

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: KUBALIA

VOLUME No: 3

ACCESSION No: 496.

1968 - 1969

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

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number Kubalia Patrol No 1/1968/69

Subdistrict Wewak

District East Sepik

Type of Patrol (i) Annual Census (ii) Area Study

Patrol Conducted by PMcKay Cadet Patrol Officer

Area Patrolled  
(Council and/or  
Census Division/s.) Wewak Inland Census Division  
(Part Saussia L.G.C. area)

Personnel Accompanying Patrol

1 Member R.P.N.G.C.

1 Agriculture Assistant (L/O)

2 Agriculture Field Workers (L/O)

Duration of Patrol—from 18/9/68 To 18/10/68

No. of Days 22

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: January 1968

Date 9.1.68 to 14.1.68 Duration 7 Days

Objects of Patrol (Briefly) (i) Conduct annual census

(ii) Complete area study

(iii) Routine administration

Total Population of Area Patrolled 8813

Director of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner.

Station

Accounts

Hibiscus

Leonurus

Bell nut

Crambled

Appropriate Rel.

Station people

DIC's House

House

Paint

Bushes

Mat

Bambo

Pungel

Curtains

Lighting

Sand K. Table

Frame pictures

Book shelf

Radio- anal

Garden

2 Police houses.

4/11 house

generator house.

Angoram for day

Amkunti for 3 days

Palat 1 week

Sassier.

Kubalia

Beakly the Retreat

Swimming team, Am

Kairu (Wallis)

Residency

Lungou

Sepia cuts, Pub, Tavern, Sep 17

Hospital

Sept's joint

Obssion

Skim diary

hae with Dan



KUBALIA PATROL NO. 1 1968-9

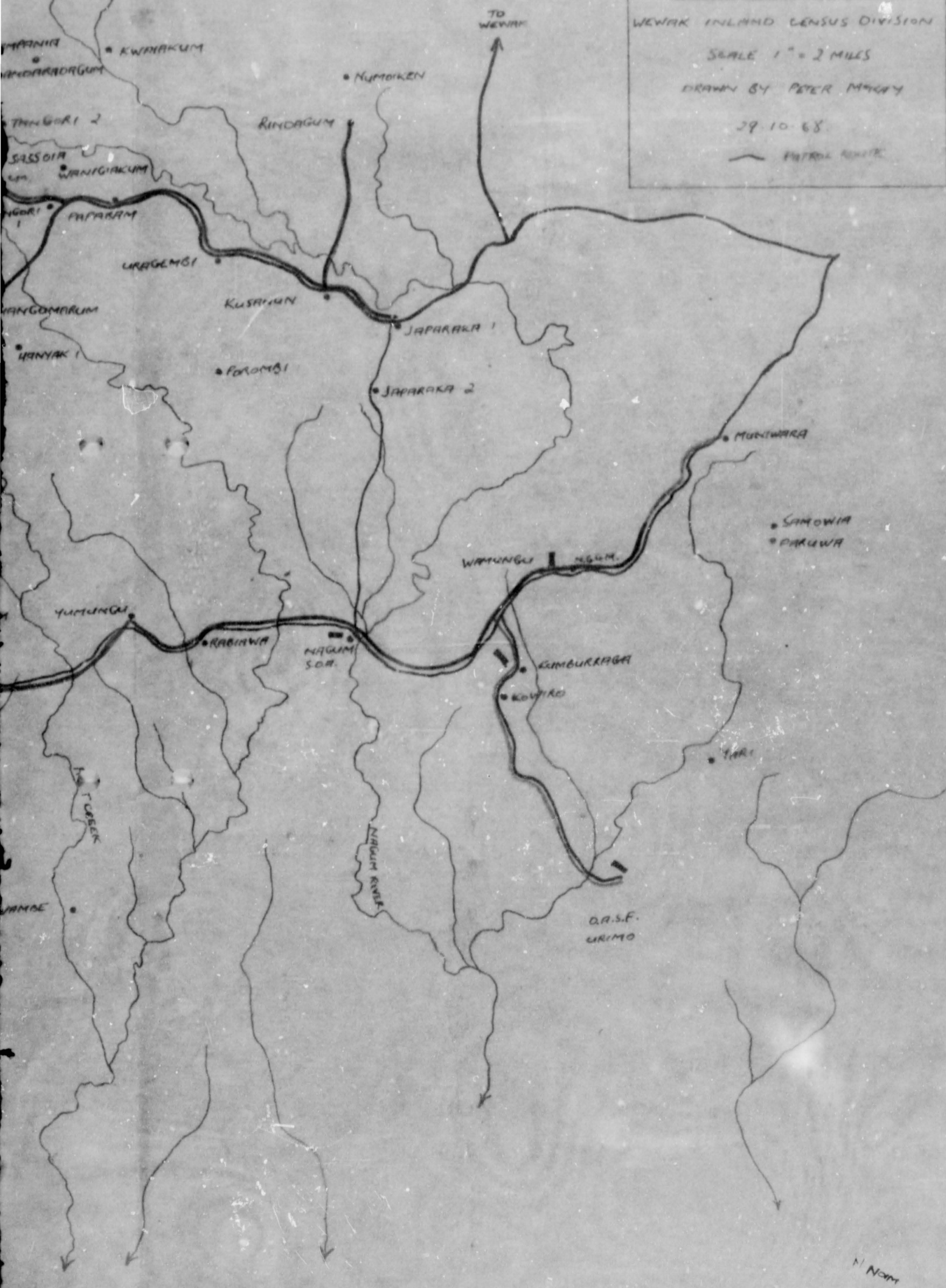
WEWAK INLAND CENSUS DIVISION

SCALE 1" = 2 MILES

DRAWN BY PETER MACKAY

29.10.68

— PATROL ROUTE





TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

DPM/hs

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-2/498

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

3rd February, 1969.

District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

KUBALIA PATROL NO. 1 OF 1968/69

WEWAK INLAND

CENSUS DIVISION.

Attached please find three copies of Mr. P. McKay's, Cadet Patrol Officer, report of a census/area study patrol to this area. This report has had an incredibly long gestation period; the narrative section being submitted just before Christmas and being held for the census statistics which were only completed in mid-January. Mr. McKay has been told that this is a most unsatisfactory situation which reflects most unfavourably on him as an officer. His mistakes, which I will mention below, will not be allowed to be repeated.

Mr. McKay has committed the elementary mistake of conducting his patrol at a faster rate than his capacity to compile the census figures and keep up-to-date the information required for his narrative report. Because of this his report has taken four times as long (89 days - 22 days) to complete as his actual patrol took; the acceptable ratio of patrol/report days being reversed. Most of the problem arises from the increased demands of the area studies as well as the necessity to write out the new tax-census forms at the same time. The cumulative effect of this, especially when the compilation of the report is put off until after the patrol is completed when office and council matters interrupt, is that such a report cannot be completed for over a month. What is required is realistic planning and explicit patrol instructions based on our recent experience with census/area study patrols.

Notwithstanding this, Mr. McKay's report is well thought out and presented. He has outlined the chief problems of this area, or perhaps more correctly the main weaknesses of these people. Although this in fact gives the report a somewhat pessimistic tone which is not perhaps desirable or fashionable, I think from all reports it is a accurate and realistic assessment of the situation.

Perhaps in many respects this area, the Wewak Inland Census Division of the Saussia Local Government Council, is an example par excellence of the typical problems which beset native people at this level of development. They have used Local Government Councils as forums for discussions and grievances



and limited works programmes but there is a hiatus in respect to the enforcement of Council Rules. The Councillors and people have not accepted the responsibility or displayed the initiative required for their enforcement although paying lip-service to the desirability of these Rules. The improvement in communications with the construction of the WJWAK-MAPRIK trunk road has not resulted in unfair upgrading of all roads in the area. Hence people that once considered themselves fortunate being on the old MAPRIK road now regard themselves as "hard-done-by" now that its re-routing has by-passed them. This could account for the neglect of coffee gardens at YOMUNGU: the people resent carrying produce over formed roads, even if they only have to do it in the wet-season. The high rate of absentees is also a factor in the neglect of gardens and general annui. The "I'm all right Jack" attitude stems, I feel, from a feeling of lethargy rather than from a self-sufficient arrogance.

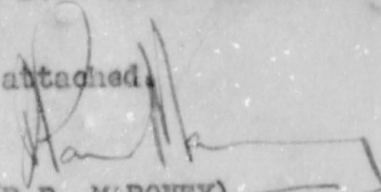
It is hoped that these signs indicate an only transitory stage and that their myopic disinterest will eventually evolve into responsibility and initiative. In the interim we should be doing all we can to hasten their progress. The Adviser should not go out checking on Rules breaking as this would only be reverting to the direct Administration approach. Mr. McKay should encourage the formation of special small committees to periodically patrol the area and inspect, report and prosecute under the Council rules.

The new system of rural development programmes with self-help as their key-stone should stimulate some action - and if it doesn't they will be by-passed for other more progressive areas with better potential. This is the new kind of reality that these people must squarely face if they are to find their appropriate relationship with the rest of the world. Wide publicity and repetition is needed to assist in the absorption of this economic truism.

As Mr. McKay points out, cattle has good potential in this area, particularly in the south grasslands: however I would not say that the potential is "virtually unlimited". Recent encouraging signs of a growing interest in cattle has been noticed in this area.

Mr. McKay has submitted a good, although belated, report on a patrol that appears to have been well carried out even if it was too hurried.

Claims for Camping Allowance attached.

  
(D.P. MARONEY)

ASSISTANT DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.

→ c.c.  
Mr. P. McKay,  
KUBALIA Base Camp.  
Officer-in-Charge,  
KUBALIA Base Camp.

67-2/410

PMcK/hs

Base Camp,  
KUBALIA,  
Nevak Sub-District,  
East Sepik District.


23rd December, 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub-district Office,  
MEKAK.

KUBALIA PATROL NO. 1 OF 1968/1969.

Please find attached my Patrol Report of the above patrol, carried out in accordance with your instructions in your letter dated 26th August, 1968.

1. The patrol was split into three sections, firstly, because of the necessity of my attendance at Council Meetings, and secondly, because of several urgent matters requiring my attention at Kubalia Base Camp.
2. No matters of any extraordinary consequence arose during the patrol.
3. The delay in submitting this report is regretted, but as you no doubt appreciate, the typing of the 40 village census figures proved to be a lengthy and time consuming process.
4. My camping allowance claim is attached, and your approval would be appreciated.
5. For your information, constructive criticism, and onward forwarding.



(P. McKAY)  
Cadet Patrol Officer.

Encl.

STATION:

KUBALIA

SUB-DISTRICT:

WIMAK



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telegrams

Telephone

Our Reference

If calling ask for

Mr.

Sub District Office,  
Wosak,  
East Sepik District,

25th. August 1968.

Mr. P. Kelly,  
Officer in Charge,  
Kubalia Base Camp,

KUBALIA PATROL NO. 1 1968/69 : INSUBSUGLONS

As discussed, please prepare to conduct an Annual Census Patrol of the Wosak Inland Census Division, as circumstances allow between Sausnia Local Government Council meetings, during the months of September, October and November.

Please read Chapter XVII 'Area Studies' of Standing Instructions, and D.D.A. H.O. 67-1-9 of 21st. June 1968, and submit a patrol report covering all requirements, in quadruplicate to this office within two weeks of completion of the patrol. Also compile information for L.C.G. Village Records.

Should you be in any doubt over an aspect of the patrol, please contact me as soon as possible.

J. L. Hastings  
Assistant District Commissioner

60

STATION: KUBALIA

SUB-DISTRICT: WIMAK

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

PATROL NUMBER: No. 1 OF 1968/69

CONDUCTED BY: P. McKay - GADGET PATROL OFFICER

AREA PATROLLED: WIMAK INLAND CENSUS DIVISION

PERSONNEL ACCOMPANYING:

- 1 Member R.P.A.N.C.C.
- 1 Agriculture Assistant
- 2 Agriculture Field Workers

DURATION: 18-9-68 to 18-10-68 - 22 days

LAST PATROL TO AREA: JANUARY, 1968.

OBJECTS OF PATROL:

- (1) Annual Census
- (11) Area Study
- (111) Routine administration.

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PATROL DIARY

- 18.9.68 Departed KUBALIA on patrol 1100 hrs. To JAPARAKA per hired village landrover - arrived 1200 hrs. Census revised, information for area study obtained. Minor complaints attended to.  
To KUSANUN, 1545 hrs.  
Slept KUSANUN.
- 19.9.68 Census conducted KUSANUN 0600 hrs. Departed KUSANUN 1000 hrs for RINDAGUM - 2 hrs. walk. NUNJOINEN and RINDAGUM villages assembled 1400 hrs. Censused, followed by discussions.  
Slept RINDAGUM.
- 20.9.68 Departed RINDAGUM 0800 hrs - 2 hrs walk back to main road. By truck to URAGEMBI and thence PAPARAM. Discussions in afternoon with PAPARAM people.  
Slept PAPARAM.
- 21.9.68 Departed PAPARAM 0700 hrs for URAGEMBI - villagers censused. Departed URAGEMBI 1030 on foot for POREMBI - 1 hours walk. Census conducted. Returned to URAGEMBI and back to PAPARAM, where latter village censused. Complaints settled at each village.  
By truck to TANGORI No. 1.  
Slept TANGORI No. 1.
- 22.9.68 Sunday observed.
- 23.9.68 TANGORI No. 1 people and WANGIANTH people censused 0800 hrs. Set out a work program for road maintenance team in the area. To SASSOIA 0900 hrs. (10 minutes by truck). Villagers censused 1100 hrs. Disputes attended to. p.m. discussions with Father Kroor of Catholic Mission, SASSOIA.  
Slept SASSOIA.
- 24.9.68 By foot to TANGORI No. 2 - 0730 hrs. 1 hours walk. TANGORI No. 2, PAMPANIA, KMIANUN, and ANDARADAGUM villagers lined and censused. Most of afternoon involved with disputes and general discussions. Returned to TANGORI No. 2 and thence by truck to HUNGORI (1/2 hour) where villagers censused.  
Slept HUNGORI.

- 25.9.68 HANBARA, PUARA, HAPMOGAN, and EMOINGO villagers assembled and censused at HANBARI. Departed by truck 1400 hrs for NIUMINDOGUM (½ hour trip). Afternoon discussions with the people.  
Slept NIUMINDOGUM.
- 26.9.68 NIUMINDOGUM villagers censused 0800 hrs. Several complaints attended to. Departed 1000 hrs. for HANGUMARUM (½ hour) by truck. Censur completed. Departed 1300 hrs for HANZAK No. 2, where this village and HANZAK No. 1 lined, followed by discussions. Departed HANZAK No. 2 1730 hrs and returned to KUBALIA.
- 27.9.68 Departed KUBALIA 1000 hrs per station motor cycle for TOANURBU, SOANDOGUM and MAPRINGA villages. People censused, complaints settled, followed by discussions. Returned to KUBALIA 1700 hrs.

Section 1 completed.

- 3.10.68 Departed KUBALIA 1200 hrs for RABUNDOGUM village via SOANDOGUM - ¾ hr. trip. To TURINGI Catholic Mission 1300 hrs. 2 hours spent with Father. Returned to RABUNDOGUM 1600 hrs.  
Slept RABUNDOGUM.
- 4.10.68 Returned to KUBALIA 0800 for urgent call to A.D.C. Returned back to RABUNDOGUM where census carried out. To YUMINGU by vehicle 1200 hrs. - 1½ hours drive.  
YUMINGU people censused, complaints settled, general discussions.  
Slept YUMINGU.
- 5.10.68 Departed YUMINGU 0730 hrs. - to RABIYAMA (½ hr.). Villagers lined and censused. Several complaints settled, followed by discussions. Ex RABIYAMA 1100 hrs to KOWIRO (1½ hrs) via NAGUM S.D.A. Mission p.m. KOWIRO, looked at coffee gardens, general discussions.  
Slept KOWIRO.
- 6.10.68 To URIMO cattle station and return p.m. Sunday observed.
- 7.10.68 KOWIRO, KUMBURAGGA and YURI villages assembled at KOWIRO, censused, minor disputes attended too. Departed KOWIRO 1300 hrs for WAMUNGU. Arrived 1400 hrs. Visited Mission staff, inspected new airstrip.  
Slept WAMUNGU.

9.10.68 Addressed Standard 4, 5 and 6 classes at N.C.G.M. School. Departed WAINUNGU 1100 hrs. Landrover bogged for several hours. Decided to leave vehicle, and walk to KOWIRO.

Slept KOWIRO.

10.10.68 Departed KOWIRO on foot 0800 hrs. back to the landrover. On to NAGUM S.D.A. School, lunched with Pastor. Departed 1400 hrs. arrived KIBALIA 1600 hrs.

Section 2 completed.

15.10.68 Departed KIBALIA 0900 hrs on foot to BARARAT village - 1½ hours walk - census completed. On to BINA village 1½ hrs. walk. Arrived 1600 hrs.

Slept BINA.

16.10.68 BINA people censused 0800 hrs. Several complaints settled. Departed BINA 1100. 1½ hours walk to PERINGA, where census carried out. Departed PERINGA 1500 hrs for TIMBUNANGUA - 1 hrs. walk.

Slept TIMBUNANGUA.

17.10.68 To SOTAKIAI via KWALIANGA - 1½ hrs walk, arrived 0930 hrs. SOTANGAI, BALIO and WAINAMAN lined and censused, followed by discussions. Returned to KWALIANGA - 1/4 people censused.

Returned to TIMBUNANGUA arrived 1500 hrs. That village and CHEUNIMBO censused.

Slept TIMBUNANGUA.

18.10.68 Departed TIMBUNANGUA 0700 hrs to NUTINDOGUM via PERINGA - 2½ hours walk. Villagers censused. Several minor complaints heard. Departed NUTINDOGUM 1400 hrs for KIBALIA via TURINGI Mission - 2 hrs walk to KIBALIA.

Section 3 completed.

PATROL STOOD DOWN.

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SECTION A

SITUATION REPORT

NEWARK IN AND CENSUS DIVISION

NOVEMBER 1968



4. POLITICAL

(1) Local Government.

Local Government has proved to be an excellent educational medium in the area - queries, complaints and ideas covering a wide field are brought to the forefront at Council Meetings. What has been most pleasing is the regular attendance at meetings of senior Administration staff, and as a result almost every native query can be satisfactorily answered.

As a functional unit though, the Council does have problems. Tax is difficult to collect (about 65% of estimated tax has been collected to date), and possibly the most disturbing thing is the attitude of no pay no work. Local villagers refused to come to Kubalia and assist in a general station clean up prior to the Administrator's visit unless they were paid. The Council's road surfacing program of minor roads has been brought to a standstill because the people owning a coronus pit near the station won't allow any material to be taken away unless pay is received. This negative attitude proves most frustrating to the Council Adviser. As the A.D.C. recently put it - the attitude is - "what can the Council do for us not what can we do for the Council".

(ii) Councillors.

Council members on the whole are mostly ineffective and have little control even within their own villages. Villagers elect a man whom they know would not lay an information against them for contravening Council rules. As a result law enforcement in the area has become a problem.

It is quite obvious too, that Councillors give little time to informing their constituents of proceedings at meetings. Despite the fact that the current ruling regarding applications for shotguns was explained fully to members at a recent meeting, individuals still apply for a permit regardless of the number already in the village. Several Councillors have had debts outstanding for years. A perusal of the Council tax book reveals that many members have not paid tax (prosecutions proceeding).

The quality of councillors is something over which we have no control and as a result the effectiveness of the Council itself suffers. Members are continually reminded of their obligations but for some I am afraid that the work will always be beyond their capabilities.

(iii) House of Assembly.

It is a little early yet to assess the effectiveness of members of the House of Assembly. It is pleasing to note though that villagers are aware of their elected members presence. BEIBI, the member for Wewak Open, attends most Council meetings and informs members of proceedings in the House which directly affect them. He is also prepared to take legitimate or worthwhile claims to the House for discussion or ruling.

I asked villagers what they thought of their elected members. None had anything derogatory to say, but they did suggest they would like more frequent visits by members to their villages.

B. ECONOMIC

(See Section B - Area Study).

C. SOCIAL.

(i) Health.

The general health of the people seems reasonable with the exception of people in villages in the Southern portion of the Census Division. No aid post exists in the area and this is reflected in the general health of villagers, particularly children. There are a number of bad sores and tropical ulcers which could be easily cured by proper medical treatment.

Aid Post Orderlies continually complain about lack of support from local people, and lack of medical supplies. Steps have been taken to eliminate the latter problem.

(ii) Law & Order.

I cannot stress too strongly the need for court powers by the resident administration officer. The current situation is totally unsatisfactory. A Magistrate of the Local Court sits once every two or three weeks at Kubalia. The only way to effectively administer justice in the area is for the patrolling officer to sit at each village during patrol when the necessity arises.

To ask villagers to wait three weeks and then walk perhaps two days to Kubalia is, I feel, unreasonable. Coupled with the timid attitude of councillors toward law breakers, justice in this area leaves a lot to be desired. The Council has several excellent rules in force - but what is the point of having them if they cannot be administered?

In excess of two hundred minor complaints and small debts were dealt with on the patrol - most of them unsatisfactorily settled because (i) the offending party was invariably out of the District or in a village previously patrolled; (ii) debts pertaining to 1960 and before were brought up; (iii) if both parties were present the offender usually did not have the money or pigs to straighten the debt.

(iii) For comments on other headings under SOCIAL see Area Study.

4546  
9/22  
1968

SECTION B

AREA STUDY

WENAK ISLAND CENSUS DIVISION

NOVEMBER 1968

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100  
912  
1000

INTRODUCTION.

(I) Geographical Description.

The Wewak Inland Census Division covers an area of 560 square miles, of which about one-third lies along the Southern fall line of the Prince Alexander Ranges, where the altitude is in excess of 1000 feet above sea level.

Narrow valleys (generally north-south), shallow mountain streams, primary rain forest and soils classified as sandstone, local limestone, minor conglomerate and corconous outcrops make up the basic geographical and geological structure.

The remaining two-thirds of the area form a wedge into the main Sepik Plain terminating about ten to fifteen miles from the Sepik River. Topographically it consists of low (200 - 400 feet) undulating Kumai clad ridges which peter out into an almost flat belt at the Census Division's southern extremity. Secondary jungle, savannah woodland and patches of sago cling to the many streams and intermittent water courses that form the basic drainage pattern. Soils consist of unconsolidated sediments.

The drainage pattern consists of three main stream networks - the Nagua, Pasit and Hambili all fed by a multiplicity of primary and feeder creeks, rising high in the Prince Alexander Ranges.

Rainfall follows the regional monsoonal pattern of a November-April wet followed by a relatively dry May-October period. In excess of 100 inches p.a. is recorded in the upper reaches tapering to about 50 inches p.a. on the Sepik Plains. Temperatures follow the tropical lowland pattern, where the diurnal ranges are greater than the average annual range, consistently high mid-day temperatures with no marked "seasonal" variations.

(II) Access and Location.

The administrative headquarters, Kubalia Base Camp, is situated two miles off the main Wewak-Maprik road, forty-two miles south-west of Wewak. The area under review is bounded to the north by the Put-Soiken and Wewak Local C.D., to the East by the Taruba C.D., the South by the Kwangai C.D. (Angoran Sub-District) and the West by the Sepik C.D., (Maprik Sub-District).

Kubalia has no airstrip, but there are several mission operated strips in the area. Apart from the main all-weather Wewak-Maprik Road there are no reliable transport routes serving the Census Division. Near dry-weather roads (detailed later in this report) serve part of the area. There is currently no road link with the Sepik River.

(III) Background.

There are 8813 people in the area in 48 villages. The Administration has patrolled the area for many years, and in fact, the people have had as much contact with Europeans as almost any group on the New Guinea mainland today.

(111) Background (Cont).

The Sausia Local Government Council was proclaimed in 1962. All 48 villages are included in the Council.

Though it is difficult to make a comparative study of the general attitude of these people it would appear from the impressions of other patrolling officers, that the populous have a basic antipathy toward hard work. The something for nothing attitude prevails strongly. Outwardly the people are most receptive toward any additional governmental activity, however, when called upon to assist (as for example on road maintenance) this underlying trait reveals itself.

To purchase a shotgun rather than a cow, to pool funds and invest in a high cost slow earning truck, the illusion of grandeur to owning a trade store, all point toward a people who are economically unenlightened, who have little idea of money management and who, perhaps, are an excellent example of a transitional group in an emergent nation.

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS.

- (i) See attached Village Population Register forms.
- (ii) See attached map of roads.
- (iii) Comments on Population Figures.

Of the total adult male population of 2665, 28% representing 748 workers are absent from the village. Similarly, with adult female villagers, 10% of the total female population of 2224 (representing 239 women) are also absent from the village.

Looking at the overall picture shows that of the total population (both male and female adults and children) of 8813, a total of 1951 persons (representing 22%) are absent from villages either in or outside of the district.

There are a total of 722 students studying within the District, and of these, 74% (536) attend Mission Schools whilst 26% attend Government Schools.

There were few migrations in or out of villages during the period under review.

A total of 341 births were recorded for the period, representing a birth rate of 3.88 per 100 people and similarly, a total of 97 deaths were recorded, representing a death rate of 1.01 per 100 people. The net cumulative effect has meant an overall natural increase of 2.87 per 100 people.

D. LEADERSHIP.

- (1) There is only one person in the area of whom it could be said has anything like charismatic qualities - BEIBI/WAMANUNGU (N.H.A.) of Toanumba village, age 55, married with five wives and 21 children. A regular attender at council meetings, who despite his lack of education has a fairly receptive mind and is highly thought of throughout the area.

There are not to my knowledge, any others whose influence extends beyond the village level. Even the councillors themselves, appear in many cases to have little control even within their own villages.

- (ii) As in many parts of Papua and New Guinea the traditional leadership pattern has been diluted. The once influential village elders have moved into almost complete and permanent recession. Education, the gradual dissipation of the magic religious framework, the cash economy and the emphasis placed on political enlightenment, all work hand in hand on potential leaders. It is unfortunate that many of the more desirable educated youths have departed to seek greener fields in the main centres. The drain, is to a certain extent, unavoidable.

F. LITRACK

(1) Student Population.

School	Standard	Prep.		St.1		St.2		St.3		St.4		St.5		St.6		Totals								
		H	F	T	H	F	T	H	F	T	H	F	T	H	F		T							
KUBALIA P.T.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	30	26	3	29	50	5	55	23	4	27	109	12	121		
C.M. GASSOIA	29	7	36	31	10	41	38	13	51	53	10	63	30	12	42	24	0	24	-	-	205	52	257	
C.M. TIRINGI	23	30	53	-	-	-	25	10	35	22	10	32	28	6	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	46	144
C.M. YUMUNGU +	26	10	36	19	6	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	16	61
S.D.A. NAGUH	-	-	-	6	4	10	16	4	20	20	18	38	32	6	38	25	12	37	28	6	29	122	50	172
H.G.O.M. KAMAR. BURUKA.	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	11	8	19	16	4	20	13	3	16	13	-	13	56	16	72	
TOTALS	76	47	125	59	21	80	79	27	106	136	46	182	132	31	163	112	20	132	59	10	69	635	192	827

+ English Not taught.



(ii) Literacy.

Vernacular: No evidence of local dialect used as a form of communication other than by the spoken word.

Lingua Franca: (Pidgin English) Almost the entire male population can converse in Pidgin, and a surprising number can read and write in that language (not fluently, but sufficiently so to understand the basis of a message). Women almost invariably couldn't understand Pidgin at all, or knew just a smattering of words. Even those with any formal schooling could only be regarded as being semi-literate. I cannot think of one note that has passed through my hands which was grammatically correct, even in Pidgin.

English: Only those of the younger generation who have had some formal education at either Mission or Governmental Schools knew any English. It is surprising the number of English nouns that are rubbing off and taking the place of a previous Pidgin word.

- (iii) I know of only one person who is currently attending the University of Papua and New Guinea: Dennis Plindge of Toenumba village, who is studying 2nd year Arts. Another young fellow, Paselal Feica, of Babudogum, has recently completed his Agriculture Course at Vudal College.
- (iv) There are a total of 121 radios in the area, which represents an average of 2.5 radios per village. However, of 48 villages, 12 have no radios at all. Radio Newak commands a good audience from people in the area and provides an excellent medium for news on current events, educational programs and general local news items.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING.

- (1) The general standard of living is quite reasonable, more so perhaps in the higher northern section. Most food is in a plentiful supply and there is no threat of disease to their crops. Water is always available, though the quality could in some villages be questionable. 44 gallon drums are widely used to store water. The Council's well and tank program should alleviate the problem of water supplies over the ensuing years.

Housing standards are only mediocre, the recent earthquake having affected many houses in the area. No garbage disposal facilities exist in any village. Village dogs present a real health hazard - several shockingly diseased dogs were destroyed on the patrol. Bush building materials are readily available throughout.

Sanitation is reasonable with small houses in every village. Whether they are utilized all the time remains to be seen.

European style clothing is worn by almost all the natives. Only a few men preferred the traditional garb, and they probably purely because of lack of money. Even the grass skirt, so frequently worn by women in the Angoren Sub-District, appears to have disappeared completely.

European cooking implements are widely used, steel axes and bush knives possessed by almost every family.

- (11) The native diet follows the following pattern:-

<u>Staple</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>	<u>Introduced</u>
Sago	1 ypsw	Tunatoes
Sweet Potato	Pineapple	Onions
Taro	Sugar cane	Beans
Yam	Bananas	Pumpkin
	Wild Cabbage	Cucumber
	Green leaves	Peppers
	Coconuts	Peanuts
	Tapioca	Corn
	Breadfruit	
	Betelnut	
	Berries	
	Birds	
	Pigs	
	Flying Fox	
	Cuscus	
	Grubs	
	Fowls	
	Eggs	
	Fish	

Tinned meat, fish and rice are regarded as luxuries and consumed on an infrequent level. Several villagers from areas in the foothills pointed out that they were concerned at the future supply of sago. The long growth period and the gradual increase in population could mean that it may be exhausted in some areas within several years.

Community Development.

The only community activities carried out are those by the Welfare Section of D.D.A. The women's club program is strongly pushed by Welfare, but it is unfortunate that it has been met with only a tepid response from village women. Bi-monthly visits are made by Welfare to the two main centres at Kubalia and the Kunjim River and other selected villages on the main road.

(111) Community Development (Cont).

The sexes are far from equal in this area with women still occupying the background. I was surprised by the number of women who do not speak Pidgin English.

The Council has allocated an amount of \$400 for adult education this year; how it is to be utilised has yet to be decided.

#### M. ECONOMY OF THE AREA.

(1) Number of Economic Trees.

See Statistical Summary.

(11) Production -

Coffee and cocoa are the only crops in the area which return any income to villagers. Copra production is almost non-existent. In the first quarter of 1968/69, production was 27,170 lb. (12½ ton) valued at approximately \$4080.

In 1967/68 the total amount of coffee produced in the Wewak Sub-District was 69 tons.

Cocoa production figures were unavailable at the time of writing, but nevertheless, Agricultural Officers stated that the trees in this area were mostly new plantings, and only a small production figure would be recorded.

- (111) The most disturbing part about the coffee production, is that in excess of 50% of the beans actually grown, never reach the market. It becomes monotonous after a while to see coffee black and rotting on trees - villagers are just too lazy to pick the beans. The Agriculture Assistant accompanying the patrol complained bitterly of the state of gardens - on the A to D rating given by Agriculture on garden maintenance, most gardens rated a D or C. In one village (Yamungu) with 56 gardens, only 4 could be inspected, the rest being overgrown with foliage. This pattern was evident in many villages.

One wonders at times if these people could cope with a fully developed agricultural cash economy. Interest has been recently shown in other tropical, intensive cash crops such as pepper. If the people cannot show an interest in coffee production, then I doubt whether they could branch off into the production of a crop like pepper which requires such intensive and close fostering.

- (iv) Revenue from the sale of vegetables does not provide a consistent income to individuals in the area. Transport costs are so high that it does not afford a good economic proposition to bring goods to Wewak for sale. Villages close to the main centre have an understandable monopoly. There are several roadside stalls on the main Wewak-Maprik road and these operate on an infrequent basis to serve passing traffic. One or two enterprising natives from the Yangoru-Maprik area buy food from the stalls for resale in Wewak at the market and to fulfill contract obligations.

- (v) There are several co-operatives functioning in the area whose headquarters are located in or around Wewak, and whose members come from all over the Sub-District. The following table shows Societies membership from the Wewak Inland Census Division and the amount invested.

(v) Cont.

<u>Co-op</u>	<u>No. Members</u>	<u>Amount Invested</u>
Kreer	940	5,530
Yarapos	91	910
Wewak	10	100
Parom	7	70
Mandi	166	1971
Terebu	<u>3</u>	<u>33</u>
TOTAL ..	<u>817</u>	<u>8,614</u>

Of 48 villages, 40 have members in one or other of the co-operative societies. This in itself is a fairly good indication of the popularity co-operative societies enjoy in the area.

D.A.S.F. officials informed me that co-operative societies purchase in excess of half of the coffee beans produced in the area. To a certain extent this is understandable because Co-ops will purchase ex villages, whereas D.A.S.F. will only purchase at Agriculture Stations.

(vi) I was unable to obtain a record of the number of bank accounts in the area as bank authorities did not have sufficient time to go through the accounts which they hold.

(vii) The major reason that tax collection has been down this year is because of the extremely high absentee rate amongst adult males, rather than the inability of those in villages to pay tax. The large number of adult males who continually ply between Wewak and the Saussia area and who up until now have successfully avoided paying council tax, have effectively reduced the council's current working revenue by several thousand dollars. Prosecutions are currently proceeding against these individuals.

(11) Description (Cont).

- (d) The Japaraka-Magun link will provide the Urino Cattle Station with a reliable all-weather access route once work gets under way. \$5,000 has been allocated for the regrading and surfacing of this section, but it is unknown as yet when work will commence.
- (e) The Soandogun-Ewalianga road is rarely used for traffic, and serves an area which, at this stage, is economically depressed.
- (f) The Wamungu-Passan road has fallen into disrepair and is located in an area where there are relatively few people and little economic activity.

Perhaps the most interesting recent development has been the start on a road to link up with the Sepik River. It has been commenced just west of Yumungu village and will pass through Chiblian and thence on to the Sepik at Timbuke (both in the Angoras Sub-District.).

(111) Summary of Roads.

I feel that the current network is reasonable and affords most natives the chance of bringing economic crops to the market.

Until such time as all villages are linked with all-weather roads, complete exploitation of the economic potential cannot be carried out. But, as is so frequently pointed out, there are many other areas where potential is the same or even better than that which exists in this Census Division.

(iv) Air.

(a) Schedule of Aerodromes.

<u>Situation</u>	<u>Available to</u>	<u>Maintained by</u>
SASSOIA	Cat "D".	Catholic Mission
TURIHAI	Cat "D".	" "
EWALIANGA	Cat "D".	" "
MAGUN	Cat "D".	Seven Day Adventists
KUMBERAGA	Cat "D".	New Guinea Gospel Assn.
WAMUNGU	Cat "D".	" " " "
URINO	Cat "B".	D.A.S.F.

(b) Comments.

Most of the strips in the area, with the exception of Urino, are fairly rough and ready. Maintenance appears to be infrequent and in effect their usage is confined to the occasional use by Mission Staff or emergency use.

J. COMMUNICATIONS.

(1) Introduction.

Refer to the map attached to the patrol report for a general appreciation of the road network. Briefly, it is:-

- (a) a joint effort by P.W.D. and the Saussia L.C.C. to establish, maintain, and plan roads in the area;
- (b) to be carried out as far as possible by local people under the supervision of an experienced officer;
- (c) using local coronas and river gravel supplied free by natives,
- (d) and is to be fostered and encouraged to the goal of having all economic areas serviced by at least a 4 wheel drive all seasonal road.

There is little doubt that the economic pendulum of the area swings to a large extent, on the eventual provision of a comprehensive road network. To date, a reasonable system has been developed whereby most economically potential areas can be served at some stage during the year. However, it is sometimes difficult to impress upon natives that a good road network cannot be developed overnight and that the Administration cannot be expected to finance the entire development program without the earnest support of local people and the partial provision of funds from other sources. Indeed, the outlook of the Newak Inlanders typify the attitude of the Administration Pot of Gold belief, that is so strongly held in other areas as well.

(11) Description.

- (a) The main Newak-Maprik road traverses the northern section of the Census Division and provides the main trunk of the existing network. It is an all-weather road, maintained by two P.W.D. graders and a team of 12 council employees.
- (b) The Tangeri-Mandara section is located further north in fairly mountainous terrain, and could be described as the major feeder link. Most economic development has occurred in this section, and priority has been placed on this road for regrading and surfacing.
- (c) The Teanaba-Urimc road, sections of which had previously served as the main Newak-Maprik road, serves villages across the central section of the Census Division. It is located on low undulating hills and should provide an excellent secondary feeder link.

(iii) Attitudes (Cont.)

The Father from the Catholic Mission at Turingi recently offered me \$250 to pay labourers for road maintenance near his Mission. This is little doubt that few things can be done in the area without a cash incentive.

The S.D.A. Mission at Nagua serves as a central district school for this mission and the vast majority of students are from the Western Islands. The mission appear to have little contact with local villagers which is unfortunate because the people would naturally assume that its doors would be open to local people in preference to outsiders.

The New Guinea Gospel Mission at Kanganburuka will shift their Standard 5 and 6 classes to Kank (But-Boiken Census Division) early next year. The reasoning behind this eludes me, but I do know that it has left local villagers a little bitter. Perhaps this move foreshadows the eventual close of the mission station? Lack of village support and poor road communications have probably contributed.

There is little doubt that the Catholic Mission is the most influential denomination in the area.



H. MISSIONS.

(1) Introduction

Mission		Village Identification
Catholic Mission - SASSOIA.	Tangori 1 & 2 Waniglakum Sassoia Pampenis Andarandogum	Kwaiakum Tangori Hondara Nangumarum
Catholic Mission - TURINGI.	Soandogum Maperinga Rabundogum Bararat Yuangum	Bima Ruinindogum Kwalariga Timbanangum Rabiawa
S.D.A. - NAGUM	N/A	
New Guinea Gospel Mission - KANANBURUA.	Wuangum Sawfara Sawfira Parawa	Kowiro Kamburraga

Approximately 50% of the villages in the area profess to identify themselves directly with one or other of the Missions.

(11) Mission Services and Facilities.

Facilities	Mission	C.M. Sassoia	C.M. Turingi	S.D.A. Nagum	H.G.C.M. Kananburua
School		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Satellite School		1	1	-	-
Boarder		Yes	-	Yes	Yes
Store		Yes	-	Yes	Yes
Aid Post		Yes	-	Yes	-
Airstrip		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Machinery		-	-	Tractor	Tractor
Sev Mill		-	-	Yes	Yes
Power Plant		Yes	-	Yes	Yes
Non-Indig. Staff		1	1	1	4
Indig. Staff		10	4	5	-

(111) Attitudes.

There is no evidence of any major conflict between missions and villagers. However there are instances when minor friction break the surface. All missions complained of lack of parental support for the schools. Villagers are loth to assist in whatever projects a mission may have in mind - buildings, maintenance of grounds, bush materials for repairs, road maintenance. The sisters from Sassoia continually complain to me about lack of attendance at their clinics for mothers and babies.

(iv) AIR

(b) Comments (Cont).

The Mission at Wamungu have just completed a new strip and should have their first aircraft soon. The airstrip at Urino is regularly maintained and pilots have referred to it as possibly the safest strip in the District with the exception of Wewak.

R. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS.

Those with any specialised skills are employed mostly in Wewak and a few are employed outside the District. The high absentee rate amongst adult males accounts for labourers employed in other areas and squatters in Wewak, rather than absent skilled workers.

In fact there are few with better than a Standard 6 education. A number of school leavers this year have asked me if I could assist in finding employment for them. Though they are probably capable of performing menial clerical tasks, job availability is almost zero in Wewak. The competition for this type of employment is so great that only those with substantially higher standards are considered, and preference appears to be given to Wewak locals rather than those from outlying areas.

L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

A growing awareness amongst the local populous of politicians and political activity has become apparent. Natives refer to the local members as "our Member in the House". Though they might not be fully aware of the dynamic role a strong member can play, they do appear to be aware of the fact that a member is entitled to make requests in the House which can affect their everyday lives.

The political platform theory, I feel, still eludes these people - the idea of a common policy between several members is difficult to grasp. Natives naturally assume that each member is in his outlook quite insular, having his own goals and with the well being of his own electors paramount in his mind.

With due respect to the politicians, the people feel that betterment in the first instance, should come via the Local Government Council. They know that their tax goes into the Council, and as each person has direct access to the Council via their village member, they can actively appeal for funds for projects in their own villages.

The mechanics of Government are not fully understood, particularly in regard to departmental functions and the lines of communication therein. Though a District Administration Officer should always be prepared to channel native queries to the appropriate department, it is quite obvious that most people have no idea of the correct method or initiating enquiries that pertain to other departments.

Democratic principles appear to be well understood - popularity rather than arbitrary appointment and non-re-election if a member cannot satisfactorily fulfill his positional obligations.

L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT (Cont).

Secessionist movements have not met with a fervent response in the area under review. Surprisingly enough the idea of a black country plying towards a common goal would appear to be held in preference to the fragmentary loyalties normally held in primitive society.

H. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY.

Income in the area is derived from two sources - sale of primary products and the sale of labour - those who sell their labour invariably do so in the main centres, and bring a portion of their earnings back to their home area. Primary production then, affords the most likely road for expanding the economy.

It is easy to theorise when talking of expansion - but in an area such as that under review, it is quite another thing to implement it. Basic attitudes cannot be changed overnight. The soil, climate, markets, labour force, governmental assistance and to a limited extent, communications are there - but what is missing is this basic drive within the individual to work. There are exceptions, but they are few and far between.

Population density is an average of approximately 13 per square mile, and there is certainly no shortage of arable or grazing land. In the higher northern section coffee and cocoa plantings could safely be increased five-fold and still allow plenty of ground for basic food crops. There are several reasonable stands of timber, but the capital necessary to exploit it would I feel, be beyond the average native. The area is not noted for artefacts and as such provides little in the way of earnings from this source.

Probably the most interesting developments have been allied with the cattle industry. The cattle station at Urino has proved beyond any doubt that the potential for this industry is virtually unlimited. Many natives have realised this themselves, and as a result, the number of areas being prepared for grazing has increased enormously. I feel the efforts currently being shown by D.A.S.F. will be more than worthwhile. The only real hindrance at this stage is the relatively high cost per head of cattle (350-570) and the costs involved with fencing. As a community project though, it presents infinite possibilities

P. ATTITUDE TOWARD CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Though political education has been quite frequent since 1962, the concept of a central government is still fairly vague. Department of District Administration Officers and Police are frequently referred to as the men of the Government whilst members of other departments appear always to hold a background position in the mind of the native. This is understandably so, as contact is most frequently through these two departments.

The attitude of the native toward a central government, as I have stated elsewhere, is invariably not receptive - they know that all good things, sooner or later, stem from the Government. So much so perhaps, that an over-reliance on governmental generosity has become apparent. For example, if such and such a road is not built, they become most upset and feel that they are being neglected. The principles of economics (that of limited means to satisfy many ends) has to be re-iterated continually.

The recent visit to Kubalia Station by His Honour the Administrator, I feel, did a lot to consolidate the work of many officers before - the first man of the Government actually circulating amongst councillors and the people, and talking to them about their attitudes and troubles certainly helped dispense the vague idea of the leading governmental authority held before.

I discussed independence with villagers, and asked what their feelings would be if the current Government were to sever all ties and leave New Guinea to make its own way. Without exception they said that they would be lost, and if Australia pulled out they would return to the life their forefathers had lived. Perhaps their comments were a little sweeping, but nevertheless the general tone reflected most favourably on continued Australian participation.

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing has been an appraisal of the economic, social and political situation that currently exists in the Mewak Inland Census Division. Sections (C) Social Groupings, and (E) Land Tenure under the Area Study Section, have been omitted, and it is hoped that these will be given due attention in a subsequent patrol report of the area.

For your information.



(P. McFAR)  
Wadat Patrol Officer.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Village	Coffee Trees	Cocoa Trees	+ Cattle (Head)	Shot- guns	Radios	Village Trucks	++ Trade Stores
ANDARANDAGUM	2927	-	-	2	-	-	1
BALMO	1043	-	-	1	-	-	-
BARARAT	3875	-	-	2	1	-	-
BIMA	1072	-	-	3	1	-	-
CHUINIMBU	745	-	-	1	-	-	-
HANDARA	?	5474	-	3	-	1	2
HANYAK NO.1	6382	4048	-	2	3	-	2
HANYAK NO.2	7366	306	-	2	3	-	4
HAPMOGAM	5904	-	-	7	2	-	-
JAPARAKA NO.1	18,199	-	-	5	7	2	1
JAPARAKA NO.2	4888	-	-	6	5	-	-
KOWIRO	4873	-	-	3	4	1	1
KUMBURRAGA	2890	-	-	3	3	-	-
KUBANUN	6052	-	18	2	4	1	1
KWALIANWA	3130	-	-	1	1	-	2
KWAIKUM	12,103	-	-	4	5	-	-
KILAUO	4036	1032	-	6	2	-	1
KAPERINGA	794	-	-	2	-	-	-
MUNIWARA	7101	-	-	4	4	-	-
HANGUMARUH	9038	-	-	2	6	-	2
NUMINDOGUM	1235	-	-	2	2	-	-
NUMINDOGUM	1369	-	-	5	7	1	-
NUMOIKUM	7455	-	-	7	5	-	1
NUNGORI	6213	3130	-	4	11	-	-
PAMPANIA	6409	-	-	4	3	-	1
PAPARAM	9877	-	5	4	2	2	1
PARUMA	2147	-	-	1	-	-	-
PERINGA	3245	-	-	3	2	-	-
POROMBI	6394	-	-	5	3	-	-
PURRA	?	789	-	2	-	-	-
RABIAWA	10,062	-	-	6	4	-	-
RABYNDOGUM	5951	-	19	6	3	1	-
R DAGUM	7048	-	-	4	5	-	-
SANOMYA	2261	-	-	2	-	-	-
SASSOIA	14,155	-	-	3	3	1	1
SOANDOGUM	678	-	3	5	2	2	1
SOTANGAI	2286	-	-	1	-	-	-
TANGORI NO.1	6261	-	-	1	2	1	-
TANGORI NO.2	3229	-	-	1	-	-	1
TIMBUNANGUA	1322	-	-	1	-	-	1
TOANUMBU	7100	-	-	4	3	-	2
URACEMBI	16,771	-	-	3	4	1	2
WAIKAMAN	1114	-	-	1	-	-	-
WAMANGU	5743	-	-	3	4	-	2
WANBE	2340	-	-	5	1	-	-
WALIGIANUM	4037	-	-	2	2	-	-
YARI	667	-	-	1	1	-	-
YUMUNGU	5326	1436	3	5	1	-	1
	243,033	16,895	48	152	121	14	31

+ Excludes Urino

++ Includes Mission Stores

SUT-BOIKEN  
CENSUS DIVISION

WEST

PRINCE ALEXANDER

EAST YANGORU  
CENSUS DIVISION

YANGORU PERUL POST  
5 MILES

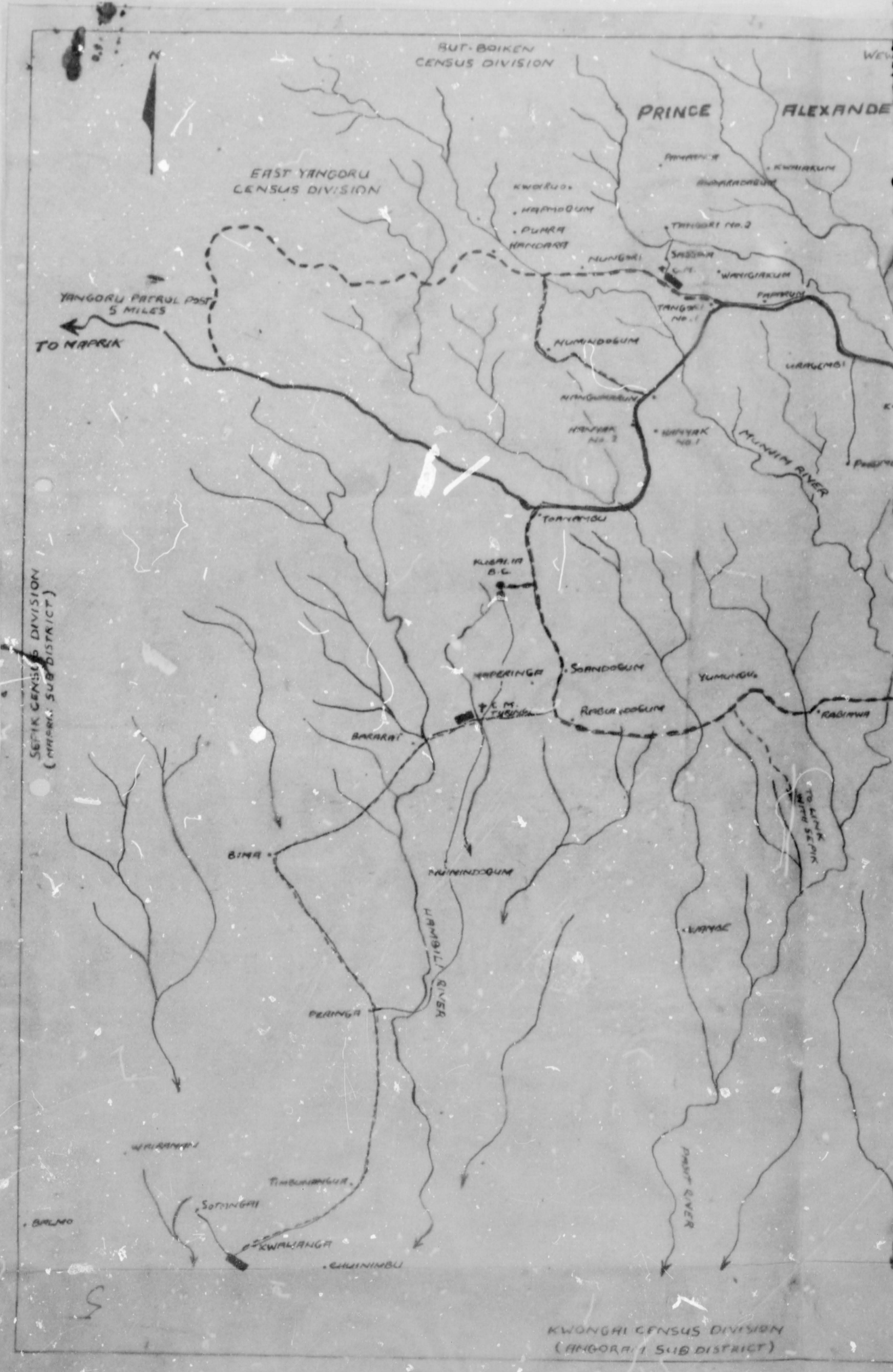
TO NARRIK

SEFIK CENSUS DIVISION  
(NARRIK SUB-DISTRICT)

TO LINK  
WITH SEFIK

KWONGHI CENSUS DIVISION  
(ANGORU 1 SUB-DISTRICT)

S



WEWAK LOCAL CENSUS DIVISION

KUBALIA PATROL NO. 1 1968-69

PRINCE ALEXANDER RANGES

WEWAK INLAND CENSUS DIVISION

29.10.68

SCALE: 1" = 2 MI.

FOURMIL WEWAK

MILINCH : SASTOIRI

PATROL ROUTE

MISSION SCHOOL †

ALL WEATHER ROAD

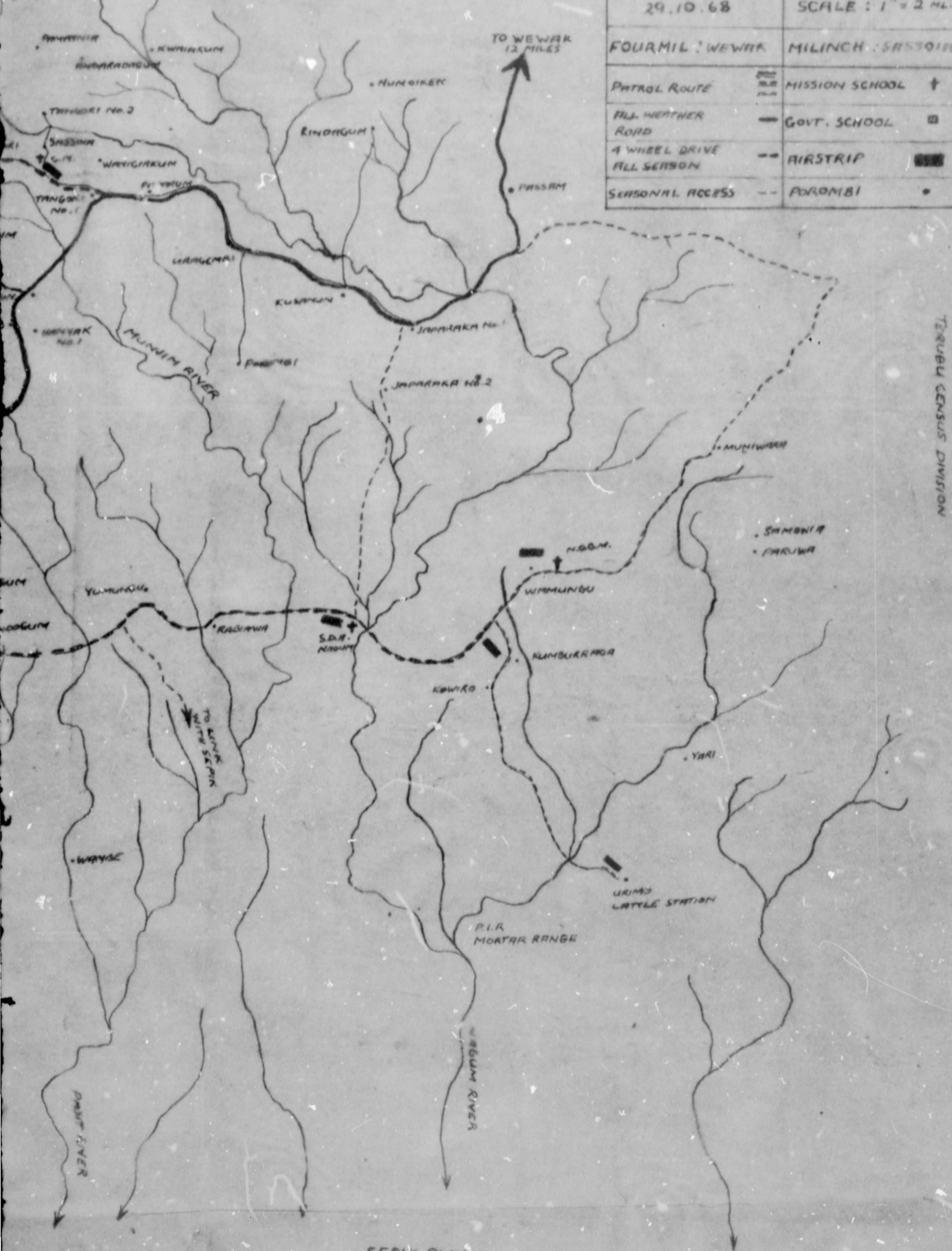
GOVT. SCHOOL □

4 WHEEL DRIVE ALL SEASON

AIRSTRIP ■■■

SEASONAL ACCESS

POKOMBI •



TERUBU CENSUS DIVISION

AM CENSUS DIVISION (AM SUB DISTRICT)

R. G. May C.O.