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OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: WEST SEPIK

STATION: SISSAONO

VOLUME No: 4

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1967 - 1968

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

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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*Duplicate*



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

*SDO Copy*

# PATROL REPORT

District of West Sepik Report No. 8-67/68

Patrol Conducted by K.P. Kelly P.O.

Area Patrolled Sissano West to Sessa

Patrol Accompanied by Europeans Nil

Natives Nil

Duration—From 28/5/1968 to 8/6/1968

Number of Days 10

Did Medical Assistant Accompany? NO

Last Patrol to Area by—District Services 2/1968

Medical Unknown. Molen 3/68. *DASF 4/68*

Map Reference Attached

Objects of Patrol: 1. Buy charcoal for Sessa Tobacco Co. 2. Document Numa  
3. Warapu land dispute 4. General station check. 5. Visit Sissano  
6. Building Maintenance 7. Attend all routine patrol matters

Director of Native Affairs,  
PORT MORESBY.

Forwarded, please.

/ / 19

.....  
District Commissioner

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

67-1-2

67-16-44

November 18th, 1968.

The District Commissioner,  
West Sepik District,  
VANIMO.

PATROL NO. AITAPE 8-67/68

Your reference W.67-1-3 of 8th July, 1968.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Special Report by K.R. KELLY, P.O. to Part Aitape West Coast Census Division.

The problem posed by the drift to the Towns of youth from rural areas with economic potential cannot be solved by policing 'vagrancy' laws or by agricultural courses conducted outside the village environment. Life in the village must be made more attractive to the young school leavers. The means of achieving this lies almost entirely in the hands of their clans and families. By allocating land to children at an early age and assisting in clearing and cash crop planting so that the child has a 'stake' in the village even at the completion of primary school and by other means at their disposal they can encourage the youth not to wander. If the lad can only see himself as an unpaid servant or drudge in the village he will take the alternative of freedom, irresponsibility, amenities and opportunity offered by the Town.

The report was informative and interesting, although late in submission.

67-1-3  
A.D.C. Aitape

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

Forwarded for your information please

27/11/68

J.W. Ellis  
D.C. A

67-1-2

JHR/emr.

Sub District Office,  
AITAPE.

West Sepik District.

29th June, 1968.

The District Commissioner,  
VANIMO,  
West Sepik District.

AITAPE PATROL 8/67-68.

Enclosed please find a patrol report covering field days spent in the Sissano Base Camp area. Sissano has been unmanned for some time and Mr. Kelly was instructed to clear up all outstanding matters in general as well as the particular points mentioned in the Patrol Instructions.

From your recent advice re the posting of an extra officer to the sub district I propose to re open Sissano with a permanent of necessarily patrolling officer.

Land Dispute.

The dispute between Sissano and Warapu over land comprising the village of Warapu and their only subsistence area is one that is a continual source of trouble and hostilities between the two groups. It is one that can never be solved. Sissano will never accept any decision from any Court except one that insists the Warapus leave the land. On the other hand the Warapu people have nowhere to go. The population of Sissano is and Warapu and it is growing each year and so the problem grows: whoever wins even will be short of good land ultimately.

Not only do I request that the I.T.C. travel to Sissano to arbitrate and make a firm, binding and publicised decision but also consideration be given to the administration extending the proposed Pea Inexpensive Development Schemes to this area. I suggest the purchase of some 4,000 acres of land from Rano and Sumo and the sub division of this land in the same manner as proposed for the Pea area. What is needed is organised but natural ground utilisation; if the ground is not available to such groups then the administration should make it so available.

To this end I should ask an immediate decision from a Land Titles Commissioner and should it be in favour of the Sissano people the proposals made for the Pea area *be considered.*

Roads and Bridges.

Complementary to the above proposal is the provision of a road link with Aitape. As Mr. Kelly points out economic development of the area depends upon such a road. I have already presented my proposals to the District Co-ordinating Committee under "Aitape West Coast Road: Aitape - Sissano". This was discussed in the Sepik District Road Evaluation presented by Milling and Partners.

If, as it most certainly does appear, the administration is to insist on low cost, inexpensive land development those that move onto their blocks and will work with a minimum of assistance need a basic background and tradition. This is not readily available to settlers who are a "long way from home."

Thus as the Lusi people are happy to settle in the Pos area where they are known and have some background knowledge so would Sissano and Warapu people develop individual farms if they could gain title over land in the vicinity of their lagoon home.

This cannot be contemplated unless provision is made to build a road from such an area to a market outlet. The new officer at Sissano will be instructed to work already done on the roads.

Native Affairs.

It would appear then that although the Sissano/Warapu people still dispute the land they improve in their relations with one another to some degree at least.

There is an ever increasing problem of men and school drop outs leaving village life for some "Utopia of Urban life". With this naturally follows the problem of neglected families (wives and children) outlined in the letter re MAREKA NOVASSI; and young men on leave contracting a liaison with a girl for the period of the leave.

Many girls are now attempting to claim maintenance or other payments from these "fly by night" fathers. I only wish it was a bit easier to (1) obtain a decision and (2) enforce payments than it is now. The children, however, are normally well looked after.

As to school dropouts; the system of Vocational Schools was introduced to provide agricultural, fishing and business training as well as low level carpentry to Standard (v) and (vi) boys. The aim was to channel their ideas back to the land. Now (at Aitape) it has been decided that the school will not be a boarding school and will cater for day pupils only. Thus the dropouts of station medical, police, mission staff etc. are ensured another year or so before they drift off with parents; children from schools thirty to forty miles away, sons of potential farmers whose upbringing has already a Rural bias (as opposed to the Urban bias of any child who lives within an hour of Aitape) cannot come or if they do so they are expected to fend for themselves. I would have thought a Vocational school would have to provide for those that live away from the towns.

Funds have been provided by the Siau Council, Rajaty, and the Department of Public Works for wells or spear points at Warapu. The wells at Sissano seem to operate successfully.

Boiriri the fisherman has applied to the Development Bank for a loan for a freezer; he loses money when he sells smoked fish at the same price as fresh fish (20s lb.).

There is an increasing desire in the sub district to form Co-operative Societies. This is in spite of the failures before (Waipo Rural Progress Society) (Serra Tobacco Society and All Island Society).

Most assume that through Co-operation they gain strength and viability. Already a new Society has been registered at All and both Malol and the Sissano groups now indicate serious movement towards the formation of a society. This is worrying; as you know the Registrar of Co-ops has indicated there is no chance of any Co-op Officer assistance to societies in the Aitape area. I am glad that the defunct Serra Tobacco Growers Society has been wound up.

General.

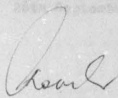
The area is well off as regards Health and Education. The people don't work very hard and are inclined to talk too much. Possibly a higher tax rate might be an incentive to increase copra production.

The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries have been active in the area assisting in the construction of New Ireland type copra driers. There is a certain amount of coffee growing in the area.

Building maintenance at Siassano Post is nearing Completion.

This is a good informative report; my instructions have been satisfactorily carried out. Note that the whole area has already been visited twice since January, 1968. The next patrol will be the annual census commencing July 10th.

Map, Field Officers Journal and allowance claims included.



J.H. ROACH.  
Assistant District Commissioner.

Copy to. Mr. K.R. Kelly.  
Sub District Office,  
AITAPE.  
West Sepik District.

67-1-2

Sub District Office,  
AITAPE,

West Sepik District.

26th September, 1968.

District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
VANUATU,  
West Sepik District.

AITAPE PATROL 8/67-68

K. R. Kelly - Patrol Officer.

A check of my records indicates I have received no comments on the above patrol report though Mr. Kelly has already been paid his camping allowance.

Would you forward a copy of your comments please.

J.H. ROACH,  
Assistant District Commissioner.

J. E. WARDLORD  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



67-1-2

67-1-2

Sub District Office,  
AITAPE,  
West Sepik District.  
26th September, 1968.

District Commissioner.  
District Office,  
VANIMO,  
West Sepik District.

**AITAPE**  
14th Dec 1968

AITAPE PATROL 8/67-68  
K. R. Kelly - Patrol Officer.

A check of my records indicates I have received no comments on the above patrol report though Mr. Kelly has already been paid his camping allowance.

Would you forward a copy of your comments please.

J.H. ROACH.  
Assistant District Commissioner.

A.D.C.  
AITAPE ✓

Attached please find a spare copy of my comments, 67-1-3 of 8 July, 1968 on the above above.

I cannot find any indication in the outward register of despatch of this letter and I suspect that the original was inadvertently attached to the report when it was forwarded to Headquarters

J.E. Wakeford  
DC. 147 J

W.67-1-3.

District Office,  
YAKIMO,  
West Sepik District.

8th July, 1968.

The Assistant District Commissioner,  
AITAPE.

PATROL REPORT NO. 8/67/68.

In your patrol instructions to Mr. Kelly you stated "You will be required to submit a patrol report within one week of your return...."

The patrol finished on the 8th June, 1968, but it is only today, the 8th July that the report has reached me.

I thought that I had made it perfectly clear that Headquarters requires information and quickly. The pace of things in the Territory today makes speedy information essential.

If you do have an officer available, I should like to see him posted to Sissano to help these people, they seem to me to be making an effort.

The submission on the West Coast road has been made, but for some unknown reason the department of Public Works seem determined to pain a picture of a major highway. However if you received a copy of Sepik Development Roads, from the Co-ordinator of Transport you will see that a project along the lines of the Aitape East Coast road is looked upon with favour for this road.

It was all arranged for a Commissioner to have come to Aitape some months ago to discuss with you these land disputes. What is happening within the Commission I do not know, but I will endeavour to get something moving for you.

I would go very steadily on any more Land settlement schemes for a while. A Mr. Wood from the Department of External Territories thought that our present scheme may not get off the ground. It would appear that the matter has been referred to the Minister direct, he having already made a decision against such small settlements.

I think that you will find that all this talk on co-operatives is just in passing. Co-operative and Rural Progress Societies have always failed in this area. I would prefer to see individual effort, and providing we can keep that Council going along the present lines and with its present rate of progress, I see that we shall do far more good than a co-operative society will ever do.

It was a most interesting report, and I am hoping that now the new Patrol Format has been issued, the next report from this area will give us more information on what the people are thinking, especially in the political field.

  
J. B. Woodford  
DISTRICT COMMISSIONER.



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Telephone  
Telegrams  
Our Reference 67-1-2  
If calling ask for JHR/emr.  
Mr.

Department of District Administration.

Sub District Office,  
AITAPE.  
West Sepik District.  
29th June, 1968.

The District Commissioner,  
VANIMO,  
West Sepik District.

AITAPE PATROL 8/67-68.

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Not only do I request that the L.T.C. travel to Sissano to arbitrate and make a firm, binding and publicised decision but also consideration be given to the administration extending the proposed Pes Inexpensive Development Scheme to this area. I suggest the purchase of some 4,000 acres of land from Rano and Sumo and the sub division of this land in the same manner as proposed for the Pes area. What is needed is organised but natural ground utilization; if the ground is not available to such groups then the administration should make it so available.

To this end I should ask an immediate decision from a Land Titles Commissioner and should it be in favour of the Sissano people the proposals made for the Pes area be considered.

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General.

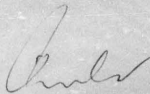
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This is a good informative report; my instructions have been satisfactorily carried out. Note that the whole area has already been visited twice since January, 1962. The next patrol will be the annual census commencing July 10th.

Map, Field Officers Journal and allowance claims included.



J.H. ROACH.  
Assistant District Commissioner.

Copy to. Mr. K.R. Kelly.  
Sub District Office,  
A I T A P E.  
West Sepik District.

MS-701F  
67-1-5

8th District Office,  
Albany,  
West State District,  
24th May 1968.

Kelly.

Mr. E.R.Kelly,  
Patrol Officer,  
ALBANY.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS PATROL NO. 8

ALBANY

Please prepare to depart on patrol to Sasano Legion Base Camp on 28th May 1968.

You will be based in Sasano until 10th June 1968 by which time I expect you will have completed the following instructions and you will be able to return to Alstep.

From Sasano you will:-

- (1) Referrals: \$760.074 to nearby villages of the Serra Thaboose Society. See me and collect the money from my car before departing on patrol. Make the distribution as made according to the lists attached to the money.
- (2) As there is still friction between the Sarapa and Sasano people regarding a land dispute I want you to obtain all information relevant to the dispute so that the Land Titles Commission may be properly informed on the alternatives.
- (3) Prepare a list of maintenance work to be done on the Sasano base camp buildings.
- (4) Check the Sasano Social Club fire, books etc: set and ensure the club is now running along the lines of the minutes of the last meeting.
- (5) As there has been no officer at Sasano for some time you may need to spend some of your time with normal office duties such as filing, correspondence, Police work etc.
- (6) Check the station arrangements and make sure that the furniture for Education is adequate.

You will be required to submit a patrol report within one week of your return from patrol.

I suggest that you familiarise yourself with correspondence 72-1-1 of 21st May 1968 from the District Commissioner dealing with the proposed revision of patrol reporting. The Director has said it clear that more emphasis on patrolling will still be necessary and that the revised manner of patrol reporting will place more importance on the attitude of the people, Social, Community development etc.

It may well be that the new format for patrol reporting will be 'in force' by the time you return, so I advise you seek to be prepared to make your report giving particular emphasis to the above mentioned headings.

If you have any queries regarding your patrol instructions please contact me before your departure.

J. H. Booth  
Assistant District Commissioner.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Sub District Office,  
Aitape,  
West Sepik District.  
15th June 1968.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
AITAPE.

PATROL REPORT - PATROL 8 - 47/68

Area Patrolled : 28km Patrol Post West to Serra in the West Coast Census Division.

Patrol Conducted By : K.R.Kelly, Patrol Officer.

Personnel Accompanying : Nil.

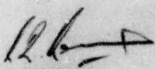
Duration of Patrol : 28/3/68 to 1/4/68.

Actual Patrol Days : 10.

Last Patrol to Area : D.P.A. February 1968.  
D.A.S.F. April 1968.  
P.M.S. Williams  
Makom. March 1968.

Objects of Patrol : 1. Pay shareholders of Serra Tobacco Soc. which has been wound up. 2. Document Missa Urapu land dispute. 3. General Station check. 4. List building maintenance at Okambo. 5. Attend all routine matters which arise out of the patrol.

Map Reference : Attached.

  
K.R.Kelly  
Patrol Officer.

10

INTRODUCTION.

The main object of this short patrol was to operate in, and out of, Sissano Patrol Post, with a view to attending to outstanding matters on the Patrol Post and in the near vicinity.

The patrol covered only the Sissano - Warapu - Serra group of villages and did not at any stage proceed inland. It must be remembered that comments in this patrol report will naturally be restricted to the above mentioned group of villages and will not apply to the Aitape WestCoast and Inland Census Division as a whole.

Sissano Patrol Post, situated on the coast, approximately 30 Air miles West of Aitape, has had no permanent officer - in - charge for more than 15 months. The last station inspection was conducted by the Assistant District Commissioner, Aitape, on 15th February 1968.

The patrol post was established as a "Border" Station as Warapu village is a jumping off and landing place for many visitors to and from West Irian. The Warapu's are descendants of a group of people who originally came from a village called ALIAPOU in what was then Dutch New Guinea. The Sissano Patrol was and still is the centre of the large Sissano-Warapu population and the posting of police permanently to this station is, I am sure, one of the factors in the peaceful co-existence of two groups of people with entirely different backgrounds and outlooks on life.

Politically the area comes under the influence of the Siau Local Government Council and more directly under the Local Member for the House of Assembly Mr. Brers Awol. This, I feel, is a fair generalisation although it may be said that the Sissano people are more aligned with Mr. Awol than the Warapu or Serra groups.

The people show a high degree of interest in the work of the Council and usually co-operate well with the Councillors in the villages.

Economically the people are strangled due to the lack of transport and communications to the larger centres that have regular shipping facilities.

This problem has been alleviated in certain ways and proposals for road links out of Sissano will further assist in the economic expansion of the area.

Further comments on the economic situation will be made the heading of Agriculture.

Socially the people are fairly well served. There is a Sports and Welfare Club, with an occasional licence, at Sissano and Womens Clubs at Warapu and Sissano. The Catholic Mission visits Serra regularly with the Sisters doing Infant and Maternal Welfare patrols.

The Warapu and Sissano people are fairly tolerant towards each other and the intergrated schooling both by the Administration and the Mission will no doubt improve matters in the years to come.



There are disputes, sometimes fiery, over land and associated matters. However these disputes are occasional and when they are not able to be settled by arbitration on the spot, they are referred to the next patrolling officer in the area.

For groups of people who, to say the least, thirty five years ago were not at all well disposed towards eachother, they now get on remarkably well and I have no doubt that the social intermingling and community spirit now being shown to the children in schools will be invaluable in forming a tight knit community in the future.

DIARY:

See Paras to Folios of Field Officers Journal attached.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS:

RECEPTION OF PATROL:

The reception of the patrol was, from all sections of the community friendly. The people of Warapu and Sissano expressed a desire for a permanent "Kiap" to be stationed at the Patrol Post.

I told them of the District Commissioners 67-1-15 of 12/2/68 regarding the staff situation and also told them that the area would be frequently visited by patrols.

VILLAGES:

The housing standards in the Sissano-Warapu-Serra groups of villages are very good. Houses are large, well ventilated, clean and in many there are a detached kitchen.

The Sissano and Serra villages are well sited and the internal planning of the villages i.e. the siting of houses is good.

Warapu village is built on the OTO Peninsular near the mouth of the Sissano lagoon and although this is quite a pleasant site, the Warapus suffer from lack of a good water supply. The water from the village wells has a fairly high saline content. Also the land on which the Warapu village is built is a disputed area and a claim to the Lands Titles Commissioner has been made by the Warapu people for a decision on the ownership of the land.

The Sissano people claim they own this land but the Warapu's are claiming ownership basing their claims on the argument of long and established useage. (In actual fact the village, in its present site now, was only built in the Mid Nineteen Thirties).

I realise the backlog of disputes before the Lands Titles Commissioner however I feel that this is one claim which should be fairly high on the priority list and a date for a hearing should be determined as soon as possible.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS:

Councillors represent the three village groups. The Councillors are Warapu- Thomas Maintopa, Sissano- Kaspar Baroro, and Serra- So'ore Awak.

Dealing with them seperately my impressions of these councillors are:-

Thomas Maintopa - A fairly well educated man of approx. 35

who attained his present position through force of personality and not from "traditional" lines. Thomas appears to be well liked by the Warapus and seems to have fairly good "control" of the village population.

I have noticed from Thoma's approach to Council meetings and also in the village that he appears to consider all angles of a problem or a statement before making a comment or asking a question. He appears to think before taking any action.

He is closely associated with the Catholic Mission in Sissano.

Kaspar Baroro:- an older man who was elected only this year to the Council. He is a fairly popular person but in my opinion he is only playing "second fiddle" to the ex Councillor Caspar Bayora. This was evident in a meeting which I held to discuss the Sissano claims for a disputed area of land on the Southern edge of the lagoon. The New Councillors hardly even figured in the discussion but the Ex Councillor was regarded by all members of the meeting as their official spokesman and referred to him throughout the discussion even though he has no actual traditional authority.

Kaspar organizes and controls the village fairly well, however I feel that any major decisions would be subject to approval by Ex Councillor Caspar. As this is the New Councillors first year he may improve towards the end of his term.

From Serra Se'ore Awak appears to be doing quite an efficient job. The three villages of the Serra group are well laid out, clean and tidy, economic progress is slowly improving with the introduction of new hot air copra driers which assist in a better quality and quantity output, in my opinion the price move in this push for more cash cropping.

He is a man of 35/40 who is well liked and respected in his ward.

#### POLITICAL SITUATION:

Politically the area and its people are quite solidly behind the Siau Local Government Council and its representatives.

There was no sign of disapproval of the new Council tax rates which have risen from        to        . In fact many people came up to me and during discussions about the Council, these people openly stated that they thought a higher tax rate would give the people more incentive to work towards a cash crop economy.

There are no known movements, cults or organisations in the area patrolled.

As stated earlier the people would like to have an Administration Officer (DDA) posted to Sissano P.F, however I informed them of the staff situation and they appear to understand the pressures.

Factors such as the Priest-in-Charge, Sissano, looking after local marine engines, assisting in trade stores and being the treasurer of the Sports and Welfare Club, tend to indicate that the people have a high regard for the Mission and that relations between the two are quite good.

I found the reception of the patrol was excellent and on this I must assume that the attitude towards Europeans in this area is good.

Socially, I noticed that there was an abundance of young girls of marriageable age, however few young people of the opposite sex were seen in the villages. From investigations I found that many of the young people (Males) are absent at work outside the District. Nadang and Lewak seem to be the most popular congregating places.

Many of the young males absent are school "drop-outs" at Standard V and VI. They face their exams and having little to do in the village, drift away to the larger centres, where they hope they will find employment.

As far as I can see this drift from the rural to urban areas is a problem which is encountered throughout the whole of the Territory. The young men of today do not seem to want to work on the land. It appears that they think a Standard VI failure is adequate to join the Police, Army or the "Long Sex Bridge".

The shortage of work available for this type of person is evident. The solution to this problem must be in the direction of these young people back towards the land and a cash economy from this land.

Possibly this could be achieved by more vocational schools, a more lively approach to Agricultural methods (e.g. interesting propaganda) and more strict policing of the vagrancy laws in the larger centres.

However no matter what is done now this tremendous social problem exists and effects the villager who goes away to work, the family he has left in the village and the people whom he associates with in the towns.

#### AGRICULTURE:

Agriculture, in the main, follows a subsistence pattern. The cash cropping of coconuts is carried out in to limited degree however with the installation of 11 new driers in the area both output and quality of the copra presently produced should increase.

The new driers have been installed in the following villages - Serra 4, Warapu 1, Sissano 6.

The main diet of the area is sago, supplemented with fish.

The Sissano "plantation" west of the Patrol Post is available for use and the area is being cleared of undergrowth to facilitate the finding of nuts for processing.

Planting throughout the area is mainly on a communal basis, however the trend of thought appears to be that more and more people are pressing for individual plantings on a family "block" basis.

Even now with the relatively small amount of copra being produced in the area, the problem of transporting produce to market, or shipping centre, is acute.

The best that can be done now is to ship the copra from Sissano or Serra by pinnace ( a total of approx. 8 bags can be carried) to either Malol, where it has to be transhipped by hand to car over the Yalingi River thence to Aitape, or bring the copra more than seven hours sea travel to Aitape.

This means a shipment to Malol rarely has any backloading, so the hirer has to pay full charter return rates. The same situation exists if the copra is brought direct to Aitape. The only relief here is that there is much greater opportunity of a backload Aitape-Sissano than at Malol to Sissano.

Land transport is out until such time as the West Coast Road is completed.

The Serra people are now building a large canoe to take a small inboard/outboard diesel engine which they have had sitting in Aitape for some months awaiting final payment.

There is only \$16.00 to pay. But this unit will be only useful to carry copra for approximately five months of the year. During the bad season, such a craft would be hopeless on open water.

I see the problems to good cash cropping in this area as )

- (A) Through the eyes of the people, the lack of the need for a cash economy.
- (B) The ever willingness of the people to plant new stands of coconuts and
- (C) Lack of transport and communications in the area.

I list A E and C as constructive criticisms and I think that the problems could be partially solved by (1) In DDA and DASZ patrolling, great care could be taken to explain the need for a cash crop economy in the future. I feel that many of the more enterprising men in the Sissano area feel the need for the commencement of a cash economy and these are the men who are pressing for individual blocks to develop on a family basis, these are also the men who are thwarted in their ideas by some of the older Traditional Conservatives of the area. Constant, good, logical advice could get through the need for a cash crop economy. (2) The number of mature palms in the Sissano-Warapu-Serra area is such that is "plantations" were maintained well and 80% of the produce marketed most of the people in the vicinity would be moderately well off. My idea would be not to concentrate on the established plantings - keep groves clean, collect fallen nuts etc. etc. - rather than go ahead and plant ten or fifteen coconuts each year. The same ten or fifteen units which would fall into the same disrepair as the mature palms endure now.

The people are willing to call the area which we proposed for further studies expansion of the Malol area.

However it appears that the members of the committee will not make this financial error.

Perhaps D.A.S.F. policy could be directed along the lines of encouraging maximum maintenance of existing mature palms and minimum planting of new palms. (3) The lack of transport can only be solved by the completion of the West Coast Road to Sissano. Sea transport is limited to approximately five months of the year. The seasons cannot change but the road can be built.

LIVESTOCK:

Two goats owned by the Priest-in-Charge at Sissano comprise the only livestock in the area.

FORESTS:

A recent timber purchase conducted in the Vanimo Sub-District included timber stands owned by the Serra people.

To date, information on the area purchased, type and density of stands and the amount paid to the Sorra's, is unavailable.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY:

A trade store is operated by the Mission at Sissano and the Warapu people operate a fairly well stocked store in the village. This store is supervised by Cr. Maintopa who, in conjunction with the Priest-in-Charge also runs the Warapu pinnace, a 16ft. locally built craft with an inboard outboard diesel engine.

Boiriri of Warapu owns a fishing net and operates it quite successfully in the Sissano Lagoon. He sells all his catch locally and has some \$200.00 in the bank. He is quite a successful businessman who is working on an individual basis. Boiriri mentioned that he was seriously thinking of obtaining a deep freeze unit and at a later date making use of the Catholic Mission to fly frozen fish to Aitape/Lumi and Nuku. However the demand exceeds the supply in Sissano at the moment.

The Aid Post orderly at Serra advised that he was thinking of financing a trade store in Serra, presumably with money obtained from the recent timber purchase. He did not elaborate any further at the time but said that he would advise further on his plans during his next visit to Aitape.

Carl Simai, a Catholic Mission teacher, from Warapu is endeavouring to get a loan from the Development Bank to buy an inboard/outboard diesel engine. To date he has had little success as the bank require at least 50% of the purchase price (approx. \$25,000) to be provided by the applicant before the loan will be considered.

Carl says he wishes to have the boat to transport copra up and down the coast.

I am doubtful that he will ever raise the required \$250.00

LAND:

One of the objects of this patrol was to document the Sissano-Warapu land dispute. Documentation in the form of a history from both sides is attached to this report.

The people are willing to sell the area which was proposed for further station expansion of the Patrol Post.

However it appears that the purchase documents will not arrive this financial year.

COMPLAINTS:

Two complaints were brought to the attention of the patrol, both were actioned from Sissano (see attached copies of correspondence).

Complaint one was, I feel, the introduction of a proposed maintenance suit by an unwed expectant mother and complaint two concerned allegations by the wife of a Corrective Institutions ward against her husband for non maintenance and infidelity.

COURTS:

Two cases were heard in the Local Court during this patrol. The charges were (1) Disobeying an order by a District Officer Sec. 12(1) of the Roads Maintenance Ordinance against various people of Warapu village (charge before the Court by Cr. Maintopa) and (2) Behaving in a threatening manner against a Warapu villager.

Out of the initial Road Maintenance charge there was a conviction recorded against a Warapu man for interrupting the proceedings of the Court.

REST HOUSES:

Two rest houses only were sighted on the patrol as I was mainly operating from buildings on the Patrol Post.

Warapu Rest House is in its last throes. It is to be rebuilt in the near future.

Serra Rest House is an adequate, solid building about three hours walk from Sissano. Two bedrooms, kitchen, shower room and verandah comprise the whole house.

It is well sited in close proximity to the village.

CARRIERS:

Most of the patrols' movement was by pinnace. Carriers were used only from Sissano to Serra and these were readily available.

Hire rate 10\$ per hour per man.

HEALTH:

The general health of the people of the area patrolled appears to be excellent.

The Catholic Mission operates a hospital at Sissano and the foundations are now going ahead for a new brick building on the Mission station.

An Administration Aid Post at Serra was inspected and found to be clean, neat and tidy. Serra serves only that immediate area. Infnat Welfare patrols are conducted regularly by the Mission.

EDUCATION:

The Administration maintains a Primary "T" School at Sissano Patrol Post. This caters for pupils up to Standard III.

This year the headteacher changed from an overseas to a local officer and although there was no intake at Prep the school appears to be ably managed and controlled.

There was no prep intake due to the shortage of children of the appropriate age group. It is anticipated that there will be a normal intake in 1969.

Schools at Warapu (Std III) and Sissano (Std. VI) are run by the Catholic Mission. The Mission appear to be catering for the different attitudes and backgrounds of the Warapu and Sissano people ( see Introduction) whereas in the Administration school both sections of the community mingle with little anomosity.

ROADS AND BRIDGES:

A vehicular road exists from the Patrol Post West to the Rhainbrum River. The distance is approximately 5.2 miles and this road is trafficable to tractors/trailers. From the Rhainbrum to Serra there is 3.2 miles of motorcycle track.

The Rhainbrum cannot be forded at the junction of the two roads.

During my stay at Sissano some considerable maintenance work was done on the Serra road and with the drainage now complete it should be an all weather road.

AIRFIELDS:

The only airfield in this area is the Catholic Mission strip at Sissano approximately 3/4 of a mile from the Patrol Post.

This strip is approx. 2400 feet long and can take Cessna 206 operations.

SUMMARY:

A total of \$760.03 was paid out to members of the Serra Tobacco Society, the Society has been disbanded.

Some of the members of the old Society have indicated they wish to form a new Society, possibly cepra, however they wish to wait for a while before re-investing this money.

A considerable amount of time was spent on this patrol, on Sissano station with the routine station matters such as checking furniture in all houses, stores, office equipment and filing. One of the most noticeable things about the filing was the host of police material, circulars, crime journals, Gazettes, Magazines which had amassed on the station.

Police matter outnumbered all other general correspondence by a ratio of about five to one.

In general, the area is progressing slowly economically and politically, there are social problems limiting the progress of the area.

The main hindering factor is lack of transport and communications. The area will remain at the present rate of progress until such time as the West Coast Rd from Aitape to Sissano is completed.

Refer instructions re building maintenance, see attached correspondence.

K.R.Kelly.  
Patrol Officer.

Information obtained by K.N.Kelly P.O. from KANGO NANI, KANGI AIAVI ROY MUPRAVE and FINESE NANI of Warapu village, concerning descent patterns within the Warapu people and the alleged rights the said people have to that area of land known as UHINI or MAINDAYAR, situated on the Southern shores of the Sissano Lagoon. The afore mentioned land is the subject of a dispute over ownership between the Warapu and Nimas people.

At a general meeting of the Warapu people the previous mentioned men were elected as spokesmen for the group and the views and opinions hereinafter stated are those of the Warapu people as a whole.

The Warapu people through the previously named people state - "UYAN is the name of our big line (clan) under this clan there are several smaller clans (sub clans) they are TUKAKAU, BORURU, NURIWANI, TIRORO, TAVRES, MAINFO and HUPON. Each clan and sub clan has its own Haus Tamberan. The THAKAN Tukakan sub clan claims the rights to the land which we know as MAINDAYAR which is under dispute with the NIMAS people.

The overall clan leader is TRAIOR YENRONI who succeeded his father YENRONI PETA.

Each sub clan has its own land and this land is distributed by clan leaders to other clan members. If land allotted to a clan member is unacceptable due to various reasons the member can ask for further land from the clan elders.

Members of the clan can marry inside or outside their own clan.

The only restriction placed on marriage within the clan is that close blood relations cannot marry.

Women are accepted into the clan by marriage and in acceptance they are given life interest rights to that section of clan land allotted to their husband.

In the event of the husband's death the wife can remain on the husband's land or return to her own clan land. If she marries again she loses all previously acquired land rights in favour of the newly acquired land rights.

Females marrying out of the clan can bring their husbands back to work on land belonging to the wife's father. This is not enforced and in most cases the female goes to work on her husband's land.

In the event of the husband and the wife working the wife's father's land and the death of the wife, the husband can remain on his father-in-law's land for as long as he wishes.

If clan members marry, the female must work on the section of land allocated to her husband.



The descent inheritance pattern appears to be patrilineal. Male members of the clan have full rights of disposal of the land. Adopted children have usage of the fosterfather's land. This applies to both children adopted from within the family group and from many other outside clans.

Children adopted from outside clans have usage rights to both father and foster father's land. It is accepted that members adopted into the UYAH clan will work on both father and foster father's land until such time as a settlement is made by the real father to the foster father of the child in payment for raising the child.

Land given by members of the clan to friends outside the clan cannot easily be resumed. If, for example, (a), a clan member gave (b), a non clan member, certain land and the land was used by (b) for some time until friction developed between (a) and (b), it is years that (a) cannot order (b) from the clan land because the UYAH clan members claim that once land is given originally in such a fashion it cannot, according to the clan traditions, be resumed by the original owner.

In other words, once land is given to an outsider he is considered to be the owner of this land notwithstanding to him.

H.B. The land must be given - the same gentle treatment would not apply to unauthorized land grabbers.

Origin of ownership of the disputed land, MAINDAVAN, according to KIRADO, KAHNI, NOY and PIRIHI.

Four ancestors came from a village in Dutch New Guinea. The village called ALIYOH was situated on a lagoon. One ancestor left this site and travelled to a place called KUMIKUMIKI.

They did not stay long here and they moved to a small bay named VIO which was near WYTHIN on the Dutch side of the border. They moved to WYTHIN for a short time and then went to the Vanimo area which they called HAHNIH. They remained in this area for some time and made many houses and gardens.

Finally our ancestors left HAHNIH and travelled by canoe down the coast towards Siamau.

They came to the place which is now known as OYO and saw a small opening into the (Siamau) lagoon. They went inside the lagoon and made houses on an island which they called VAH after the name of the clan leader UYAH.

With VAH was his wife KAYOH and two sons KAYZAH and MIZ. Mr

Both sons were at large. Kagawa started a Hama Tombora which was called UTAH.

By natural increase and intermarriage the Island became populated and the people lived in harmony until an earthquake occurred.

Following the earthquake the people left the Island and made settlements in the bush. All the land near the edge of the present lagoon was occupied by the Harapu people. This land includes the area which is now under dispute.

The land the people were living on was from the BUKARI RIVER to ABAVERO and inland to the area known as PITH. This generally around the southern edge of the present lagoon extending inland to the general boundaries of the HANO land.

One of the old Harapu ancestors worked on the land which is now under dispute. His name was TARI KEROHAKI. He met with the ancestors of the Hama people, their names were HINI and his son HITA. They had a discussion with and then called for jurisdiction to live and work on the land.

Hin Hito and Turi made an agreement and they settled on a common boundary of land between the Harapu and Hama people. This boundary still stands and the area is marked with coconut and breadfruit trees.

Keri said that the agreement should be that the Harapu people could settle on the land but that the Hama people should retain occasional hunting and making of Hago flights.

The agreement was made, the Harapu settled on the land and made gardens and the two groups lived in harmony.

Later the Haha Haha Hito, who we know only as Hama, joined the land which is now in dispute.

He believes that the Hama people are the descendants of the Tawale Islanders and a man named PITHA. Initially the Hama people owned all the land near Hama. One of the Hama clan elders went on the beach when Pake arrived at Hama. These Hama men were HOKO and SHARITE. Pake asked them for some land and they gave him the area on which Hama village now resides.

Hama progressed from natural increase and the Hama people went looking for new lands.

The Hama people wanted the land on which the Harapu had settled on the southern side of the lagoon. This is the area which is known as dispute. Harapu would not give up the land and flight and dispute followed.

The Hama's who had owned the land established in the dispute and made a mark which is marked faintly along the old German track to Hama. The land was divided by the Hama's by the Haha Hito

(Hama), to the west of the river to belong to Harapu, to the

West of the river to belong to Niama.  
 We, of the U'an clan can trace a direct Father son line from  
 the time of the children of Uyan.  
 These are:

URUHI who was the same line as the children of Uyan and who  
 lived on the island.

URU who lived on the island until the earthquake after which  
 he moved to the area near Arupere.

URUKI was Fota's first son and he moved back to the beach  
 and established a village on OTO point which is now  
 the present site of Warapu.

URUKI is a living man son of URUKI and he has a son  
 who is in high school at the moment.

continue

INFORMATION: detained by K.R.Kelly P.O. from Caspar Sayora of Nimas village, in the Sissano group, concerning descent patterns within the Nimas people and the alleged rights that the said people have to that area of land known as UNYOL or MAINDAYAR, situated on the Southern shores of the Sissano Lagoon. The aforementioned land is the subject of a dispute over ownership between the Nimas and Warapu people.

A general meeting of the Nimas people Caspar Sayora was elected spokesman for the group and the views and opinions hereinafter stated are that of the Nimas people as a whole.

The Nimas people, through Caspar state:-

"Nimas is the head clan. Under Nimas we have seven sub-clans or family groups, each one of these clans has its own "Haus Tambaran" These sub-clans are NORDI, TAIPEN, NIMEL, BAREL, AWORI, MAINGI and OLMEL.

Each sub-clan has its own land and this land is distributed by the elders of the Nimas clan. The land in question, known as UAYOL was given to the sub-clan known as Barel.

Recently the head of the Nimas clan, Saroya-Melai, died and by our custom the leadership of the clan will now pass on to Aipirken-Au'ungu who is a nephew of Saroya.

Each member of a sub clan has a portion of land assigned to him by the elders of that particular sub-clan to which he belongs. The member is expected to utilize this section of land. If the section allotted is for some reason unproductive the clan member may be re-assigned further land which may be adjoining or even on an existing section belonging to another member of the Barel clan.

Food trees on individual sections of land may be used by all members of the sub-clan providing the use of that section of land is notified.

Members of the clan cannot marry in their own lineage. Women are accepted into the clan by marriage and so have life interest rights on the land of their husband's clan.

In the event of the death of her husband the wife may remain on land belonging to the husband's clan. If she marries again into another clan she forfeits all rights to her prior husband's land. Alternatively if the husband dies the wife may return to the land of her own ( prior to marriage) clan.

The descent pattern is patrilineal. Male members of the clan have full rights to the land including disposal rights. Femal clan members have full useage rights while single but because of the traditional law of us intermarriage in the clan, they forfeit all land rights on marriage.

E.G. A female and a male of the same parentage are born into the Barel clan. The man marries but the woman remains single. The woman was, in this case, the firstborn of the family and she has remained single, but she must still abide b the decisions made by the man.

Adopted children have usage of the foster-fathers land. This applies to both children adopted from within the family group and those adopted from outside clans. Adopted "in clan" children can have usage rights over the foster father's section of land, but, on reaching maturity the adult must return to his real father's section of land.

There appears to be no restriction of adoption within the clan outside the clan restrictions are that a clan member can only adopt a "foreign" child if the father of that child has died.

With intrusions in the clan the eventual return of the child to his former clan would involve payment of a mutually agreed upon sum between the relatives of the adopted child and the foster father of the child.

People outside the clan may be given usage rights but they can at any time that be ordered off the land. Soon long and established usage does not qualify an outsider to rights on clan land. He is in actual fact an authorized squatter who can be removed at anytime by the wish of the landowning clan".

Origin of ownership is disputed land called Uyoil, according to Caspar Seyora spokesman for the Nians and the Barol clans the latter of which is claiming sole ownership rights to the land in question.

#### Caspar states:-

"This ground belongs to Barol. The name of our ancestor was U'Agere who had three brothers Nari, Nariis and Apati. Walgere had two small children their names were Kirik and Takakul. These men were the owners of this land known to us as Uyoil.

All these people belonged to a clan known as Barol. This is the only section of land belonging to Barol sub-clan.

These people were on the land when the Barapu people came from the Vanise area near Kiangira. We, of the Barol clan, do not know of any movement of our ancestors, as far as we know the villages were always on the coast where they are now.

Our ancestors used to go to the Uyoil land by canoe - If they did not want to go by canoe they walked along the point where the Barapu village is now. This point is called Uonjon and Taltrapon and Oto. Our ancestors used their walk to the Uyoil land as there was no water in the area in which there is now. This area had many fruit trees and coconuts planted by our ancestors. This land, which is now under water was called Tokon.

Then our ancestor wanted they went Kiangin in the Oto area. This is the point on which the Barapu people now live. There were no Barapu's in this area before.

After the German Government came into the area the Barapu people came. There were not many Barapu people at this time. Two Barapu brothers

came and brought their canoe into the lagoon. They saw the three islands in the lagoon. They went and stopped on the island. They had no food or fire. They sundried all their fish.

They stopped and one day saw some limbs of food trees floating past the island. They saw this and traced the limbs back inland. They went into the Araporo River and saw smoke.

They obtained fire from the Ramo people and then they went back to the islands in the lagoon.

They pretended that the fire had gone out and the two brothers went back to Ramo. They came to Ramo and got more fire and then went back to the island. They did the same thing as before with the fire and then went back to Ramo again.

All the Ramo men then thought they were being tricked by the Warapu men. The Ramo's then said they thought the brothers must want one of the Ramo women.

The Ramo men then decided to give a grillic woman to the Warapus. This grillic woman was dressed up in traditional fashion and was given by the Ramo's to one of the Warapu men. The Warapus took the woman and some more fire and then went back to the island in the Lagoon.

The Warapus did not go back again to Ramo. They remained on the island with the Ramo woman. The Ramo woman's name was Onusue.

They remained on the island and they began to think of places where they could garden. They went up the river towards the Ramo people where they made gardens and worked Sak Sak.

One male child was born after some years. The second child was a female. They grew up and were sent by their parents to one of the other Islands.

The initial parents remained and had more children. All the children had grown up and they began to intermarry. They increased in population over all of the island.

The Islands were named (1) Koti. (2) Baratari. (3) ~~Martien~~ Martien.

They made a Haus Tambaran. The area on the islands was overpopulated and the people became discontented and began to look for more land.

They were ready to fight with Sissano when an earthquake struck the area. The earthquake was so severe that the islands were submerged and the lagoon was opened to the sea.

Many of the Warapu people were killed however some of them escaped in their canoes.

Koti, Martien, Baratari, population made their way towards Araporo and some of them went into the Moiriri River. They settled in this area.

They then fished on the lagoon and some of the time fought with the Sissano people.

They fought along the site of the present Sissano villages towards the present day site of Warapu village.

Then the fight was finished they went back to their own village near Araporo. They then began to look for land.

They (the Warapus) and the Sissanos had further fights in the bush because the Warapu people were putting their gardens on Sissano land.

The Sissanos and Warapus fought and the Sissanos got the worst of it so they "courted" the Warapus to a German Govt. official called "Master Moras".

Official told the Sissano's to get bamboo rope and capture the offending Warapus which they did. The Warapus were eventually taken to Aitape to serve their sentences.

When the Warapus were released from prison they came back with the German official.

The Warapus did not come into the Sissano land following this incident.

The Warapus then "greased" the Sissano's into allowing them to use the land available for gardening etc.

Then the Warapus worked poison on the people they had tricked. And when the Sissano people died off the Warapus claimed the ground as their own. They also claimed that all the trees on the land were belonging to the Warapu people.

The Sissano's knew this but they were not afraid of the Warapus. The Sissano's stayed on their own land.

The position has remained the same up to the present day. The Sissano's know this is their land, they aren't afraid of the Warapus they have not run away from any of the Warapu people.

It is true that the Warapus have planted coconuts on our land. But they came behind the Sissano's.

How would the Warapus get their planting material? There were no coconuts left on the Islands following the earthquake.

We are still in the same position today. The Warapus have coconuts on the land and so do we. The land was first settled and planted by us - the Warapus came later.

They did not move to their present village site until just before the second World War. They asked permission of our old village bituai to sit down on the point on which they are now living.

They did not get the land willingly from us as they (the Warapus) had a police Sgt. who said that he would "court" us to the Kiap if we did not give them the point on which they now live.

We were afraid of the Kiap so we gave them the land.

# n Register

Area Patrolled.....

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL		FEMALES	AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL
Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males	Females			Child	Adults			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45	M	F	M	F	M + F

**Distreff**  
10-4-4.

**Kelly.**

Sub District Office,  
Aitape,  
West Sepik District.  
**26th June 1968.**

Assistant District Commissioner,  
**Aitape.**


**MAINTENANCE REQUIRED SISSANO**

As per your instructions for Patrol No. 3 - 67/68 I list hereunder the building maintenance requirements for Siessano Patrol Post.  
NB. maintenance marked with an asterisk has already been completed by Mr. K.P. Goodwin under contract to the Department of Public Works.

1. Complete painting of 4 INQ's and 2 SOQ's.
2. Complete flywiring of 2 SOQ's. \*
3. Installation two new pumps on SOQ's. \*
4. Repairs to front and back doors 2 SOQ's. \*
5. Repair fascia boards on 3 INQ's. \*\*
6. Install concrete steps to both SOQ's.
7. Paint steel frame PPS classroom with some type of rust proof paint.

I have spoken to Mr. Goodwin on my return from patrol and he assures me that the work on the concrete steps is now underway.

From your own advice I know that painting of all PMS's is at present being undertaken by PWD painters.

  
**K.R. Kelly**  
**Patrol Officer**



# n Register

Area Patrolled.....

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE						LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				GRAND TOTAL
AT WORK		STUDENTS				Males		Females		Number of Children AGE	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
Inside District	Outside District	Govt.	Mission			10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45			M	F	M	F	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M + F

## PATROL REPORT COPY

Not being followed I suggested that the date of birth of the child be carefully noted by the Village Councilors of the KATARIAN's residence, approximately a 1000 yard distance between the line of SIMBU's last village and Aitape.

Patrol Post Sissano,  
Aitape Sub District,  
West Sepik District.  
30th May, 1968.

I told KATARIAN that I would report the matter to all so as to ensure that action would be taken against the appropriate person when the time came.

Assistant District Commissioner,  
Sub District Office,  
AITAPE.

The child should be born in the August to October period of this year and with this in mind you should place this on your calendar for monitoring purposes.

## COMPLAINT - KATARIAN ATURA (F)

KATARIAN ATURA of Warapu approached me today stating that she wished to commence maintenance proceedings against one ATANI AUVERO of Warapu as, KATARIAN alleged, he was the father of her (as yet) unborn child.

KATARIAN and ATANI were, along with members of their respective families, present at the office at Sissano.

From inquiries, both open and discreet, I obtained the following information:-

- (1) KATARIAN had had sexual intercourse with ATANI during 1965 and 1966. During this time it had been expected by both families that the two would eventually marry.
- (2) ATANI went away to work in Wewak in 1967 along with one SIMBU VENA also of Warapu. SIMBU returned to Warapu in late '67 and ATANI returned in January 1968.
- (3) Atani states that he had planned to marry Katarian on his return from Wewak. Atani states that he had sexual intercourse with Katarian in February 1968 and he alleges that Katarian was already pregnant at this time.
- (4) ATANI alleges that SIMBU VENA is the father of KATARIAN'S unborn child.
- (5) KATARIAN admits to having sexual intercourse with SIMBU in December '67 and January '68, she further told me, in confidence that she was not sure who was the father of the child but that she had named ATANI as she had wanted to marry him.
- (6) Added to the confusion is the fact that ATANI no longer wishes to marry KATARIAN and SIMBU is a married man.

# n Register

Area Patrolled.....

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE				STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES			TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
AT WORK				Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number In training	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults		
Inside District	Outside District	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	
								10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45								

(2)

Not being Solomon I suggested that the date of birth of the child be carefully noted by the Warapu councillor as, from KATARIAN'S statements, approximately a month to six weeks elapsed between the time of SIMBU'S last and ATANI'S first intimacy.

I told KATARIAN that I would record the case in detail so as to ensure that action would be taken against the appropriate person when the time came.

It may well be that during this waiting period ATANI will change his mind and marry KATARIAN.

The child should be born in the August to October period of this year and with this in mind could you please place this on your matters for attention WestCoast Patrol file.

**K.R.Kelly**  
**Patrol Officer.**

The above mentioned case was completed in the West Coast Patrol file (KATARIAN) of 1961. It is noted that the case was closed in the West Coast Patrol file in 1961.

Although the name of the complainant was not given, KATARIAN was not a member of the West Coast Patrol, but was a member of the West Coast Patrol in 1961, and was a member of the West Coast Patrol in 1961.

I understand that the complainant was not a member of the West Coast Patrol in 1961, but was a member of the West Coast Patrol in 1961.

If KATARIAN is still in your district, could you please advise me with regard to the above mentioned case, and advise me if the complainant is still in your district, and if so, please advise me of his name.

I have explained to KATARIAN the situation of his case, and that KATARIAN should be advised by me in writing, and that any information received by me in regard to the above mentioned case should be reported to me.

Please advise me if you have any further information, and if so, please advise me of the name of the person who provided the information.

K.R.Kelly  
Patrol Officer

# n Register

Area Patrolled.....

ABSENT FROM VILLAGE AT WORK						STUDENTS				LABOUR POTENTIAL				FEMALES		TOTALS (Excluding Absentee)				GRAND TOTAL
Inside District		Outside District		Govt.		Mission		Males		Females		Pregnant	Number of Children Teaching Also	Average Size of Family	Child		Adults			
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	M	F				M	F	M	F	M	
									10-16	16-45	10-16	16-45								

PATROL REPORT COPY

Patrol Post Sissano,  
Aitape Sub District,  
West Sepik District.

30th May 1968.

Officer-in-Charge,  
Corrective Institutions Branch,  
GOROKA.

NATIVE COMPLAINT - MARIA NOVASI (F)

The above named has this day complained to me that her husband, one SAIVE PAIWAWA of Arop II village, has not written to her or sent her any money for the past two years.

SAIVE is allegedly on your staff at Goroka as a Warder.

Although the basis of the complaint was lack of funds from SAIVE, MARIA also had a letter from one ANTHON R KOVEN Reg. No. 0763, warder at Goroka, complaining that SAIVE had been misconducting himself with his (Anthon's) wife.

I understand that this affair took place some time ago however MARIA has only now become 'worried' about it.

If SAIVE is still in your district could you please interview him with regard to the money question. Also Maria states that she would like to join her husband, would this be possible?

I have explained to Maria the tardiness of her complaint and that SAIVE could be anywhere and up to anything by now, however any information you may be able to give on the matter would be appreciated.

Please direct your reply to the Assistant District Commissioner, Aitape, as this station is being only temporarily manned.

K.R.Kelly  
Patrol Officer.