D. - Malaria - May, 1967.
- Water Supply - October, 1966
- T.B. September, 1967.

MAP REFERENCE.

ARMY SURVEY - FOURMIL WEWAK.

40

DIARY.

13th May 1968 - 18th May 1968.

Monday 13th May.

0845 Hrs. Departed Wewak per Administration Toyota, accompanied by P. UNAS (Aid Post Inspector) and one member of R.P.N.G.C. Reached BOIKEN approximately 25 miles from Wewak Sub-District Office, at 0935 Hrs.

Reached: URIP at 36 miles, 1005 Hrs.

MAGOFEN at 37 miles, 1008 Hrs.

SMAIN at 40 miles, 1030 Hrs.

BUT at 42 miles, 1035 Hrs.

At BUT, spoke briefly with Father SCHENKER in charge the Catholic Mission Station there. Departed 1105 Hrs. The branch-fork where the road divides, with one route to KAUK and the other to LOWAN was encountered at 46 miles from Wewak. The village of BALAM (No. 1) is situated approximately a mile further along the Kauk road which runs approximately parallel to the coast until it reaches KAUK itself located on the actual coastline. Located at 48 road miles from Wewak between BALAM and KAUK Villages, on the branch road to KAUK, is the N.G.G.M at BAI River. Here I again spoke briefly with those in charge at the Station - Mr. & Mrs. David BEST. A mile further on a major obstacle is encountered, in the NINIHO (NINAHAJ) River Ford, which at the time was able to be negotiated without difficulty by the Toyota. Arrived KAUK Village at 1200 Hrs. and 50 miles from Wewak. The Administration vehicle was immediately despatched back to Wewak after unloading Patrol gear. Impossible to go further by vehicle. Departed KAUK at 1305 Hrs. and walked along beach to SOWAM No. 1 after fording the mouth of ANUM (ANUMB) River that is adjacent to the Village, arriving at 1350 Hrs. Village, gardens and copra drier inspected. Departed SOWAM No. 1 at 1425 Hrs. and after walking further along the beach for about 3/4 of a mile struck inland through the narrow strip of coastal swamp until we reached the DIMIMB River that flows into the sea further West of where we headed inland and is joined to the ANUM River by a tributary. The DIMIMB River forms part of the border of the "SOWAM LAND SETTLEMENT AREA". After reaching the river at 1510 Hrs. at a point approximately a mile inland, a few settlers were spoken to and a short inspection carried out of those plots adjacent to our "line of progress". After following a track up the arasimem Creek, a small tributary of the larger DIMIMB River, we departed the area at 1530.

Arrived at the main road linking LOWAN and the Re-settlement Ground, at 1555 hrs. We then headed in a general S.W. direction along this road and finally along a track that branched off to the right, reaching the small hamlet of WALIHO at 1605 Hrs. No one was present and we continued on, arriving at an even smaller hamlet of DEDERAGE where only one family is now living, at 1610 Hrs. Departed DEDERAGE after speaking with KWARAME, the head of the family, at 1640 Hrs. and arrived at UTOMBALIS Hamlet on the MINGGEN River at 1645 Hrs. After speaking with assembled villagers departed at 1710 Hrs. back along "main road". After reaching the DIMIMB River ford, left the road at 1725 hrs. and followed the DIMIMB River to a point where it flows with 200 or 300 yds of the larger ANUM River. Here a bush track led to the banks of the ANUM at 1755 Hrs and after following the course of the river arrived at SOWAM No. 3 on the E side of the mouth of the ANUM River at 1835 hrs., after by-passing SOWAM No. 1. Returned to KAUK along the beach. An informal discussion was then held with the people of KAUK and SOWAM until 2030 Hrs. that night.

Overnight at KAUK Village.

Tuesday 14th May

Census revised for villages of AROHEMI (UTOMBALIS, WALIHO, DE'DE'RAGE Hamlets); SOWAM (Sowam Ni. 1, 2, and No. 3), KAUK and BALAM Villages. Following the census an inspection of the village, cash crops and gardens was carried out. Departed KAUK with carriers at 1510 Hrs. Arrived at the Aid Post located near KAUP about 200 yards off the main road at 1530 hrs where a short inspection of the site was all that was possible as the A.P.O. was not present to show me inside. However P. UNAS had already carried out an inspection earlier in the day and was satisfied with its condition.

Leaving the carriers in the charge of Cpl. SAPO who was to go on to BALAM and obtain fresh carriers for the walk to LOWAN, I stopped at the N.G.G.M. Mission station at BAI River and spent a couple of hours discussing with Mr. Best the mission's goals and accomplishments in the area. Arrived LOWAN Village 1700 Hrs after having received transport in the Mission's jeep. Informal discussions until 0230 Hrs. the following morning.

Overnight at LOWAN Village.

Wednesday 15th May.

0830 Hrs. Census conducted of LOWAN and KUMINIM Villages despite intermittent rain and was completed at 1220 Hrs. after numerous minor delays caused by the weather and the consequent late arrival of KUMINIM Village. Accompanied by Councillor DONIGI, the village, cash crops and gardens were inspected, including coffee and cocoa plantings on the opposite banks of the NINIHOG River. Departed LOWAN at 1750 Hrs. by business truck reaching the branch turnoff to KAUK and BALAM at 1810 Hrs. after which we continued on to BUT Village.

Overnight at BUT Village.

Thursday 16th May.

0815 Hrs. Census revision for BUT Village was conducted during light showers. On completion an inspection of village, water supply, and cash crops was carried out after which, accompanied by P. UNAS, a visit was made to BALAM Village making use of the business truck from BUT. Arrived BALAM No. 1, located on the road, at 1400 hrs. An inspection of both BALAM No. 1 and BALAM No. 2 (Located on the beach approximately 5 minutes walk from the road) was carried out and we departed at 1445 hrs. Two creek crossings must be negotiated between BUT and BALAM, - the BALAK River Crossing, near BALAM which is spanned by a narrow wooden plank bridge AND the MANIM River Ford near BUT which after enough rain effectively prevents the further progress of vehicles. Returned to BUT where a couple of hours were spent in discussion with Father SCHENKER of But Mission. A lesson at the school was also observed and some of the students and one of the three teachers were spoken to. Departed BUT Mission at 1610 Hrs. by business truck, crossing the ALAN (BUT) River ford immediately after leaving the Mission. Arrived at SMAIN Village and conducted census revision followed by an inspection of the village. Departed SMAIN at 1900 Hrs. Before reaching MAGOFEN the broad ALGAMAK River ford must be crossed. Arrived URIP Village at 1925 Hrs. after informing the Councillor at MAGOFEN to have the people ready at URIP the following day for the census revision.

Informal discussions held with a number of villagers until 0300 hrs the following morning.

Overnight URIP Village.

Friday 17th May.

0930 Hrs. Census revision starting with MAGOFEN Village, was completed at 1330 Hrs. The census for URIP was consequently begun and was completed at 1545 Hrs. Following the census I walked to MAGOFEN Village where an inspection was carried out of the Village, cash crops, copra driers and fish ponds. Returned to URIP Village at 1745 Hrs. 1900 Hrs. walked to Dagua Mission, about 10-15 minutes away, on the beach and had discussions with the Father-In-Charge. Returned to URIP at 2300 hrs.

Overnight at URIP Village.

Saturday 16th May.

0930 Hrs. Inspection of URIP Village, cash crops, etc, and talks with PITA SIMOGUN and Councillors from MAGOFEN and URIP. A number of complaints were also heard. An Administration Toyota had arrived at approximately 1030 Hrs and had been sent on to LOWAN Village to collect a man there who had a seriously infected foot and who couldn't walk. After completing the work in the village the Administration vehicle was loaded with the patrol gear and a short visit was paid to the Dagua Mission where P. UNAS and myself were conducted on an inspection of the Hospital there by the Sister-in-Charge. Departed Dagua Mission for Wewak at 1300 Hrs. Arrived Wewak and after transporting injured man to Boram Hospital and unloading gear, etc., Patrol was completed by 1600 hrs.

- End of Patrol -

mainly due to... public... and the long...
last with local Government...

A feature of the area is the numbers of people living in... settlements of more than one village. The...
number of... which is... caused by the influx of... from the... island, and... of permanent crops.

looks to the area... by... where capabilities...
neither... except for the... the...
of the area... that could be...

(A) INTRODUCTION

This patrol was carried out for the primary purpose of a Census and Area Study of all the villages within the Wewak Sub-District, West of URIP Village:

AROHEMI	LOWAN
BALAM	MAGOFEN
BUT	MISUAM
KAUK	SMAIN
KUMINIM	SOWAM
	URIP

The area concerned is contained within a coastal plain, being narrow at the Eastern end and widening out as it reaches the ANUM (Sowam) River and narrowing sharply after this river so that the mountain range comes right up to the beach between SOWAM and MATAPAU in the Aitape Sub-District. This range - the Prince Alexander Range - climbs to an average height of 1500 ft.

The coastal plain is reasonable flat but ceases abruptly at the base of the range which thereafter exhibits slopes of up to 90%. However the average would be 50% with a number of streams and gulleys extending down into the coastal plain.

Much of the land is covered in rain-forest and secondary growth with some areas of sago swamps found on the coast. Even though good individual trees occur within the forests there seems to be no substantial economic stands in the area.

The area is the most advanced in the sub-district mainly due to influential public leaders and its long contact with Local Government Councils.

The steady increase in population evident in census figures since 1948 coincide with an increased migration from inland hamlets to form larger settlements on the coastal plain that resulted from the close proximity of the coast to Government influence and assistance.

A feature of the area is the numbers of people living in composit settlements of more than one village. The forward-looking attitude of the people has given rise to a number of problems chief of which is land ownership caused by the influx of so many 'migrants' from the mountainous inland, and resultant problems in the planting of permanent crops.

Access to the area is by one road where capabilities is being rapidly outstripped by the economic growth which relies on it. Neither are there any airfields or harbours, except for the D.C.A. airfield at the extreme eastern "border" of the area patrolled, that could be relied on as a reliable economic outlet.

(B) POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) It is proposed to give a summary of the census figures, excluding the village of URIP initially, so that an accurate comparison can be made with previous census figures in the area - URIP will be dealt with separately.

Consequently, there has been a total natural increase in population of 52 in the villages visited (excluding URIP), since the last census revision. A birth rate of approx. 3.5% and a death rate of approx. 1% show the natural increase as 2.5%. These figures if compared with last census show an appreciable drop. However it is to be remembered that the previous census covered the period from 1964-1967.

The village of URIP experienced a natural increase in population of 24 since the last census revision. A birth rate of approx. 8% and a death rate of approx. 3% show a natural increase of approx. 5%. Migrations in and Migrations Out caused an overall increase of 30, keeping in mind these figures represent a 4 year interval.

Finally, considering the area as a whole including URIP, a birth rate of 4.33% and a death rate of 1.37% give a natural increase of 2.96% with Migrations In and Migrations Out showing an overall of 6%.

Reconciliation:

Total Census figures (excluding URIP)				
August 1967-		2000		
Births since August, 1967	- 71			
Migrations " "	- 29	= 100	=2100	
Deaths " "	- 19			
Migrations Out " "	- 25	= 44		
TOTAL Census Figures May, 1968.		=	= 2056	

URIP

Total Census Figures February, 1964	=	427	
Births since February 1964	- 39		
Migrations In " "	- 38	= 78	= 504
Deaths since " "	- 15		
Migrations Out " "	- 8	= 23	=
TOTAL Census figure May, 1968	=		481

The relevant census details for each village including the neo-natal mortality rate (Appendix E) are attached.

(b) All of the villages within the area are linked by the one main road or its secondary branch road, with the exception of MISUAM (Lowan No. 3) and the hamlets comprising AROHEMI. These two latter villages are linked by tracks which in a great many cases make full use of creek and river beds when they can be negotiated, otherwise a route is usually beaten through the neighbouring bush. The area is also linked by tracks with main inland population centres of MAPRIK and YANGORU and there is no difficulties in contact with the AITAPE area, due to walking along open beach.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS (Cont.)

35

Considering the previous census in 1967, covered a two-year period its total of absentees - 562 of which 267 are students absent from their village is considerable lower than the one year period from 1967 until now. This census revealed a total of 807 (excluding URIP) being absent from their village, an increase of 245 of which 351 are students.

Urip showed an increase in absentees from 159 in 1964 to 227 as of last census an increase of 55. Included in the latest figure are 67 students absent from their village, a decrease of 37 since figures in 1964.

Whereas this increase in absenteeism could cause considerable problems in the future, is in the more Western section of the area patrolled where it has not reached a point in its economic development where a few individuals can hold their own. Another disadvantage that will become increasingly evident is the fact that the large number of absentees may in many cases tie up ground during their absence which otherwise could be developed to keep up with the general progress and not hold back the area.

If the increase decides to keep advancing by the same difference without stabilising, then next year there should be

$1034 + 259 = 1293$, including URIP, a very considerable figure, especially considering that a majority would be males with a resultant loss to the community of this working force. (From the total of 1034, 386 are adult males with 41 of these being students. If the total students (i.e. 418) are subtracted from the total population (i.e. 1034) then this leaves a figure of 616, of which 343 are adult males and 144 adult female, the remainder being children.

Summary: Of the total adult males absent which is approximately 44% of the total adult male population, 152 are within the District (32 being students) while 234 (11 being students) are outside.

(c) SOCIAL GROUPINGS

All villages covered by the Patrol within the area are within the FUGIA (identical to ARAPESH) language group. This language finishes approximately in the vicinity of BANAK School, or DAGUA. It includes these villages inland, outside the area patrolled of WOGINARA, AUTOGI, JAPUAIN, KWOTAI, BOGAMETA and WALANDUM. It also extends to a point close to MATAPAU, the nearest village along the coast in the Aitape Sub-District.

However within this language group which in itself welded the people into a reasonably effective force; a number of divisions occurred at various times; of which the most notable would be the alliances of AROHEMI and SOWAM who were usually closely united through ~~an~~ inter-marriage; of WALIS and TARAWAI Islands offshore who were friends with BUT and SMAIN and were hostile at times to MAPRIK, DAGUA, and MAGOFEN.

However, sufficient family and social relationships were impossible to obtain in the time available. Most of this time being fully occupied as it was, all day and every night; and for a full social investigation to be done, would require many hours to unravel the various migrations and family "introductions" into the area.

Potential leaders are difficult to determine when the stage is occupied already by capable men but there were a number of men, all usually "committee" members who appear to be rugged and willing to accept some responsibility should the occasion arise.

Attention should also be made of an elderly man who revealed itself by the presence of the Council for the area - SAMI - who is living with his family in a settlement near DAGUA Village on the coast. The fact that he resides outside of the area he supposedly represents is a matter worth investigating during the next patrol to the Woginara area.

(a) Councillor ALIABAN: (Born 1930)

The youngest of the Councillors in the area, he was educated to Prep Standard at But Mivagan, leaving his home village at KUKA in 1948 to spend one year in a boarding school at KUMU. This was followed by 3 months working at KAWA Island on a Naval vessel after which he returned to KAWA where in 1954, he attempted to join the F.I.C. but changed his mind after 1 week and returned to KAWA in 1955 where he married. He now has five children, two of which are attending Standard at But Mivagan. He has been successful and coffee with a part interest in a coffee project in the area. He appears to have the respect of the people in the area from all age groups and seems to be a conscientious and hard-working Councillor.

Councillor IWISCI: (Born 1932)

Was educated to a child at a boarding school. He was educated at a boarding school until 1950 when he returned to KAWA to live with his family. He was a member of the KAWA branch of the F.I.C. and was elected Councillor in 1954. He is a hard-working and conscientious Councillor.

(D) LEADERSHIP.

(a) It was once stated in a previous report that SIMOGUN PETA of URIP Village and ex M.H.A. (1964)

".... is like a giant jungle tree which saps all nourishment from the surrounding ground and steals all the sunshine so necessary to the development of the young trees and plants..."

this is perhaps true as far as it goes but now that PETA has retired from an active interest in outside affairs and is now concerned primarily with his own affairs, it is quite evident that the same fertile ground that supported the "giant jungle tree" is evidently quite capable of nourishing more than one.

Of the younger generation, those who stand out as being leaders are the present leaders of their respective areas. They include (a) Councillor BERI from URIP Village; (b) Councillor MANAGIA UMABUT from MAGOFEN Village; (c) Councillor DONIGI (DUNYIGI YEINABU) from LOWAN Village; (d) Councillor AILABAN (KANBAN YANGRI) of KAUK Village.

The one exception from amongst the Councillors would be Councillor PHILLIP (KONYIBA TALAKAM) from BUT Village. He seems to lack the drive and confidence that both SIMOGUN and the remaining Councillors show in varying degrees and has apparently inherited his position through the "family". The true influence in But would be more likely to be MANUS GUMAU, whose son OTTO owns the only business truck in the area.

Potential leaders are difficult to determine when the stage is occupied already by capable men but there were a number of men, all usually "committee" members who appear to be ready and willing to accept more responsibility should the occasion arise.

Mention should also be made of an anomaly that revealed itself by the presence of the Councillor for WOGINARA - SALEI - who is living with his family in a settlement near SMAIN Village on the coast. The fact that he resides out of the area he supposedly represents is a matter worth investigating during the next patrol to the Woginara area.

(b) Councillor AILABAN: (Born 1931).

The youngest of the Councillors in the area, he was educated to Prep Standard at But Mission, leaving his home village at KAUK in 1952 to spend one year in Moresby working on a Burns Philp ship. This was followed by 6 months working at MANUS Island on a Naval Vessel after which he returned to Moresby where in 1954, he attempted to join the P.I.R. but changed his mind after 1 week and returned to KAUK in 1955 where he married. He now has five children, the eldest boy attending Standard 5 at But Mission. He has both coconuts and coffee with a part interest in a coffee project in Maprik area. He appears to have the respect of the people in his area from all age ranges and seems to be a conscientious and hard-working Councillor.

Councillor DONIGI : (Born 1922).

Was educated as a child at a C.M. Catechist School at KUMINIM which remained his only formal education. In 1930 he was employed as a "house-boy" until 1942 when the Japanese arrived. He went to Angoram and thence to Madang where he worked once more as a house-boy. Returned to his home village LOWAN from Madang, on foot covering the distance in 16 days. After being married he assisted the Allies during 1944-45

LEADERSHIP (Cont).

coastwatching after which he spent 6 months training in Lae as a policeman. After a long sickness of 2 months duration he returned to his village in 1947, once again obtaining employment in Wewak as a "house-boy". In 1948-50 he obtained training as a carpenter which is shown by his own efforts on his house which is built in European style, if a trifle bare.

In 1950 he was hired as a labour-foreman and during his contract up till 1961, spent 2 months at Mt. Hagen where he carefully took the opportunity to observe the rudiments of coffee growing, etc. Returned to his village in 1964 and stood for election to the Wewak-But L.G. Council. He is now in his second term as Councillor and is a member of the United Democratic Party. He is an articulate member of Council meetings and never ceases to put forward ideas despite his lack of education. He has three children, the eldest a Radio Technician in Port Moresby.

Councillor PHILLIP : (Born 1924).

He spent four years as a young man in Rabaul and left during the eruptions there prior to the war. He spent a year in Morobe District at Salamaua followed by 4ⁿ years at Wau employed as a "house-boy". Returned to his home village of BUT but after 2 weeks joined the police force in Rabaul and spent 3 years there before being enlisted into the police force under the Japanese Occupation. He remained in the force until the end of the war when he became a Government driver in Rabaul until 1961 when he returned home. He subsequently obtained work as driver for the old But-Boiken Council and continued in this work when the Council was absorbed into the Wewak Council. He is now in his second term as Councillor in the Wewak-But Council.

He was married in Rabaul and have five children, the eldest boy attending Form 2 at St. Xavier's High School, Kairiru Island. He has both coconuts and coffee trees planted. He is assisted to a large extent by village committee member SIMPORO and relies on quite a deal of advice from his older relative - MANUS.

Councillor BERI : (Born 1928).

Originally, spent 3 years at But Prep. School. Was still a child during World War 11 and spent most of his time in the area surrounding his birthplace "NUAMSUK". In 1945, he returned to KAUK with his family but returned before long to URIP in 1947 with a number of other settlers from the mountain inland. He then spent 4 years at Bulolo as house-boy returning to URIP in 1950 where he returned to school, completing five years on Kairiru and reaching Standard 4. He then completed his education at St. John's Seminary. He left and for one year was foreman-in-charge of Work on Bagua Road. He then took up teaching Prep. at Dagua Mission for 5 years, finishing at end of 1963. He is now in his second term as Councillor and is Portfolio for Transport. He is also a member of the Finance committee within the Wewak/But L.G. Council, as well as being a member of the United Democratic Party.

He was married in 1958 and had three children, one of these having died. His eldest child is at present attending Standard 4 at Dagua. He is an honest if rather impatient man and is confident in his own abilities. He is liable to succeed through his own efforts rather than through any reflected glory of SIMOGUN's whose house and leased land adjoins URIP Village.

LEADERSHIP (Cont).

Councillor MANAGER : (Born 1920)

Born "YAMOIBUR" (an old village site of URIP). He was educated for 2 years in a Catechist School and then left or rather ran away. Worked as a gardener in Wau for 2 years after 1940 and then joined the Police Force in 1942 reaching the rank of L/Cpl. He left the Police Force in December, 1952, at Wau and returned to URIP where he was made Luluai from 1953-1957. He then was made Council Cnstable for the old But-Boiken L.G. Council. He is now in his second term of office as Councillor and is a member of the United Democratic Party. As well he is Vice-President of Wewak/But L.G. Council and a member of the Tax Executive.

This man is often in company with SIMOGUN, mainly, I believe, because of the prestige he may gain from this association. He is an individual and gives one the impression of being rather contemptuous at times of the Governments' ways and means of bringing self-government to the Territory.

As is the case of BERI and DONIGI, he is forceful enough to be enough in control of his area that he is given respect but I feel is a much more devious personality than the other Councillors.

SIMOGUN PETA.

There is not much if little I can add to what has already been said about this man save to reiterate that he still is held in great respect by the people of this area who realise his exceptional understanding of the aims and motives underlying much of the Government's work in the Territory. Even if he may have lost confidence in the capabilities of the people who he once represented; his example has done much to stimulate the latent abilities that needed just such a spark.

(c) The spirit pervading this group of leaders does much to generate enthusiasm amongst the people of the area who know their responsibilities even if there are isolated examples of non-compliance.

(E) LAND TENURE AND USE:

(a) The traditional system of land tenure and inheritance has been considerably upset by the large migrations into the area from inland, since after the war. So much so that in many cases the situation has reached the stage where any traditional claims cannot stand against the united voice of many large groups. Most of the villages in the area consist of composite groups which results at varying times, in a great many land disputes. There are a few examples where verbal and written (See Appendix D (b)) agreements have been worked out whereby a swap of ground has been made between the MAPRIK area and the area around KAUK and SOWAM.

Another dispute that has arisen due to the rapidly decreasing areas available for extension of existing cultivation is at SMAIN where the villagers claim DAGUA is encroaching on their land by settling on SMAIN side of the BUBU River. The villagers fear that in time DAGUA will claim the land which is included within a line drawn from these new "settlements" to the road. Within this area is a particular piece of ground - "ULAPEIN" - over which the greatest concern is being shown.

(b) There is an Administration Resettlement Scheme at SOWAM CLOSE TO THE Sub-District Border which consists of a total of 2850 acres, within this area there were 15 agricultural leases issued (two of which have been relinquished). The smallness of the scheme, its isolation, despite the road link with Wewak which is ineffective at present moment, and the lack of any community facilities such as a school are of concern to the settlers there.

As of November, 1967:

- The Total Block Area : 612 acres
- Total area cleared : 382 acres.

Most of those spoken to who had holdings in the scheme were relatively non-committal and on the whole seemed only reasonably satisfied with the conditions prevailing.

(c) Cash cropping already commenced a number of years before and the problem now is to consolidate and improve the quality of what has been planted, which is considerable. There is a mixture of communal and individual efforts within the area but it is in the main individual with isolated exceptions at Kauk, Urip, Magofen and But although at the present moment they don't seem significant even though one day this may be the only answer to the concentration of such a large number of people in a small area.

This problem has given rise to a proposition put forward by Councillor BERI of URIP who stated that considering the number of "squatters" from the inland areas, it should be possible to eventually develop inland onto these abandoned areas instead of concentrating wholly on the coastal plain where economic development might choke through its own progress.

SOWAM
This village is actually divided into three settlements SOWAM No. 1 and No. 2 being on respective sides of the mouth of the ANUK River while SOWAM No. 3, the original village site, is located inland in the foothills.

MISUAK
The villagers of SOWAM No. 1 originally granted a portion of their ground to groups of a number of small settlements

29

APPENDIX D (a)

AROHEMI:

Consists of at least three hamlets - WALIHO, DEDERAGE and UTOMBALIS - all of which were visited and lie within close proximity of each other. Apparently in 1965 a migration out of DEDERAGE to the new location at UTOMBALIS took place due to advantages of being thus placed in close proximity to end of the road leading to the Ex-Servicemen's Ground Resettlement Scheme. There is now only one family at DEDERAGE, KWARAME-UBUNALA and his second wife, TEYUT-MOUNIGI, the hamlets at UTOMBALIS and WALIHO containing most of the people.

MISUAM:

Due to lack of time the village of MISUAM which is situated not far from UTOMBALIS Hamlet, but further into the foothills of the Prince Alexander Range, was not visited but the people experienced no difficulties in assembly at KAUK for the census revision.

BALAM:

This village is divided actually into two BALAM No. 1 and BALAM No. 2. The present position of the latter ~~was~~ on the beach and separated from BALAM No. 1 by a 5 minute walk, was the original site of the Village. However, KAUK took over their land by conquest and they were driven into the mountains. They returned near the end of the German Administration and resettled on this ground by permission of KAUK Village who now own the land. However, BALAM No. 1 situated on the road, is established on land still belonging to BALAM.

SMAIN:

The people from this village claim to have been in possession of their present land for five generations. They originally came down from the mountains where their village had been located on land known as "WATEBLIM" and moved into the "BALPEN" area on the coast which was also their land. They first settled in a position a little to the West of the present site, subsequently moving to another site - "ULUSIEM" - a little to the East. On the outbreak of the World War 11 they were forced to retreat further inland into the swamp where they stayed until the first Council was ~~initiat~~ initiated in 1956, when they moved to their present site. The border between their land and that of DAGUA is regarded as the BUBU River. Located on SMAIN Village ground, close to BUT Village on the beach is the Settlement of "PALPEN". Originally the people of Woginara were anxious to obtain an area of land on the coast in order to obtain salt and after asking SMAIN, were granted permission to occupy the previously mentioned area of ground known as "BALPEN". This ground is occupied on verbal agreement only and to safeguard any future economic development on this land by the present settlers, SALEI (Councillor) of Woginara, now wishes to negotiate a lease with the true owners of the ground for a certain number of years.

SOWAM:

This village is actually divided into three settlements - SLOWAN No. 1 and No. 2 being on respective sides of the mouth of the ANUM River while SOWAM No. 3, the original village site, is located inland in the foothills.

MISUAM:

The villagers of SOWAM No. 1 originally granted a portion of their ground to people of a number of small settlements

MISUAM (Cont).

in the area collectively known as MISUAM (MUSUAM) and now regarded by the people of Sowam as SOWAM No. 3. The name of this ground was apparently "UMAMUM", the original settlers moving down to their present position on the beach to form what is known by the villagers as SOWAM No. 2.

LOWAM:

There are three villages actually within this one large settlement, Lowan No. 1 being the original occupier of what is now a composite settlement. The other two groups Lowan 2 ("PUYAM") and Lowan No. 3 ("NYIMINAH") were originally located in the mountains but in 1948, migrated down to the coastal plain and then to their present position. A new off-shoot of Lowan No. 1 has located itself about 400 yards from the larger "complex" and closer to the Resettlement Ground. Its exact position lies on both banks of the HALIWAN Creek, adjacent to the road leading to the Settlement Area. This stream and the neighbouring BLASI Creek, both are tributaries of the larger NINIHOT River.

BUT:

Originally the area of ground known as "MANAKWIM" belonged to the ancestors of the Woginara people but an alliance was formed by BUT and KAUK and took this land by force driving those who were left into the mountains where they are established today. The following is a brief account of the history of the background to BUT Village. The first ancestor who is still remembered by the elders is

- TALAKAM
- to
- BOGATAL
- to
- KWASIGI
- to
- ABEM
- to
- BOGATAL No. 2

(It was at this time that two German Missionaries - fathers - were killed on the Islands near Aitape and the German Government was consequently requested to establish a post in the area, which they did at Aitape).

At about the same time KUMINIM Village approached BOGATEL (No. 2) for his assistance in avenging a killing. Word was sent to the German Government Officer at Aitape who set out to teach NIMINI Hamlet a lesson. However men from KUMINIM had gone on ahead of the patrol to avenge the previous killing and when he discovered this after having travelled a considerable distance into the mountains, the German Kiap apparently became very annoyed and returned to BUT Village, leaving the people to sort out this problem themselves. The BUT people had supplied the carriers for this patrol and decided that in future rather than have carriers from their village carry all the way into the mountains it would be better to move somebody down from the mountains. Subsequently on the instigation of But Village, KUMINIM moved their village down to an approximate half-way mark, in the foothills of the Prince Alexander Range. Their previous animosity was forgotten symbolized at the time by a breaking and burying of their weapons.

BUT (Cont).

The ground which forms the border between BUT and KUMINIM traditional lands is named "DOLIPEGE".

The next link in the chain was NYAUBAU (son of BOGATAL No. 2) who was made a lalual under the German and consequently Australian Administration. Then TALAKAM followed by the present being representative KONYIBA (Councillor).

KUMINIM:

Kuminim was originally established in three hamlets within the mountains situated on areas of ground known as BADUAGUN, MAMALAB & ABLITOK.

During the time of KWASIGI in BUT Village's history, KUMINIM was invited by BUT to occupy an area of land within ground belonging to BUT so they would no longer have to be afraid of raids by hostile villages. Kuminim agreed but it was not long before trouble developed. Kuminim and Magofen apparently made a pact to kill the inhabitants of MANIBEN Hamlet which was part of the BUT Group of people. The Hamlet was consequently wiped out while the remaining people of the BUT Group stood by. However fearing reprisals by BUT, KUMINIM and MAGOFEN retreated back to their traditional areas. Later about the time of BOGATEL No. 2 (But Village) KUMINIM approached BUT for help in dealing with men of another Hamlet in the area - NIMINI - for having killed a vilager from KUMINIM.

A patrol was promptly despatched by the German Administration but turned back after considerable effort had already been expended when it was learned that men from KUMINIM had gone ahead of the patrol to mete out justice.

On the instigation of But who had previously supplied the carriers for these patrols, the village of KUMINIM was persuaded to move down to an approximate half way point in the foot-hills of the Prince Alexander Ranges, so that future carriers from the coast would not have to endure the rugged mountainous interior as much as before. Subsequently a symbolic breaking and burying of weapons marked an end to any previous misunderstandings.

APPENDIX D (b)

LAND AGREEMENT signed by Wadsworth A.D.C. on 13/4/67.

SUSI/MALUNANG of MAMBLEP Village, Maprik Sub-District, would grant WOKIAN/SIAHO and his son JALUMO/WOKIAN, both of KAUK Village the right to occupy and economically develop land known as BIAWAL and owned by him in exchange for their granting to him the right to occupy and economically develop portion of the land known as SUAN, near KAUK village and owned by them such right of occupation to continue until it is terminated by agreement of both parties.

Witness: AILABAN (Councillor).

The present name of URIP Village notably takes its name from a low grassy-hill on which the old Sub-District Council House is built. URIP or actually MAGOWA, has also absorbed into its structure the neighbouring village of YALBIP who were known as SIRUUN Village during the German Administration.

Urip was originally established on ground known as MAGOWA from whence some of their true name but over crowding forced the establishment of two more neighbouring settlements in the mountains of NARAHUN and NARAHUN during the time of...

Apparently at this time which corresponds to a similar occurrence in most of the villages in the area, some sort of sickness was contracted, which caused many deaths and the population was reduced drastically. There came IANAN - NARAHUN (died). (It was at this time that the German priest arrived and established their plantation of WALLS in approx. 1902) After the name NIKHIAPI.

On the arrival of the first Europeans the reduced population of the three villages regrouped at one place 'MADIGAIN'. Prior to the second world war, there was a migration of MAGOWA down to the coast onto an area of ground known as ANAN (which also was the name of a nearby watercourse). In 1947, a migration in of people from JAPUAI joined MAGOWA at ANAN and subsequently in the same year the village site was moved to its present position at the base of 'URIP' from whence it took its name.

Originally MAGOWA was established on ground known as 'MADIGAIN' which was situated in the mountains. The village name was also 'MADIGAIN' and it is understood at what stage in the following brief history, that the word 'MAGOWA' was adopted. Their verbally recorded history begins with NARAHUN. From here the family lines branched out into the following:-

URIP & MAGOFEN:

These two villages... through family ties... village of URIP there are...

BERIAGU

(SABLUMEM")

- HAMSTU
- NYAVIER
- SUAPLI
- WIHUN
- GLITUA
- KOMIP
- NUMBAR
- NYUMINPAHIM

to... that... considered... due... the first

The present name of URIP Village... its name from a low grassy hill... Council House is built. URIP... also absorbed into its structure... of YALBIP who were known as... German Administration.

Urip was originally established... MAGUWER from whence came their true name... forced the establishment of... in the mountains of... the time of

- LASUSU
- to
- KIN YAPA
- to
- HASHO

Apparently at this time which... a similar occurrence in most of the villages... some sort of sickness was contracted;... many deaths and the population was reduced

Then came LAMAN - MATAGOPO (died)
(It was at this time that the German priest... and established their plantation of WALIS in...)

After who, came NYINIWAPI.

On the arrival of the first Europeans the... population of the three villages regrouped at... "MADIGAIN". Prior to the second World War, there was a migration of MAGUWER down to the coast onto an area of ground known as ARAU (which also was the name of a nearby watercourse). In 1947, a migration in of people from JAPUAN joined MAGUWER at ARAU and subsequently in the same year the village site was moved to its present position at the base of "URIP" from whence it took its new name;

MAGOFEN:

Originally MAGOFEN was established on ground known as "SABLUMEN" which was situated in the mountains. The village name was also "SABLUMEN" and it is uncertain at what stage in the following brief history, that the word "MAGOFEN" was adopted. Their verbally recorded history begins with NARAGWEN. From here the family lines branched out into the following:-

URIP & MAGOFEN:

These two villages are fairly closely related through family ties. Apparently within the composite village of URIP there are actually eight distinct Groups:

HAMSUK)	MAGUWER (the original occupants of this ground).
NYAUIER)	
SUAFLI)	

WIHUN)	Migration In.
GLITUA)	
KOMIP)	
NUMBAR)	
NYUMINPWAHIM)	

The present name of URIP Village actually takes its name from a low grassy-hill on which the old But-Boiken Council House is built. URIP or actually MAGUWER, has also absorbed into its structure the neighbouring village of YALBIP who were known as SIBUGUN Village during the German Administration.

Urip was originally established on ground known as MAGUWER from whence came their true name but over crowding forced the establishment of two more neighbouring settlements in the mountains of NARAHUHIM and DUMARINAM during the time of

LASUSU
to
KIN YAPA
to
HASHO

Apparently at this time which corresponds to a similar occurrence in most of the villages in the area, some sort of sickness was contracted; which caused many deaths and the population was reduced drastically.

Then came LAMAN - MATAGOPO (died)
(It was at this time that the German priest arrived and established their plantation of WALIS in approx. 1902).

After who, came NYINIWAPI.

On the arrival of the first Europeans the reduced population of the three villages regrouped at one place - "MADIGAIN". Prior to the second World War, there was a migration of MAGUWER down to the coast onto an area of ground known as ARAU (which also was the name of a nearby watercourse). In 1947, a migration in of people from JAPUAN joined MAGUWER at ARAU and subsequently in the same year the village site was moved to its present position at the base of "URIP" from whence it took its new name.

MAGOFEN:

Originally MAGOFEN was established on ground known as "SABLUMEN" which was situated in the mountains. The village name was also "SABLUMEN" and it is uncertain at what stage in the following brief history, that the word "MAGOFEN" was adopted. Their verbally recorded history begins with NARAGWEN. From here the family lines branched out into the following:-

MAGOFEN (Cont).

SHAGUR

MELIO

BERIAGU

(HAGOBUL" new village site)

("SABLUMEM")

("SABLUMEM")

to

to

BUDU

Ushamit - (NOUYE)
Hagobul (who returned to "SABLUMEM")

It was here that this particular group was considerably scattered and depleted due to an "epidemic".

BIAPUK - KAIAMINE
NOUYE ("SIPILAS" new site) to

NYAGAMON

KAUSHEN

()
(")
) to)

At this time the first Germans arrived

HAIJAJUOR

MAUREN

(World War 11)

{luluai)

to

to

SIMOGUN

RAMES

(Woginara Area) came to "URIP"

The village left their old grounds in 1947 and settled on a site at the base of the ranges - "TEPIGU". The following year they moved their village of MAGOFEN to its present site on the road of "NUPIT".

At present there are approximately 100 students enrolled at this school, but the figure fluctuates too much to give accurate counts. However, the school teaches Standard 4 with Standard 2 being left out due to lack of sufficient numbers this year. There is a staff of three indigenous teachers. JOSEPH KUBISH and his wife are trained to certificates 3 and certificate 4 standard respectively while the third teacher employed at this school - CHRISTINA PIAGTA is retained and teaches Prep and Standard 1 only. Once again the standard of teaching at the Prep 4 level is high, JUMBE himself having been educated to Form 1 standard and is a capable teacher. He receives a wage of 20.00 week. There are 21 students in the Standard 1 (40) and Standard 4 (31) classes with the remainder split almost evenly at Prep 4 and 1 levels.

School fees are the same as at Dugur except that Prep. fees are lower at 0.60c. There are no washing facilities at either of the two schools, the nearest washing school is at BUKUN, KEMAN, KEMUN, SEMAN and KANE. The teachers are recruited from the respective villages and have had no training. They are paid approximately 2.00 a month to teach Prep. (including) or 20.00 a month to teach Prep. & Standard 1, at the remaining 2 villages. Here are approximately the following numbers of students at each school.

BUKUN 10; KEMAN 17; KEMUN 10; SEMAN 10.

(F) LITERACY:

(a) The only schools in the area are run by the two Missions represented there. The Catholic Mission has schools established at DAGUA Mission and BUT Mission, with small village schools at SOWAM, LOWAN, KUMINIM and KAUK. Until 1966 a school was operated near BALAM teaching Prep and Std. 1 to approximately 12 children but was forced to close down due to a rapid decline in attendance. At the present moment the only school operated by the W.G.G.M is at their station at BAI River. The lessons at these three main Mission Schools are taught in English.

Dagua. There are a total of 325 students registered at this school which teaches from Prep. up to Standard 6. There are double classes of Standard 3 and 4 due to the previous influx of students from Woginara which only taught up to Standard 2 in 1967. (There are plans to increase Woginara to Standard 6 eventually). There is an average of 40 students in each of the 9 classrooms and it is proposed that two ~~new~~ new classrooms be built in the near future (One of the old rooms also needs replacing) to lighten the congestion.

School fees are as follows:

Prep.	£1.60
Std. 1-2	£2.00
Std. 3-4	£3.00
Std. 5-6	£5.00

(1st child - full; 2nd child - half; 3rd child 1/3rd; 4th etc. - Nil price).

However only approximately 50% of these fees are forthcoming from the parents and the Mission ignores the fact if a particular case is genuine. The standard of education is high and Dagua school claims the distinction of producing the top male scholar in the 1967 Territory Matriculation exams.

But. At present there are approximately 100 students enrolled at this school, but the figure fluctuates too much to give an accurate count. However, the school teaches from Prep. to Standard 4 with Standard 2 being left out due to lack of sufficient numbers this year. There is a staff of three indigenous teachers. JOSEPH BORISH and his wife are trained to Certificate B and Certificate A standard respectively while the third teacher employed at the school - CHRISTINA PLACITA is untrained and teaches Prep and Standard 1 only. Once again the standard of teaching at the Form 4 level is high, JOSEPH himself having been educated to Form 3 standard and is a capable teacher. He receives a wage of \$9.50 week. There are 71 students in the Standard 3 (40) and Standard 4 (31) classes with the remainder split almost evenly at Prep. & Std. 1 levels.

School fees are the same as at Dagua except that Prep. fees are lower by 0.60c. There are no boarding facilities at either of the two schools, the nearest boarding school is at BOIKEN, LOWAN, KUMINIM, SOWAM and KAUK: The teachers are recruited from the respective villagers and have had no training. They are paid approximately \$4.00 a month to teach Prep. (Kuminim) or \$6.00 a month to teach Prep and Standard 1, at the remaining 3 villages. There are approximately the following numbers of students at each school.

SOWAM 12; LOWAN 17; KUMINIM 9; KAUK 10.

22

LITERACY (Cont).

The school at LOWAN was recently pulled down before it fell down and classes are held in the church. It is planned to build a new building in the near future.

BAI River (N.G.G.M.) There are 80 students registered at this school, and 2 local teachers who teach from Prep to Standard 3. Future plans call for an extension to Standard 6 capacity and the provision of boarding facilities. As the school is not yet recognised by the Government, they are unable to charge school taxes, a fact that has advantages for the moment with the local parents. The classrooms are substantial and it is evident that a great deal of work has gone into the establishment here with the limited resources available.

(b) The number of adults literate or semi-literate in the vernacular or in the lingua franca or in English was not obtained as the majority are absent elsewhere in the Territory.

(c) Once again most of those who have received higher education are mainly absent elsewhere in employment.

(d) Of a total of 59 absent from the village attending school at Form 1 and above, three of those are at present attending the University of Papua and New Guinea in Port Moresby. See Appendix B for details.

Interest shown in radio broadcasts diminishes as one leaves the large villages of URIP and MAGOFEN and travel West. The only interest in newspapers is their value for rolling smokes, however, contrary to the impression gained by the last remark, if enough time is given to translating and explaining content of newspaper or as in the case during the patrol, of the distribution of L.G. Circulars, sufficient interest and curiosity is shown in the information contained therein. There were at least 1 or 2 persons in every village capable of reading pidgin and could translate the circulars at their leisure to the remaining villagers.

There are only two radio receivers/transmitters in the area and the one each is located at the N.G.G.M. Station at Bai River, and the Catholic Mission Station at Dagua. See Appendix A (B) for list of radios in area).

APPENDIX B.

Name	Village	M Year of Birth.	F	Level	School
KANAU MANIK	BALAM	45		Form 1	Hawain Tech.
KWAGIKORMI MANIK	"	48		Form 4	Brandi high
WAIKOK TAUMUK	"	52		Form 2	"
YAMAG BIGIGILEI	"	51		Form 2	"
BADIDU KAIBUL	"	54		Form 2	"
MISHUI HAIKEN	"	49		University	PNG
SAKUNAE ALEPUN	BUT	49		Form 1	Kairiru
KAIMAU ANUMIR	"	47		Form 4	Hawain Tech
ALEM KAUMAS	"	54		Form 2	Kairiru
LIAL MASIAP	"	49		Form 2	"
SIMOGEM NIABAM	"	53		Form 2	"
WANUGU KASUAS	"	48		Form 2	Brandi High
MOMU YAURI	"		46	Form 3	Yarapos
TAILAL YAURI	"		54	Form 1	"
NIMI'EBE KONYIBA	"	51		Form 2	Kairiru
UDERTIWEN LAGEBE	"	47		Form 2	Kairiru
ASILAMU BAIM	"	48		Form 2	Kairiru
TIGI WANIAU	"	48		University	P&NG
WARBEM KUNU'OLOP	KAUK	45		Form 4	Kairiru
YEMAK KAGO	KUMINIM	46		Not known	Hawain Tech.
DIGA DUNYICI	LOWAN	51		University	P&NG.
NERA BIOMIN	MAGOFEN	51		Form 2	Kairiru
MIDUAIN SABITEN	MAGOFEN		51	Form 3	Yarapos
MAINISU FEILIS	MAGOFEN		51	Form 3	Yarapos
BABAREI MI'ABIS	MAGOFEN	50		Form 3	Brandi
MABIDUAGE BOGUA	"	50		Form 1	Kairiru
ORMAU SUAL	"	53		Form 2	Brandi
HIATUB YOMU	"	47		Form 2	Brandi
NARIJO BAIMUR	"		50	Form 3	Yarapos
ULACHARMI IMAR	"	47		Form 3	Brandi
WASU IMAR	"	51		Form 2	Kairiru
UBWA'IA YOHEH	"	47		Form 2	Hawain Tech.
GAMULI SUAL	SMAIN	51		Form 3	Brandi
LESTA SALEI	"	50		Form 2	Brandi
GEMEL ME'INGARU	"	53		Form 2	Kairiru
WALWAHIN BAUTU	"	54		Form 1	Kairiru
MOINBOGIEN MEIK	"		49	Form 4	Yarapos
JABALI WATCHAM	SOWAM	47		Not known	Brandi
KWAD JGLIMEN	"				
KISLINOGWEI	MISUAM	51		Form 3	Kairiru
WATABIEL MUGUDUA	URIP	51		Form 2	Kairiru
DUDABI WONAU	"	47		Form 3	Kairiru
HORHOGIA UYAKABU	"	49		Form 4	Kairiru
GANABUI LOMIS	"	53		Form 2	Kairiru
BILAWOL MALAPIN	"	50		Form 4	Kairiru
SOKWAIHE BOKOSIA	"	51		Form 4	Kairiru
MULIO BOKOSIA	"	53		Form 2	Kairiru
LUOWAI UNUWAIN	"		47	Form 4	Yarapos
BORIAL UNUWAIN	"	53		Form 2	Kairiru
SOKWALEI ASO	"		55	Form 1	Brandi
NAUTU IAIHUREN	"	49		Form 3	Kairiru
IATUP INASAGI	"	44		Form 1	Brandi
KAMINI SA'OLIN	"	48		Form 2	Lae
IBONUA MAWA	"		48	Form 2	Yarapos
BALUMUS ULAPO	"	53		Form 2	Brandi
TUWAU URAIPO	"		53	Form 2	Brandi
TAPEI EDARABI	"	42		Form 1	Yarapos
NIANYERE EDARABI	"	45		Form 1	Brandi
NARIWE SIMOGUN	"		53	Form 3	Brandi
JENAIHOT BAGUTA	"	49		Form 2	Yarapos

20

APPENDIX B (Cont).

Total of Male Students = 47

Total of Female Students = 12

TOTAL = 59

Total of Students at BRANDI High School = 18

" " YARAPOS Girls High School = 10

" " St. XAVIERS HIGH School &
St. JOHN'S SEMINARY at
Kairiru. = 23

" " HAWAIN TECH. School = 4

" " UNIVERSITY " 3

" " Elsewhere (LAE) = 1

TOTAL = 59

Popu

APPENDIX A (Cont).

19

(e) Radios.

<u>Village</u>	<u>No. of Radios</u>
BALAM	6
BUT	4 1 - Teacher 1 - Father Scheneker
KAUK	3 (1 Councillor) (1 Society) (1 A.P.O.)
KUMINIM	1
LOWAN	10
MAGOFEN	4
SMAIN	2
SOWAM NO.1	3
URIP	17

It was noticed at the time of the survey that the practice of building two houses rather than two separate houses was common in the area of a village. The houses were built on the same site and the framework of all the houses was made of wood. It would be interesting to know the reasons for this practice.

Despite the fact that the houses are built on the same site, the government quite a few of the houses are built on the same site. The houses are built on the same site and the framework of all the houses is made of wood. It would be interesting to know the reasons for this practice.

The only other houses in the area are built on the same site. The houses are built on the same site and the framework of all the houses is made of wood. It would be interesting to know the reasons for this practice.

to the past generations the houses are built on the same site. The houses are built on the same site and the framework of all the houses is made of wood. It would be interesting to know the reasons for this practice.

the houses are built on the same site. The houses are built on the same site and the framework of all the houses is made of wood. It would be interesting to know the reasons for this practice.

(G) STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) One of the governing factors in the standard or condition of houses in the area is the considerable prevalence of termites, being particularly destructive in the village of BUT where with the exception of one or two very recently built houses is well infested to the detriment of the majority of the houses. Another nuisance especially evident in URIP Village, is the presence of a small ~~bea~~ black variety of mud-wasp that has built its large mud nests throughout the village houses.

Except for BUT and the other villages that are constructed immediately adjacent to the shoreline, the general standard of houses is excellent, especially at LOWAN where Councillor DONIGI has set a very practical example with his house built in European style and with an iron roof. There are two other permanent buildings in the area, both located at URIP. One is the old BUT-BOIKEN Council Chambers and the other is the Aluminium constructed house nearby for the Clerk in the Village. Both of these have a total value of approx. \$3200.

There were adequate rest-houses and ancillary buildings in each village at which the patrol camped with the exception of URIP where we spent two nights in a large bush material house originally constructed for single workers in the area.

Mention could also be made of the prevalent practise of building two-room latrines for obvious reasons rather than two separate structures.

It was noticed at LOWAN No. 1 an apparently unique example in the area of a native constructed 2-storey hush material house. The owner, GUMIDJA ULAHI, has completed the framework and all that needs to be done is the roofing and walls. It would be interesting to see the final result of his work.

Despite the areas long contact with the Mission and the Government quite a few of the older ~~were~~ were obviously unaffected by the ~~green~~ general trend to European clothes and wore breech made from soft bark or skins, plants. It was evident that the traditional arts of carving and weapon making and the knowledge of the village traditions and customs are rapidly disappearing as the older generation pass away.

The only other houses in the area apart from the Mission Stations, that are built of European materials and owned by indigenes are the two houses owned by Peta Simogun of URIP. Both are of a high standard having been erected by carpenters employed for the purpose and are not a "hybrid" invitation of morita and creen that one so often sees scattered amongst the villages.

Due to the past migrations the traditional sources of water supply are not sufficient for their purpose. Consequently schemes were initiated in the majority of villages in the area for an increased water supply of a standard high enough for drinking (See Appendix C). To supplement their supplies still further every village has at least one or two empty 44 gallon drums into which rain-water is channelled. However inspections were made of every village by the aid-post inspector accompanying the patrol and following inspections, talks were given to the assembled village ~~s~~. on the results of this inspection and what could be done to correct faults found. As regards sanitation and water supplies, the villages of SOWAM and KAUK have difficulties

STANDARD OF LIVING (Cont).

Aid Post (Kauk). This Aid Post was inspected by P. UNAS and found to be in good condition. The only problems seem to be lack of sufficient medical supplies to handle the demand and a complaint that the Aid Post Orderly is neglecting his duties. The villagers at BUT are in the position where they are approximately half way between Dagua Hospital and the Aid Post and as it is approximately 3 hours walking to either, patrols by the A.P.O. would be welcomed. Apparently the particular A.P.O. at the present moment - MISHIANG WIAP of Kauk Village - has not been seen at the village since he took up his duties.

The N.G.G.M. Mission at BAI River also were enquiring about the value of providing extra medical service in the area by having a sister resident at the station which could be supplemented with drugs by Government allocation. This plan of course depends on the future developments and availability of staff.

River for drinking and washing obtained from BAI River. However after heavy rains, drinking water is scarce due to the large amount of silt and rubbish brought down from the mountains.

WIAP:

The village is supplied mainly by a water distribution system that consists of a tap in the village fed by 4 large water tanks situated adjacent to the former Council House on high ground. This supply is cut off either at present moment as the pipes have become underground without accidently and needs replacing or replacing.

WATER:

Another tap bringing water from higher up the mountain slopes is located about 50 yds. from this village.

WATER:

This village is equipped with two hand pumps and several underground tanks, that supplies the village. There is also a 50 gal. water tank nearby which was installed in the village for the original use of agricultural assistants staying there.

WATER:

Water supply is obtained from open catchments and the nearby SHIEN River as the 2 tanks situated near the church are far from sufficient for whole village.

WATER & WASTE:

Main sources of supply are the streams and streams that flow down from the foothills and mountains.

WATER SUPPLY:

At the present moment there are 4 x 100 gal. tanks (including those for the hospital), 1 x 100 gal. and 1 x 50 gal. tank supplying the mission with fresh water. However, the mission now has ready a number of concrete pipes for use as well as 1/2 in. diameter with iron bands to contract more if necessary which is planned to be put into the ground. All the water used is experienced and is carefully watched to see that there are no leaks. There are also concrete pipes for water tank at the station.

15

APPENDIX C

BALAM:

There were in the past a "drum"-well installed at both Balam No. 1 and Balam 2 but rust has caused a rapid deterioration and consequently the people have returned to their traditional supplies at Balam No. 2; the people were using drinking water from a large bomb-hole in the jungle. When it is dry these people go to the BALAX River which is also the source of BALAM No. 1's drinking and washing water at the present moment.

BUT:

The Mission has provided a tap-supply of good water into the village. There is also another "drum"-well located here which is also in need of immediate replacing by concrete liners.

SOWAM:

Water for drinking and washing obtained from ANUM River. However after heavy rains, drinking water is scarce due to the large amount of silt and rubbish brought down from the mountains.

URIP:

The village is supplied mainly by a water reticulation system that consists of a tap in the village fed by 4 large water tanks situated adjacent to the former Council House on high ground. This supply is out of action at present moment as the polythene hose underground was cut accidentally and needs repairing or replacing.

SMAIN:

Another tap bringing water from higher up the mountain slopes is located about 50 yds. from this village.

MAGOFEN:

This village is equipped with two hand pumps and cement underground tanks, that supplies the village. There is also a 50 gal. water tank nearby which was installed in the village for the original use of agricultural assistants staying there.

LOWAM:

Water supply is mainly from drum catchments and the nearby NINIHOOG River, as the 2 tanks situated near the Church are far from sufficient for whole village.

AROHEMI & MISUAM:

Their sources of supply are the numerous small streams that flow down from the foothills and mountains.

DAGUA MISSION:

At the present moment there are 4 x 2000 gal. tanks (including those for the hospital), 1 x 1000 gal. and 1 x 500 gal tank supplying the mission with fresh water. However, the mission now has ready a number of cement pipes (6x3ft sections and 3ft. in diameter) with iron moulds to construct more if necessary, which it is planned to sink into the ground. All that they need is experienced advice on exactly where to site them. There are hopes sometime in the future of also constructing a water tank at the Station.

14

(H) MISSIONS:

(a) Within the area patrolled there are two missions operating with rumours of a third being established in the area.

- 1) The Roman Catholic Mission
- 2) The New Guinea Gospel Mission

It was learnt from Mr. Best at the N.G.G.M. Station that a third - the South Seas Evangelical Mission - apparently were considering the establishment of a school or church on the coast close to the Sub-District Border in the extreme west of the area patrolled. Apparently two indigenous representatives had flown in a few weeks previously by Cessna to the N.G.G.M. airfield at BAI River and walked along the beach looking for a suitable site. Further information is not known at the present moment but it is difficult to understand the practicability of establishing another mission in the area unless they plan to establish it in considerable strength.

Until recently the villages of LOWAN and KUMINIM sent most of their children to the Catholic Mission School at BUT but with the strengthening of the educational facilities at the N.G.G.M. Mission Station, most of the children were transferred by their parents to the more convenient BAI River School, with a resulting drop in attendance figures at the But School. The influence of both missions is spread evenly between the villages to the West of BUT but to the East are wholly Catholic due to the long influence in the Area by this Mission.

(b) The Catholic Mission has European Fathers resident at BUT and DAGUA. There was once a mission school and large plantation established at KAUK but the school had to be closed and the plantation has now been greatly reduced to approximately a mere 600 trees. However to consolidate their waning influence in the area West of BUT the Catholic Mission plan to establish themselves on 200 hectares of ground situated in a more central location between AROHEMI, LOWAN and SOWAM Villages. The land has not yet been surveyed but the people of LOWAN have already been given \$100 to build a house. There is also apart from small village schools a large church-building at LOWAN constructed from European materials.

DAGUA. The mission here has the advantage of a D.C.A. approved airstrip adjacent to it. Apart from the Mission Hospital there is also a number of other buildings on the station including a school, church, dormitory and a 2-storey "nursery" which is an adjunct to the hospital and doubles as Nurses' quarters.

The staff of six Europeans resident on the station include Father Clarence and one other European Brother, and 4 Sisters. Of the indigenous staff other than teachers, there is one sister and approximately 9 nurses.

BUT. This station has a long history having been established in 1924 and at the present moment consists of a church and a school, with an adjoining airfield. There is only one European on the station, Father Schenker, and he is assisted by 3 indigenous teachers at his school. Unfortunately contact with the area West of BUT is irregular due to the number of flooded creek crossings and river fords that are encountered after reasonably heavy rain. As Father Schenker is getting on in years walking is out as a means of keeping in regular contact, and consequently the Mission's influence in this particular area has declined under the expanding influence of the N.G.G.M. missions.

MISSIONS (Cont).

The New Guinea Gospel Mission have established themselves at BAI River between BALAM and KAUK Villages. Originally this was the site of the "BALAM-KAUK Voluntary Education Agency" a one-man mission whose influence extended to the immediate area and comprised a small school taught by Mr. Alister Davidson. However this effort was brought to an end when Mr. Alister Davidson contracted leprosy. Mr. & Mrs. John Davidson took over the station and began to spread and consolidate its previous influence by enlarging the school, the construction of an airfield and the building of a trade store. At the present moment a Mr. & Mrs. David Best are "caretakers" while the Davidsons are on leave. The Mission is equipped with a jeep and a tractor, the latter being used with attachment to keep the grass cut on the airfield.

(c) There is no doubt however which is the dominant mission in the area as the resources lying behind the Catholic Mission will always allow it to recover lost ground if it feels it is worth it.

Relations between both Missions appears to be cordial although since the departure of Mr. Alister Davidson the establishment at BAI River has apparently drifted away from a previously experienced close contact.

The Catholic Mission's influence West of BUT could be said to be declining at the present moment due to a number of reasons, one of which would be the difficulty for an elderly man like Father Schenker to keep in regular contact with his parish when he is forced by flooded creeks to stay at BUT Mission. I believe that inner frustrations at a feeling of ineffectiveness on his part and his concern at the decline in school attendances due to the greater convenience of the N.G.G.M. school at BAI River, has caused him to become more and more occupied with the basis of his problems - and that is - a good all-weather road. I believe however that a certain lack of tact has generated a small amount of animosity against him personally in the villages close enough to his regular sphere of influence.

(I) NON-INDIGENES:

The only European resident in the area are staff of the Catholic and N.G.G.M. Missions in the area.

<u>BUT</u>	<u>DAGUA</u>
M	F
1	4

Total : 7

The section of road from the coast to the interior which was originally impassable to a vehicle is now being gradually improved by the natives. It is like the best section of road within the native area. It is like a dirt road and is very good. The section of the road between the coast and the interior is rapidly deteriorating. The road is in a very bad state of repair. The road is in a very bad state of repair. The road is in a very bad state of repair.

There is only one straight track in the area and this is that road at BUT Village. The road, however, though much improved can not stand too much traffic and is very unsatisfactory or repeating in places to overcome the swampy nature of various sections, which are often under water. Perhaps a route could be found further back in the foothills to by-pass these low-lying stretches in the coastal plain.

That a road is so vital is without a doubt and it is urgent priority that the slender of the present road be improved before the growth of the economic progress in the area is stifled and forced to stagnate making the life doubly harder in the future to generate the same enthusiasm in the people.

The area is also well placed since traditional times, in relation to contact with the Aitape, Naprik and Yangoru areas. Frequently people from the Aitape area come walking along the beach and for an average man, Aitape is only a 2 day walk with one night camping out. It is the same with contact with Naprik itself, one of the main tracks still used quite frequently by people wishing to reach the coast, leads into the mountains behind AORHEM and NIBUVA villages while at MOVA there is still a good track about a 10 day walk to Yangoru, many people finding it simpler to travel to Wevat via this route.

There are no wharves or suitable harbours in the area, however it is possible at the Mission and small boats to anchor and obtain shelter in the small indent in the coast line evident at BUT and at village there are 12 large canoes powered by outboard motors which can be used to travel to Wevat or the off-shore islands of MO, KAREZAN, WAKA, FARAWA, KAIRARA and MASOBA.

(II) AGRICULTURE:

There are three airfields within the area patrolled. The one at BUT is the only one approved.

11

(J)

Within the area patrolled there exists only one road with a section branching off before KUMINIM Village to service BALAM and KAUK Villages. These roads are kept clear of grass, etc, and a certain amount, if not enough maintenance is carried out by the respective villagers. However the difficulties of terrain in the number of creeks and river crossings encountered which are apt to rise unexpectedly after rain in the mountains; and lack of finance are main factors in the failure of the people to provide sufficient maintenance.

The section of road from this turnoff to LOWAN which was originally impassable to a vehicle in any rain has been greatly improved by P.W.D. until it would be now the best section of road within the entire area. It is like an island in the sea as the condition of the road between there and Wewak, referring to the section near MAGOFEN and SMAIN, is rapidly deteriorating, the road in places skirting the bed of a creek which when flooded would put whole sections of road out of action. Originally bordering the road from Boiken on, there were areas adjacent to the actual road which were bulldozed clear of bush and matted grass thus allowing the overflow from the various creeks after having heavy rain to disperse. Now the undergrowth has once again grown causing the water to seek the road as being in many places the only clear one available.

There is only one business truck in the area and this is stationed at BUT Village. The road, however, though much improved can not stand too much traffic and would need consolidation or rerouting in places to overcome the swampy nature of various sections, which are often under water. Perhaps a route could be found further back in the foothills to by-pass these low lying stretches in the coastal plain.

That a road is essential is without a doubt and it is urgent priority that the standard of the present road be improved before the growth of the economic progress in the area is stifled and forced to stagnate making the job doubly harder in the future to generate the same enthusiasm in the people.

(a) The area is also well placed since traditional times, in relation to contact with the Aitape, Maprik and Yangoru areas. Frequently people from the Aitape area commute by walking along the beach and for an average man, Aitape is only parox. 2 days away with one night camping out. It is the same with contact with Maprik itself, one of the main tracks still used quite frequently by people wishing to reach the coast, heads into the mountains behind AORHEMI and MISUAM vilages while at LOWAN there is still a foot-track about a 1½ days walking to Yangoru, many people finding it simpler to travel to Wewak via this route.

(b) There are no wharves or suitable harbours in the area, however it is possible at But Mission for small vessels to anchor and obtain shelter in the small indent in the coast line evident at SMAIN and But village there are large canoes powered by outboard motors which can be used to travel to Wewak or the off-shore islands of Yuo, Karasau, Walis, Tarawai, Kairiru and Muschu.

(c) AIRFIELDS:

There are three airfields within the area patrolled. Two are Mission Fields while the other is D.C.A. approved.

(c) AIRFIELDS (Cont).

1) N.G.G.M. Airfield at BAI River - 2000 ft. (approx) grass strip situated about 1/4 East of the Mission. It is reasonably level and fronts onto the Dagua Road from where it extends through to the coast in an approx. Northerly direction. Only suitable for aircraft of light Cessna type.

2) Roman Catholic Mission airfield at BUT - another 1500 ft. (approx) grass strip, adjoining the Mission itself and bordering the main Dagua Road, in an E to W direction. Only suitable for light Cessna Aircraft.

3) Dagua airfield - 2190 ft. D.C.A. Approved grass field open to Category B aircraft. Originally constructed by Japanese during World War 11 and up to about 6 months ago was used by MAL for regular services. The field is maintained under contract from P.W.D. by the Wewak-But Council.

The majority of crops have been tried already in the area, coffee, then peanuts and rice but have failed either due to a decline in interest, or not enough return for their work, or too much trouble. At the present moment there are three important types of plantings in the area -

- (a) Coffee
- (b) Cocoa
- (c) Coconuts.

(a) Coffee: As of 6/12/66, the village of But was the largest coffee producer of the coastal project after 500 no concentrated extension work was to be devoted to increasing the production due to the greater economic importance of copra throughout the area. Every village has its coffee trees. However in the case of URIP, the coffee trees (2000), are owned by the P.C. Council Clerk - HAJOLEN GEMEL - which were planted in 1960. Coffee in the area would be fair-average quality at 15c lb.

(b) Cocoa: Each grower is supposed to register his cocoa plantings once they exceed 500 trees and they must be set up and approved by D.A.S.P. Extensive individual plantings are not encouraged and local entrepreneurs are scrapped and a large business concern started instead; the quality of the cocoa will never provide for economic competition. It was pointed out to the patrol a number of cases of what can only be presumed to be COCOA WEEVIL BURNER (PARIORKITEN WEEVIL BURNER) and where blocks weren't being regularly inspected by their owners, a number of trees were dying or dead. Another pest is the rat which in many gardens causes a great deal of damage at various times. Within the But area, a potato deficiency was also noticed some time back in 1959 by D.A.C.P. This often causes the fruit to fall to the ground prematurely at the tree if no longer capable of holding it. All the cocoa in the area is of the below-fair quality (10c lb).

(c) Coconuts: It is still the most practical venture in the area, if no concentrated extension work is carried out on any other crop. The condition of some blocks and the cover of Phiararia-Baan testified to the good maintenance and care by the owners. There also was evidence by the patrol, reports from LADA indicating the presence of Xan-kas WEEVIL but to what plant it was not able to ascertain.

(9)

(K) TECHNICAL & CLERICAL SKILLS.

The majority of trained painters, plumbers, carpenters, mechanics, drivers etc., from the area have no reason once they have been trained in a particular field to stay in this area. The only opportunities for trained workers would be in agriculture or housing and it seems that there is enough work to keep these men occupied in larger centres.

(M) THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

Within the area the Co-operative Society has two stores, at KAUUK and DAGUA. The latter was established in August, 1950 by the Department of Agriculture in order to encourage the local people to grow cash crops. It was then known as the Dagua Rural Progress Society. However, in 1953, assistance was requested from the Co-operative Section which consequently made its first Inspection Report through the Registry of Co-operative Societies in December, 1955. It was not until mid 1959 or early 1960 that the store was finally administered completely by the Co-operative Society.

A number of crops have been tried already in the area, amongst them peanuts and rice but have failed either due to a decline in interest, or not enough return for their work, or too much trouble. At the present moment there are three important types of plantings in the area -

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(c) Coconuts: It is still the most practical venture in the area, if no concentrated extension work is carried out on any other crop. The condition of some blocks and the cover of Pueraria-Bean testifies to the good maintenance and care by some owners. There also was received by the patrol, reports from LOWAM indicating the presence of Kau-kau WEEVIL but to what extent it was not able to ascertain.

(A) LIVESTOCK:

Cattle: Within the area two cattle projects were inspected. At MAGOFEN Village, there is a herd of approximately 20 cows and a bull while at LOWAN there is a herd of 6 cows and a bull supplied by the Government. Apart from these endeavours it was also mentioned by the Counsellor of BUT Village that he would be interested in starting a similar project in his area.

Fish: At the Village of MAGOFEN there are three man-made holes approximately 20'x6'x4' which are stocked with fish while there are also a few bomb holes in the vicinity also stocked with these fresh-water fish. BUT Village also has a bomb-hole stocked which was evidently on the Villager's own initiative.

Apart from the above animals there are the usual numbers of dogs, fowls and a smaller number of pigs.

(M) COMMERCE and ECONOMICS:

There is only one business truck in the area - Nissan 3³/₄ ton truck - owned by Otto (GUMAU/MANUS) of But Village. This particular person has also in his employ 5 labourers on his plantation at BUT Village. They are from Maprik area and are paid approximately \$4-00 a month at the present moment. As well as Otto, another fellow from the same Village - Joseph ARMUK - also employs 3 labourers in his plantation. They only arrived in May this year and it is the first time that he has tried plantation labour.

The only other person in the area patrolled who employs labour is PETA SIMOGUN of Urip Village who at the moment has 11 labourers from the LUMI, VANIMO and YANGORU Areas. Originally he employed only local men from his own Village. They are on a wage of approx. \$6-00 a month. (ie. those from Urip). Now however they are receiving about \$4-00/month/ and are used on Peta's two gardens on which he has planted coconuts, coffee, and cocoa.

Co-Operative: The co-operative store at Urip is part of a group which comprises stores at Urip, Dagua, Kauk and Yarapos. The store at Urip both purchases copra from the local producers as well as supplying a retail goods service to the local people. There was some coffee bought in the first six-month period of last year but none since. The value of this was \$ 167-11/ Trading figures for the period 4/67 - 3/68 was \$1369-92.

Banking: The Urip Store account showed a balance of \$10-00 as of 25/5/68 and the Village account \$58-84.

VILLAGE	1968 Cocoa Total trees	Date Inspection	1967 Coffee Total trees	Date Inspection	1967 Coconut Total trees	Date Inspection
SOWAM	304	10/4/68	Nil	-	6868	17/10/66
MISJAM	2089	12/3/68	Nil	19/5/66	5091	17/10/66
KUMINIM	898	10/4/68	450	23/5/66	11,523	17/10/66
URIP	9799	10/4/68	1578	30/5/66	13,740	28.10.66
LOWAN	10742	17/4/68	4448	9/8/66	13,217	20.10.66
MAGOFEN	852	15/3/68	1255	5/8/66	16,631	18/12/66
SMAIN	Nil	-	592	26/5/66	6399	24/10/66
KAUK	Nil	-	1585	25/5/66	10453	18/10/66
BALAM	Nil	-	1201	24/5/66	10341	19/10/66
BUT	Nil	-	413	26/5/66	10450	24/10/66
SOWAM	Nil	-	Nil	-	15453	31/12/67

APPENDIX 2

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>COPRA DRIER & Type of Owner</u>	<u>COCOA FERMENTRY & Owners</u>
AROHEMI		
BALAM NO. 1	1 Hot Air	
BUT	Green (hot air)	Black ()
KAUK	349 bags	713 bags
KUMINIM		
LOWAN	(1 Hot Air - Ferman) 701 bags (Muliwa) (1 Hot Air - Donigi)	1 - Mavien 1 - Donigi
MAGOFEN	(1 Hot Air - Biamen) (1 Smoke)	
MISUAM		
SMAIN		
SOWAM NO. 1	1 Hot Air	
URIP	1 Hot Air - Simogun 2 Hot Air -	1 - Simogun

APPENDIX 2

Figures for DAGUA/KAUK area as regards copra produced and sold through Co-operative Store:

Period 14/3/66 - 15/3/67 :

<u>Green (hot air)</u>	<u>Red (Smoke)</u>	<u>Black ()</u>
349 bags	359 bags	713 bags

Period 13/4/67 to 22/3/68 :

701 bags	580 bags	425 bags
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15/9/67 - 17/9/68

Net Surplus	2036.30	(Deducted Stores)
		3160.91
	81.31	
		Net Surplus
		3347

APPENDIX 3

Operating Costs

<u>Period</u>	<u>Store</u>	<u>Copra</u>
13/9/66 - 6/3/67	<u>DAGUA:-</u>	
	Gross loss	£346.48
	Operating Net Loss for period	£890.84
	Net Loss for period	£781.89
		Gross Surplus - £210.56
<hr/>		
6/3/67 - 15/9/68	<u>DAGUA:-</u>	
	Operating Net Surplus	£252.53
	<u>KAUK:-</u>	
	Operating Net Surplus	£ 79.26
	(Net surplus for 3 stores: Yarapos, Urip and Kauk).	£1322.62
		Operating Loss (Combined Stores) £414.26
<hr/>		
15/9/67 - 17/4/68	<u>DAGUA:-</u>	
	Net Surplus	£836.80
	<u>KAUK:-</u>	
	Net Loss	£ 81.31
		Net Loss (Combined Stores) £460.91
		COFFEE - Net Surplus £38.47

APPENDIX A.

(a) Shotguns

Name	Village	Reg. No.	Expiry date
MALOFON MOSA	BUT	45515	11/3/69
WILO BATIOU	BALAM	55449	31/8/68
MANAGER UNAMUTA (Councillor)	MAGOFEN	13236	30/7/68
URIM YANIGA	MAGOFEN	38	19/7/68
NYARAGIA LAMAS	MAGOFEN	142188	2/11/68
TOMAIABU GAIALIP	MAGOFEN	S.246	17/7/68
KATUIN AINOL	MAGOFEN	116427	17/7/68
URUBURA DUKUR	MAGOFEN	63071	-/4/68

+ Two more shotguns registered under "MAGOFEN" not sighted

NEIPOKIM GEMEL	URIP	15932	10/8/68
CHOUJAR MEDINA	URIP	35912	6/8/68
ALIATO ANAMIA	URIP	141157	18/7/68
PETA SIMOGUN	URIP	Not Sighted	
WIJAHAU MILINIGI	URIP	" "	
MISSIAN WIAP (A.P.O.)	KAUK	141797	10/7/68
BOIBI USA'ALES	ARHEMI	18308	9/7/68
AMOL LOLO	BALAM	C 7475	24/4/67
MANVEN SAUDAN	BALAM	141382	13/8/68
MORILOMO YEMBI	AMBAKWON Yangoru SD (Ex-Servicemeng Ground)	75901	-/9/68
KIMIEA YUAMEA	SOWAM NO. 2	13163	30/7/68
WAIGEN YARAGI	SOWAM NO. 2	20155	9/7/68
PORIS ATIPA	SOWAM NO. 1	20006	21/7/68
KERI AUTUE	KUMINIM	14015	3/8/68
KAGO WAHALIN	KUMINIM	64275	5/9/68
MEILA NAGUWAL	KUMINIM	6958	26/4/68

+ One shotgun registered under "KUMINIM" not sighted.

WAIKU MILAU	LOWAN NO. 1	142650	23/10/68
YOHOKIM IMANUSU	LOWAN NO. 3	142146	13/8/68

+ One shotgun registered under "LOWAN NO. 3" not sighted.

NOWIYET MULIBUSIM	LOWAN NO. 2	142655	23/10/68
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+ 2 Shotguns registered under "LOWAN NO. 2" not sighted.

ABILE BABIMI	SMAIN	5598	31/5/68
MIANGARU WAFALIAK	SMAIN	7335	9/5/69
SALEI KOINABUT (Councillor)	SMAIN	20143	-/6/68

Conclusion:

Overall the majority of the aims were carried out, the people being extremely co-operative. The attendance for census purposes was good except for LOWAN Village where a large number were absent on a hunting excursion. Even though sufficient notice was given both by radio and Counsellors were all aware of the planned patrol in their area, it still was apparently impossible for this particular group to be contacted in time, to be at their Village of Lowan.

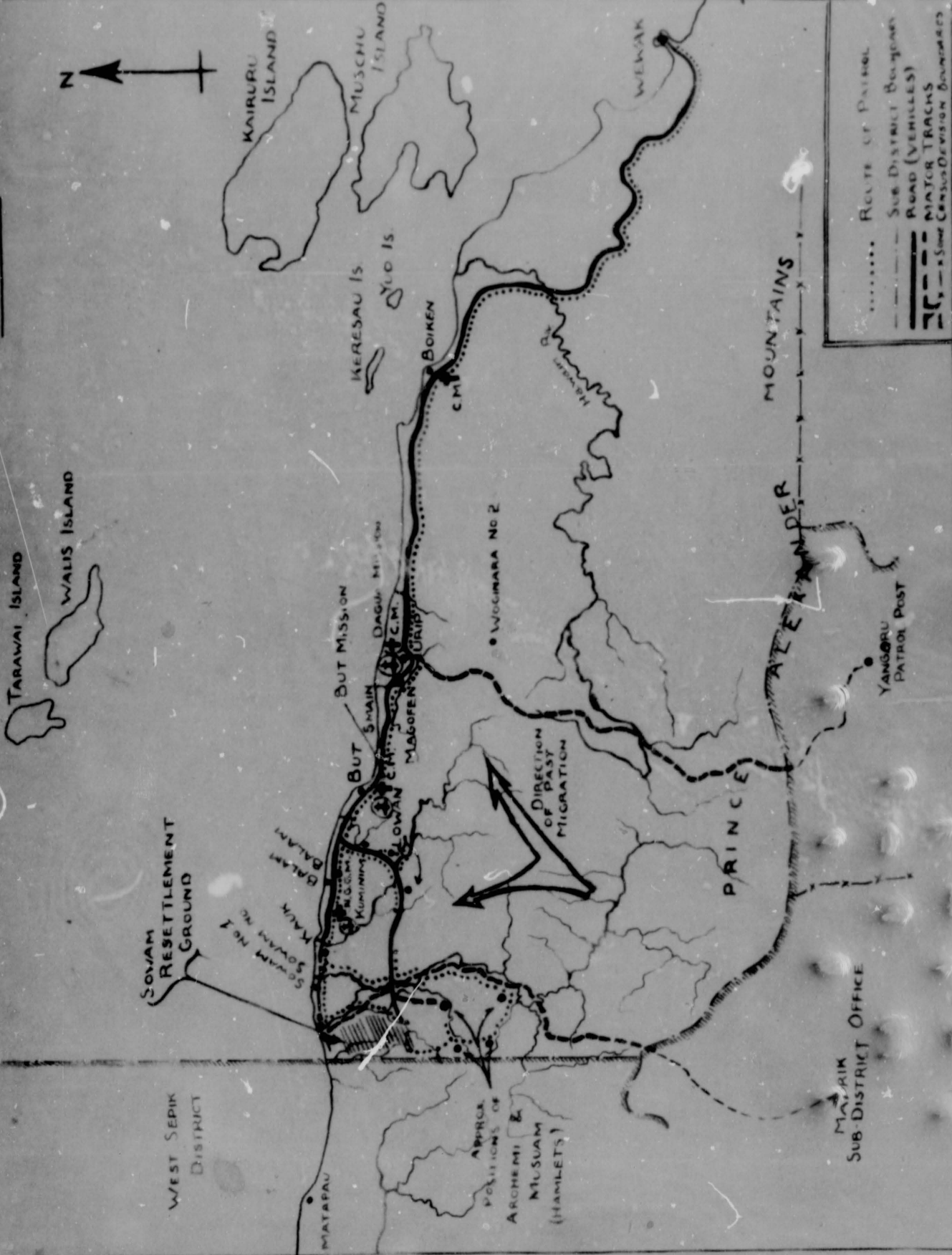
Despite the fact that the people on the whole had still not grasped the basic principles of Self Government and Independence, politically they are most likely the furthest advanced in the Wewak Sub-District as regards political awareness, This is partly due to the fact that their leaders have and are figuring a great deal in the political scene in a local as well as national context, what with an ex-H.A. member and a number actively involved with the C.D.P., their economic development is good compared with the remainder of the Sub-District to the extent where the worry was expressed by a few of the Villages in particular, LOWAN, that firewood may become a premium commodity as their land becomes more fully utilised by cash-cropping.

Of course the economic development is rapidly outstripping the capacity of the available road system that is at present established and it would be a shame to see such a seemingly rare example of group effort to be stalemated by an inadequate outlet.

L.C. Hicks
.....

(L.C. Hicks - C.P.O.)

WEWAK PATROL NO. 3



..... ROUTE OF PATROL
 - - - - - SUB-DISTRICT BOUNDARIES
 _____ ROAD (VEHICLES)
 - - - - - MINOR TRACKS
 - - - - - Some Census Division Boundaries