

NATIONAL ARCHIVES & PUBLIC RECORDS SERVICES  
OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

# **PATROL REPORTS**

DISTRICT: EAST SEPIK

STATION: ANGORAM

VOLUME No: 20

ACCESSION No: 496.

1972 - 1973

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

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# Papua New Guinea Patrol Reports

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PATROL REPORT OF: ANGORAM EAST SEPIK  
 ACCESSION NO. 496  
 VOL, NO: 20 : 1972/73 NUMBER OF REPORTS: 16.

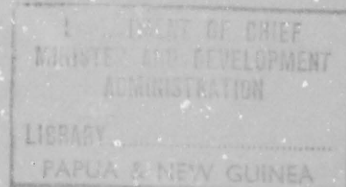
REPORT NO ANGORAM	FOLIO	OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL	AREA PATROLLED	MAPS/ PHOTOS	PERIOD OF PATROL
[1] 1 OF 1972/73	1-2	C. G. SANDERSON A.D.C	VARIOUS	50, 56	N.A.
[2] 2 OF 1972/73	1-23	R. L. KAUFFMAN A.P.O	GRASS CENSUS, PART BANARO CENSUS DIVISION, PA	50, 56	"
[3] 3 OF 1972/73	1-5	R. L. KAUFFMAN A.P.O	" " " "	50, 56	"
[4] 3 OF 1972/73	1-4	F. B. DONOVAN A.D.O	PART YUAT & PART KWONGAI CHIMBIAN CEN	50	20.9.72 - 28.9.72
[5] 4 OF 1972/73	1-57	R. L. KAUFFMAN A.P.O	EAST COAST 7 LOWER SEPIK CENSUS DIVI	56	MAP N.A.
[6] 5 OF 1972/73	1-3	F. B. DONOVAN A.D.O	MARIENBENG AND PASSAM CENSUS DIVI	50, 57	7.11.72 - 11.11.72
[7] 6 OF 1972/73	1-12	B. LIGHTFOOT P.O	KWONGAI CENSUS DIVISION	50, 57	7.2.73 - 21.2.73
[8] 7 OF 1972/73	1-4	F. B. DONOVAN A.D.O	YUAT CENSUS DIVISION	50, 57	2.4.73
[9] 8 OF 1972/73	1-10	R. L. KAUFFMAN P.O	MURIK LAICES CENSUS DIVISION	50, 57	2.4.73 - 7.4.73
[10] 9 OF 1972/73	1-15	B. W. LIGHTFOOT P.O	MARIENBERG HILLS CENSUS DIVISION	59, 58	2.4.73 - 11.4.73
[11] 10 OF 1972/73	1-2	R. L. KAUFFMAN P.O	BANARO CENSUS DIVISION	50, 58	21.5.73 - 10.6.73
[12] 12 OF 1972/73	1-5	VINCENT ATUSA T.P.O	KWONGAI CENSUS DIVISION	58	7.5.73 - 8.5.73
[13] 13 OF 1972/73	1-32	P. G. JEFFRIES A.P.O	PORA PORA CENSUS DIVISION	50, 58	29.5.73 - 14.6.73
[14] 15 OF 1972/73	1-38	E. KANEY T.P.O	MIDDLE SEPIK CENSUS DIVISION	58, 59	" 18.6.73 - 3.7.73
[ ] AMBON					
[15] 1 OF 1972/73	1-33	D. J. MITTAR P.O	KAMAWARI CENSUS DIVISION	59, 60	MAP 27.11.72 - 6.12.72
[16] 2 OF 1972/73	1-10	D. J. MITTAR P.O	ALHNBUM AND ARAFUNDI CENSUS DIV	60	10.2.73 - 25.3.73
[ ]					
[ ]					
[ ]					

EAST SEPIK DISTRICT

PATROL REPORTS

1972 - 73

ANGORAM



<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>OFFICER CONDUCTING PATROL</u>	<u>AREA PATROLLED</u>
1-72-73	C. G. SANDERSON	Varoious
2-72-73	R. L. KAUFFMAN	Grass C.D., Part BANARO C.D. Part YUAT C.D.
2a-72-73	R. L. KAUFFMAN	Grass C.D., Part BANARO C.D. Part YUAT C.D.
3-72-73	F. B. DONOVAN	Part YUAT & Part KWONGAI CHIM CHIMBIAN C.D.
4-72-73	R. L. KAUFFMAN	East Coast 7 Lower SEPIK C/D.
5-72-73	F. B. DONOVAN	MARIENBENG & PASSAM Censur D.
6-72-73	B. LIGHTFOOT	KWONGAI C.D.
7-72-73	F. B. DONOVAN	YUAT Censur Divison
8-72-73	R. L. KAUFFMAN	MURIK Lakes Censur Divison ANGORAM Council
9-72-73	B. W. LIGHTFOOT	MARIENBERG Hills C/D
10-72-73	Missing	
11-72-73	R. L. KAUFFMAN	BANARO Censur Divison - jacket
12-72-73	VINCENT ATUSA	KWONGAI C.D.
13-72-73	P. G. JEFFRIES	PORAPORA C.D. - jacket only
14-72-73	Missing	
15-72-73	E. KANEY	Middle SEPIK C.D. - jacket

AMBOIN

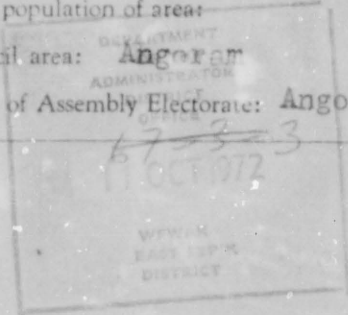
1-72-73	D. J. MAHAR	KARAWARI Censur Divison
2-72-73	D. J. MAHAR	ALANBLAK & ARAFUNDI C/D

DDH 67-8-15

### PATROL REPORT

Report number: 1 of 1972/73  
 District: East Sepik  
 Patrol conducted by: C.G. SANDERSON  
 Area patrolled: Various  
 Duration of patrol: 4 + 5 days  
 Last D.D.A. patrol:  
 Last O.L.G. patrol:  
 Map reference:

Objects of patrol: Familiarisation  
 Inspection Amboin Patrol Post  
 Station: Angoram  
 Subdistrict: Angoram  
 Designation: Assistant District Commissioner  
 Personnel accompanying: O.M.O. A. Somare  
 Number of days:  
 Total population of area:  
 Council area: Angoram  
 House of Assembly Electorate: Angoram Open



The District Commissioner,  
 East Sepik District,  
 WERWAK.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Field Officers Journal Folios 14 To 15 ( X )
- Patrol Instructions, ( )
- The Report and my comments, ( )
- Area study, ( )
- Updating of area study, ( )
- Situation Reports No's 1- , ( X )
- Patrol map, ( )
- Camping Allowance Claim ( X )

DATE: 10 10 19 72.

*C.G. Sanderson*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 Division of District Administration,  
 KONE DOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Area study, ( )
- Updating of area study, ( )
- Situation Report No's. 1- ( X )

District Headquarters assessment of  
 Patrol & Report..... Above average  
 Average  
 Below average-

Date: / / 19

*E. J. Dick*  
 District Commissioner

DJH:SU

P.O. Box 2396  
KONFODOBU

67-8-15

2nd February, 1973

The District Commissioner  
East Sepik District  
P.O. Box 72  
WEWAK

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 1 of 1972/73.

Reference your Minute of 15th November, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of Various Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. C.G. Sanderson, Assistant District Commissioner.

The subject matter of this report being surely of local interest should have been by way of a Patrol Report to you terminating at your office, with merely a Patrol Report cover being forwarded to the office for our records. My 67-1-0 of 25th November, 1971 refers.

*[Signature]*  
C. LITTLE  
a/Secretary

## PATROL REPORT

Report number: 2 of 1972/73	Objects of patrol: Census, Area Study, General Administration
District: East Sepik	Station: Angoram
Patrol conducted by: R.L. KAUFFMAN	Subdistrict: Angoram
Area patrolled: Grass C.D., Part Banaro C.D., Part Yuat C.D.	Designation: Assistant Patrol Officer P.G. Jeffries, A.P.O.
Duration of patrol: 29 days	Personnel accompanying: R. Sikawa, DIES Proj. 1 Member RPNGC
Last D.D.A. patrol: January 1971	Number of days: 30
Last O.L.G. patrol:	Total population of area: 7678
Map reference: Fourmil Bogia	Council area: Keram Local Government Council
	House of Assembly Electorate: Angoram Open

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 10 To 17, 19	( X )
Patrol Instructions,	( X )
The Report and my comments,	( X )
Area study,	( X )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports No's 1-4,	( X )
Patrol map,	( X )
Camping Allowance Claims	( X )

DATE: 23/10 1972 .

*B. Sanderson*  
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

*M. S. S. S.*

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( X )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Report No's. 1-	( )
	( )
	( )
District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report <i>Above average</i>	Above average Average Below average

Date: / / 19

*E. J. Hicks*  
District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
25/9	BOBATEN	81	71	96	88			11		347
6/9	BOBTEN	78	75	80	71	1		15	2	322
14/9	BUTEN	56	45	55	49		1	1		207
8/9	CHUIMONDO	58	66	56	61	6	3	15	3	268
25/9	KAIMBA	26	29	23	33	1		10		122
27/9	KAMBARAMBA	395	350	449	394	29	27	62	30	1736
7/9	KAMBOT	129	167	129	125	11	9	32	8	610
20/9	KAMBUKU	63	64	76	72	3	2	7	1	288
13/9	KEKTEN	28	13	23	26	1		3		94
12/9	KOROGOPA	99	74	140	125	6	7	35	8	494
23/9	LANGAM	57	73	87	76			7		300
18/9	IOL	30	28	29	27			7		121
16/9	MANU	29	15	28	26			3		101
22/9	MONGOL	37	57	43	63			17		217
14/9	MUNYITEN	24	18	22	18			1		83
21/9	PAMBAN	32	35	35	40			10		152
18/9	PATAKA	38	35	41	33		1	10	2	160
18/9	PANYATEN	63	56	56	45	1		5		226
15/9	PUSHYTEN	28	43	41	33	2		14	2	163
19/10	RATEN	108	82	100	93	9	9	32	6	439
18/9	SIMBIRI	16	22	30	21			8		97
26/9	WOM	175	164	186	183	1	1	38	4	752
7/10	WORI	7	8	14	8					37
15/9	YAMEN	69	69	95	83	1	2	11	1	331
		1726	1659	1934	1793	72	62	354	67	7667



AREA STUDY

Mr. Kauffman has submitted an adequate and comprehensive Area Study. It is however, the third complete Area Study of the Grass Census Division in four years. Much of the information in this Area Study is merely repetition of information supplied in previous Area Studies. It was my intention when issuing Circular Instructions 1-20-31 of 11th October, 1971 on Work Simplification to avoid unnecessary wasted effort such as this. Please again bring the contents of this Circular to the notice of all your field staff and ensure that they understand that once a complete Area Study has been compiled for a Census Division and certified by you as the Master Area Study for that Census Division, then all that is required in future is an annual updating of any of the headings in which changes have occurred. These updates are to be on separate sheets for each heading and are to completely update the subject matter of that heading not merely amend part thereof.

The foregoing reiterates the system to be applied in future, please have it implemented throughout your District immediately to save unnecessary paper work by your field staff.

Please supply me as soon as possible with a list of Certified Master Area Studies for your District as requested in my, 1-20-31, 1-48-30, 67-1-0 of 11th October, 1972.

*C. G. Little*  
C. G. LITTLE  
a/Secretary

P.O. Box 2396  
KONEDOBU

67-8-16

2nd February, 1973

The District Commissioner  
East Sepik District  
WEWAK

ANGORAM PATROL NO.2 OF 1972/73

Reference your 67-1-3 of 13th November, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 4 arising out of the above patrol of GRASS, Part Banare and Part Yuat Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, and also the Area Study recompilation, as submitted by Mr. R.L. KAUFFMAN, Assistant Patrol Officer.

GENERAL

The Patrol Report section of the report, in triplicate, is returned your herewith together with copies of Patrol Instructions and covering comments by the A.D.C. ANGORAM. These documents always terminate at your office (see first paragraph on page 2 of my 67-1-0 of 24/2/72) ~~As~~ only two copies of Situation Reports and Area Studies are required at this office, the third copy is being returned for your records.

SITUATION REPORTS

- Please ensure that in future your comments are recorded on the appropriate space of each Situation Report (green copy).
- There is definitely a need for more appropriate aids for political education work. This subject will become the responsibility of the newly formed Government Liaison Office.
- All land disputes must be registered as on the ~~not~~ arbitrary decisions by various patrolling officers are generally of little lasting value and often tend to confuse the issue still further when a case does come up for hearing. The registration of all disputes, although not resulting in a rapid settlement of the dispute itself will prove of value to the forthcoming Commission of Inquiry into Land Matters shortly to commence visiting all Territory centres.

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*B. G. Little*  
C. S. LITTLE  
a/Secretary



809 67-8-16 (19)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
23 NOV 1972  
KONEDOBU

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-1-3

Division of District Administration,  
District Office,  
WEWAK.

13th November 1972.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 2/72-73

Forwarded herewith please find three copies each of the report of the above patrol, area study and comments by the A.D.C. Five situation reports are also included, but I consider that none of them is deserving of your attention.

Mr. Kauffman has submitted a comprehensive and interesting report which has been fully commented upon by the A.D.C. There is however, no comment on the area study which appears to have been satisfactorily completed.

*E.G. Hicks*  
(E.G. Hicks)  
District Commissioner

c.c. Asst. District Commissioner  
ANEORAM.

AREA STUDY

(c) The Administration came to this area in 1918 after the German regime had made initial contact with the people of the lower reaches of the Sepik.

GRASS CENSUS DIVISION

The people here vary in outlook and altitude as you travel from the south to the north. Generally speaking the people in the south are much more pleasant and co-operative, and as you move towards the north they become more reserved.

ANGORAM SUB DISTRICT

The people are very reluctant to expend any effort - even to repair their own houses which in large part are falling down around them. There is no active cargo movement in this area.

A. INTRODUCTION.

(a) The Grass Census Division is situated on the Southern side of the Sepik River some ten miles upstream of the Angoram station. Almost in entirety the area is low lying swamp which for at least six months of the year is inundated. The southern half of the Census Division tends to be slightly higher ground and doesn't suffer inundation to the same extent. The climate is steamy, coastal, tropical with an average temperature of approximately 80°. The area has three distinct types of vegetation. In the south and on the higher ground is dense tropical rain forest interspersed with Sago Swamp which becomes more predominant in the central area as the ground becomes more swampy, and then tapers off to vast areas of Grass Swamp as you come closer to the Sepik.

(b) Access to this area is by water transport and by foot. Kambaramba, the closest village to Angoram, the Sub-District Headquarters, is about one hour's travel by canoe. With the aid of a power canoe most of the villages could be reached in one day's travel. The nearest road head to this area is the still under construction Timbunke-Chimbian road. Angoram has no road contact with Wewak. Angoram has an aerodrome and there is another serviceable strip at Kambot R.C. Mission. There is also an area suitable for emergency use at Bobaten. This area was constructed, or rather, cleared by the R.C. Mission, used once to bring the Bishop in and has never been used since. Angoram is the nearest shipping point and ships call there from Wewak and Madang - if somewhat irregularly.

18

(c) The Australian Administration came to this area in 1918 after the German regime had made initial contact with the people. These groups along the lower reaches of The Sepik are among perhaps the longest contacted groups in the Sepik area. The people here vary in outlook and attitude as you travel from the south to the north. Generally speaking the people in the south are much more pleasant and co-operative, and as you move towards the Sepik you start to find the attitude "The World, (and in particular Europeans) owes us a living". The people are very reluctant to expend any effort - even to repair their own homes which in large part are falling down around them. At present there is no active cargo movements in this area.

C. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) Village Population Register attached.

(b) See appendix (2) for Neo-Natal Mortality information. Unfortunately the information on this subject gathered during the patrol can not be considered complete for two reasons. The first is a tendency for these people to simply put out of their minds any recollection of the existence of deceased children. This was discovered in several cases where the name of a child was called out and everyone claimed to know absolutely nothing about it. A little browbeating revealed a deceased child. Thus if it was difficult to establish the death of a child from a name held, then it is obvious that there must be many that are born, die, and are completely forgotten, in most cases without even a name. The second reason was a very strong reluctance for the women to admit that they had lost a child. It almost appeared that the "shame" was too great to admit. Although strenuous efforts were made to explain why these figures were needed, the actual getting of them was like extracting hen's teeth. It appears that during 1970 an epidemic (I think flue) went through the lower part of this census division and seems to have taken heavy toll of aged and very young.

(c) Appendix (1) gives an indication of travelling times in this area at the time of the patrol and also an indication of alternative methods of travelling at different times of the year.

....3/

(d) Although the village population registers don't show it actual absenteeism from the village is very high throughout this Census Division. It reaches its peak at Kambaramb where I would estimate up to 50% of the population is absent. In most cases the absentees are living in the squatter settlement at Angoram or on Lease Holdings at Gavien Resettlement area. The effect of the large number of men working on plantations is also quite evident. There were many illegitimate children and complaints of women who have grown tired of waiting for their husband to come home, going to live with another man.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) The people of this area are grouped into clans. Eight clans were found, however, not all of the eight were present in all of the villages. These clans were all exogamous and in several cases a member of one clan could not marry a member of another. Although most of the villages consider themselves to have come from Kambaramb, there is strong and sometimes bitter village rivalry; particularly as regards ownership of land.

(b) The lineage appears to be the most important social unit with such things as gardening and house or canoe building being shared by the lineage. The extended family, however, is also important in that this is the usual family, everyday unit.

(c) There are three traditional languages found in the Grass Census Division. The people of Chuimondo speak a language common to the people of Magendo and Angoram villages and no other groups within this Census Division speak this language. The peoples of Pushten, Buten and Mnyiten speak a common language which is also spoken in the more northern part of the Banaro Census Division. All the rest of the villages from Kekten to Kambaramba speak a common language known as "Botin".

(d) As has already been pointed out, although the bulk of people speak the same languages there is a deal of bickering that goes on between villages particularly over land ownership. There are, however, a few alliances which seem fairly obvious. Buten and Mnyiten are very close geographically and seem to be on a very close relationship socially. Wori and Buten also seem to have stronger than average ties. Yamen, Manu and Simbiri are also closely

16

linked. The link between Manu and Simbiri however is not as strong as the link between these two villages and Yemen. I think the main reason for this relationship with Yemen is because both Manu and Simbiri have been given the ground on which they are situated by Yemen.

Bobaten and Kaimba have a similar relationship where Bobaten has given Kaimba ground close to Bobaten village and Kaimba has left the swamp in which it used to be situated. The last group that appear to have strong ties is Pataka, Lol, and Panyaten. These ties seem to be so close that the three villages are welding into one large village known as Samban. At present this is still in process but given ten years the three smaller villages could disappear totally.

#### D. LEADERSHIP

(a) It appears that the people from this area are still using traditional means for deciding who their leaders are to be. It became very obvious that council members have been elected to speak in council meetings and invariably they seem to have the "gift of the gab". In several cases the councillor is a "nonity" and it is clear he was elected because he wouldn't 'Bother' the people with council considerations.

Appendix 3 lays out the brief details of men who appear to be influential in this Census Division.

In common with most other places I have visited in the Sepik the councillors are not "big" men and aside from their influence as councillor would possibly hold very little social authority in the village.

(b) Although the people here have elected, in the main, men who have travelled and had some formal education, to be councillors, the person with final say on most subjects remains the "big" man who is conversant with traditional law.

#### E. LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) Land in this area is owned on a clan basis with all members of the clan having part ownership of all the land owned by the clan. There appears to be no thought of a certain portion of land being owned by one man. All members of the clan have usufructuary rights and in case of a disagreement as to who will use what the "big" man of the clan has ultimate authority.



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(b) There are three portions of alienated land in the Grass Census Division. The Keram Council Lease at Yip, an agricultural lease at Yip held by Mr. P. Johnson of Angoram and the Roman Catholic Lease at Kambot.

(c) Earlier Patrol Reports have indicated that it is some time now since they have been introduced to the concept of Land Tenure Conversion, however, apart from the Gavien Resettlement scheme little or nothing is said or done about conversion.

(d) Land use in this Census Division remains almost entirely traditional. Sago is cut from the swamp areas and to an extent the people replant sago with a view of maintaining supplies; particularly of the spikeless variety. Timber land is used when cleared for traditional gardening and timber stands are cut and sold to either Marienberg or Angoram Saw Mills.

(e) Cash cropping is carried out on a reasonably limited scale. Where it is carried on it is done on a communal basis i.e. the clan assists in clearing, maintaining and harvesting the crop.

F. LITERACY

(a) The Grass Census Division has five schools, three of which are registered two of those being government run. The Schools are situated at Yip, a government school with standards 1 to 5; Samban, again government run with standards 1 and 2; Kambot, run by the Roman Catholic Church, which has standards 2, 3 & 4. The Seventh Day Adventist Church runs a mission school at Pushyten. The last school is a Lutheran Mission School which has one class at Yemen and another at Manu.

In the unregistered mission schools teaching is carried out in pidgin. The registered schools teach in English.

(b) There are very few adults, literate in English, in the villages, there are, however, a good number of people literate in pidgin, most of these having gone to a mission school or gaining the experience while working on plantations. The incidence of people literate in pidgin would approximate to 5%.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) The housing standard drops as you move from South to North in this Census Division. The villages closest to the Sepik, namely Kambaramab, Wom and Raten are by far the worst. In the South the houses are constructed with Morota roofing either woven blind or sago stem walls and split Limban Palm floors. Toward the north the houses tend to be much larger with Morota Roof and walls and split sago bark flooring. These houses are all extremely old and in very poor state of repair. Over the years the claim has been that materials for repair have been hard to get during the dry season, however, since the last area study there have been three wet seasons and there is no evidence of any new activity. As previously stated the houses and villages southward are far superior to these.

Sanitation is generally reasonable with most houses having a pit latrine. The three villages mentioned above, however, in being built over water have difficulty in maintaining pit latrines. It is unfortunate that these people must defecate in their washing and drinking water and it tells in the general health of these groups.

(b) There are many European artifacts in evidence; the most common and predominant being European style clothing, outboard motors, shot guns, knives, axes, radios, and eating and cooking utensils, and sewing machines.

(c) The people here are all sago eaters and no meal is eaten without sago. The people here either make the sago jelly (hat wara) or they more commonly make sago "pancakes" (fryim). The diet is supplemented with Yam, sago grubs, fish, coconut, banana, sweet corn and several green leaf type vegetables. Canned foodstuffs are not usually eaten due to the difficulty of purchasing same.

(d) The only community centre available to these people is that provided by the P.C. Mission at Angoram. There are no functioning womens or youth clubs in the Grass Census Division. The people, men particularly appear interested in sport and several of the villages have football fields or basketball courts.

H. INDUSTRY

(a) A Patrol Officer who is stationed at Angoram as Council Adviser and the "father" at present are the only Europeans living in the area. Mr. Peter ... 7/ Angoram has a lease and a cattle project at ... also owns a permanent materials trade store at ... these enterprises are being run by local men.

COMMUNICATIONS

H. MISSIONS

(a) The Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Church of Christ and Seventh Day Adventists missions operate in the Grass Census Division. The Lutheran Mission operates in the Manu and Kambuku areas and to date their major activity has centred around a school, half of which is in Manu and the other half in Yamen. In Kambuku their teacher left and the people of Kambuku appear to have been robbed of this year's school fees. It is understandable that relationships with the mission is less than cordial here.

The Church of Christ is not very active in the area but it has gone into Yamen possibly only "putting out feelers". The Seventh Day Adventist church has a school at Pushyten and is quite active in the village close to Pushyten, namely Baten and Muniyiten. The Roman Catholic Mission is active in all the remaining villages. It operates a school at Kambot and also provides an infant welfare nurse who patrols out of Biwat. There is a little bad feeling between the Mission and the people over the mission's commercial enterprises such as trade stores etc. The people say that this is not the mission's role and that the mission is draining money from the local person.

(b) Apart from a European Roman Catholic Priest at Kambot the remainder of mission personnel in this Census Division are indigenous, usually from other parts of the country.

(c) As in most other places the attitude toward the mission appears to be that of toleration because of the service provided. As an outside observer it would appear to me that the S.D.A. Mission is the only mission that seems to get commitment from the people. Most usually this is noticeable in the late teen early twenty age groups. The S.D.A. seem to have a preoccupation with cleanliness and this is very noticeable in the village both with the village itself and its people. The Roman Catholic Mission, however, by virtue of its long contact is still the largest in the area but it would appear the smaller protestant efforts are making a definite impression on its influence.

I. NON INDIGENES

(a) A Patrol Officer who is stationed at Yip as a Council Adviser and the "father" at Kambot are the only Europeans living in the area. Mr. Peter Johnson of Angoram has a lease and a cattle project at Yip and he also owns a permanent materials trade store at Kambaramba. Both these enterprises are being run by local men.

12

J. COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Due to the essentially swampy nature of this area the construction of a vehicular road network would be a most expensive, near impossibility. To say that there is no need for roads would be absurd, however, the only economic possibility that comes to mind would be an improvement of existing small waterways to a system not unlike canals. During the wet season there is a network of shallow creeks available, some of which can accommodate a power canoe. During the dry season the only means of access to many of the villages is through swampland walking over sago fronds which prevent one from sinking in the ooze. In some places it is quite dangerous and people have been drowned when sucked under by the swamp. This is particularly true close to Buten.

Appendix 4 describes navigability of waterways with reference to the accompanying map.

(b) The nearest wharfing facilities are found at Angoram station.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

(a) Appendix 5 shows the number of people who come from this area who have received training in a trade. Most of these people are away from their homes following their trades. Within the area are quite a few out of work semi skilled men. These are men who have spent time working with tradesmen and who although not tradesmen themselves, have a good knowledge of the job.

L. STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

(a) The people of the Grass Census Division are quite aware of the existence of the Port Moresby central government but there is a decided attitude that "it is very far away and has nothing to do with village life". This is particularly evident when efforts are made to conduct discussions on government. Very little interest is evident unless the topic is on something that immediately affects them or their village - shotguns for example.

(b) There is evident a lack of understanding as to the functions of Local Government Councils and their Councillors. The council at Karam is still finding people who refuse to pay tax because the council hasn't given them such things as out-board motors, shot guns or established businesses for them. More recently one village, Chuimondo has refused to pay tax on one of these grounds and has asked to go back to the Luluai-Tuttul system.

(c) The reason for this turn-back would appear to be two-fold. The first is obviously to be rid of tax; the second is that the people are not clear on the functions of a councillor, and want a village policeman-cum-magistrate instead. This feeling was present in nearly all of the villages with councillors hearing minor "courts", bringing people in to Sub District Headquarters for prosecution and generally behaving in the role of the Luluai.

(d) The member for the Angoram Open Electorate, Mr. W. Eichhorn is a member of Korogopa village, and ex Council President for the Keram Council.

#### M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) The Grass Census Division faces formidable problems in increasing primary production and hence income from its land. The largest percentage of this land as previously described is permanent Sago Swamp or Grass Swamp. Figures for production and income per capita are impossible to assess to any degree of accuracy. The reasons for this are many fold.

(i) With the current system of census figures it is impossible to calculate how many people are actually resident in the area.

(ii) Copra production is sold by the people direct to the Copra Marketing Board Madang and production figures are difficult to obtain.

(iii) Crocodile skins are sold to several buyers in Angoram. Sale of crocodile skins, however, is not a major source of income.

(iv) (b) Appendix 6 lays out the figures obtained from D.A.S.F. for the past year. The Agricultural officer reports that further planting of coffee and copra are not being encouraged. This is due to:

(i) Low prices and over-full market

(ii) Those trees now in production are only yielding a fraction of their potential. This is due mainly to lack of interest on the part of the grower.

As a result of this D.A.S.F. no longer conduct census of trees and so numbers of trees are from 1969 and so may be somewhat less than what is now current.

(c) The people here sell a variety of produce at the markets at Yip and Angoram. It is understood the Keram Council has a project to upgrade the Yip market to all under cover. Produce sold includes fish, vegetables, tobacco, basketware and sago. It is very difficult, however, to place a value on income from this source. There are no formal market gardens operating in the area.

(d) The amount of wage labour within this area is extremely small. The Keram Council employs one labourer, the adviser employs a domestic and that is the entire job opportunity for wage earners. The remaining source of cash income for these people lies in the sale of timber to the saw mills at Angoram and Marienberg, the sale of crocodile skins to various buyers in Angoram (Treutlein, McKinnon, Galstaun, and Trueman) and finally sale of artifacts to both tourists and buyers. There are three major buyers that operate in this area namely Mr. B. Hoare, Mr. J. Benson, and Mr. K. Trueman.

(e) The Angoram Co-operative Society is as yet in recess. A representative of Department of Business Development travelled through the area recently, however, as yet no action has been taken to either terminate or resurrect this venture. There is a certain amount of concern amongst the people as to what has happened to the money they contributed toward the commencement of this venture.

(f) There are no outstanding entrepreneurs in this Census Division.

(g) During the patrol an effort was made to compile a list of bank books, however, the people generally were reluctant to produce the books and the matter was not pressed to avoid embarrassment. The books viewed, however, gave an indication of usage and reserves held by the people. They showed a definite trend in usage and amounts saved from South to North in the area. In the south most of the books had small balances and had not been operated on for several years. Most appeared to have been opened for men who worked on plantations. Toward the north and the Sepik the accounts held considerably higher balances and were more recently used.

(h) The southern portion of the Census Division has experienced a little difficulty in meeting taxes, however, this would appear to be lack of foresight rather than acute lack of money. The dry season is not a good time for money

9

making in this area mainly because transport of produce timber is far more difficult when waterways are dry. Unfortunately the people do not, when they are earning their income, make provision for council taxes, licence fees etc. but rather they attempt to find funds one week or so before they are due. This is also common with such things as shot gun replacement. They wait until the gun is confiscated before thinking of finding the wherewithal to replace it.

(k) Marketing facilities are adequate for the current output for this area. The perennial transport problem remains however. In many cases the cost of transport in money and effort far outweighs any benefit derived from a cash income. This is a serious problem and will remain one of the main stumbling blocks to economic progress in this area.

N. POSSIBILITIES FOR EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) As has already been pointed out further planting of coconut and coffee stands is not being encouraged however current yield from existing trees could be greatly improved by more attentive care from growers and more complete harvesting of ripened crops.

(b) With interest market gardening could be carried out on a profitable basis however, the market for produce is not extremely large. A good quality corn seems to grow well in this area as do watermelons. These could possibly find a market outside the sub-district.

(c) I doubt, given the current situation with in this Census Division, that wage earnings could be greatly increased. There has been some talk of the establishment of a sago industry in the subdistrict - this could increase wage income if it eventuated.

(d) Mr. McKinnon at Angoram has endeavoured to encourage the people to catch fish and sell them to him to be smoked or frozen for the Highlands Market. This venture has only been partially successful due to the irregularity in the way people bring the fish. It appears that if they need a little money they will catch some fish and sell it. If not, they don't bother.

(e) From the reading of past reports and from the meeting of these people on patrol I have formed the opinion that when these people are approached with a way to increase earnings, they accept it with great enthusiasm. They very



quickly lose interest, however, when they confront an obstacle to progress or are not paid as much as they expect for their produce. It has been stated that "it is so easy for these people to return to subsistence living where money is of no major importance". This area has been the scene of several cargo movements.

O. ATTITUDE TOWARD LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(a) There are many misconceptions as to the functions of Councils and what is to be expected from them. The people continuously ask for the council to assist them with outboard motors, canoes to transport produce free to market, shot guns, free radios, free wire to fence in pigs and for the council to establish people in money making enterprises. As in so many other places these people want "value" for their taxes. It appears the only benefit councils should provide are material, tangible gifts.

P. ATTITUDE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(a) The people in the Grass Census Division appear to feel that the House of Assembly is very remote. Laws such as shot gun quotas, trade store licences and those relating to public service are still to a large degree looked upon as "kiap" laws. There is going to be a great need for continued political education long after Independence is achieved. Continued contact, particularly with members of the House is perhaps the only way these people will feel a "part" of the system.

Q. ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

(a) There are no commercial accommodation facilities provided in the area.

(b) All the villages have an adequate rest house and in most there is a second house to assist in accommodating larger patrols.

*Legat Kaufman*

23-10-72

(7)

APPENDIX 1

TRAVELLING TIMES AND METHODS

ROUTE	HAIR OF	METHOD		TIME TAKEN (dry season)
		WET	DRY	
Angoram to Chuimondo		Power canoe	Power canoe	1 hr 55 min
Angoram to Kambot		Power canoe	Power canoe	2 hr 40 min
Angoram to Yip		Power canoe	Power canoe	3 hr
Yip to Korogopa		Power canoe	Power canoe	40 min
Korogopa to Kekten		Power canoe	Power canoe	1 hr 30 min
Kekten to Pushyten		Power canoe	Canoe except when extremely dry	1 hr 5 min
Pushyten to Buten		Walking part canoe	Walking part canoe	2 hr 10 min
Buten to Munyiten		Walking	Walking	30 min
Pushyten to Yamen		Power canoe	If VERY dry pull canoe	3 hr
Yamen to Old Manu		Walking	Walking	50 min
Yamen to New Manu		Power Canoe	If VERY dry pull canoe	1 hr 30 min
New Manu to Old Manu		Walking	Walking	1 hr 10 min
Old Manu to Simbiri		Walking	Walking	1 hr 10 min
Simbiri to Samban		Walking	Walking	1 hr 30 min
Samban to Raten		Pull Canoe	Walking	30 min
Simbiri to Kambuku		Pull canoe	Walking	1 hr 10 min
Kambuku to Pamban		Pull canoe	Walking	1 hr 40 min
Pamban to Bobaten		Pull canoe	Walking	1 hr
Bobaten to Langan		Pull canoe	Walking	2 hr
Langan to Mongol		Pull canoe	Walking	1 hr 40 min
Bobaten to Wom		Power Canoe	Walking & pull canoe	1 hr 45 min
Wom to Kambaramba		Power Canoe	Power Canoe	1 hr 15 min
Kambaramba to Angoram		Power canoe	Power canoe	1 hr 30 min

NOTE: There are no direct routes between Pataka, Lol, Punyaten (Samban) and Kambuku, Pamban and Bobaten. A patrol is forced to either back track to Simbiri or back track through Wom. There is also no way, apart from that through Bobaten, out of Mongol.

no known criminal record.

6

APPENDIX 2

NEO NATAL MORTALITY FOR 12 MONTHS TO SEPTEMBER 1972

VILLAGE	NAME OF WOMAN	COMMENT
BOBTEN	SAUWI NOMBEK	Child survived Mother died
	EKOM YAMON	Child survived Mother died
KAMBOT	NIL	Have regular Infant Welfare Visits
CHUIMONDO	NIL	Have regular Infant Welfare Visits
KOROGOPA	NIL	Have regular Infant Welfare Visits
KEKTEN	NIL	Have regular Infant Welfare Visits
BUTEN	YAMBI KOROKE	Child an hermaphrodite died within two days
	YAMBET EBUKA	Miscarriage after 5 months
MUNYITEN	NIL	
PUSHYTEN	NIL	
YEMEN	NIL	
MANU	NIL	
SIMBIRI	NIL	
SAMBAN	KUMBIOK JARAPA	Died carrying twins. One child survived
RATEN	JENJUWAN NUAR	Died during child birth child survived
	BONA	Mother and child died
KAMBUKU	SIKUNYAP JAMARAP	Mother and child died
PAMBAN	NIL	
MONGOL	NIL	Suspect serveral not reported
LANGAM	SASU YUWAM	Child died after 6 months
BOBATEN	JAMBINI GOBUL	Child survived for 2 days
KAIMBA	NIL	
WOM	WAR DEMAN	Child survived for 1 day
	MONWA TAMOR	Child survived for 1 day
	NUWA GIRI	Child survived for 1 day
	MANJUI YAM	Child survived for 1 day
KAMBARAMBA	BITAF EMBAT	Child survived 4 months Suspect Several here not reported

Due to the extended period since the last census any attempt at working a rate would be so inaccurate as to be meaningless.

is the ex-territorial and ex-territorial leader of Bobten and Pamban. He has worked on plantations, no known criminal record.

APPENDIX 3

RIVERS AND WATERSHEDS

LEADERS

- Keram River
- Mr. WILLIAM EICHHORN of Korogopa has had education in Australia, is past president of the Keram Council, and is at present M.H.A. for Angoram. On the death of Sombri Ilimbi Mr. Eichhorn will assume his responsibilities with regard to village lore.
- SOMBRI ILIMBI Traditional "Big Man" of Korogopa. Has had no formal education and no known criminal record.
- DAMEN AKO of Bobten is the elderly "Big Man". He has been away as agreement Labourer but has had no formal education.
- SARO MELA Traditional leader of Kekten has had no outside experience and no formal education.
- WARUNGONG GUNJIN Of Buten is the head of Karangar clan and as such is bag man of Buten and Munyiten. No formal education.
- MAMBERUM DAMEN Of Yamen is the ex-Luluai and is very obviously the man who wields the big stick here. His influence extends to Manu and Simbiri. Has spent time on plantations and has had a little mission schooling.
- MANGARI SAWAL Of Kambuku who is a blind elderly man is the "Big Man". He has had no formal education and has had no experience outside the Sub District.
- DANARA MURUK Of Pushyten is president of the Keram Council and is a keen worker who appears to get a great deal of support from his people.
- KAMBANDI WAM is the Vice President of the council from Langam. He is a verbose forceful individual but one look at his village indicates the influence he has. He has worked as an agreement labourer and has spend some time at a mission school.
- WOU YABUL is the ex Luluai and undisputed leader of Bobten and Pamban. He has worked on plantations, no known criminal record.

APPENDIX 4

RIVERS AND WATERWAYS

- Keram River Available to Work Boat throughout the year
- Kambot to Raten Creek Available to "pull" canoe in Wet season only
- Yip, Korogopa, Kekten Available to Motorised canoe for most of year. During very dry season Korogopa becomes limit of navigation.
- Kekten, Pushyten Usually available to motor canoe. Has two sections where river flows through stone and there are rapids which canoe has to be manhandled through.
- Wori, Namu, Yamen Rv. Usually navigable by power canoe. Great deal of submerged tree stumps etc. Recommend short shaft motor only and at very reduced speeds.
- Kambaramba to Wom Deep obstructionless waterway available throughout the year to small outboard powered craft and canoes.
- Wom to Raten Available except in very dry times to outboard powered craft.
- Wom, Kaimba, Mongol, Langam Available only to pull canoes at high water.
- Wom, Babaten, Pampan, Kambuku Available only to pull canoes at high water.

APPENDIX 6  
APPENDIX 5

TECHNICAL SKILLS

(Persons living in village)

- BOBTEN 1 ships captain
- KAMBOT 5 carpenters
- KOROGOPA 3 mechanics
- YAMEN 1 "B" grade electrical linesman
- PAMBAN 1 carpenter
- COFFEE: 1 teacher (mission)
- LANGAM 1 plumber
- BOBATEN 1 carpenter
- WOM 1 carpenter  
1 sawyer
- KAMBARAMBA 3 policemen  
1 trainee Patrol Officer  
1 ships captain  
1 bank clerk  
2 carpenters.

\* Most coffee products direct to Medan by the grocers.

APPENDIX 6

ECONOMY

(as supplied by D.A.S.F.)

CATTLE:	Yip	13 head
	Samban	30 head
	Bobten	2 head
	Karbot	63 head
TOTAL:		<u>108 head</u>

COCONUTS: 35 growers with 32,209 trees

COFFEE: Number of growers unknown 24676 trees

During 12 months September 1971 to September 1972 D.A.S.F. Angoram has purchased the following:-

(a)	4835 lbs. of Coffee	\$723.15
(b)	2695 lbs. of Rice	107.80
* (c)	902 lbs. of Copra	23.85

\* Most copra production is sent direct to Madang by the growers.

## PATROL REPORT

Report number: 2 AOF 1972/73	Objects of patrol: Census, Area Study, General Administration, Council Matters
District: East Sepik	Station: Angoram
Patrol conducted by: R.J. KAUFFMAN	Subdistrict: Angoram
Area patrolled: Grass C.D., Part Banaro C.D., Part Yuat C.D.	Designation: Assistant Patrol Officer
Duration of patrol: 20 days	Personnel accompanying: P. V. Jeffries, A.P.O. 1 Member RNCG 1 DIES Projectionist 1 O/B Motor Driver
Last D.D.A. patrol: January 1971	Number of days: 30
Last O.L.G. patrol:	Total population of area: 7678
Map reference: Fourmil Bogia	Council area: Keram L.G. Council
	House of Assembly Electorate: Angoram Open

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Field Officers Journal Folios 10 To 15,	( X )
Patrol Instructions,	( X )
The Report and my comments,	( X )
Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports No's 1—	( )
Patrol map,	( )
Camping Allowance Claim	( X )

DATE: 31/10 1972.

*[Signature]*  
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Report No's. 1—	( )
.....	( )
.....	( )
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average—
	Below average

Date: / /19

*[Signature]*  
District Commissioner



POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
25/9	BOBATEN	81	71	96	88			11		347
6/9	BOBTEN	78	75	80	71	1		15	2	322
14/9	BUTEN	56	45	55	49		1	1		207
8/9	CHUIMONDO	58	66	56	61	6	3	15	3	268
25/9	KAIMBA	26	29	23	33	1		10		122
27/9	KAMBARAMBA	395	350	449	394	29	27	62	30	1736
7/9	KAMBOT	129	167	129	125	11	9	32	9	610
20/9	KAMBUKU	63	64	76	72	3	2	7	1	288
13/9	KEKTEN	28	13	23	26	1		3		94
12/9	KOROGCPA	99	74	140	125	6	7	35	8	494
23/9	LANGAM	57	73	87	76			7		300
18/9	LOL	30	28	29	27			7		121
16/9	MANU	29	15	28	26			3		101
22/9	MONGOL	37	57	43	63			17		217
14/9	MUNYITEN	24	18	22	18			1		83
21/9	PAMBAN	32	35	35	40			10		152
18/9	PATAKA	38	35	41	33		1	10	2	160
18/9	PANYATEN	63	56	56	45	1		5		226
15/9	PUSHYTEN	28	43	41	33	2		14	2	163
19/9	RATEN	108	82	100	93	9	9	32	6	439
18/9	SIMBIRI	16	22	30	21			8		97
26/9	WOM	175	164	186	183	1	1	38	4	752
7/10	WORI	7	8	14	8					37
14/9	YAMEN	69	69	95	83	1	2	11	1	331
		1726	1659	1934	1793	72	62	354	67	7667

JAW:LM

P.O. Box 2396  
KONEDOBU

67-3-16

12th January, 1973

The District Commissioner  
District Office  
WEWAK  
East Sepik District

ANGORAM PATROL NO 2A-1972/73

Reference your 67-1-3 of the 20th November, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of notification of the above patrol of the Grass and parts of the BANARO and YUAT Census Divisions, as submitted by Mr. P.G. JEFFRIES, Assistant Patrol Officer.

Patrol Report sections of the Report should terminate at your office, thus I am returning the copies which you have forwarded.

Your remarks on the Area Study are noted.

S.J. PEARSALL  
a/Secretary

MA 67-8.16

(4)



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

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

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-1-3

Division of District Administration,  
District Office,  
WEWAK.

20th November 1972.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

REPORT OF ANGORAM PATROL NO. 2/72-73 BY  
MR. P. JEFFRIES A.P.O

Two copies of this report are forwarded for information and records only. The principal report by Mr. Kauffman is forwarded under separate cover.

*E.G. Hicks*  
(E.G. Hicks)  
District Commissioner

COPY ONLY

13

67-1-1

67-1-1

Division of District Administration,  
Sub District Office,  
ANGORAM.  
East Sepik District  
23rd August, 1972 °

Mr. P. G. Jeffries,  
Base Camp,  
YIP.

ANGORAM PATROLING. 2 of 1972/73

Please be prepared to accompany Mr. Kauffman on the above patrol which is to be mounted on 1st September, 1972. It is to be a Census and General Administration patrol. During the course of the patrol you will assist Mr. Kauffman to carry out a land investigation at Mui in the Banaro Census Division and take opportunity to carry out any Keram Council matters requiring attention in the field.

The patrol will be so timed as to allow you to be present at the September 14 Council meeting, and also to be in Angoram for National Day Celebrations.

At the conclusion of the patrol you will submit a full report.

I wish you a good patrol.

C. G. SANDERSON

Assistant District Commissioner

cc. D.L.G.O.,  
Wewak.

## PATROL REPORT

Report number: <u>Angoran 3.1972/73</u>	Objects of patrol: <u>Tax Disension, R.O.F. Road Work Supervision</u>
District: <u>East Sepik</u>	Station: <u>Angoran</u>
Patrol conducted by: <u>P.S. Donovan</u>	Subdistrict: <u>Angoran</u>
Area patrolled: <u>Part Inat &amp; Part Wengai Chimbian C.D.</u>	Designation: <u>R.O.F.</u>
Duration of patrol: <u>Sept 20-23, 1972</u>	Personnel accompanying: <u>Nil</u>
Last D.D.A. patrol: <u>June 1972</u>	Number of days: <u>Nine</u>
Last O.L.G. patrol: <u>June 1972</u>	Total population of area: <u>3055</u>
Map reference: <u>Angoran</u>	Council area: <u>Angoran</u>
	House of Assembly Electorate: <u>Angoran Open</u>

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 1 To ,	( X )
Patrol Instructions,	( )
The Report and my comments,	( X )
Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports No's 1- 3,	( X )
Patrol map,	( )

DATE: 23 10 19 72.

*[Signature]*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Report No's. 1- 3	( X )
.....	( )
.....	( )

District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average

Below average

Date: / /19 .

*[Signature]*  
 District Commissioner

GJH:SU

P.O. BOX 2396  
KONEDOBU

67-8-17

2nd February, 1973

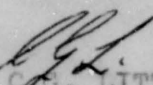
The District Commissioner  
East Sapik District  
P.O. Box 72  
WEWAK

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 3 of 1972-73.

Reference your undated Minute.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 3 arising out of the above patrol of Part YUAT and Part Kwongai Chimban Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. F.B. Donovan, Assistant District Officer.

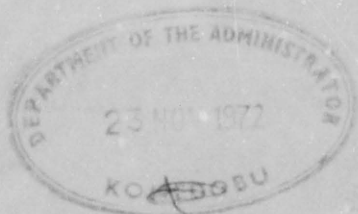
The reported excellent progress on the Timbunke Chimbian road is a credit to all concerned. It should prove an encouraging example to village groups employed on ~~such~~<sup>such</sup> ventures in future.

  
C.G. LITTLE  
a/Secretary

DD 67-8-17

(8)

67-1-1



67-1-1

Division of District Administration,  
Sub District Office,  
ANGORAM.  
East Sepik District  
23rd October, 1972.

~~District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
WEWAK.~~

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 3 of 1972/73

Herewith four copies of above Patrol Report, please.

The use of paragraphs as a literary aid have been pointed out to Mr. Donovan. As he has already submitted the relevant F.O.J's, the typed sample has been accepted.

*C. G. Sanderson*

C. G. SANDERSON.

Assistant District Commissioner.

District Office,  
WEWAK

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
KONEDOBU

Two copies are forwarded herewith.

*E. G. Hicks*

(E. G. Hicks)

District Commissioner

FIELD OFFICERS JOURNAL - ANGORAN PATROL 3, 1972/73. (7)

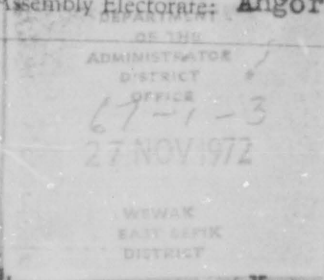
- Thursday September 20th. Patrol preparations. Departed Angoran 0930 for the Iuat Census Division. Visited Kinakaten for discussions with tax defaulters. Thence to Branda Village, Bivat Catholic Mission and thence to Sipisipi where the tax collection team were staying. Overnight.
- Friday September 21st. Ex Sipisipi to Asanganut and Mandamba/Gring Villages for tax collection. General discussions. Returned to Sipisipi and overnight.
- Saturday September 22nd. Ex Sipisipi to Bivat Village. Tax team to Andafugan Village. Discussions. Overnight.
- Sunday September 23rd. Observed at Bivat
- Monday September 24th. A bad mishap at 0230 when after having been caught on the bank by a falling river level, the boat, motor and motor cycle capsized. Righted by 0330. Discussions with Mission and people. Hired a canoe and proceeded to Tambaran Village, arrived 1830 and Overnight.
- Tuesday September 25th. ~~0630~~ Ex Tambaran 0700 thence to Timbunke. Discussions with local people and Mission. Thence to Chimbian Village. Inspected the road progress to beyond the Council boundary. Self Help components compiled. Overnight.
- Wednesday September 26th. Heavy rain overnight and until 1100. With F.W.D. Supervisor organising labor for culverting, alternative route and bridge construction. Overnight.
- Thursday September 27th. With F.W.D. Supervisor and labor working on road - pipes etc. Discussions with D.L.C.O. and A.D.O. Foran at Chimbian. To Timbunke. Met A.D.C. Village meeting re land. Discussions. Overnight.
- Friday September 28th. Ex Timbunke 0620 and to Angoran 0950. Unpacked. Balance of day in office.



## PATROL REPORT

Report number: 4 of 1972/73	Objects of patrol: Census, Area Study, General Administration
District: East Sepik	Station: Angoram
Patrol conducted by: R.L. Kauffman	Subdistrict: Angoram
Area patrolled: East Coast and Lower Sepik Census Divisions	Designation: Assistant Patrol Officer
Duration of patrol: 8 days	Personnel accompanying: P.G. Jeffries, A.P.O. 1 Member KP & NGC
Last D.D.A. patrol: July 1972	Number of days: 8 A. Somare, O.M.O.
Last O.L.G. patrol: June 1972	Total population of area: 1426
Map reference: Fourmil Bogia Milinch Angoram & Nubia	Council area: Angoram
	House of Assembly Electorate: Angoram Open

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.



In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Field Officers Journal Folios 23 To 24	( X )
Patrol Instructions,	( X )
The Report and my comments,	( X )
2 Area study	( X )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports No's 1—	( X )
Patrol map,	( X )
Camping Allowance Claim	( X )

DATE: 24 / 11 / 1972

*B. Sanders*  
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Area study, (2)	( ✓ )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Report No's 1-4	( )
.....	( )
.....	( )
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average
	Below average

Date: 29 / 11 / 1972

Area studies field  
job.

*B. Sanders*  
District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
<u>EAST COAST</u>										
9/11	GAPUN	11	19	20	19					69
10/11	SENAE	35	30	22	17	3	2	2	1	112
11/11	WATAM	37	25	36	40		1	2	2	150
9/11	WONGUN	17	15	18	15	1	1	4		71
		100	89	96	91	4	4	15	3	402
<u>LOWER SEPIK</u>										
7/11	BIEN	87	82	67	61	22	6	26	12	363
6/11	IMBUANDO	71	68	67	70	35	27	49	22	409
13/11	KOPAR	32	40	27	27	7		5	2	140
8/11	MARBUK	15	20	13	12	3		7		70
3/11	SINGARIN	15	6	10	7			3	1	42
		220	216	184	177	67	33	90	37	1024
		320	305	280	268	71	37	105	40	1426

The District Commissioner  
District Office  
P.O. Box 72  
WENAK

4th May, 1973  
67-8-21  
14-2-16  
J.W.Kent  
Deputy District  
Commissioner

AMALGAMATION CENSUS DIVISIONS ANGORAM SUB-DISTRICT

Your minute of 17th April, 1973 to Assistant District Commissioner, Angoram letter, 67-1 of 6th March, 1973 refers.

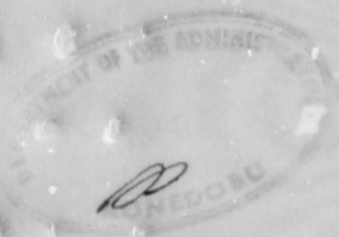
Amalgamation of the three Census Divisions is approved; however it is impossible to incorporate the amalgamation in the new Village Directory which is already in the hands of the Government Printer. On receipt of the new Directory please ensure that all copies circulated in your District show the amalgamation.

N.P.R.  
W. F. Ryan J  
a/Secretary

LT4 67-8-21 (56)  
cc 14-2-8.

P.O. Box 70,  
ANGORAM

&?L 67-1



6th March, 1973.

District Commissioner,  
P.O. Box 72,  
WEWAK.

AMALGAMATION CENSUS DIVISIONS ANGORAM SUB DISTRICT

→ F.55.

I refer to your minute to the a/Secretary's 67-8-21 of 12th February, 1973.

After consideration it is felt that the amalgamation of the East Coast, Lower Sapik and Mirik Lakes Census Divisions would be most beneficial from the point of view of work simplification.

The total population of the Census Division thus formed would be 2,568. The area could be patrolled in twenty days at a leisurely pace and visiting all villages.

Suggested name for this Census Division would be "Angoram Coastal".

For your consideration, please.

*C. G. Sanderson*

C. G. SANDERSON  
Assistant District Commissioner.

District Office,  
P.O. Box 72,  
WEWAK.  
17th April 1973.

Secretary,  
Dept. of the Chief Minister, &  
Development Administration,  
KONEDOBU

The above recommendation seems to be sound.  
Your views in due course would be appreciated.

*E. G. Hicks*  
E.G. HICKS  
District Commissioner

JWK:SU

P.O. Box 2396  
KONFODOBU

67-8-21

12th February, 1973

The District Commissioner  
East Sepik District  
P.O. Box 72  
WEMBA

ANGORA PATROL NO. 4 of 1972/73.

Reference your minute of 29th November, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of the East Coast and Lower Sepik Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, and also the Area Study amendments for both Census Divisions, as submitted by Mr. R.L. Kauffman, Assistant Patrol Officer.

The Situation Report indicates that there is a need to alleviate the fears that exist of the possible consequences when Self Government is formally proclaimed. Follow up patrols should emphasize the fact that through the House of Assembly, the Country has already achieved Self Government to a large degree and that there have been no dire consequences. It should also be emphasized that there are no indications of a mass exodus of expatriates, especially Public Servants and more particularly Field Staff following the official declaration of Self Government and that the Commonwealth Government will continue to supply financial assistance.

Only one copy of the Sitrep was received. Please ensure that future Situation Reports are forwarded in duplicate.

Although not required at Headquarters (refer Circular 67-1-0 of 25th November, 1972) the patrol reports were read with interest. Your comments as well as those of the Assistant District Commissioner in respect of Mr. Jefferies work and report have been noted.

The Area Studies are informative documents and indicate that work simplification and District administration would benefit if these two small Census Divisions amalgamated. Please refer to my 14-2-16 of 12th February.

Both Officers are to be complemented for a good piece of field work.

Surplus documentation is returned herewith.

C.G. LITTLE  
a/Secretary

54

to the new style of census in that even though a person may be absent from the village, as long as he is in the electorate he is still considered as being, census wise, as being present in the village. As with the East Coast Census Division, however, part of this figure must be taken as a natural increase in population. In this respect, therefore, a demographic picture is very encouraging.

As regards the land disputes mentioned, I have instructed Mr. Kauffman that in future provided the land area of the dispute is manageable, he is to survey the disputed area and make appropriate application for hearing under the Land Title Commission Ordinance on behalf of the people. It is not sufficient merely to report that these disputes exist. Positive and constructive action must be taken where applicable.

In conclusion Mr. Kauffman continues to display an above average standard of reporting and is to be congratulated on his keenness and conscientiousness.

For your information, please.

*E. G. Sanderson*

**E. G. SANDERSON**  
Assistant District Commissioner.  
District Office,  
MEIKAK

29/11/72

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

Two copies of the report are forwarded herewith. I agree that Mr. Kauffman is developing into a very good field officer.

*acceptable* Regarding para 20, the claims against Continental Oil are not applicable. It is three years since the company was operating in this area and there has been ample opportunity to submit claims.

A very good report and area studies.

*E. G. Hicks*  
**E. G. HICKS**  
District Commissioner.

53

67-1-2

67-1-2

29th November 1972.

Division of District Administration,  
Sub District Office,  
ANGORAM.  
East Sepik District  
24th November, 1972.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
P.O. Box 2396,

District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
MEWAK.

Two copies of ANGORAM PATROL NO. 4 of 1972/73

Please find attached the above patrol report and camping allowance claims for personnel involved.

The situation disclosed by the report indicates that although somewhat economically depressed the people of the East Coast and Lower Sepik Census Divisions appear to be adjusting well to the rapid political development which is taking place at this time.

As pointed out in the report, due to a rather inhospitable environment there would seem to be little we can do to improve their economic status.

Despite this the people are healthy and have very reasonable educational opportunities available to them. Their lot is a much happier one than many other areas in this Territory.

In any event census figures show that the East Coast Census Division has increased its population by 7.2%. Some of this increase is partly due to the fact that there are not as many absentees as at the last census, however, part of it must be due to a natural increase. In relation to the Lower Sepik Census Division these figures show that the population is increased by 3.7%. Although part of this increase must be due

.....2/



184 67-8-21

(52)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
District Office, P.O. Box 72,  
WEWAK

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Please Quote  
No. 67-1-3

29th November 1972.

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDOBU.

REPORT OF ANGORAM PATROL No. 4/72-73

Two copies of a report of the above patrol by A.P.O. Mr. P.G. Jeffries are forwarded for your information.

Mr. Jeffries accompanied A.P.O. Mr. Kauffman for experience and this report is in the nature of an exercise. Mr. Kauffman's principal report is forwarded under separate cover.

Mr. Jeffries shows above average ability in observing and reporting.

*E.G. Hicks*  
E.G. HICKS  
District Commissioner.

c.c. Asst. District Commissioner,  
ANGORAM.





4

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

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Sub District Office,  
ANGORAM.  
East Sepik District.

District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 4 of 1972/73  
EAST COAST & LOWER SEPIK CENSUS DIVISIONS

Please find attached report by Mr. P.G. Jeffries,  
A.P.O. and Camping Allowance Claim.

Mr. Jeffries accompanied the officer conducting this  
patrol for further training and experience, and appears to be  
benefiting from it.

I have instructed Mr. Jeffries to study more closely  
his Political Education material. He should then realise his  
error in saying "Self Government .....would mean therefore  
only a change in the judiciary". Para 4, page 2 of the Report  
refers.

I shall look into the possibility of purchasing smoked  
fish from Watam village. Page 4, para 6 of the report refers.

Mr. Jeffries continues to display keen observation on  
patrol, and records his observation in an orderly and constructive  
manner. I am pleased with his work.

For information, please.

*C. G. Sanderson*

C. G. SANDERSON

Assistant District Commissioner.

Station: ANGORAM  
District: 67-1-1  
Census Division: East Sepik  
Level: Sub-District

67-1-1

Division of District Administration,  
Sub District Office,  
ANGORAM.  
East Sepik District  
7th November, 1972.

Mr. P. G. Jeffries,  
Assistant Patrol Officer,  
YIP.

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 4 of 1972/73

Please prepare to accompany Mr. R.L. Kauffman, A.P.O. on a patrol to the East Coast and Lower Sepik Census Divisions. Whilst on patrol you will receive training in all aspects of patrolling from the officer conducting the patrol. On return from patrol you will work on your patrol report as a first priority and endeavour to present it to me in a much shorter time than the report from your last patrol.

Whilst on patrol do not hesitate to ask advice from the officer conducting the patrol on any matters which you have doubts, the same applies in the completion of your patrol report.

*G. G. Sanderson*  
G. G. SANDERSON  
Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL REPORT No. 4 of 1972/73.

Station..... ANGORAM ..... Officer Compiling..... JEFFRIES P.G. A.P.O.  
 District..... EAST SEPIK ..... Subdistrict..... ANGORAM  
 Census Division..... EAST COAST C.D.  
 LOWER SEPIK C.D. .... L.G. Council..... ANGORAM

(For recording of routine information not of a situation report nature, actionable at Subdistrict or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters.)

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks.)

Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

INTRODUCTION

The objectives of this patrol to the East Coast census division and the Lower Sepik census division were:-

1. Census revision of all villages.
2. General Administrative duties.
3. Recompilation of area study.

The East Coast and Lower Sepik Census Divisions come under the jurisdiction of the Angoram Local Government Council, and comprise part of the Angoram Open Electorate.

The topography of the area is low-lying and subject to partial inundation during periods of the 'wet' season. For this reason raised pathways up to five feet above ground level have and are still being built, and can be found at Wongan, Gapun and Senae.

Vegetation within these two Census Divisions, around the river, its surrounds and backwaters is mangrove swamps, kunai grass and areas of thick and extensive rain forest.

All villages visited can be reached by motorized canoe, excluding Gapun and Senae. To reach Gapun requires a one and a half hour walk, however <sup>after</sup> heavy precipitation this can become difficult as parts of the 'roadway' develop into a waist-deep swamp.

The patrol under Mr. Kauffman was commenced on Monday 6-11-72, however I did not join it until 8-11-72, whilst at Singarin. Consequently I did not visit the villages of Imbuando, Bien and Marbuk.

48

POLITICAL

The first impression one gains when patrolling within these two Census Divisions is of the friendly and co-operative outward-going nature of the people. The standard of living of the village, and the state of repair of the village itself is no better than may be found elsewhere, so it is difficult to ascertain why this is so. Certainly there is a bountiful supply of sea-food available, which stems perhaps the first and main concern of the society.

Very few complaints were brought to the patrol for arbitration. Complaints that did arise concerned mainly money which had been lent and not returned, and none of them were ~~ex~~ serious. There were no pig disputes.

Politically, talks on Self-Government and eventual Independence were given when at all possible. Although considerable interest was shown and villagers participated to a higher degree than might have been expected, the question of 'what will happen on the day Self-Government is granted', still arose.

At Watam a misconception was expressed to the effect that Self-Government would mean a general upheaval of everything that is familiar, to be compared with the time of the Japanese occupation. It was explained that Papua New Guinea already expressed the powers of Self-Government, and that the day Self-Government was officially declared it would mean therefore only a change in the judiciary. The impression was gained from the village level that the words 'Self-Government' often hold a context and meaning approaching reverence and wonderment, and something which is going to happen in December 1973, many people not realizing the country virtually already expresses these powers.

No mention was made of the M.H.A. for this electorate, Mr. W. Eichorn.

The question arose on one occasion at Senae as to the workings of and need of a political party, and its job in the Government of the country.

At each village visited a short talk was given on the work and aims of the Highlands Famine Appeal Relief Committee at present working within the Sub-District, and genuine interest and concern was

expressed.

Generally speaking the Councillors from these two Census Divisions are of a relatively good standard when compared with some found in some parts of the Sub-District. Councillor Animbi who is responsible for Watam and Kopar villages is the only one who can be criticized outright, although it is difficult to judge just how effective the others are. The patrol did not meet Animbi as he seems to spend a high proportion of his time away from these villages, at Singarin.

Whilst at Wangan the Primary 'I' School which is situated five hundred yards from the village site was visited. This is the only Government school within the East Coast and Lower Sepik Census Divisions. The school grounds and buildings are extremely well maintained, and much effort has gone into raising and keeping them at this standard. It is obvious the community as a whole has entered into this project, and it is looked upon with some pride.

At Gapun a complaint was laid requesting compensation for food resources and economic trees destroyed by the Continental Oil Company whilst they were making exploratory drillings for oil within this area during 1970. The patrol was informed that villages from Bien have already been paid compensation for similar damages inflicted, but as yet the Gapun area has not.

The land dispute between Watam Village and Marangis Village (Bogle S.D.) still simmers as a contentious issue; it was brought to the attention of the patrol at Watam, but no action was taken. Advice was given that an application be submitted for a hearing before the Land Title Commission be made.

ECONOMIC

The economic potential for both the East Coast and Lower Sepik Census Divisions is not high, excluding the sales from fish etc.

As mentioned access within this region is by river and associated water-ways, and as found in other areas lack of motorized water-transport is keenly felt. Considering the high reliance placed in this mode of transport it is surprising to notice the large numbers of U/S outboard motors lying under village houses. Reasons given for motors not being repaired included:-

1. No spare parts available.
2. Insufficient money for immediate repair.
3. Had not got around to it as yet.

It is fair to say lack of some understanding of the workings of a motor coupled with lack of regular service and maintenance are the cause of many breakdowns. Unfortunately when a motor does become U/S rarely is any precaution taken to protect it from the further damage caused from rusting whilst it is lying idle; and this particularly important in those villages effected with a marine environment.

At the moment the most steady source of income entering this region is derived from the sale of artefacts. These are sold to Mr. J. Benson at the Angoran 'Haus Tamberan', taken direct to Madang by the people themselves or sold to visiting entrepreneurs of which there are several at Angoram.

It was noted by the patrol that when artefacts were reviewed the price of any particular piece was orientated by its cultural significance to the people themselves, and not perhaps on its value due to workmanship and artistic form as looked upon by most expatriates.

A man from Watam village, Leo Gabisi, asked the likelihood of an assured market being established in Angoram, perhaps with the Corrective Institution or the P.H.D. for the regular supply of smoked fish. The price of 10 cents per lb., delivered at Angoram was mentioned.

In the recent past discussion with the Catholic Mission at Marienberg with people from this area and the Murik Lakes in a business venture involving exporting of frozen fish were afoot. It was intended to send frozen fish and other sea-foods via a small refrigerated coastal vessel to markets at Wewak and Madang, but unfortunately for reasons unbeknown these plans have fallen through.

45

Copra producing villages are Kopar, Wongan and Watan. All copra is shipped to Madang via either the Lutheran Mission Supply Ship 'Moneba' or Pimco Shipping Line. The ships usually stop at Kopar at the mouth of the Sepik River when there is sufficient copra to warrant its on-loading.

Some food and general garden produce is sold at the market at Marienberg, and to a lesser extent to the market at Angoram usually only if motor transport is available. Included is pig and fish meals, betel-nut, pineapples, yams, paw-paw, bananas and sweet potato. The problems in transporting foodstuffs to market is overcome to a large extent by exchanging and bartering which goes on between different villages within the area. However this form of trading produces little or no monetary gain for the individual.

AIRSTRIPS

There is no airstrips within the East Coast or Lower Sepik Census Divisions, no suitable site was seen for one if one wished to be built.

204

SOCIAL

Education

There is one only Government 'T' School, at Wongan, which has classes from Standard 1 to Standard VI inclusive. As mentioned it is extremely well administered and is regarded as somewhat of a 'showpiece'. The Parents and Citizens Association appears very active.

There is a Catholic Mission school at Bien which has a Standard 1 class only. From there students must go to the Mission run school at Marienberg in the Marienberg Hills C.D. AMR and this school goes up to the Standard VI year.

Health

Both census divisions are covered with health services by the Administration and Administration staffed Council Aid Post Orderlies, as well as from visiting Catholic Mission clinic patrols. There are two Aid Posts within the area, at Bien and Watam, and these are staffed by Orderlies living within the village.

The incidence of neo-natal mortality and premature death for the year ending November 1972 as ascertained in the area study appears extremely if surprisingly low.

The villages of Wongan, Gapun and Senae are sited on low-lying ground and in periods of high water any latrine is somewhat ineffectual. Very few toilets were found to be satisfactory due to poor construction and general age of most constructions.

Pigs are to be found roaming at leisure within the village, and particularly so at Watam, Kopar and Gapun which are particularly notable for this offence.

There is a general shortage of fresh drinking water in some villages during the dry season and the Angoram Council has recently installed several 1000 gallon fibre-glass water tanks with associated galvanized-iron roof catchments to stem this problem. There is one at Wongan, and another at



Water. However these roof-catchments measure approximately no more than twelve feet square, and consequently in periods other than after heavy downpours the tanks are more often than not dry. To qualify the full usefulness of these structures it is suggested the area of the roof-catchments be substantially increased.

Missions.

The Roman Catholic Mission based at Marienberg is the only Mission to be found operating within this area. It was felt a mild feeling of dissent, or perhaps a mild feeling of dissatisfaction exists in some villages as many feel the Mission is not as active on their behalf as (the villagers behalf), as it might be.

It is not known why the Mission does not now visit Kopar, whether Kopar does not welcome the Mission or the Mission does not welcome them. The prior reason is most likely the case as the Mission did at one stage minister to this village.

Census and Statistics.

The rate of absenteeism is high, but not abnormally <sup>so</sup> except in the cases of Buin and Imbuendo. The highest rate of absenteeism occurs amongst the male adults, 27.27% of which are absent followed by male children of which 18.15% are absent. Many men have moved to Coastal regions and the islands, where they are employed on plantations as contract workers.

P.G. JEFFRIES. A. P. O.

*P.G. Jeffries*  
.....



42

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Division of District Administration,  
Sub District Office,  
ANGORAM.  
East Sepik District  
24th November, 1972.

District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 4 of 1972/73

Please find attached the above patrol report and camping allowance claims for personnel involved.

The situation disclosed by the report indicates that although somewhat economically depressed the people of the East Coast and Lower Sepik Census Divisions appear to be adjusting well to the rapid political development which is taking place at this time.

As pointed out in the report, due to a rather inhospitable environment there would seem to be little we can do to improve their economic status.

Despite this the people are healthy and have very reasonable educational opportunities available to them. Their lot is a much happier one than many other areas in this Territory.

In any event census figures show that the East Coast Census Division has increased its population by 7.2%. Some of this increase is partly due to the fact that there are not as many absentees as at the last census, however, part of it must be due to a natural increase. In relation to the Lower Sepik Census Division these figures show that the population is increased by 3.7%. Although part of this increase must be due

.....2/



41

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

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Division of District Administration,  
Sub District Office,  
ANGORAM.  
East Sepik District  
24th November, 1972.

District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
WEWAK.

AREA STUDY - LOWER SEPIK CENSUS DIVISION

Please find attached above area study compiled by  
Mr. R. L. Kauffman, A.P.O..

This area study tells us all we want to know about  
the area involved and apart from certain lack of detail in  
relation to land inheritance and social groupings, it is a  
first class area study.

Sufficient copies of the map to accompany each copy of  
the area study can be obtained by sun printing the original  
which is attached.

For your information, please.

*C. G. Sanderson*  
C. G. SANDERSON

Assistant District Commissioner.



40

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

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

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. 67-1-2

Division of District Administration,  
Sub District Office,  
ANGORAM.  
East Sepik District  
24th November, 1972.

District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
ANGORAM.

AREA STUDY - EAST COAST CENSUS DIVISION

Please find attached the above area study compiled  
by Mr. R. L. Kauffman, A.P.O..

He has compiled a very detailed study with commendable  
accuracy, although I feel there is a slight vagueness apparent  
in relation to Social Groupings and parts of land inheritance.  
I should liked to have seen a little more detail regarding these  
aspects of traditional culture. It is in general work of a  
very high standard.

Sufficient copies of the map to accompany each copy of  
the area study can be obtained by sun printing the original  
which is attached.

For your information, please.

C. G. SANDERSON.

Assistant District Commissioner.

29

to the new style of census in that even though a person may be absent from the villiage, as long as he is in the electorate he is still considered as being, census wise, as being present in the village. As with the East Coast Census Division, however, part of this figure must be taken as a natural increase in population. In this respect, therefore, a demographic picture is very encouraging.

As regards the land disputes mentioned, I have instructed Mr. Kauffman that in future provided the land area of the dispute is managable, he is to survey the disputed area and make appropriate application for hearing under the Land Title Commission Ordinance on behalf of the people. It is not sufficient merely to report that these disputes exist. Positive and constructive action must be taken where applicable.

In conclusion Mr. Kauffman continues to display an above average standard of reporting and is to be congratulated on his keenness and conscientiousness.

For your information, please.

Please refer to report on subject on 29/11/72 to the Lower South and East Coast Census Division. The subjects of the report are mainly the re-organisation of area studies.

*C. G. Sanderson*

**C. G. SANDERSON**  
Assistant District Commissioner.

District Office, WEWAK

29/11/72

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
P.O. Box 2396,  
KONEDGBU.

Two copies of the report are forwarded herewith. I agree that Mr. Kauffman is developing into a very good field officer.

*acceptable* Regarding para 20, the claims against Continental Oil are not applicable. It is three years since the company was operating in this area and there has been ample opportunity to submit claims.

A very good report and area studies.

*E. G. Hicks*  
**E. G. HICKS**  
District Commissioner.

67-1-1

67-1-1

Division of District Administration,  
Sub District Office,  
ANGORAM.  
East Sepik District  
30th October, 1972.

Mr. R. L. Kauffman,  
Sub District Office,  
ANGORAM.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS  
ANGORAM PATROL NO. 4 of 1972/73

Please prepare to depart on patrol on November 6th 1972 to the Lower Sepik and East Coast Census Divisions. The objects of the patrol are mainly census revision and recompilation of area studies.

General administration and political education should also be carried out.

You have had fairly extensive patrol experience so these instructions will not be detailed.

Have a good patrol.

*C.G. Sanderson*

C.G. SANDERSON.

Assistant District Commissioner.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 4 of 1972/73

Station..... ANGORAM ..... Officer Compiling..... R.L. KAUFFMAN, A.P.O.  
 District..... EAST SEPIK ..... Subdistrict..... ANGORAM  
 Census Division..... EAST COAST, LOWER SEPIK L.G. Council..... ANGORAM

(For recording of routine information not of a situation report nature, actionable at Subdistrict or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters.)

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks.)

Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

INTRODUCTION

1. This patrol, through the two smallest Census Divisions in the Anoram Sub District, was mounted for Census Revision, collection of data for rewriting of Area Studies and the carrying out of General Administrative tasks. The patrol was unhurried and more than adequate time was available to be spent in each village. All villages in both Census Divisions were visited.

MATTERS OF POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

2. The people in these two Census Divisions, although a little uncertain of what was going to happen when Self-Government was proclaimed, showed that they had a keen interest in the political scene in this country and are quite aware that what ever happens in Port Moresby will have its affect on them and their way of life.

3. Fears were expressed as to expected changes which would occur when Self-Government came. Many in this area, when talking to me said that Self-Government came they expected it to be like when Japan came during World War II. That is to say they expected a complete change in regime with resultant "turn about" in governmental policy. A great deal of time was spent explaining how the attainment of Self-Government had been a long process which started in earnest with the election of the first House of Assembly.

4. Discussion was participated in with a greater amount of honest interest than I have encountered before whilst on patrol with questions such as "Why is it good for us to have Self-Government?" and "Why must we have an army?", "Won't Australia help us any more after we Independence?"

5. There are four councillors in these Census Divisions, three of whom appear to be carrying out their functions in a competent manner, the fourth appears to be falling down badly in in this role. The councillor referred to is Councillor Animbi of Kopar. This man's ward covers Kopar and Watam however it appears most of his time is spent in the bush close to Singarin. Due to this he was not contacted and was not seen by the patrol. The two villages in his area showed the lack of a good councillor through their general sloppy appearance in comparison to the other villages in the area.

.....2/

26

6. The Councillor for Bien, Mangam, was also not seen due to his absence in Lae. This village however, appeared the most "go ahead" of the villages the patrol visited.

7. Throughout the area the people appeared to have a good grasp of the function of a council, and a councillor, and it did not appear that the councillor was looked upon as a luluai and expected to act as a village magistrate. It became obvious during the patrol that in the smaller villages the "big men" were called upon to settle disputes and should they be unable to do so, disputes would be brought to Angoram.

13. The people of the four villages of the East Coast Census Division, namely Sapun, Sanno, Makas and Wangan, all are taking great pride in their Primary School at Sanno. When visited the school appeared in excellent condition and work was well advanced with the construction of a two mile of all weather walking road to the sea-front. For work, the people look as they would bring supplies for improvements at the school. It appears that the people are so apt in this work that a good deal of work around their villages and the all part of Makas is being neglected.

14. Two land disputes were brought to the patrol's notice. The first was that between Imbarade and Makol villages. This squabble has been previously investigated by Mr. J. Stephens, P.O. for submission to the Land Titles Commission to investigate. People told us they must await the pleasure of the L.T.C.

.....3/



TRENDS IN SOCIAL STRUCTURE.

8. Generally the people in the East Coast Census Division and the Lower Sepik Census Division could be described as a contented people. Not to the extent that they would sit down and let the world go by, but more in their relations with one another. Food is not a problem here and standards of health generally were high. Instances of *Tinea Imbricata* were very low and what cases there were were very minor. In general the villages were neat and the majority of the houses were in good condition.

9. One exception to my statement on the health of the people is Senae where many of the people had a yellow jaundiced complexion and several people appeared to have trouble keeping their eyes open in the sun.

10. As mentioned in paragraph 7 of this report the relative "big men" of the villages visited appear to be still looked to when decisions regarding minor village troubles are required.

11. Despite rumours to the contrary, there appeared to be little illegitimacy in this area and no unmarried mothers came to light during the Census taking.

12. Absenteeism was not high and in Gapun there were no members of the village absent. There was only a very small number of people from this area living in settlements around Angoram. Most absentees appeared to be young men who have completed primary school, and in several cases some years of secondary school, and have gone to seek their fortunes in the city, namely Wewak, Madang or Lae.

13. The people of the four villages of the East Coast Census Division, namely Gapun, Senae, Watam and Wongun all are taking great pride in their Primary School at Wongun. When visited the school appeared in excellent condition and work was well underway with the construction of some two miles of all weather walking road to the sea-front from where, the people told us they would bring supplies for improvements at the school. It appears that the people are so rapt in this work that a good deal of work around their villages and the aid post at Watam is being neglected.

14. Two land disputes were brought to the Patrol's notice. The first was that between Imbunado and Mambel villages. This squabble has been previously investigated by Mr. J. Stevens, P.O. for submission to the Land Titles Commission to investigate. People told me they must await the pleasure of the L.T.C..

15. The people of Watam have a boundary dispute with the people of Marangis village of the Bogia Sub District. These people have been told to submit an application for Land Titles Commissioner investigation.

The outside world they are extremely economically depressed. Most of the Ibadans there are low skilled workers. The wood huts appear to be the only village which have attempted coffee production. Several of the villages have attempted coffee production however, judging from the small size of the species growing in the area I doubt that this enterprise will meet with rising success. The sale of carvings remains the backbone of the cash economy in this area.

17. The salt water mangrove swamps in which the villagers of the East Coast Census Division is situated brim with fish and crabs. The biggest single drawback to the people's efforts to exploit this is the lack of suitable transport and handling facilities for fresh fish.

18. During the period two complaints that concern the economic progress of the area were brought up. The first concerned the method of purchasing carvings used by the Hausa Lambrak Ltd. in Augsburg. The people of Ibadans complained that it was the buyer's habit to inspect a group of masks, state what he would pay for them and hand over an amount for their bulk purchase. The people felt they were being cheated because they were not told what each item was being bought for. They were unable to bargain for the price. A further difficulty arose when each of several artisans had to decide who was to get what portion of the payment.

19. The people were advised that they had a right to demand individual payment and that if the buyer refused to comply, they had the right to refuse to sell items to him. They were also told that they were not able to force people to buy at their prices. If people did not wish to buy carvings at the price offered then the seller could either refuse to sell or lower his price. There was a feeling throughout this area that the Government could order people to pay higher prices for their produce.

20. The Councillor for Gapan brought a complaint that his people had received no compensation for ruined trees and crops destroyed by the Continental Oil & Gas Company's activities in their area. It was pointed out that there had been opportunity given for them to claim for compensation even after the Company completed its operations. The Councillor maintained that their neglect to do so was an oversight.

21. This matter could, if the Company concerned intends future operations here, colour future relations with the Company and the people of the area.

The coffee gardens planted by Gapun and Senae appeared well tended if not extensive.

ECONOMIC.

16. Despite these peoples advancement in so many facets of their way of life, and, despite their very long contact with the outside world they are extremely economically depressed. Apart from Imbuando there are few outboard motors. Gapun and Senae appear to be the only villages which have attempted coffee production. Several of the villages have attempted copra production however, judging from the small size of the coconuts growing in the area I doubt that this enterprise will meet with resounding success. The sale of carvings remains the backbone of the case economy in this area.

17. The salt water mangrove swamps in which the villages of the East Coast Census Division is situated teem with fish and crabs. The biggest single drawback to the people's efforts to exploit this is the lack of suitable transport and handling facilities for fresh fish.

18. During the patrol tow complaints that concern the economic progress of the area were brought up. The first concerned the method of purchasing carvings used by the Haus Tamboran Ltd. in Angoram. The people of Imbuando complained that it was the buyer's habit to inspect a group of masks, state what he would pay for them and hand over an amount for their bulk purchase. The people felt they were being cheated because they were not told what each item was being bought for. They were unable to bargain for the price. A further difficulty arose when each of several artisans had to decide who was to get what portion of the payment.

19. The people were advised that they had a right to demand individual payment and that if the buyer refused to comply, they had the right to refuse to sell items to him. They were also told that they were not able to force people to buy at their prices. If people did not wish to buy carvings for the price offered then the seller could either refuse to sell or lower his price. There was a feeling throughout this area that the Government could order people to pay higher prices for their produce.

20. The Councillor for Gapun brought a complaint that his people had received no compensation for valued trees and sago destroyed by the Continental Oil Explorations Company's activities in their area. It was pointed out that there had been opportunity given for them to claim for compensation soon after the Company completed its operations. The councillor maintained that their neglect to do so was an oversight.

21. This matter could, if the Company concerned intends future operations here, colour future relations with the Company and the people of the area.

22. The coffee gardens planted by Gapun and Senae appeared well tended if not extensive.

23. Two enquiries were made re availability of Development Bank Loans. One came from a man at Watam who plans to run a "P.M.V." canoe on the river and also use it to help him market smoked fish from his village. The second came from a prospective trade store operator in Kopar. Both of these men were told to submit applications at S.D.O. Angoram.

24. The villages of Kopar, Senae, Gapun, Watam and Wongun all appear to do a deal of trade with Bogia in basket-ware, which are of a very good quality, and sea foods.

25. During the patrol opportunity was taken to look at artifacts and their pricing. Once again as I have before found in other areas the price these people place on their artifacts relates more to its cultural significance than its age or workmanship. It would appear that if a carving is a faithful copy of an ancient "Tambuna" it is of far more value than a carving which although bearing Tambuna designs and marks, is not strictly in the same form as "Tambuna" carving even though it may be more intricate and have taken more skill and time to produce.

MISCELLANEOUS

26. This patrol was accompanied by Mr. P.G. Jeffries, A.P.O., 1 member of the R.P. & N.G.C. and one outboard motor operator. All personnel worked well and harmoniously.

The patrol was conducted in the area of the river... The patrol was conducted in the area of the river... The patrol was conducted in the area of the river...

The people in this area have had contact with the... The people in this area have had contact with the... The people in this area have had contact with the...

*Lester L. Kaufman*

21-11-72

The people in this area have had contact with the... The people in this area have had contact with the... The people in this area have had contact with the...

AREA STUDY

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) Population figures for this Census Division are included on page 10 of the Census Report. However, in large part is due to the number of children receiving their schooling outside the electorate. Mortality is very small and work is extremely low and even the past 12 months only two instances of malaria were reported. These are recorded in

LOWER SEPIK CENSUS DIVISION  
OF  
ANGORAM SUB DISTRICT.

A. INTRODUCTION

(a) The Lower Sepik Census Division extends from the mouth of the Sepik River for some 50 rivermiles upstream, approximately 28 miles "as the crow flies". It encompasses the first five villages on the river. It is situated in a wide, shallow, flat, river valley which is covered in the main by Sago Swamp. Behind the sago swamp there is also areas of lowland rain forest growing to an average height of 30-50 feet. Climate is typical lowland, tropical, coastal, with average temperatures a constant 23° Celsius and rainfall is usually around 90" per annum.

(b) All the villages in this area are readily accessible by motor canoe at all times of the year. Appendix 1 indicates travelling times between each village and a brief description to waterways used. The closest village to Angoram, the Sub-District Headquarters is Imbuando which is some 14 river miles from Angoram. There are no airstrips in the Census division, however, the Marienberg Catholic Mission Category 'D' strip is accessible to the uppermost three villages. Angoram is the nearest regular shipping point, however, the various ships that ply the Sepik also stop at Marienberg and most will stop if hailed from a village.

(c) The people in this area have had constant European contact since German times, the Marienberg mission station being one of the oldest stations on the river. The Census Division has had two patrols through it, on average, per year over the past few years. People from the villages regularly visit Angoram and Marienberg. The people are most co-operative and most are attempting to improve their living standards. Economic concerns are a major worry to these people, particularly since they are so economically depressed. There has been no recent indications of any cult activity and the major source of unrest, in common with Papua New Guinea as a whole, is land disputes.

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) Population figures for this Census Division are included on the cover of this report. Absenteeism in this Census Division is a fairly high 20%. This however in large part is due to the number of children receiving their schooling outside the electorate. Absenteeism to contract labour is very small and would not exceed 5% to 6%. Neo Natal Mortality is extremely low and over the past 12 months only two instances of new-born deaths were reported. These are recorded in Appendix 2.

(b) A map is included in this report. There are no vehicular roads in the Census Division and most travelling is done by river.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS.

(a) In the Lower Sepik Census Division there appear to be eleven social groups. Each of these are lineages and have the following names: Muruk, pig, sacsac, pukpuk, bilak bokis, sinek, Karare, malio, saun, pilae and koki. These groups were in the past, however, less important than the "Haus Tamboran" groups which are slightly larger and could include two or three lineages. With the demise of the Haus Tamboran as the centre of village activity the lineage has become more important.

(b) The operational functional group throughout this area is the simple family.

(c) There are two language groups in this Census Division. Kopar and Singarin speak a tongue known as Miming which is also spoken by Wongun in the East Coast Census Division. The second group speak a language known as Nnumbeng (which translated means tongue). This language is spoken by Marbuk, Bien, and Imbuando and is spoken by all the villages along the Sepik as far as Kanduanam and Maramba and up the Yuat as far as Kausimbi.

(d) Within the Census Division relationships between the villages are cordial if not close. Marbuk and Bien appear to have close liaison but this is not apparent in the other villages. There is a land dispute between Imbuando and Mambel and relationships between these two villages are decidedly cool.

D. LEADERSHIP

(a) Appendix 3 sets out a list of men who are the leaders in the various villages of this Census Division. The position of "Big Man" in this area is assigned on the basis that X is a big man because he is the closest living relative of the people who left the point of origin of the group and came to the present village site. He usually is the man most conversant with traditional law.

(b) In matters concerning everyday life of the village, its economic endeavours and general maintenance of village order it would appear the younger, more educated folk are looked to for a lead. In the "more serious" matters concerning land dispute, compensation claims and marriage arrangements the traditional village elders still are the deciding factors.

E. LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) None of the land in this Census Division has been won by conquest. Boundaries of owned land are, as is common throughout Papua New Guinea, extremely vague, however, in this area the number of disputes are few. There is at present only one dispute - that between Imbunado and Mambel, which effects this Census Division. People are allotted ground on a permanent basis from the Clan leader and on death the land would pass to the oldest child and a portion to the widow. On death or remarriage of the widow that part of the land in her control reverts to the family of the original owner.

(b) No person from the Lower Sepik Census Division holds a land lease from the Government. These people have a knowledge of Land Tenure conversion as they have been informed by patrols in the past of its availability. The people were quite vague as to its meaning to them should they take advantage of Conversion of their title. Most appear to have a feeling that they will lose something if their title is converted. One wonders if what he is concerned about is that with a converted title he will be unable to "forget" where his boundary is and shift it in an effort to gain ground in Papua New Guinea's "oneupmanship" pastime.

(c) Bien is the only place where cash cropping has been attempted. The plantings here are communal and unfortunately no figures of numbers of trees are available.



F. LITERACY

(a) The people of this Census Division have ready access to four schools. Two namely, at Taway and Bien are in the Census Division and two Marienberg and Wongun are in Census Divisions adjacent to the Lower Sepik Census Division. The schools at Bien, Taway and Marienberg are all Catholic Mission run. Taway and Marienberg are both registered primary "T" Schools and Bien is an unregistered school following the "T" syllabus. Wongun is a Government "T" school.

(b) All villages in the Census Division had adults who were proficient in reading and writing pidgin. Bien had six adults literate in English. The total number of pidgin literate adults is shown in Appendix 4. Appendix 4 also shown those who have received higher education.

(c) Appendix 5 indicates the numbers of radios in each village. Enquiries in each village revealed that the most popular time for radio listening here is between 4.00 p.m. and 11.00 p.m.. Programmes such as "Tok Save", the news and educational and informative programmes from D.A.S.F. and the Business Development Department are the most popular.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING.

(a) All the villages except Bien use native materials exclusively in home construction. In Bien the people have made extensive use of milled timber from the Marienberg saw mills. The style of housing here aslo shows a great deal of European influence. Houses have doors, and inside, instead of one large room there may be three rooms. The homes in the other villages are largely traditional, however, in Imbuando multi roomed houses were seen. No men were seen wearing traditional costume and very few women were seen to be wearing grass skirts. European artifacts were abundant including eating utensils, sewing machines, radios, outboard motors, clothing, carpenters tools etc.. Most houses in Bien were nailed together and in the other villages nails were frequently used for the framework of the houses.

(b) The staple diet of these people is sago which is supplimented with yams, kapioc, kaukau and several sweet fruits that are grown. There are also several green leaf type vegetables not unlike spinach. Protein comes mainly from smoked fish, however, the smoked flesh of pigs, cassowary, smaller birds and sago grubs are also eaten. There are several introduced foods grown; these are corn, tomato, pineapple and onions. The average family buys canned food (mainly meat or fish) as a luxury and average expenditure per family per week would be very low.

(c) No community centres operate in this area however, most of the villages have made themselves facilities for either football or basketball. During this patrol no competition was seen.

H. MISSIONS

(a) The Roman Catholic Mission (Society of the Divine Word) is the only mission operating in this area. It has its base at Marienberg where there is a school, a saw mill and several smaller pig, poultry and livestock raising projects. Naturally with only the one mission there is no interdenominational tensions present in this area. Most people are adherents of the church and no complaints were received as to the church's operations. It was ~~not~~ noticeable that, outside of Marienberg mission there were no economic enterprises belonging to the mission. In other areas these appear to be a bone of contention.

(b) The mission has, as well as its enterprises at Marienberg, three primary schools one of which is unregistered but follows the "T" syllabus. The church also provides an infant welfare service and medical facilities at the station. There is one expatriate and his wife employed by the mission, to manage the saw mill. The priest is also expatriate.

(c) The people generally appear to be quite happy to go along with the mission in return for the services the mission gives them. I did not encounter any "red-hot" converts. When asked about their attitude toward the mission the answer was, most usually, a shrug.

I. NON-INDIGINES.

(a) Nothing to report (see Sec. H. Missions)

J. COMMUNICATIONS

(a) There are no vehicular roads at all in this Census Division, the Sepik fulfilling the task of major link for communication. The construction of roads in this area will be a formidable task due to the swampy nature of the terrain.

(b) There are no seaward wharf facilities in this Census Division, the majority of the seafront being taken up by the mouth of the Sepik river. Once into the river anchorage is a simple matter with the banks all at a low level. Marienberg Mission and Taway School both have good wharfage available.

(c) There are Category D airstrips at Taway and Marienberg Missions. Although not in the Census Division the people of the Lower Sepik Census Division benefit from these.

(d) Appendix 6 indicates navigable waterways in the Census Division.

K. TECHNICAL SKILLS

(a) Although there were several people who had worked as carpenters labourers and as labourers on ships and plantations there were no people who had served apprenticeships or had been trained for a skilled job.

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) The people of this area are fairly well informed as to the aspirations and ideas of the Government. The radio is their main source of information and they appear to make good use of it. In general the people are conservative thinkers and do not resent European presence in Papua New Guinea. Rather they fear withdrawal of the European work force will prove detrimental to their forward progress. The people in this area are still vague as to the meaning of several of the technical political terms which are so bandied around today. Terms such as Political Party, Coalition, Independence, Grant-in-aid are all known but seldom understood.

(b) To date no people from this Census Division have been as observers to the House of Assembly, South Pacific Conference or to Australia.

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) The Economy of the Lower Sepik Census Division is its most backward aspect. This is largely due to lack of arable land for primary production. There are at present about 1,000 coffee trees which are at Bien and that is the extent of cash cropping. The backbone of the economy here is sale of artifacts and sale of sago in the markets of Angoram and Marienberg.

(b) The Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries no longer Census Coffee Trees and so no up to date accurate figures are available. Most efforts at cash earning in this area are undertaken as the need for cash arises. At Council Tax time the area is a veritable hive of activity. At other times the people earn money to pay for expenses as they arrive.

(c) The Angoram Co-operative was not heavily subscribed to from this area. There were only eight share holders from this Census Division. The Co-operative is as yet in recess.

(d) One man from Bien struck me as being above average in his economic endeavours. Atani Ugamo of Bien is at present constructing a semi-permanent trade store in his village and he also has a pig farming project in full swing. He sells piglets (domestic pigs originally from the Roman Catholic Mission) for \$12.00 male and \$14.00 female. A fully grown beast brings \$40.00 - \$60.00 and meat from animals he slaughters is sold for 35¢ lb.

(e) There were remarkably few bank books in the area and those that were shown are listed in Appendix 7.

(f) It is very difficult to estimate an average annual monetary income for this area due to the lack of accurate figures. Between \$50.00 and \$60.00 per adult male per annum would be the minimum necessary to provide these people with the European artifacts they use in their everyday life, (as observed on the patrol) and for the fees they pay such as school fees, shot gun licences, council tax etc..

(g) There has been no apparent difficulty in meeting the Angoram Council's \$6.00 tax rate.

#### N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) In the <sup>Lower Sepik</sup> East Coast Census Division expansion of agriculture must be considered a near impossibility. This is due to the chronic lack of arable land. The best hope for these people would be concentration on a fish industry. Expansion of the sale of artifacts is to all intents and purposes out of their hands. At present they carve more than they can sell.

(b) As indicated above what ground they do have is used for subsistence. This severely restricts market gardening.

(c) Fishing on a larger scale is a possibility here, however, experience has proved that the largest single drawback is economic access to market facilities. One fish project at Angoram has collapsed because of the people's refusal to sell

fish at a realistic price. Ten cents for two talapea for instance is not practicable if processing, handling, and transporting costs are added the finished product would sell for 40¢ or 50¢ per pound, at which price people are not prepared to buy.

O. ATTITUDE TOWARD LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(a) This Census Division has received very little from the Angoram Council - no water tanks, pumps, aid posts, or schools; and yet surprisingly enough very few complaints were received. From past experience unless a council has "made like Santa Claus" there is a barrage of complaints about taxes etc.. One explanation for this, however, could be that the Mission has provided schools and aid posts here.

(b) The attitude at Kopar is one of complete apathy toward the council. This springs from the attitude of the Councillor, who, from all reports is not often seen in the village.

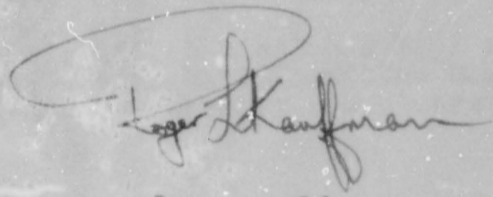
P. ATTITUDE TOWARD CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(a) These people realise that the "Kiap" does not make the laws. They appreciate the role of the Central Government but have a strange notion as to what the Government "must" do for them. Many have the idea that if they want to start a business, the Government should be "sorry" for them and supply them with, for example, free transport, to overcome their difficulties. Others have the feeling that the Government should compel tourists to visit their villages and that the Government should dictate the prices for artifacts.

(b) The people of Imbuundo and Bien are a little afraid that when Self Government comes everyone will have to start paying tax to the Central Government as well as to the Local Government Councils.

Q. ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

(a) Apart from rest houses in Bien and Kopar there are no other accommodation facilities available.



21-11-72

APPENDIX 1

APPENDIX 2.

TRAVELLING TIMES

RED NATAL MORTALITY

<u>ORIGIN:</u>	<u>DESTINATION:</u>	<u>TIME:</u>	<u>MODE.</u>	<u>COMMENTS:</u>
Angoram	Imbuando	1 hr 10 min	Power Canoe	All seasons
Imbuando	Bien	1 hr 15 min	Power Canoe	All seasons
Bien	Marbuk	1 hr 30min	Walking	All seasons
		30min	Power Canoe	
Marbuk	Singarim	40min	Power Canoe	All seasons
Singarim	Kopar	3 hr	Power Canoe	Tidal influence through Singarin & Kopar baretts. Canoe has to be paddled through smallest sections.

APPENDIX 2

APPENDIX 2.

NEO NATAL MORTALITY

<u>NAME OF VILLAGE:</u>	<u>NAME OF MOTHER:</u>	<u>DETAILS:</u>
Bien	Nil	is the councillor for Bien. Educated at Kairiru Roman Catholic Mission School to Standard 3 has to have full support of his people.
Imbuando	Nil	is a man of Puspuk clan and head of Potma Hambran. He is an elderly man and is respected for his knowledge of village.
Kopar	Jabo Komuri	Child died soon after birth
Marbuk	Nil	
Singarin	Nil	
<u>MONGA YIABI</u>		
		is the councillor of Imbuando. He has had no formal education but has worked on plantation boats in Lae and Rabaul. Not a live wire but seems to have respect of all.
<u>MANGARI MOKI</u>		
		Elderly head of the Wengapindo Haus Fambran. No formal Education but has worked as contract labour in Vanimo. Respected for his knowledge of traditional lore.
<u>KOPAR:</u>		
<u>BAIK MANGAN</u>		
		is traditional big man of Kopar. Very old but alert to any transgressions of traditional laws. No experience outside Sub District.
<u>WIPBI ANJAM</u>		
		Councillor has had mission schooling and is literate in pidgin and semi literate in English. Although people acknowledge him as leader, he is not often in the village.
<u>MARBUK:</u>		
<u>AIMAN ANGOM</u>		
		is the leader of this village. He was amongst the first settlers that started the village. Appears to be strongly supported by his small but neat village. He has had no formal education but has worked for B.P. at Rabaul and Lae.
<u>SINGARIN:</u>		
<u>ASUWESH MOTE</u>		
		Has spent short time at mission school and is semi literate. He is Ward Committee Member for Singarin and a very strongly Administration man.

APPENDIX 3

LEADERS:

<u>VILLAGE:</u>	<u>LITERATE ADULTS PIDGIN</u>	<u>LITERATE ADULTS ENGLISH</u>
-----------------	-------------------------------	--------------------------------

<u>BIEN:</u>		
MANGARI AIPA	is the councillor for Bien. Educated at Kairiru Roman Catholic Mission School to Standard 3 has been a contract labour boss at Kavieng. Appears to have full support of his people.	

<u>KOPAR:</u>		
MANGAR BAROR	is big man of Pulpuk clan and head of Potma Haus Tamboran. He is an elderly man and is strongly respected for his knowledge of village lore.	

<u>IMBUANDO:</u>		
MOINGA YIABI	is the councillor of Imbuando. He has had no formal education but has worked on plantation boats in Lae and Rabaul. Not a live wire but seems to have respect of all.	

<u>MANGARI MOKI</u>	Elderly head of the Wongapindo Haus Tamboran. No formal Education but has worked as contract labour in Vanimo. Respected for his knowledge of traditional lore.	
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<u>KOPAR:</u>		
BAIK MANGAN	is traditional big man of Kopar. Very old but alert to any transgressions of traditional laws. No experience outside Sub District.	
ANINBI ANJAM	Councillor has had mission schooling and is literate in pidgin and semi literate in English. Although people acknowledge him as leader, he is not often in the village.	

<u>MARBUK:</u>		
AIMAN ANGOM	is the leader of this village. He was amongst the first settlers that started the village. Appears to be strongly supported by his small but neat village. He has had no formal education but has worked for B.P. at Rabaul and Lae.	

<u>SINGARIN:</u>		
WERE MOTU	Has spent short time at mission school and is semi literate. He is Ward Committee Member for Singarin and a very strongly Administration man.	



APPENDIX 4

APPENDIX 5

LITERACY

<u>VILLAGE:</u>	<u>LITERATE ADULTS PIDGIN</u>	<u>LITERATE ADULTS ENGLISH</u>
Bien	12	6
Imbuando	6	-
Kopar	3	-
Marbuk	1	-
Singarín	-	-
MARBUK	2	-
SINGARIN	-	-

APPENDIX 5

APPENDIX 5

RADIOS: RIVERS AND WATERWAYS

<u>WATERWAY</u> <u>VILLAGE:</u>	<u>LENGTH NAVIGATED</u>	<u>TYPE OF CRAFT</u> <u>OPERATIVE RADIOS:</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
BIEN RIVER	Angeran to Mouth 60 miles	Coastal Vessels 9	No problems, landing places all low banks
IMBUANDO		4	
KOPAR	3 miles	Shallow draft canoe	Subject to tidal influence narrow & twisty. Long canoe has diffic- ulties.
MARBUK		2	
SINGARIN		-	
WONGUN-WATAM MANGROVE SWAMPS	20-30 miles	Light outboard craft	Has sand banks
KOPAR WATERWAY	3-4 miles	Shallow draft canoe	Subject to tidal influence narrow and twisty. Long canoe has diffic- ulties.

APPENDIX 2  
APPENDIX 6

NAVIGABLE RIVERS AND WATERWAYS

WATERWAY	LENGTH NAVIGATED	TYPE OF CRAFT AVAILABLE	COMMENTS
SEPIK RIVER	Angoram to Mouth 60 miles	Coastal Vessels	No problems, landing places all low banks
SINGARIN WATER- WAY	3 miles	Shallow draft canoe	Subject to tidal influence narrow & twisty. Long canoe has diffic- ulties.
WONGUN-WATAM MANGROVE SWAMPS	20-30 miles	Light outboard craft	Has sand banks
KOPAR WATERWAY	3-4 miles	Shallow draft canoe	Subject to tidal influence narrow and twisty. Long canoe has diffic- ulties.

APPENDIX 7

EAST COAST CENSUS DIVISION

BANK BOOKS

ANGORAN SUB-DISTRICT

<u>BRANCH</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>BALANCE</u>	<u>VILLAGE</u>
WEWAK	027+85	MANDONG	\$199.48	BIEN
WEWAK	027513	JIME	67.15	BIEN
WEWAK	20087	KAMOL	40.62	KOPAR
WEWAK	SSB 76	ANGUA KOBMORI	.30	KOPAR
WEWAK	025955	KASIK KANOU	2.00	KOPAR

however, the periphery merges into low high forest.

(b) The only mode of access to this Census Division is by motor. The route is left via the Singaril Barat and continues inland to reach the area which crosses directly into the sea. However, motor roads lead from the lagoon to Kopar at the south of the lagoon. The nearest settlement is to be found at Marikang, which is the nearest town. Marikang and other settlements are situated at intervals of approximately 10 miles by motor from the lagoon to the nearest village in the Census Division, Kopar.

(c) The area has been under Administration influence since German times and is amongst the longest of neglected areas in the Sub-District. The area is regularly patrolled by both D.D.A. and S.A.S.A. and is part of the Agrarian Local Government Council. The people, although financially poor, are by no means poverty stricken. The people appear to be pro-Government and there are no manifestations of cargo-cult thinking.

B. (POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS)

(a) Population figures gathered on this Census Division are included in the report. The Census Division consists of small villages grouped around the Wetan Lagoon.

(b) Water and Wengun are both east of the lagoon. There is a walking track from Wengun to Water. The distance from Wengun is reached from Water by a 1000 ft. walk. There are no motor roads. A patrol road connects the two points.

(c) The largest flow of labor is from the area to the lagoon. The labor is used for the lagoon and the surrounding area.

14

AREA STUDY

EAST COAST CENSUS DIVISION

ANGORAM SUB DISTRICT

A. INTRODUCTION

(a) The East Coast Census Division surrounds a Mangrove swamp formed by the mouth of the Sepik in past years. The water in this swamp is salt and is subject to tidal influence as the swamp opens to the sea. The ground surrounding is flat and goes from black sandy soil to the typical rain forest environment. The rainfall is in the vicinity of 90" per annum. Most of the area as already mentioned is under mangrove swamp, however, the periphery merges into low rain forest.

(b) The only means of access to this Census Division is by canoe. The Sepik is left via the Singarin Barat and so Watam Lagoon is reached. Watam Lagoon opens directly into the sea, however, another barat leads from the lagoon to Kopar at the mouth of the Sepik. The nearest aerodrome is to be found at Marienberg, as is the nearest wharf. Wharfage and other airstrips are situated at Taway and Angoram. It is approximately 40 miles by river from Angoram to the closest village in the Census Division, Wongun.

(c) The area has been under Administration influence since German times and is amongst the longest of contacted areas in the Sub District. The area is regularly patrolled by both D.D.A. and D.A.S.F. and is part of the Angoram Local Government Council. The people, although financially poor, are by no means poverty stricken. The people appear to be pro-Government and there are no manifestations of cargo-type thinking.

B. (POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS)

(a) Population figures gathered on this Census are included in the report. The Census Division consists of four small villages grouped around the Watam Lagoon.

(b) Watam and Wongun are both most easily reached by canoe. There is a walking track from Wongun to Senae and from Senae to Gapun. Gapun is reached from Watam Lagoon by a small creek and then  $\frac{1}{2}$  hr. walk. There are no vehicular roads in the Census Division. A patrol map accompanies this report.

(c) The outward flow of labour in this area is very small and none of the villages could be said to be suffering from labour shortage. Gapun, in fact, has no absentees whatsoever.

.....2/

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) There were found to be 18 groups operating in this Census Division. Each group was a lineage and recognised a "family totem". Discussion revealed these groups to be exogamous and in several cases there were customs preventing marriage between certain of the clans.

(b) The operational, functional group appeared to be the extended family. The most common habit being for a mans parents, and in many cases his parents siblings living in the one home and sharing the work of feeding the group. In Watam there is a trend away from this where each simple family is attempting to get a house of its own. This trend in Watam, however, is not altering the responsibilities of the extended family with regard to provision of labour for food finding.

(c) There are, as has already been stated four villages in this Census Division and there are four seperate and distinct languages spoken. The people of Watam speak a language they called Burai which is spoken down the coast into the Boagia Sub District. The people of Wongun speak a language known as Mimingbatep which is also spoken by Singarin and Kopar which lie in the adjacent Lower Sepik Census Division. In Gapun the people speak "Namnambar" which is peculiar to this small group alone. The people of Senae speak a language known as "Gwunkusier" which is a language that extends into the Pora Pora Census Division.

(d) There is a good deal of interaction between these villages and no bad feeling was at all evident between them. All the villages have children attending the Primary 'T' School at Wongun and all the people seem to have the school as a unifying factor and common interest. Senae has affiliations going into the Bogia Sub District and have a section of their village living on the Ramu River. Although Watam is grouped with Kopar as a council ward there appears to be no strong ties between these villages.

(e) Feelings at present are running high between the people of Watam and Marangis over a boundary dispute. The people of Watam wish to register the Dispute for hearing by the Lands Title Commission.

D. LEADERSHIP

(a) Appendix 3 gives a list of leaders and a short biography for each.

(b) This area is in essence conservative and by and large traditional leadership is still looked to. In common with many other areas, however, the council representative (there is only one in this Census Division) is a younger man.

E. LAND TENURE AND USAGE

(a) The land in this Census Division was originally possessed through conquest. The land is owned on a clan basis with the head of the clan parcelling the ground out to the head of each family and then the head of the family disposes of the ground within his own sphere of influence. Wives are generally given ground but upon their death or divorce the land reverts to the man. In the case of a widowed woman, she retains her rights to the land until she remarries or dies at which time it reverts to her dead husband's progeny.

(b) There is not a great deal of arable land available in the Census Division and economic cropping is not carried out on a grand scale. Gapun and Senae are the most comfortably off for good land and both these villages are attempting to produce copra and coffee. There is as yet not attempt at raising livestock. As yet subsistence gardening remains the major use of the available land in this area.

F. LITERACY

(a) There is only one school in the East Coast Census Division. The school is situated at Wongun and is a Government run 'T' school. It has at present three teachers and caters for pupils to standard 6.

(b) Appendix 4 shows a break up of literate adults and the language they are proficient in. In most cases although the people have the basic knowledge of the language written work is a little difficult to decipher due to variations in spelling and sentence construction. These same people have little difficulty in reading a publication such as "News bilong Yumi".

(c) Appendix 4 also lists those of the area who are receiving higher education.

(d) All those receiving secondary or tertiary education are out of their electorate, however, there are no students from this area studying outside Papua New Guinea.

(b) Religious observance is held periodically in each of the villages and all the villagers have a church building. There are (e) Enquiries in the villages revealed that the radio is listened to most between 4.30 p.m. and 11.00 p.m. every day. Radio Wewak is the most listened to station and the most popular programmes are the informative and educational type. Younger people expressed a liking for "Country and Western" type music and older people seem to like traditional and local music. Appendix 5 indicates the numbers of operative Radio receivers in the relative villages.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) In general the standard of living in this area is fair. All housing is constructed of native materials. Perhaps the most advanced housing was seen in Gapun where woven blind was used for the majority of walls and many of the houses had interesting floor plans with separated rooms for sleeping, cooking and separate sleeping accommodation for parents and children. European artifacts abound and form an important part of everyday living. Eating utensils, fishing nets, outboard motors, clothing, radios, razors, mirrors, and flash lights have all become necessary everyday items and it would be unusual to find a home in this area that did not possess most if not all of these items.

(b) These people like most people living in the Sepik Valley are sago eaters and in this Census Division the diet is supplemented with fish (salt water), crabs and mussels, several green leaf vegetables and such introduced foods as pineapple, water melon, paw paw, mango and corn all add variety to the diet. Canned meat is occasionally eaten but expenditure on items such as this is extremely low.

(c) There are no clubs or community centres operating in the area, however, the villagers take part in football and basketball matches at the Wongun school site and in facilities which exist in the villages.

H. MISSIONS

(a) The Roman Catholic mission is the only mission operating in the area and has been in the area since early German times. All the villagers have been baptised, however, it is difficult to assess the individuals involvement in and adherence to the precepts of the mission's teaching.

(a) No trained, skilled workers are resident in this area. There are several men in each village who have worked as labourers for skilled workers and as such have learned a little of the trade they were concerned with. These include...5/...6/ crew, painters and carpenters. There were no mechanics.



(b) Religious observance is held periodically in each of the villages and all the villages have a church building. There are no Church employed personnel living in this area.

(c) The attitude of the people here toward the mission could be described as "quietly lethargic" and there is a complete lack of any bad feeling toward the mission.

I. NON-INDIGENES

(a) There are no non indigenous personnel living within the Census Division and there is no non-indigenous activity apart from periodic artifact and skin buying patrols in the area.

J. COMMUNICATION

(a) There are no vehicular roads in this Census Division however, there are two walking tracks through swamp-land that have been constructed by the people. These are formed by digging deep trenches and heaping the earth between the trenches and heaping the earth between to form a raised walkway. One of these paths goes from the Wongun School to the coast, some three miles and the other goes from the access creek to Gapun, some two miles. The walking track from Gapun to Senae has been cut through the bush by the people and is almost straight with a few bends. It would be an excellent push bike track because it is so level.

(b) There are no wharf facilities in the Census Division, however, the Watan Lagoon would be an excellent shelter for small craft.

(c) No air strips are sited in this Census Division.

(d) There are no rivers in the Census Division, however, it surrounds a large salt water mangrove swamp. Most of this swamp is navigable by outboard motor powered craft. There are, however, several shallow stretches which have to be watched carefully for. Access from this Lagoon to the Sepik, is gained both at the Eastern and Western ends, by man made waterways. These are quite narrow and windy and are difficult to navigate in a long canoe. These are also subject to tidal influence and are only navigable during high tide. Both these waterways are indicated on the accompanying map.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

(a) No trained, skilled workers are resident in this area. There are several men in each village who have worked as labourers for skilled workers and as such have learned a little of the trade they were concerned with. These include several ships crew, painters and carpenters. There were no mechanics.

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) These people are relatively advanced in their political thinking. Most of the younger middle aged men are aware that they can use their Member of the House as a lever to advance their aspirations, however, they grossly overestimate the power of a member in the house. They have difficulty in understanding why laws and alterations to laws cannot be made overnight.

(b) The people here, however, do not appear to see the "tie-up" between Local Government and Central Government and tend to look at them as being in no way related.

(c) Many misgivings are still held in relation to the attainment of Self Government. Many fear that it will be similar in effect to the Japanese take over during World War II. They are having difficulty in appreciating that all Governmental processes, at present in progress, will continue, at least until the House of Assembly sees fit to alter and streamline some systems.

(d) This is such a small area that there are no major devisive factors. As has been already mentioned the Primary 'T' School at Wongun is a decided unifying factor and all the villages have a community pride in it. This is made most obvious by the excellent condition of the school's grounds which is looked after by the Parents and Citizens which, from a statement made by the Headmaster, is extremely strong here.

(e) The people here seem to understand the ways laws are made and enforced, however, many of the older folk still appeal to the "Kiap" to change a law and it appears obvious that they consider the laws of the land are "Kiap" laws. This, however, is not evident amongst the younger people. There have been no people from the area under discussion to go to a District Council's Conference, to the House of Assembly or to the South Pacific Commission as an observer or participant.

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) The East Coast Census Division at present is economically poor. Arable land is scarce and apart from at Gapun and Senae is almost non existant. Gapun and Senae have both commenced coffee and copra projects, however, due to current D.A.S.F. policy figures are not available for numbers of trees here. Production has just started and actual returns to date are extremely small. They have no coffee pulpers to assist in the coffee production.

(b) Watam and Wongun's only hope in the way of primary production is to exploit the mangrove swamps that surround them. These team with fish, prawns, crabs, oysters and mussels and the only factor holding back progress is the lack of facilities for handling fresh sea foods. A little fish is netted and smoked and then sold in the Marienberg and Angoram markets. Returns for this, however, are quite small.

(c) Artifacts such as statuettes and basketware are produced and sold most usually in Angoram and Wewak.

(d) There are no market gardening enterprises in this area.

(e) There is no wage labour available within this area.

(f) The Angoram Co-operative Society is to be disbanded, however, when it was functioning it had only three members from this Census Division. The people of this area were not interested.

(g) None of the people in this area could be described as an entrepreneur.

(h) There were, in the entire Census Division 5 bank accounts, all inoperative for some three of four years and with balances totalling \$92.40.

(i) The people here meet their council taxes, however, not without the almost mandatory and strenuous argument as to the validity of the tax.

N. POSSIBILITIES OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) As indicated above the major possibility of expanding the economy lies in exploitation of the fishing potential of the Watam Lagoon and this depends on the availability of some freezing method to preserve fresh fish.

(b) The people here are eager to attempt economic ventures, however, when they perhaps do not receive the returns for labour they expect they are easily discouraged and go back to their subsistence living. Money as yet is not integral with daily life and requirements and hence the ease with which these people are prepared to return to subsistence.

O. ATTITUDE TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(a) The people in Watam and Wongun have received a

.....8/

reasonable amount of assistance from the Angoram Council in that they both have \$300.00 fibre glass water tanks and catchments in their villages and the Wongun primary school is assisted by the Council. In general the attitude toward the council is favourable with the only cloud on the horizon being legitimization of council tax in the peoples minds. The one council member for the Census Division has is a good one and the three villages he looks after show the effects of his encouragement and work.

P. ATTITUDE TOWARD CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(a) This subject was commented on in section L. Generally the people see the need for Central Government and accept the need for Papua New Guinea embracing laws. The people, despite this general attitude are still a little apprehensive of Self-Government however, I cannot foresee any violent opposition to the ruling Government's policies.

Q. ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

(a) Apart from rest houses in all the villages there are no other accommodation facilities available.

*Lester Kaufman*

21-11-72

APPENDIX 1

TRAVELLING TIMES

<u>ROUTE:</u>	<u>MODE:</u>	<u>TIME:</u>	<u>COMMENT:</u>
Angoram-Wongun	Motor Canoe	4½-5 hrs	Via Sepik River and Singarin Barat. Barat subject to tides.
Wongun - Gapun	Motor canoe & walking	15 min 30 min	Barat into landing place is not deep enough for motor.
Gapun-Senae	Walking	1 hr 10 min	Died in Childbirth - child
Senae-Wongun	Walking	2 hr 30 min	
Wongun-Watam	Motor Canoe	½ hr.	

APPENDIX 2

NEO NATAL MORTALITY

<u>VILLAGE:</u>	<u>NAME:</u>	<u>COMMENTS:</u>
Gapun AIAPA	-	Middle aged. Councillor. Has solid support of his people. Self taught literate in pidgin. Respected and listened to by village.
Senae	-	Good type of man.
Watam	?	-
Wongun AJUGUARI JAN	Mose Saril	Died in Childbirth - child survived. Has had no formal education and no known criminal record.
MAPIS AJUGUARI		Young man. Dynamic personality people appear to follow him like sheep. Literate in Pidgin. Has worked in Kavieng for two years.
WATAM:		
LEO GABISI		Young ex-policeman with many bright ideas, a glib tongue and another whom the people follow simply through force of his personality. Not a solid type, inclined to "fly off the handle".
HARRIN:		
WAMBOR GOIYAN		Ex Laluai and traditional "big man". No formal education but has worked as a contract labourer in Madang. No known criminal record.

APPENDIX 3

LEADERS

GAPUN LITERACY

WANJO WAEKE

Has had no formal education but has been to Lae as a Contract Labourer. Respected and listened to by all the village.

MARTIN AIAPA

Middle aged. Councillor. Has solid support of his people. Self taught literate in pidgin. Good type of man.

SEME:

AJUGUARI JAN

Traditional "big man". Has had no formal education and no known criminal record.

MAPIS AJUGUARI

Young man. Dynamic personality people appear to follow him like sheep. Literate in Pidgin. Has worked in Kavieng for two years.

WATAM:

LEO GABISI

Young ex-policeman with many bright ideas, a glib tongue and another whom the people follow simply through force of his personality. Not a solid type, inclined to "fly off the handle".

WANGUN.

NAMBOR GOIYAB

Ex Luluai and traditional "big man". No formal education but has worked as a contract labourer in Madang. No known criminal record.

APPENDIX 4

ADULT LITERACY

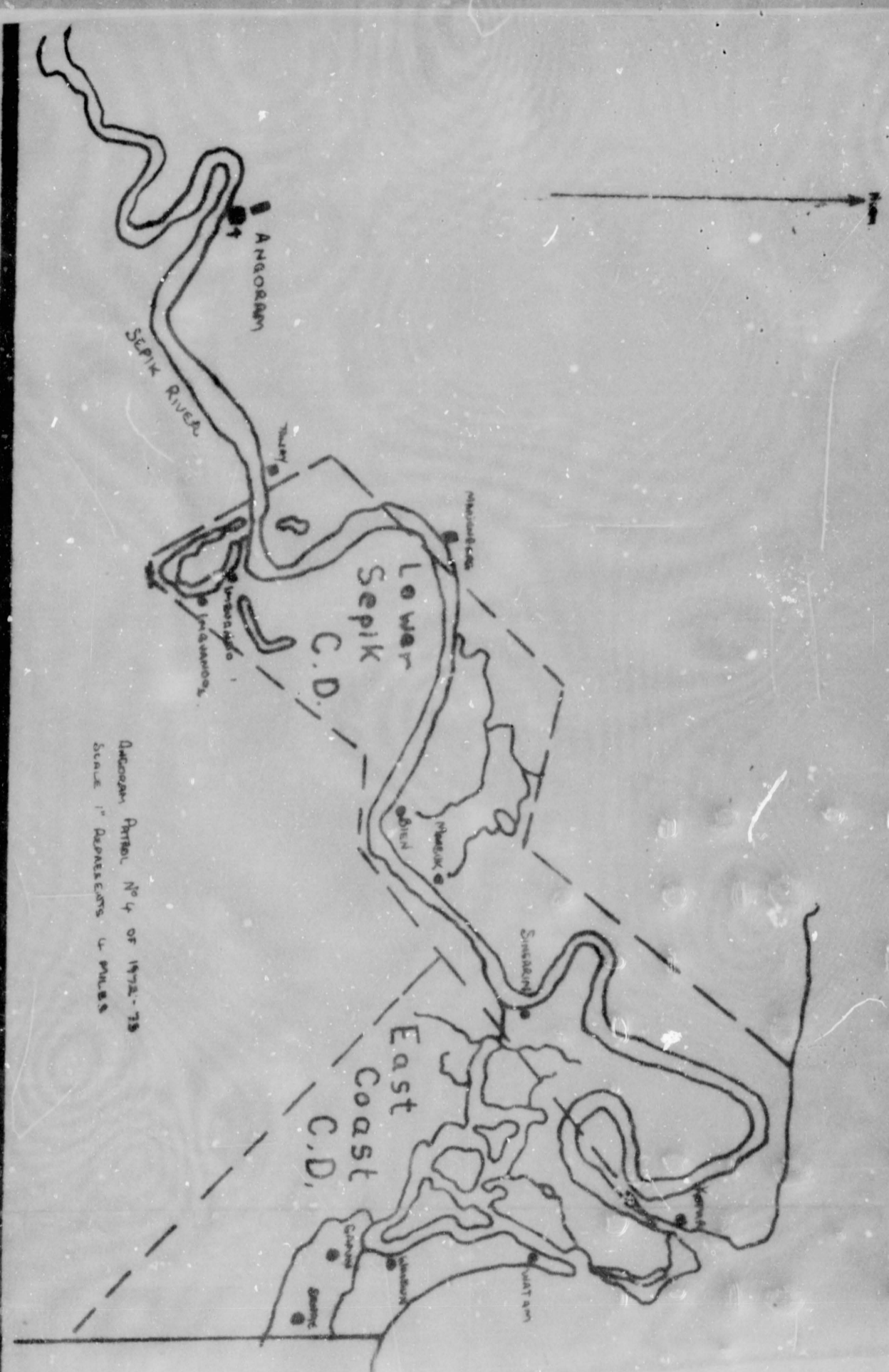
VILLAGE	ENGLISH	PIDGIN
Gapun	2	13
Sesae	-	7
Wongun	1	12
Watam	3	20



APPENDIX 5

OPERATIVE RADIOS

Gapun	1
Senae	1
Watam	4
Wongun	-



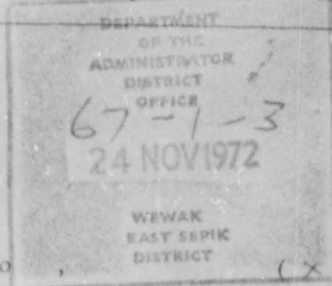
Dutchman Portol. No 4 of 1972-73  
Scale 1" Represents 4 Miles

800 67-8-22

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
**PATROL REPORT**

Report number: Angoran 5/17-175      Objects of patrol: Preliminary Survey  
 District: East Sepik      Station: Angoran  
 Patrol conducted by: F. J. Donovan      Subdistrict: Angoran  
 Area patrolled:      Designation: F. J. D.  
 Duration of patrol: 7-11/11/72      Personnel accompanying: Nil  
 Last D.D.A. patrol:      Number of days: Five  
 Last O.L.G. patrol:      Total population of area:  
 Map reference: Angoran/Wewak      Council area: Angoran  
 House of Assembly Electorate: Angoran

The District Commissioner,  
EAST SEPIK District,  
WEWAK



In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 23 To	(X)
Patrol Instructions,	( )
The Report and my comments,	(X)
Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports No's 1--	(X)
Patrol map,	( )

DATE: 23 / 11 / 19 72

*[Signature]*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Report No's. 1--	( )
.....	( )
.....	( )
District Headquarters assessment of	Above-average
Patrol & Report.....	Average
	Below-average

Date: 29/11 / 19 72

*[Signature]*  
 District Commissioner

JWK:RW

Total

DEPARTMENT

P.O. Box 2396  
KORINTJUBU

67-8-22

9th February, 1973

The District Commissioner  
East Sepik District  
P.O. Box 72  
WEWAK

ANGORAN PATROL NO. 5 OF 1972/73

Reference your minute of 29th November, 1972.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report 1 arising out of the above patrol of the MARIBENING and PASSAM Census Divisions, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. P.B. Donovan, Assistant District Officer.

Your comments and assessment have been noted.

... I am attaching copies of the Patrol Report which are not required at Headquarters.

C.G.L.  
C.C. LITTLE  
a/Secretary



3

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

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

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No. 67-1-2

Division of District Administration,  
Sub District Office,  
ANGORAM.  
East Sepik District  
23rd November, 1972.

District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 5 of 1972/73  
ANGORAM - WEWAK ROAD.

Please find attached above patrol report and Camping allowance claim. \*\*

Although there appears to be members of the Peli. Association in the area their activities have not given any cause for concern. The "money-machines" and "flower girls" are probably regarded as a travelling entertainment group.

Forwarded, please.

*C. G. Sanderson*

C. G. SANDERSON

Assistant District Commissioner.

\*\* Camping Allowance Claim forwarded previously by officer to District Local Government Office.

DDA 67.8.80

## PATROL REPORT

Report number: 6 of 1972/73	Objects of patrol: Area Study, Political Education.
District: East Sepik	Station: Angoram
Patrol conducted by: B. Lightfoot	Subdistrict: Angoram
Area patrolled: Kwongai C/D.	Designation: Patrol Officer
Duration of patrol: 7th to 21st Feb. '73	Personnel accompanying: B. Bande, I.P.O. Const. I/C Bakai
Last D.D.A. patrol: September 1972	Number of days: 15
Last O.L.G. patrol: November 1972	Total population of area: 1583
Map reference: Angoram / Wewak	Council area: Angoram
	House of Assembly Electorate: Angoram

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
Wewak.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios 3 To 6	( x )
Patrol Instructions,	( x )
The Report and my comments,	( x )
Area study,	( x )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports No's 1-2	( x )
Patrol map,	( x )

DATE: 28/3/1973

*B. Sanderson*  
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

*Mrs Susan J. Lee*

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Report No's. 1—	( )
.....	( )
.....	( )
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average
	Below average

Date: / /19

.....  
District Commissioner

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
February 1973										
8th.	Kingau	8	12	15	15	7	2	5	5	69
9th.	Simangi	12	9	6	12	3	2	3	-	47
9th.	Yindigum	42	47	36	43	2	1	5	3	179
10th.	Manganjangut	24	26	26	26	-	-	1	-	103
10th.	Timboli	23	34	27	24	6	2	3	2	121
12th.	Jiginimbu	19	10	11	18	5	3	5	3	74
12th.	Malimbo	9	14	17	19	7	4	7	1	78
13th.	Namuk	21	17	19	22	1	-	-	-	80
14th.	Chimbian	21	19	32	38	12	6	16	4	148
15th.	Warigum	24	13	27	26	4	-	6	-	100
15th.	Sau	4	6	9	10	1	3	5	3	41
15th.	Suirbo	18	29	28	16	6	2	4	3	106
16th.	Koiwat	64	42	54	65	3	1	-	-	229
17th.	Kamangau	14	16	18	20	1	-	-	1	69
19th.	Seraba	13	15	16	20	2	1	4	-	71
20th.	Piambit	12	15	19	20	2	-	-	-	68
		328	324	360	393	62	27	64	25	1,583

The District Commissioner  
East Sepik District  
P.O.Box 72  
WEWAK

12th July, 1973  
07-8-80  
R.G.Orwin  
a/DC

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 6/1972-73.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 and 2 arising out of the above patrol of KWONGAI Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments and also the Area Daily recompilation, as submitted by Mr. B. Lightfoot, Patrol Officer.

Your comments cover subject matter of Situation Reports. My comments on Angoram Patrol Report No. 9/1972-73 in respect of distribution of Patrol and Situation Reports are also relevant.

W.P. Ryan  
W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary



COPY ONLY

25

CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT AREA 67-1-1

P.O. Box 70

ANGORAM

Division of District Administration,  
Sub District Office,  
ANGORAM.  
East Sepik District  
31st January 1973

28th March, 1973.

Mr. B. Lightfoot,  
Patrol Officer,  
Angoram.

District Commissioner,  
District Office,

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS

Please be prepared to depart on patrol to the Kwongai -  
Chimbian Census Division on Wednesday 7th February, 1973.

The objects of your patrol will be general administration,  
census revision, and recompilation of the area study.

Political education should be carried out, with particular  
emphasis on the work of the Constitutional Planning Committee.

There are sporadic bursts of activity by the Peli Association  
in this area, and I require you to gain as much information  
as possible on this cult as you can. Specifically, ascertain  
the names of those actively engaged in cult activities, the  
leaders in such activities, and the location of any "money  
houses".

Liase with the senior N.C.O. R.P.N.G.C. for a member to  
accompany you. Ensure that adequate publicity is given over  
Radio Wewak as to your proposed timetable etc.

Both a Patrol Report and Area Study are expected from you  
within 10 days of your return to Angoram.

Have a good patrol.

C. G. SANDERSON Commissioner.

Assistant District Commissioner.

34

CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION,  
P.O. Box x 70,  
ANGORAM.  
E.S.D.

67-1-2

28th March, 1973.

District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
P.O. Box 72,  
WENAK.

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 6 of 1972/73

Please find attached copies of the above patrol report by Mr. B. Lightfoot, A.P.O. and Mr. B. Bande, T.P.O., together with an Area Study carried out by the former and camping allowance claims by both officers.

Mr. Bande accompanied Mr. Lightfoot for training purposes and seems to be getting a grasp of what is required in the way of patrol reports.

More specific comments accompany the patrol report and area study. No doubt you can arrange to have copies of the map sun printed, and copies sent here for our use.

For your further action, please.

*C. G. Sanderson*  
C. G. SANDERSON

Assistant District Commissioner.

PATROL REPORT No.

Station.....ANGORAM.....Officer Compiling.....B. LIGHTFOOT, P.O.  
 District.....EAST SEPIK.....Subdistrict.....ANGORAM  
 Census Division.....KIONGAI.....L.G. Council.....ANGORAM

(For recording of routine information *not* of a situation report nature, actionable at Subdistrict or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters.)

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks.)

Govt. Print.—1792/40,000—5.72.

INTRODUCTION:

This patrol carried out a Census revision and collected data for the updating of the area study. All the villages in the Census Division were visited and the patrol slept at all but three of them.

The Political Education undertaken involved explaining the meaning of a Constitution and the purpose of the Constitutional Planning Committee. A large proportion of our time was spent allaying widespread fears about what is to happen come Self Government and Independence.

Several minor complaints were brought up but most were settled in the village, only one needed to be brought before the Local Court at Angoram.

The patrol was accompanied by B. Bande, I.P.O., and Const. I/C Bakai, both of whom carried out their duties quite satisfactorily.

POLITICAL SITUATION:

There are five representatives from this Census Division on the Angoram Local Government Council. When I first arrived they were all still at Angoram and so I only met the Councillor from Yindigum very briefly and did not see how he fulfills his role. His name is GIUR.

The Councillor from Jiginimbu (WULAU) is capable and well respected.

Councillor Manai of Suimbo is relatively young and is newly elected, consequently he is tentative in the use of his authority. It follows that he is not as effective as he might be but he may improve as he gains experience.

KAMIN of Koiwat I only saw briefly, too. If the attitude of the people in Koiwat is any gauge of his performance, then I must say that they are a most unresponsive and disinterested group of people.

...2/

Councillor SAUN of Piambit is a domineering man with a very forceful personality and there are indications that he is trying to exceed his authority. Fortunately the people in his ward are not allowing themselves to be bullied and have taken the line of passive resistance to his demands. I warned him, privately, that in law his powers are limited and that if he exceeded them that he might render himself liable to prosecution.

A report on the people's attitudes is contained in the attached 'Situation Report No.1 - Political Education'.

HEALTH:

Health is generally very good. There are a few cases of 'grilli' but for the most part the people appear clean, robust and well fed.

Houses are large and well constructed and they and their environs are kept free of rubbish.

However, there is a sanitary problem in some of the lower lying villages due to the rise in the water table during the wet season. The pit latrines get flooded to an uncomfortably and unsanitarily high level and in some cases overflow. I suggested that in the worst cases either the latrine be relocated or else a mound be built around the top of the pit to raise the user.

A new Aid Post for Piambit is on the Draft Estimates of the Angoram Local Government Council to Supplement the Facilities provided by the mission hospital at Timbunke and the Aid Post at Timboli.

SOCIAL TRENDS:

Men who have worked outside the village tend to have a lot to say in village affairs. The leadership structure of the villages are changing with increasing contact with large centres such as Wewak. The changes become more marked the closer a village is to the new Wewak - Timbunke road. One village, Chimbian, is on this road and contains a large number of single young men who spend periods in Wewak fairly frequently. The attitude of these young men towards the various functions of the patrol, such as Census taking, was very casual. They showed little respect for the older men of the village.

There have been two population movements of more than routine interest. The first was caused by the large land purchase made in the area in January 1972. This purchase included the village of Sau'i and its occupants were obliged to move elsewhere. Some 25 of them moved to a new site a mile up the road towards Chimbian, just outside the boundary of the Government land. The remainder of the village has amalgamated with the village of Namuk.

The other movement involved a group of people from Chimbian (about 20 of them) who shifted to Seraba in 1969 and have now returned to Chimbian. The return seems to have been prompted by the evident increase in prosperity of Chimbian since the opening of the road.

30

EDUCATION:

There are three Primary Schools to which children from this area go. They are situated at Timbunke, Timboli and Turingi, the last named being in the Wewak Sub-District

The Timboli school is the only one of these within the boundaries of the Census Division. It has Standards 1, 3 and 5 with a total attendance of 79 boys and 45 girls.

In the more remote villages there are still a lot of children getting no formal education, more especially girls than boys.

Three persons are attending the University of Papua - New Guinea, a man from Jiginimbu and twin girls from Mamboli whom are studying medicine.

Councillor SAUN of Piambit informed me that he was asking for the establishment of a school there, through the Angoram Council.

B. Lightfoot,  
Patrol Officer.

...5/

29

ECONOMIC:

A major economic breakthrough is being made with the construction of the Wewak - Timbunke road and the various spurs that run off it. With its completion people will have easy access to markets for their coffee cattle and other produce.

There are now 116 village owned cattle and 123 mission cattle in the Census Division. SAUN of Piambit has applied to the Development Bank for a loan to buy 20 head.

In January 1972 the sum of \$107,543 was paid to the people as payment for land purchased for development. Individuals received amounts from \$11.30 to \$119.50 plus compensation for improvements. Most of this money seems to have been frittered away on consumer goods for only about \$2,300 was sighted in their passbooks (only \$20,000 was originally deposited in the bank). There were only two visible evidences of investment of these funds and they are the cattle, which cost \$80 each, and a 3.5 ton P.M.V. truck bought by a group of villages early this year for \$4,000.

DATE									TOTAL
February 1973									
8th.									69
9th.									43
9th.									172
10th.									102
10th.									128
12th.			6	19	5	3	3	3	74
12th.	Malinbo	13	19	12	16	7	1	7	78
13th.	Nauk	23	20	18	19	-	-	1	81
14th.	Chiebian	20	27	29	30	18	8	12	144
15th.	Wazigun	26	14	25	27	6	-	4	102
15th.	Sauli	3	9	6	8	5	3	5	41
15th.	Sulabo	20	20	18	13	4	3	6	86
16th.	K. rat	75	53	36	30	-	-	3	218
17th.	Kamagowul	7	23	23	22	-	1	4	87
19th.	Seraba	12	10	15	16	-	-	2	70
20th.	Piambit	15	14	14	17	-	-	2	62
	TOTALS:	362	366	298	367	64	25	66	1,339

B. Lightfoot,  
Patrol Officer.

78

DATE	VILLAGE	AT HOME				ABSENTEES				TOTAL
		ADULT		CHILD		ADULT		CHILD		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
February, 1973										
8th.	Kingaul	18	10	11	11	5	5	7	2	69
9th.	Simangi	12	11	6	8	3	-	3	2	45
9th.	Yindigum	42	49	35	37	5	3	2	1	172
10th.	Manganjangut	25	27	23	26	1	-	-	-	102
10th.	Timboli	29	39	19	18	3	2	6	2	118
12th.	Jiginimbu	15	14	8	19	5	3	5	5	74
12th.	Malimbo	13	19	13	16	7	1	7	4	78
13th.	Namuk	23	20	18	19	-	-	1	-	81
14th.	Chimbian	20	27	29	30	16	4	12	6	144
15th.	Warigum	26	14	25	27	6	-	4	-	102
15th.	Sau	3	8	6	8	5	3	5	3	41
15th.	Guimbo	20	20	18	13	4	3	6	2	86
16th.	Koiwat	75	53	36	50	-	-	3	1	218
17th.	Kamangaul	17	23	23	22	-	1	1	-	87
19th.	Seraba	12	18	15	16	4	-	2	1	70
20th.	Piambit	15	14	14	17	-	-	2	-	62
	TOTALS:	365	366	298	337	64	25	66	29	1,539



23  
CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION,  
P.O. Box 70,  
ANGORAM.  
E.S.D.

67-1-2

28th March, 1973.

District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
P.O. Box 72,  
WEWAK.

AREA STUDY - KWONGAI CENSUS DIVISION

A very good piece of work by Mr. B. Lightfoot, A.P.O..

The whole report quite clearly indicates that serious thought should be given to including this census division in the Wewak Sub-District.

Politically, economically, and to a large extent socially, the people are almost entirely Wewak-orientated.

*C. G. Sanderson*  
C. G. SANDERSON

Assistant District Commissioner.

67-8.58.

### PATROL REPORT

Report number: ANGORAM 7 - 72/73  
 District: EAST SEPIK DISTRICT  
 Patrol conducted by: F.B. DONOVAN  
 Area patrolled: YCAT CENSUS DIVISION  
 Duration of patrol: MARCH 12/14 1973  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: June 1972  
 Last O.L.G. patrol: September 1972  
 Map reference: ANGORAM

Objects of patrol: L.G. By-Election  
 Station: ANGORAM  
 Sub-district: ANGORAM  
 Designation: A.D.C.  
 Personnel accompanying: COUNCIL CLERK  
 Number of days: THREE  
 Total population of area: 1134  
 Council area: ANGORAM  
 House of Assembly Electorate: ANGORAM

The District Commissioner,  
 East Sepik District,  
 WEWAK.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios	To	( )
Patrol Instructions,		( )
The Report and my comments,		( X )
Area study,		( )
Updating of area study,		( )
Situation Reports No's 1—		( )
Patrol map,		( )

DATE: 21/3 1973.

*F. B. Donovan*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 Division of District Administration,  
 KONE DOBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Report No's. 1—	( )
.....	( )
.....	( )
District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report.....	Above average Average Below average

Date 27/3 /1973

*E. S. Hoops*  
 District Commissioner

Total

The District Commissioner  
East Sepik District  
P.O. Box 72  
WEWAK


21st June 1973  
67-8-58  
T. Downes  
District Officer

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 7 - 72/73

Reference your Minute of 27th March, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report arising out of the above patrol of the YUAT Census Division submitted by Mr. F.B. DONOVAN, Assistant District Officer.

The subject matter of the Report is of interest to the Commissioner for Local Government and should have taken the form of a Situation Report. Accordingly, I have amended the heading of the Report to read 'Situation Report Angoram 1 - 7 - 72/73', and ask that you alter your records appropriately.

  
W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.C. Box 70,  
ANGORAM  
ESD

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

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-1-2

DEPARTMENT OF THE  
ADMINISTRATOR  
22 MAR 1973  
DISTRICT OFFICE WEWAK  
EAST SEPIK DISTRICT  
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

67-1-2  
abc

21st March, 1973.

The District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
P.O. Box 72,  
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL NO: 7 of 1972/73

Para 1 of the patrol report refers.  
In my experience the instances of Councillors resigning for petty reasons and then being re-elected are far too numerous. To my mind a great deal of time and expense could be saved if his reasons for resigning were ascertained and a formal meeting held in the village to indicate whether the people supported him or not. In this way it would be unnecessary to launch numerous patrols in this country because Councillors had resigned out of pique.

The Councillor may have "made his point" as Mr. Donovan says only at the expense of a country that cannot really afford such luxuries.

Para 2 refers.  
It is agreed that the level of the Sepik River and its tributaries has resulted in extremely difficult living conditions for the people. Some gardens may have been destroyed but my investigations reveal there is no food shortage anywhere, neither has the health of the people been affected to any extent.

For your information, please.

*C. G. Sanderson*

C. G. SANDERSON

Assistant District Commissioner.

ANGORAM PATROL NUMBER 7 of 1972/73 - DIARY.

Monday March 12th, 1973. Heavy rain all morning. Preparation for Patrol. Departed Angoram at 1100 per River Truck for Bivat and arrived at 1540. Discussions with local people and Missionary. Slept Bivat.

Tuesday March 13th, 1973. Advised by people that the track to DIMIRI was flooded and impassable. They suggested we conduct the elections for Ward 62 today and proceed to DIMIRI via KAMBARAMBA tomorrow. Thus proceeded to ANDAFUGAN and there conducted the election for Ward 62 being the villages of ANDAFUGAN and DOWANING. 89 electors. Thence travelled to Moim and arrived at 1800. Slept Moim.

Wednesday March 14th, 1973. Departed MOIM at 0700 and arrived WOM at 0900. Transferred to a motor canoe and then departed WOM at 0915 for DIMIRI and arrived at 1315. Conducted the elections for Ward 40 being the villages of DIMIRI, YAUL and MARUMAT villages. Departed DIMIRI at 1740 by canoe and proceeded to WOM arriving at 2215. Transferred to River Truck and proceeded to Angoram, arriving 0045/15/3/73.

DNA 67.8.78  
H/Q



TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

# PATROL REPORT

Report Number..... 8 of 1972/73  
 Subdistrict..... Angoram  
 District..... East Sepik  
 Type of Patrol..... Census, Area Study, General Administration  
 Patrol Conducted by..... P.L. Kauffman, P.O.

Area Patrolled } Murik Lakes Census Division  
 (Council and/or } Angoram Council  
 Census Division/s.) }

Personnel Accompanying Patrol  
 B. Bande, TPO  
 P. Yarafi, O.M.O.

Duration of Patrol—from 2 / 4 / 73 to 7 / 4 / 73

No. of Days..... 6 days

Last D.D.A. Patrol to Area: June 1972

Date..... Duration.....

Objects of Patrol (Briefly)..... Conduct census, compile information for  
 area study and general administration

Total Population of Area Patrolled..... 1268

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 KONEDQBU.

*Area Study Detail*

Forwarded, please.

/ /19

District Commissioner.

POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Residing outside Elect)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
3/4/73	Aramut	18	13	17	22	16	19	26	18	149
3 <del>4</del> /4/73	Wongamut	29	34	28	38	8	1	14	6	158
3/4/73	Jangaimu	31	29	37	44	10	3	10	6	170
4/1/73	Darapap	47	55	49	47	29	20	34	18	299
5/4/73	Karau	32	40	32	36	8	5	25	9	187
6/4/73	Mendan	75	50	72	63	12	2	23	3	305
		<b>232</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>1268</b>

The District Commissioner  
East Sepik District  
P.O.Box 72  
WEWAK

11th July, 1973  
67-8-78  
R.G.Orwin  
a/DDC

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 8/1972-73.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Reports 1 to 3 arising out of the above patrol of MURIK LAKES Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments and also the Area Study compilation as submitted by Mr. R.L.Kauffman, Patrol Officer.

Situation Reports indicate a good state of affairs in the Census Division. I note appropriate action has been taken on matters raised in Situation Report No.2.

Mr. Kauffman is to be complimented on his work.

Please note two copies of Situation Reports are required by this Headquarters.

W.P.RYAN  
a/Secretary



(3)

CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION,  
P.O. Box 70,  
ANGORAN  
E.S.D.

67-1-2

29th March, 1973.

Mr. R.L. Keuffman, A.P.O.,  
Sub District Office,  
P.O. Box 70,  
ANGORAN.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS NO. 8 of 1972/73 MURIK LAKES CENSUS DIVISION

Please be prepared to proceed on patrol to the Murik Lakes Census Division on Monday, 2nd April, 1973. The objects of your patrol will be Census Revision, re-compilation of area study and general administration.

I also require you to carry out certain work in relation to artifacts which we have been requested to do by the Papua New Guinea Museum. Details of this work may be found in our file 7-1-2, particularly memos M66/8/72 of 16th November, 1972 and M66/73 of 6th February, 1973 both from the Executive Director of the Museum.

You will be accompanied by Mr. B. Bante, T.P.O. and I require you to ensure that this officer does as much patrol work as possible in view of the rapid localization policy now in force.

I do not think you will require a member of the R.P. & N.C.C. to accompany you.

*C. G. Sanderson*

C. G. SANDERSON

Assistant District Commissioner.

cc. Mr. E. Bante,

## ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 8 of 1972/73

Station ANGORAM Officer Compiling R.L. KAUFFMAN, P.O.  
 District EAST SEPIK Subdistrict ANGORAM  
 Census Division MURIK LAKES L.G. Council ANGORAM

(For recording of routine information not of a situation report nature, actionable at Subdistrict or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters.)

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks.)

Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

INTRODUCTION

1. This was a short patrol to complete census on the third of three Census Divisions which, it is proposed, will be amalgamated in the near future under the name of "Angoram Coastal" census division. It is proposed that this Census Division will take in, The Murik Lakes, Lower Sepik and East Coast Census Divisions.

MATTERS OF POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

2. This Census Division covers the home area of the Chief Minister, Mr. Somare. The people here are very conscious of this and, as a result, appear to have become very well informed as to the aims and aspirations of the Government of Papua New Guinea.
3. The people here, in common with most other areas I have visited, have their misgivings as to the future of Papua New Guinea however these would seem to have arisen out of an awareness of the large step to be taken by the young country rather than out of ignorance of what is afoot.
4. At Murik (the collective name for Aramat, Jengasut and Wogasut) the patrol met PATRIK KAMBAU who has been nominated the Constitutional Development Committee member for the Murik Area. He appeared very well informed and quite possibly is largely responsible for the awareness displayed by the people.
5. No contentious issues were raised in respect to Political issues and the people indicated that if they had worries they took them straight to Mr. Somare in Wewak which is only 2 or 3 hours away by motor canoe.

40

TRENDS IN SOCIAL STRUCTURE

6. The people of the Murik area as yet have not totally lost their traditional culture and most of the senior men have become aware of the danger of the total loss of the culture. As a result these men very readily agreed to the requests put to them for the approval of the Declaration of their remaining old artifacts as National Cultural Property.

7. There was, however, mixed feelings on this issue. The younger 'inheritors' of these artifacts, who are not as steeped in tradition as the old men were far more reluctant to agree to the request. It was quite obvious that these men realised the the Declaration of these artifacts would disenchant would-be private buyers who pay very high prices for them. The younger men are clearly more concerned with the monetary rather than cultural considerations.

8. In the main, in the villages visited, it was made quite obvious that the elderly "big men" were still the most influential individuals in the village life and any younger men who appeared to have authority had it, only on authority and approval of the elders.

9. Disputes brought to the notice of the patrol were almost entirely of the marital kind. Broken marriages in which both partners have remarried are plentiful as are arguments as to custodianship of children. Marriage ties appear to be almost loose and readily severed.

10. Karau has a large water tank as its only supply of fresh water. On inspection I discovered that it was leaking badly from the base, and that the rubberised canvas catchment is starting to deteriorate badly. This has occurred in two ways:-

(a) The rope used to secure the "sail" to the frame on which it is stretched is made of vegetable fibre and has both rotted and been attacked by insects. My suggested solution to this is either treatment with coal tar or replacement with a synthetic fibre rope such as nylon.

(b) The frame on which this catchment is stretched was constructed of timbers which are rotting rapidly. My suggestion is that a replacement frame should be made of mangrove saplings, these are both durable and strong. They are invariably used in housing construction by these people. Any difficulty in cutting these would be far outweighed by the advantages.

11. Also whilst in Karau the Council Ward Committee member indicated that the people of the village were going "all out" to assist the Mission school in their village. He said that they were finding it difficult to keep bringing supplies to their children who were at Marienberg, Kaup or Wongan and they were going to ask the Chief Minister to Assist them in getting the school in their village upgraded to 'T' status. I suggested to these people that, as the population in this area was relatively small, and, as the three schools mentioned, particularly Kaup were so close it would be unlikely the Government would approve another 'T' School in their village.

12. On discussing prices with these people, the reaction was "well the trade store owners for their own prices and will not bargain or lower their prices as we have decided to do likewise". At present they are managing to sell the odd one of these prices at the high level. Mr. John Nelson, a major buyer of Artifacts in the Karau area has indicated to me that because of prices being so high people are unable to buy their earnings in view of the difficulty in reaching them.

MATTERS RELEVANT TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

12. The people in this area have two main sources of cash income. The first is fishing. Smoked fish is regularly sold in fairly large quantities at the Mwak market. There are also moves afoot for the purchase of a large ice house so that fresh fish can be taken to Mwak. The second source of income is the sale, to tourists, of carvings.

13. The people of the villages of Ayasut, rangicut and Wongsut in particular, complained that people were not buying their carvings. Enquiry disclosed that these people insist on a price of \$40 to \$60 for a mask 10 to 15 inches long. This price by comparison with prices asked by other groups for their carvings is extremely high. For example, for the same price, in Angoram one can purchase a 7'6" crocodile table.

14. On discussing prices with these people, the reaction was "well the trade store owners fix their own prices and will not bargain or lower them and so we have decided to do likewise". At present they are managing to sell the odd one at these prices at the Mwak Hotel. Mr. John Benson, a major buyer of artifacts in the Angoram area has indicated to me that because of prices asked by these people he is unable to buy their carvings in view of the difficulty in recalling them.

MATTERS RELEVANT TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

12. The people in this area have two main sources of cash income. The first is fishing. Smoked fish is regularly sold in fairly large quantities at the Wewak Market. There are also moves afoot for the purchase of a large ice box so that fresh fish can be taken to Wewak. The second source of income is the sale, to tourists, of carvings.

13. The people of the villages of Aramut, Iangimat and Wongamat in particular, complained that people were not buying their carvings. Enquiry disclosed that these people insist on a price of \$40 to \$60 for a mask 30 to 36 inches long. This price by comparison with prices asked by other groups for their carvings is extremely high. For example, for the same price, in Angoram one can purchase a 7'6" crocodile table.

14. On discussing prices with these people, the reaction was "well the trade store owners fix their own prices and will not bargain or lower them and so we have decided to do likewise". At present they are managing to sell the odd one at these prices at the Wewak Hotel. Mr. John Benson, a major buyer of Artifacts in the Angoram area has indicated to me that because of prices asked by these people he is unable to buy their carvings in view of the difficulty in reselling them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

15. This Patrol was accompanied by Mr. Benjamin Bande, a Trainee Patrol Officer nearing completion of his training. This officer was shown all procedures involved with Patrol management and census taking, and in fact carried out the census in each village visited. In several of the villages he also undertook Political Education Discussion and displayed a firm grasp and good understanding of the issues and principles involved. He proved a most genial companion.

16. The patrol was also accompanied by O.M.O. Pio who also performed most satisfactorily.

*Roger Kauffman*

27-4-73

R. L. KAUFFMAN  
Patrol Officer.

DDA 67.8.79  
H/A

### PATROL REPORT

Report number: 9 of 1972/73	Objects of patrol: <b>Census, Updating Area Study, Routine Administrative</b>
District: <b>East Sepik</b>	Station: <b>Angoram</b>
Patrol conducted by: <b>B.W. Lightfoot</b>	Subdistrict: <b>Angoram</b>
Area patrolled: <b>Marienberg Hills C.D.</b>	Designation: <b>Patrol Officer</b>
Duration of patrol: <b>2/4/73-11/4/73</b>	Personnel accompanying: <b>-</b>
Last D.D.A. patrol: <b>June 1972</b>	Number of days: <b>10</b>
Last O.L.G. patrol:	Total population of area: <b>1976</b>
Map reference: <b>Formil Bogia Milinch Angoram</b>	Council area: <b>Angoram</b>
	House of Assembly Electorate: <b>Angoram Open</b>

The District Commissioner,  
**East Sepik** District,  
**Wewak**

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Field Officers Journal Folios 9 To 11, ( X )
  - Patrol Instructions, ( X )
  - The Report and my comments, ( X )
  - Area study, ( )
  - Updating of area study, ( X )
  - Situation Reports No's 1- , ( X )
  - Patrol map, ( )
  - Camping Allowance Claim** ( X )

DATE: 1 / 5 / 1973 .

*[Signature]*  
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

*[Signature]*

- In respect of this patrol, I attach
- Area study, ( )
  - Updating of area study, ( )
  - Situation Report No's. 1- ( )
  - ( )
  - ( )
  - District Headquarters assessment of  
Patrol & Report..... Above average  
Average  
Below average

Date: / / 19

.....  
District Commissioner



POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
April 1973										
3rd	Kalp	84	68	77	71	12	10	41	21	364
4th	Kis	44	49	51	43	12	10	21	8	238
5th	Kasiman	42	31	47	49	2	-	4	-	175
5th	Boig	27	28	29	20	1	1	7	1	124
6th	Weskurin	22	25	18	21	12	5	19	9	131
6th	Aralpan	17	21	14	16	1	1	2	1	73
6th	Gavien	18	27	30	25	1	2	3	6	112
7th	Mansep	40	29	53	46	2	4	14	5	193
9th	Masan	16	23	27	21	1	3	4	3	98
9th	Bonam	3	5	9	7	5	5	13	15	62
10th	Mangan	48	34	40	38	-	1	19	6	186
10th	Suk	15	19	15	18	3	9	15	14	108
11th	Mambel	30	16	28	33	1	4	9	1	122
		386	375	438	408	53	55	171	90	1,976

\* Note: Of those listed as present some 484 are away from their village but still within the Sub District.

The District Commissioner  
East Sepik District  
P.O.Box 72  
WEWAK

11th July 1973  
67-8-73  
R.G.Orwin  
a/DDC

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 9/1972-73.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report  
1 arising out of the above patrol of MARIENBERG HILLS  
Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments  
and also the Area Study amendments, as submitted by  
Mr. B.W.Lightfoot, Patrol Officer.

It is pleasing to note the generally good situation  
existing in the Census Division.

Patrol Report and related documents are not required  
at this Headquarters however two copies of Situation  
Reports are needed.

W.P.RYAN  
a/Secretary

②

CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION,  
P.O. Box 70,  
ANGORAM  
E.S.D.

67-1-1

29th March, 1973.

Mr. B. Lightfoot, A.P.O.,  
Sub District Office,  
P.O. Box 70,  
ANGORAM.

PATROL INSTRUCTIONS NO. 9 of 1972/73

Please be prepared to proceed on patrol on Monday, 2nd April, 1973 to the Marienberg Hills Census Division. The objects of your patrol will be Census Revision and re-compilation of area study and general administration.

You will be accompanied by Mr. E. Kaney, T.P.O., and I want you to ensure that this officer to a larger extent carries out the patrol himself under your closest supervision and guidance. It is departmental policy to accelerate the localization process and I want you to bear this factor in mind during the course of this patrol. However, yours will still be the final responsibility for the patrol and you will still be expected to submit a patrol report and area study within 10 days of your return. Your last patrol report was rather late in being submitted even taking certain delaying factors into account.

I do not think it will be necessary for you to take a member of the R. P. & N.G. C. with you.

*C. G. Sanderson*  
C. G. SANDERSON  
Assistant District Commissioner.

ANGORAM PATROL REPORT No. 9 of 1972/73

CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

P.O. Box 70,

ANGORAM.

E.S.D.

67-1-2

1st May, 1973.

District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
P.O. Box 72,  
WEWAK.

GENERAL COMMENTS PATROL REPORT NO. 9 of 1972/73 & AREA STUDY

The census of the Marienberg Hills Census Division reveals that since the last census in 1969 the population has increased by 178. Because of the time lapse between the two area studies it is difficult to assess whether this is a natural increase or not. Certainly the report indicates that the health of the people appears to be good and they certainly have ample medical facilities available to them. In the case of Masan Village further investigations will be made as to whether this decrease in population has been a natural one or due to migration out. Both the area study and the patrol report indicate that the people in this area are enthusiastic about economic development but their ambitions are limited by the lack of road communications. I know they have done quite a lot of voluntary work on roads and it is hoped that the Angoram Local Government Council will give them more consideration in the future as far as allocating funds to assist them.

Although the absentee rate seems high I will suggest that many of these absentees are more in the nature of commuters who gravitate between the village and those centres mentioned. This absentee situation is one of those that the Area Improvement Programme should alleviate.

In general both the patrol report and the updated area study indicate a reasonably satisfactory situation. I think Mr. Lightfoot has carried out a good patrol and has pinpointed the main problems existing in the area i.e. lack of road communications and absenteeism.

*G. G. Sanderson*

G. G. SANDERSON, Assistant District Commissioner

ANGORAM

PATROL REPORT No. 9 of 1972/73

Station Angoram ..... Officer Compiling B.W. Lightfoot, P.O......  
 District East Sepik ..... Subdistrict Angoram.....  
 Census Division Marienberg Hills ..... L.G. Council Angoram.....

(For recording of routine information not of a situation report nature, actionable at Subdistrict or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters.)

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks.)

Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

INTRODUCTION

The people of this Census Division are generally pretty well off. Their villages are on high ground, they have ample food supplies and good potential for economic development, even though they are not exploiting this potential at this time.

They are well aware of political developments in Papua New Guinea although, as is to be expected, the people on the coast and the river are more informed than those who are inland.

There are two problems causing concern in the area, absenteeism and lack of transport facilities.

26

SOCIAL.

Of a total population of 1976 there are 369 persons away from the electorate and a further 484 away from their villages but still within the sub district. This gives a total of 853 persons or about 42% of the population who are absent from their home village. In some villages the proportion is a lot higher, for instance, Bonam which has only 25% of its people actually living in the village.

Most of those absentees who are still in the Sub District have children at school in either Kaup, Marienberg, Taway or Angorem, and have camped near those schools so that they can look after their children. Their absence is regarded as only temporary but can and often does extend into several years duration.

Apart from squatter problems near the schools, this practice leaves the home village short of labour for community projects such as the clearing of bush for a road between Kis and Boig. It also retards economic development since the remaining population has a higher proportion of aged people and few who are fit or enthusiastic enough to man-handle their coffee to marketing points.

A couple of councillors complained that since there were no young strong women in their villages, they had no way of getting their coffee out.

Only a few complaints were brought up and these were nearly all marital problems, disposal of children from broken marriages etc..

HEALTH

They appear to be a pretty healthy lot, with the notable exception of Masan. This village had a population of 104 in 1860 and 13 years later had only 98.

Their own land is sago swamp and they are now living on higher land belonging to the Mansep people, at the invitation of the Manseps. However, their hunting rights are limited and they have no cash crops, consequently their diet is poorer than that of the rest of the people in this Census Division.

1004/

HEALTH

They appear to be a pretty healthy lot, with the notable exception of Masan. This village had a population of 104 in 1960 and 13 years later has only 98.

Their own land is sago swamp and they are now living on higher land belonging to the Mansep people, at the invitation of the Manseps. However, their hunting rights are limited and they have no cash crops, consequently their diet is poorer than that of the rest of the people in this Census Division.



ECONOMIC

Despite the existence of mature coffee plantings in every village (except Masan), very little coffee is produced and that only by those villages with easy access to water transport. At Kaup and Kis they produce a little copra as well as their coffee.

The major sources of income for the inland villages are market gardening, sale of betel and lime and sale of the meat of wild animals.

Cattle are now being introduced and there are 55 head of village owned cattle. However, only Gavien, Mansep, Bonam, Mangan, Sa and Mambel have land suitable for grazing.

There were many requests that a road should be built to give the area access to markets. There is already a track from Marienbo to Masan that is passable in the dry season and bush has been cleared between Kis and Boig for a road, although the latter project is now in abeyance. It was started on the basis that it would meet up with a road that was rumoured to be about to be built from Angoram to Wewak via Tring.

GARI KIMI, a Gavien man who has moved to Bonam, has planted 280 Kamarere trees and 370 coconut palms. He plans to bring the numbers of each up to 500 in the coming dry season. While he was aware of the 6 or so years that it takes for coconuts to bear, he was under a misapprehension in that he expected the Kamarere to be ready for milling in only 3-4 years. His project is well set up and if he continues as he has it will be very successful.

EDUCATION

There are three schools in this Census Division:

KAUF has standards 1, 2, 3, 6 and an attendance of 102 boys and 46 girls,

MARIENBERG has all six standards and there are 107 boys and 91 girls going there, and

TAWAY has Standards 1, 3, 5, 6 with 67 boys and 38 girls.

All three have children from outside this Census Division attending. The attendance at Taway, which was once the major school for the area, is declining as schools are opened in other places. There is only a small population close to this school and it will probably decline even more than it already has. Some children also go to Angoram P.S.

There are 17 boys and 3 girls away at high school, 1 graduate of the University of Papua New Guinea now working in Lae and 1 student still at the University of Papua New Guinea. There is also 1 female trainee teacher in Madang.

The people regard education as very important, both personally and in regard to the future of Papua New Guinea, as is evidenced by the high rate of absenteeism caused by people living near the schools so that their children can attend.

*B. Lightfoot*  
B. W. LIGHTFOOT,  
Patrol Officer.

The District Commissioner  
East Sepik District  
P.O. Box 72  
WEJAK

30th July, 1973.

67-8-92

R.G. Orwin  
a/D.D.C.

ANCORAM PATROL NO. 11/1972-73

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of BANARO Census Division, as submitted by Mr. R.L. KAUFFMAN, Patrol Officer.

I note that Objects of Patrol were Census Revision and Area Study compilation.

All that was received by this Headquarters was the Patrol Report Jacket. Would you please clarify same for me.

W.P. REAN  
a/Secretary

67-8-92 ←  
67-1-34 (1)

PATROL REPORT

Report No.: 11 of 1972/73	Objects of Patrol: Census Revision Area Study, General Administration
District: East Sepik	Station: Angoram
Patrol Conducted By: R.L. Kauffman	Sub District: Angoram
Area Patrolled: Banaro S.D.	Designation: Patrol Officer
Duration of Patrol: 21/5/73 - 10/6/73	Personnel accompanying: B. Bande, TPO E. Kaney, 2PO: A. Somare, OMO
Last DDA Patrol: Sept 1971	Number of Days: 21
Last OIG Patrol: Nov 1971	Total population of area: 2465
Map Reference: Formil Bogia	Council Area: Keram
	H. of A. Electorate: Angoram Open

District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
Wewak.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Patrol Diary	( x )
Patrol Instructions	( )
The Report and my comments	( )
Situation Reports No's 1 & 2	( x )
Camping Allowance Claim	( x )

Date: 3/6/73

*B. Bande*  
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU.

KONEDOBU In respect of this patrol, I attach

Situation Report No's	( )
.....	( )
.....	( )
District Headquarters assessment of Patrol & Report	Above Average Average Below Average

Date: / /73

.....  
District Commissioner.



DDA 67.8.84 H/Q.

### PATROL REPORT

Report number: 12 of 1972/73  
 District: East Sepik  
 Patrol conducted by: Vincent Atusa  
 Area patrolled: Kwongai C/D  
 Duration of patrol: 21/5/73 to 26/5/73  
 Last D.D.A. patrol: 7/5/73 to 8/5/73  
 Last O.L.G. patrol:  
 Map reference: Fournil Ambunti

Objects of patrol: Publication of Prospecting Authority No 344 (NG)C.R.A. Co.  
 Station: Angoram  
 Subdistrict: Angoram  
 Designation: Trainee Patrol Officer  
 Personnel accompanying: nil  
 Number of days: 6 days  
 Total population of area:  
 Council area: Angoram  
 House of Assembly Electorate: Angoram Open

The District Commissioner,  
 EAST SEPIK District,  
 Wewak

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Field Officers Journal Folios 6 To , ( X )
- Patrol Instructions, ( X )
- The Report and my comments, ( X )
- Area study, ( )
- Updating of area study, ( )
- Situation Reports No's 1— , ( X )
- Patrol map, ( )
- .....Camping Allowance CLAIM ( X )

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
 31 MAY 1973  
 DISTRICT OFFICE WEWAK  
 EAST SEPIK DISTRICT  
 PAPUA NEW GUINEA

DATE: 30/ 5/ 1973 .

*[Signature]*  
 Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
 Department of the Administrator,  
 Division of District Administration,  
 KONEDOBUBU, Papua New Guinea.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- Area study, ( )
- Updating of area study, ( )
- Situation Report No's. 1— *by* ( )
- ..... ( )
- ..... ( )
- District Headquarters assessment of  
 Patrol & Report..... Above average  
 Average  
 Below average

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
 28 JUN 1973  
 KONEDOBUBU

Date: / /19 .

.....  
 District Commissioner

The District Commissioner  
East Sepik District  
P.O. Box 72  
WEMAK

12th September, 1973  
67-8-84  
R.G. Orwin  
a/D.D.C.

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 12 - 1972/73

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Situation Report<sup>1</sup> arising out of the above patrol of KWONGAI Census Division, together with the appropriate assessments, as submitted by Mr. V. ATUSA, Trainee Patrol Officer.

Situation Report has been distributed to appropriate Headquarters' Branch for information and any action required.

Two copies of Situation Reports are required by this H.Q.

I regret the delay in acknowledging this Report.

*W.P. Ryan*  
W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary



DEPARTMENT OF THE  
ADMINISTRATOR  
31 MAY 1973  
DISTRICT OFFICE WEWAK  
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

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

P.O. Box 70,  
ANGORAM  
E.S.D.

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-1-2

30th May, 1973.

District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
P.O. Box 72,  
WEWAK.

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 12 of 1972/73 - PT. KWONGAI CENSUS DIVISION

A brief patrol to publicise a prospecting authority whose objective was achieved.

For your information and attention, please.

C. G. SANDERSON  
Assistant District Commissioner.

(2)

PATROL REPORT No.

**CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION**

P.O. Box 70,  
ANGORAM  
E.S.D.

67-1-1  
35-6-8

District: ...  
Census Division: ...

(For recording of routine enforcement of a statutory provision, or similar, at Sub-District or District level, and of other administrative matters. No copy is required at Headquarters.)

16th May, 1973.

Mr. V. Atusa, TP.O.  
Sub District Office,  
ANGORA M

PATROL NO. 12 of 1972/73

Please prepare to mount the above patrol and depart on Monday 21st May.

Objects of the patrol are to visit Sau, Sereba, Chimbian and Warigum in the Kwongal Census Division where you are to publicise the Application for Prospecting Authority No. 344 (N.G.) by C.R.A. Exploration Co. Ltd..

Publication must be made in accordance with Lands Circular 67/142 of 3rd November, 1969 and our Secretary's circular 35-1-1 of 29th April, 1969. Please familiarise yourself with these circulars before leaving.

I expect the patrol to take approximately 5 days thus I will send transport to Mundo Mundo to collect you on Saturday 26th May.

Your completed report should be on my desk no later than Wednesday, 30th May, 1973.

The people of the four villages concerned were informed of the nature of the company's work for minerals in their area and of the land area they were to be prospecting. A lot of questions were asked and discussed.

*C. G. Sanderson*

C. G. SANDERSON  
Assistant District Commissioner.

1. Why does the State get all the royalties?
2. Why does the State get all the royalties?
3. Why should the administration get all the royalties?



PATROL REPORT No.

Station ANGORAM..... Officer Compiling VINCENT ATUSA.....  
 District EAST SERIK DISTRICT..... Subdistrict ANGORAM.....  
 Census Division KWONGAI..... L.G. Council ANGORAM.....

(For recording of routine information not of a situation report nature, actionable at Subdistrict or District level, and of value to succeeding officers. No copy is required at Headquarters.)

(For further pages, use foolscap blanks.)

Govt. Print.—1792/40,000.—5.72.

Introduction

(1) The patrol was a special one and was conducted for five days. It was specially mounted to advertise the Prospecting Authority (the C.R.A. Exploration Co. Ltd) to look for minerals such as gold, copper, oil etc. The four villages that are within the boundaries of the Prospecting Authority are Sau, Chimbian Warigum, and Sereba.

2. The patrol arrived at Sau, the people gathered, and thought it was the patrol to stop the land dispute in the area to which I explained to them in detail. Then proceeded to talk about the Prospecting Authority No. 344 by C.R.A. Exploration Co. Ltd. The villagers listened attentively and I referred to the two circulars and explained each points. The circulars for reference were Lands circular No. 67/142 of 3rd November, 1969 and our Secretary circular 35 -1 -1 of 29th April 1969.

3. The points discussed were:
1. Prospecting Authority
  2. Prospecting Operations
  3. Prospecting on Private land
  4. Compensation
  5. Occupation Fee
  6. Royalties and State Ownership.

4. The people of the four villages concerned were ~~xx~~ eager to see the men of the company to look for minerals in their area and on their land. If the company happens to find anything or something in their area that means two things: (1) employment and (2) lot of money. These were some of their ideas and they shared and discussed among themselves.

5. Some brought up queries:
1. When are they coming?
  2. Why does the state own the minerals that are found in our grounds?
  3. Why should the administration get all the royalties and we get little?

DP4 67-8-91  
67-1-3A

### PATROL REPORT

Report number: **13 of 1972-73**  
District: **EAST SEPIK**  
Patrol conducted by: **P.S. JEFFRIES.**  
Area patrolled: **PORA PORA C.D.**  
Duration of patrol: **29-5 to 14-6-73**  
Last D.D.A. patrol: **MARCH 1972**  
Last O.L.G. patrol: **MAY 1972**  
Map reference: **FOURMEL BOGIA  
MELINCH ANGORAM**

Objects of patrol: **CENSUS REVISION, AREA STUDY,  
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION**  
Station: **ANGORAM**  
Subdistrict: **ANGORAM**  
Designation: **ASSISTANT PATROL OFFICER**  
Personnel accompanying: **1 O/B MOTOR DRIVER  
1 MEDICAL ORDERLY**  
Number of days: **16**  
Total population of area: **2,417**  
Council area: **ANGORAM L.G. COUNCIL**  
House of Assembly Electorate: **ANGORAM OPEN**

The District Commissioner,  
**EAST SEPIK** District,  
**MEWAK**

In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Field Officers Journal Folios <b>29</b> To <b>30</b> ,	( X )
Patrol Instructions,	( X )
The Report and my comments,	( X )
Area study,	( X )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Reports No's <b>1-2</b> ,	( X )
Patrol map,	( X )
<b>CAMPING ALLOWANCE CLAIM</b>	( X )

DATE: 3 / 7 / 19 73.

*[Signature]*  
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Administrator,  
Division of District Administration,  
KONEDOBU, Papua New Guinea.

*[Signature]*

In respect of this patrol, I attach	
Area study,	( )
Updating of area study,	( )
Situation Report No's. 1—	( )
.....	( )
.....	( )
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report.....	Average
	Below average

Date: / / 19 .

.....  
District Commissioner

X  
POPULATION

Date of Census	Village	TOTALS (Excluding Absentees)				ABSENTEES (Resident outside Electorate)				Grand Total
		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		CHILD (Under 15 yrs)		ADULT		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
<b>1973</b>										
31-5	AGRANT	21	31	36	32			2		122
2-6	AIJORA	32	27	34	34			15		142
30-5	AKAIAN	48	26	43	32	1		3		153
6-6	ARAMUNDI	17	16	22	25			6		96
30-5	ARANGO	28	15	24	25	1	1	1	1	96
2-6	DUMA	23	15	19	20			1		78
5-6	ERENON	5	11	12	14			3		45
2-6	JANGIT	14	20	18	15			6		73
12-6	JETA	48	47	43	36		3	9	1	187
2-6	KIRDP	9	12	17	15	1		5		59
9-6	KITCHIKAN	32	16	20	15			9		92
4-6	MAMPONG	61	45	54	58			12		230
6-6	HURUKEN	35	27	31	29	2	1	5	1	131
6-6	NAURUK	17	18	24	18			1		78
6-6	OGEMANIA	29	19	28	29	1		13	1	120
31-5	OMDOS	45	22	33	28			1		129
1-6	GREHAI	25	26	25	21	1		3		101
11-6	PALIPAN	14	11	17	10			3		55
20-5	PANKIN	34	38	31	29	3	1	4	1	141
1-5	PINAM	26	31	38	34			6		137
6-6	POKORAN	50	32	28	37	1	2	11		172
		15	505	597	556	11	8	119	6	2,417

Total

The District Commissioner  
East Sepik District  
P.O. Box 72  
WENAK

12th September, 1973  
67-8-91  
R.G. Orwin  
M/D.D.C.

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 13 - 1972/73

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of PORA PORA Census Division, and also the Area Study recompilation, as submitted by Mr. F.G. JEFFRIES, Assistant Patrol Officer.

*W.P. Ryan*  
W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary

(29)

AREA STUDY  
PORA PORA CENSUS DIVISION

A. INTRODUCTION

(a) The Pora Pora Census Division is situated to the south of the Sepik River, the northern boundary is approximately 12 miles inland from the coast, and the Sepik River north is as many miles in a north easterly direction. The topography is low-lying and large expanses are subject to inundation during the 'wet' season. The climate is hot, lowland coastal, temperatures varying between 23 degrees and 32 degrees centigrade. Occasional fogs develop during the 'dry' season between May and about October. Rainfall is between 75 inches and 100 inches per annum, most of which falls between November and April. Vegetation is predominately composed of stands of sago trees and 'pit pit' on the low lying areas, with higher ground interspersed with expanses of kuni grass and areas of tropical rain forest.

(b) From Angoram the villoges of the Pora Pora can only be reached by canoe or small boat, the travelling time from Angoram to a central point (MBOS) being three hours. The area is in a south easterly direction from Angoram.

(c) The area was one of the first 'off the main river' places to be contacted after the British arrived, however to the southern or upper regions of the census division contact came slowly. The inhabitants of this area are not highly aware of current events as far as their country is concerned. Although there is a high regard for the Administration and their Government, and have been influenced to a very large degree by the former, there is not enough outside contact, to one degree or another, in the every-day running of their lives to bring them out of the purely village situation at little more than the subsistence level. There are few cases of organized or systematic work.

B. POPULATION - DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

(a) The latest village population register is included with this report. Enquiry revealed that there has been fifteen cases of neonatal deaths in the last 12 to 15 months. This is perhaps not unduly high when the standard of village hygiene practised is taken into account. Also well-trained midwives are interspersed throughout the area and for any birth which may develop complications (ie very old or very young mothers) there is a maternity ward at Marienberg Mission.

(b) Each village in the Pore Pore census division, with the exceptions of WANA, JETA and PALIPAN is accessible to one another by paddle canoe during periods of high water. Appendix 1 indicates travelling times by walking track and canoe. Waterways vary immensely in width, depth, rate of flow and general navigability.

(c) 5.02% of the adult males are absent from the area. A small percentage of the total absenteeism would consist of boys away from the area at schools and at courses, but the majority consists of men in their early twenties and thirties who are employed as contract workers at the 'Western Company', Manus, also in New Ireland and at Madang.

C. SOCIAL GROUPINGS

(a) There are <sup>inct</sup> two distinct language groups spoken in the Pora Pora, one of which has a dialect. The social groups, of which there are sixteen, include the following family totems :-

plai balus black bokis pig kalangar puk puk muruk kumar  
guria draikes dog kokoso kapul white cocky black cocky

(b) The operational social unit is the extended family line, however in the smaller villages particularly it is reasonable to say the people consider their village as the day to day working unit. Lineages are often vague to the younger generation.

(c) A language called 'Ambak' is spoken at the following villages :- Perkin, Arango, Akáán, Gabos, Gerasi, and Agrent. A language called 'Gun' meaning 'talk' is spoken at Piran, Jangit, Kirap, Adjora, Murukan, Arasundi, Nauruk, Oganeria, Masang and Eronon. A dialect of 'Gun' called 'Jo' is spoken at the following places - Pokoran, Palipan, Kitchikan and Jwa. The villages which speak 'Gun' can understand plainly the dialect 'Jo' but the speakers of Jo find difficulty in conversing in Gun.

(d) There are three main outlets from this census division :-

1. Via the Pora Pora River to markets on the Sepik River.
2. By travelling in a south easterly direction to the Ramu River and thence to Bogia.
3. By travelling south westerly to Bagaran and Kevia villages on the Karam River (Baram C.B.)

There are affiliations with all neighbours who are in close proximity, whether inside or outside the area being studied.

3. LEADERSHIP

(a) Appendix 11 is a list of the leaders of this area. Most men who have been sufficiently influential or respected to be regarded as leaders have usually served on a Lulusi, Tu2 Tul or Councillor at some stage.

(b) The traditional leaders or big men still command a certain respect and reverence. However it is quite clear the younger men who are reasonably well educated and travelled are having a continually growing influence on village affairs and this influence is bound to extend in future years.



C. LAND TENURE AND USE

(a) The people of this region migrated from the Ramu River area, working themselves down either to the Pore Pore or the East Coast Lakes. Over the years alliances were made between the various family lines who decided to join together after friendships had been made to share common plots of ground. The people of UMBOS, OREHAI, ARANGO etc. ... originally one group, were ousted to their present village positions towards the south of the Pore Pore River by the arrival of a latter group now consisting of the villages of JANGIT, PINAM, KIRIP, MURUKEN, NAURUK.

(b) There are no individuals who hold land on lease from the Administration. The people have no idea of the meaning of what land title conversion is; neither have they given it any thought.

(c) Cash crop plantings of coffee and rice are usually individual efforts. Villagers will assist a man in clearing a garden in the bush but the work of planting, caring for and harvesting a crop is purely one man's responsibility. A small facet of a community will assist an individual owner during planting or at harvest time if a request is forthcoming, but usually not otherwise.

F. LITERACY

(a) There is one Government Primary 'T' School in the census division at Jangit. Officially opened in May of this year it has a Standard 1 class only. Some children also attend registered primary schools at Bogie, Marienberg, Taway and Mawak.

There are also Catholic Mission Schools at Gabos, Standard 1 and II, at Muzuken which has Standard 1, and more recently a Standard 1 class has been started at Jeta. The curriculum and attendance rates at these schools is by no means consistent. Pidgin and a little English is taught, also simple arithmetic.

There is a Seventh Day Adventist school at Pokoran. The standard is preparatory level only; English is taught and also arithmetic, but the concentration is on Bible Stories.

(b) Appendix IV shows the standard of literacy in both English and Pidgin.

(c) Appendix V shows the number of people who have received higher education in this area.

(d) There are many radios in this area. They are widely used when money for batteries is available. Broadcasts most listened to are 'Tok Save' information programmes and traditional sing-sing music programmes. The average villager is not interested in papers and magazines for reading. There are 37 working radios within the census division.

6. STANDARD OF LIVING

(a) The standard of housing in the Pora Pora is generally satisfactory. All houses are constructed from native materials. Roofing is made from sago palms thatched in a variety of ways and walls are made from pangal, the woody part of the sago frond; flooring is made from the trunks of split lumbun trees. The original form of stairway, a large timber with gouges cut out to form footholds, is slowly being replaced with a European form of staircases with individual steps. Needless to say this form of stairway is much safer. The patrol visited the area immediately after the high water and many latrines were in a chamber, and were ineffectual in many cases.

European artefacts commonly used by the Pora Pora include knives, forks, spoons, axes, sewing machines, outboard motors, clothing, glass and metal receptacles, shoes, shotguns, mosquito nets, mirrors and in some cases spectacles and watches.

(b) The staple diet of these people is sago and fish, which is supplemented with pig and muruk root, yams, taro, sweet potato, bananas, coconuts, tapioca, cassava and corn. Canned foodstuffs are not eaten to any great extent although tinned meat and fish are usually to be seen in the village stores.

(c) There are no Community Centres or similar organizations operating within this area. Since the completion of the school oval at Jangit, surrounding villages have become interested in playing football. Older boys sometimes play football on the airstrip at Muzuken.

N. MISSIONS

(a) There are two Missions operative in the Pora Pora census divisions: the Roman Catholic Mission based at Maxienberg and more recently the Seventh Day Adventist Mission which is influential only at POKORAN, JETA and ERENON. There is no interdenominational tension or conflict either at the Missionary or village level: if there is then it is extremely well covered-up.

(b) Both Missions provide schools, however these are not registered schools but merely 'Bible schools'. The Roman Catholic Mission has schools at OMBOS, Standard I and II, as well as at MURUKEN and ADJORA both of which are Standard I: they also provide an infant welfare and medical service comprising of a European sister and three local welfare nurses which regularly patrol through the area. There are permanent material buildings constructed as rest houses for visiting churchmen at PSNAP, MURUKEN and OMBOS. There are Roman Catholic catechists resident at MURUKEN and JETA.

(c) The attitude of the people towards their Missions is generally a most agreeable one. The Catholic Mission is by far the most influential. However a feeling exists in many villages that the Catholic Mission is not giving them sufficient attention and that they have over-extended their working capacity by trying to be too influential. Mainly for this reason some villages have decided to give the other lot (S.D.A.) a go.

**I. NON-INDIGENES**

(a) There are no non-Indigenous enterprises in this census division. Mr. Tzeutlein of Angoren would infrequently travel to PINAN on day trips to buy crocodile skins, but even this practice has stopped.

20

J. COMMUNICATIONS

(a) There are no roads in this census division - the topography is such that it would be completely impracticable to build any.

(b) Not applicable to the Para Para.

(c) There is one only serviceable aerodrome which is at MURUKEN. It is a Category E airstrip and is owned and maintained by the Catholic Mission. At present it caters for single engine Bombar aircraft only. The airstrip could be extended some considerable distance if so desired. A new airstrip is being built at JANGIT and is approximately two-thirds completed: it is likely to be a low category 'dry weather' airstrip only when finished. Villagers are hoping that other private aircraft will use the airstrip, but it will require tremendous upgrading before a classification is likely to be forthcoming from B.C.A.

There is a possible site for a new aerodrome adjacent to the school at JANGIT - at present the area is covered with kumai grass but otherwise it is reasonably open country and therefore should not require an unreasonable amount of money and labour to build.

K. TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL SKILLS

(a) There are a reasonable number of educated young people working at larger centres who hold technical and skilled jobs - however there are not as many of them in the villages. Appendix VI refers.

18

L. THE STAGE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) The people of this census division have only a meagre knowledge of the present system of Government. All villages in one way or another expressed appreciation for what the Government is doing for them, and for what it stands for. Many were surprised to learn that Australian officers in what they still consider purely an Australian Administration now come under the direct jurisdiction of their own Chief Minister. Mission influence is strong and the Missions are fully credited for the work they have done and the services they provide.

The society as a whole is not fragmented; there is no need for it to be since good relationships are maintained and there are no contentious or simmering issues.

(b) The people are very conscious of the fact they are apart of the Angoran Council. No cases were heard of Councillors assuming the role of village policeman or village law maker, although a few of them seem to expect minor privileges to be extended upon them in relationships and perks for what they consider their part in the role of officialdom.

A resident of Jongit has been appointed a member of the Committee on Constitutional Development at Angoran but to date he has done little to inform his home area of the aims and intentions of this Committee, either on a local front or a broader national scale.

There are no known instances of anyone from this area having attended a Local Government Conference or a Co-operative Conference or having attended any conference at District or higher level. I am told a certain Mathew - Moros of Akalan went to Australia in 1966 with a party of boy scouts.



L.

(c) There appears to be nobody within this census division that has political aspirations. Everyone is proud and aware of the Chief Minister Mr. Sorese who comes from a neighbouring census division. He is given strong allegiance by this area.

16

10. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

(a) See attached Appendix No. VII

(b) Coconuts : no commercial plantings - palms mainly found in villages and nuts are used for domestic purposes only. No copra is produced or sold although this form of cash cropping has been encouraged in the past.

Coffee : is grown seriously for regular and reliable cash cropping at JETA and POKORAN. It is not possible to give even a rough approximation of the value of the production of these trees because of :-

1. Many have recently been destroyed by flooding.
2. Growers from this area sell crops to different private coffee buyers as well as D.A.S.F. Angora.

Rice : Production for this area is 54,000 lbs. per annum.

Timber : There are no concentrated stands of millable timber.

(c) No copra production or processing has taken place, and to date coffee production is negligible

(d) There are no real market gardening enterprises. The people travel to Maxienberg and Angora to sell eggs, but there is very little cash earnings from the sale of vegetables and garden produce as these are usually grown for purely subsistence cropping. If there does happen to be some in excess, only then is the produce sold for cash.

It is hard to estimate an income from the above source as no records are kept and every-one is most vague about the whole matter; however it would not be in excess of \$55.00 to \$60.00 per annum for the whole C.B. Eggs is found to be more profitable, selling at \$1.00 per large basket.

11.

(e) There are no cash earnings through wage labour in this census division. The only other source where a cash earning may be made is from the sale of crocodile skins. Again income from this commodity is variable but following discussions with villagers they claim it is still possible that with some effort each man can still catch at least one small to medium small crocodile per year which would sell for between \$6 to \$14.

(f) The Angoran Native Society is at present in recess and is likely to be wound-up altogether in the near future. A Co-operative officer has been posted to Angoran to resolve the situation. There is general dissatisfaction with the way the Society performed, however nearly all share-members from this area withdrew membership many years ago - circa 1957. Some villages, namely WURUKEN, NAURUK, OGHANIA, PALIPAN, ARAMUNDI and PANHENG were members of a Bogia based Co-operative Society, but likewise they have withdrawn their membership.

Share Capital Held In Angoran Native Society: now only four remaining members, from Jangit and Pinan. Each member purchased one \$10.00 share - Total Investment approximately \$40.00.

(g) There are no outstanding entrepreneurs. There are no privately owned tradestores that are adequately and continually stocked and run. They appear to be run purely as a service and little if any profit is made after costs are taken into account.

(h) Appendix VIII, bank books refers.

(i) No real difficulty is apparent in meeting Council taxation. The sale of crocodile skins is heavily relied on to meet this obligation.

W. POSSIBILITY OF EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

(a) There is arable land owned by nearly all villages which could be used to expand the economy, namely by increasing rice production. It is not possible for a layman to give an idea of the acreages available as the plots of land in each case are uncleared and scattered throughout the bush.

(b) Market gardening in native foods could be increased but the extent of overheads incurred (motors, Benzine) which would have to be met to make it an economic proposition to travel regularly to markets at Angora and Marienberg stifles all desire to produce more than is required at subsistence level.

(c) N/A at present.

(d) There are commercial quantities of timber in the POKIRAN area, but the location of the timber is too distant from available shipping ports - also vegetation and topography of the surrounds makes development in this area difficult and expensive.

(e) The probable reaction of the people to programmes for increasing their cash earnings despite what changes might take place and the work that would be involved would be very good until it was realized the phrase 'work involved' can be said very quickly, but has a meaning outside many a villagers comprehension if any new project is to be fully successful.

0. ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(a) The people of this zone division have received considerable aid from the Angkor Local Government Council. Nearly all villagers if not realizing outright are at least semi-conscious of the ways the Council has gone about improving their standard of living. Their attitude towards the Council is therefore favourable and there is no evidence of bad feeling between the people and the Council. As mentioned in my patrol report however, more water supply projects are required in some villages in the south of this area as drinking water is at a premium during the 'dry' season. This is perhaps the only contentious point.

P. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(a) There are no apparent signs of ill-feeling or ~~resentment~~ existing between the Pura Pura's and any stated policies, laws or aims of the Central Government. As mentioned, in my opinion these people do not have a particularly broad or thorough knowledge of the workings or functions of their Government, however they are ~~entirely~~ in both acceptance and following for what the Government means and for what it represents.

11

Q. ACCOMMODATION SERVICES AND FACILITIES

(a) There are no accommodation facilities in this census division apart from field officer and house police rest houses.

*P. J. Jeffries*

29-6-73

APPENDIX 1

TRAVELLING TIMES PORO PORO CENSUS DIVISION

<u>Route</u>	<u>Mode</u>	<u>Time</u>
Angoran - Pankin	Motor Canoe	2 hours 15 minutes
Pankin - Dibos	Motor Canoe	1 hour
Dibos - Orawai	Motor Canoe	40 minutes
Orawai - Agant	Paddle Canoe	30 minutes
Orawai - Pinam	Motor Canoe	3 hours 15 minutes
Pinam - Jangit	Motor Canoe	30 minutes
Jangit - Dusa	Walking	30 minutes
Jangit - Kirap	Paddle Canoe	45 minutes
Kirap - Adjaan	Paddle Canoe	2 hours
Jangit - Marwong	Paddle Canoe	2 hours 30 minutes
Pinam - Muzukan	Motor Canoe	2 hours 20 minutes
Muzukan - Pokoran	Paddle Canoe	3 hours
Pokoran - Jata	Walking	45 minutes
Jata - Palipan	Walking	1 hour 30 minutes
Jata - Wana	Walking	45 minutes
Pokoran - Kitchikan	Paddle Canoe	3 hours



APPENDIX 11

LEADERS

PINAM

EMELAI EIDA

Councillor, no formal education. Spent time at Manus as contract labourer.

AGRANT

BARKE AIPA

Councillor, no formal education - ineffectual really.

PINAM

KAPA ANGI

Committee-man, no formal education but influential at village level.

ADJORA

DIRMARAN GARE

A good spokesman, semi literate in Pidgin. Worked at Angoron as a P.W.D. labourer and at W'arn Island (Manus) plantation for two years. Responsible for Pinan, Ruwa, Jangit, Adjora and Kirap.

POKORAN

JIM AJAMBA

Councillor, no education - worked in Rabaul for 2 years. Responsible for Palipan, Jata, Pokoran and Kitchikan.

MANIENE

WONI BILL

Councillor for last 6 years. Literate in Pidgin. Worked for many years on copra plantation, Rabaul, and Kavieng for 2 years. Served jail sentence for adultery 1970. Has attended agricultural lectures at Baiyik for rice and coffee.

MURUKEN

ATUPARO AGRAU

Councillor in charge of Muruken, Aramudi, Nezuruk. No formal education but very influential. Tends to get sidetracked off the main issues at times.

JETA

THOMAS ALAPA

Literate in Pidgin. Attended agricultural course, Posen. Influential in the area as a small business-man. Keen coffee grower - anxious to increase agricultural production in this area.

APPENDIX 111

ATTENDANCE RATES AT SCHOOLS - PORIA PORIA CENSUS DIVISION

Attendance figures shown for non-Governmental schools approximate only.

1. JANSIT PRIMARY 'T' SCHOOL

Standard 1            34 males            17 females

2. WYKES CATHOLIC MISSION SCHOOL

Standard 1            21 males            17 females

Standard 11           26 males            9 females

3. HAIKIKEN CATHOLIC MISSION SCHOOL

Attendance rates unreliable, very high absenteeism recorded.  
Approximately 55 children from the surrounding villages attend  
this school at odd times.

4. POKORAN S.D.A. SCHOOL

Standard 1            24 males            7 females

7

APPENDIX IV

LITERACY

	<u>PIGIN</u>		<u>ENGLISH</u>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
PANKIN				
ARANGO	1			
AKAIAN				
GIBOS		1	4	
AGRAIT	3		1	
DREMAI	2		2	
PINAM	4			
IRAM	2	1		
ALJOR	3			
KIROP	3			
JANGIT	4		2	
MAPPENG	7	2	1	
ERENON				
MURUKEN	1		1	
OGHANIA	3			
ARAUINDI	3			
POKORAN	1		1	
KITCHIKAN	5			
PALIPAN	1		1	
JETA	4			

APPENDIX V

HIGHER EDUCATION

PAPUA

<u>ARANG</u>	INGAL ANAMERKUM	Completed Form 1 now mechanic Wewak.
<u>AKAIAN</u>	HAGARI AGORI	Completed Form 4 Brandi, now teacher Seia P.T'S.
	GORA BANANA	Completed Form 1, now medical orderly.

DINDO

ASRANT

OROMAI

	MEYUA AUGRAI	Completed Form 3 now doing trainee teacher course
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PINAH

JANE

ADJORA

	ADJUNG SANE	Form 1 Police trainee, Port Moresby.
	FRANCIS ENAD	Form 3 now at Teachers College.

KING

JANGIT

	ANNAPVIA DNARE	Completed Form 4 Clark, Treasury at L.A.
	SEBASTIAN KUNON	Form 4 now headteacher at Jangit.

MANONG

MURUKEN

NAUPAK

OGEMANIA

ARAHUNDI

POKERAN

KITCHIKAN

PALIPAN

JATA

PERSONNEL LIST

SKILLED LABOR

PANKIN	1	Storeman
ARANGO	1	Mechanic
	1	Carpenter
AKAIAN	1	Locally trained midwife
OHOS	1	Locally trained midwife
ASRANT		
URDIAI	1	Driver (Sepik Timber) Wewak
	1	Speedboat Driver
PINAM	1	Foreman, Coconut plantation
	1	Plumber
	1	Experienced boatscrew
DANA	1	Driver
KIHOP		
ALJONA	1	Boatscrew
	1	Barman
	1	Carpenter
JANEIT	1	Policeman
	1	Clerk
ERENY		
MAHONG		
MURKEN		
HADRIK	2	Carpenters
OSOWIA	1	Boatscrew
	1	Tractor Driver
ARAPUNEY	1	Sturman
POKORAN	1	Forestry Assistant
KITCHIKIN		
PALIPAN		
JETA	1	Mechanic, 1 Boatscrew, 1 Policeman, 1 Tractor Driver

(4)

APPENDIX VII

COFFEE TREES - PIRA PORA CENSUS DIVISION

ERENDI	49
PARKIN	490
POKORIAN	735
HAURUK	212
ELWA	115
ADJUA	49
MANONG	39
JETA	710
KIRUP	65

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APPENDIX VIII

BANK BOOKS - PORA PORA CENSUS DIVISION

	<u>NO. OF ACCOUNTS/VILLAGE</u>	<u>DEPOSITS/VILLAGE</u>
PARKIN		
ARANGO	6 C.S.B. Accounts	\$ 106.72
AKAIAN	2 C.S.B. Accounts	3.33
OHODS	1 C.S.B. Account	13.51
AGRANT	4 C.S.B. Accounts	26.69
ORHAZI	2 C.S.B. Accounts	4.00
PINAM	3 C.S.B. Accounts	5.28
DIWA	1 C.S.B. Account	1.00
ADJORA	5 C.S.B. Accounts	162.00
KIKU	1 C.S.B. Account	47.00
JANGIT		
STREVEN	1 C.S.B. Account	20.00
	2 N.S.W. Accounts	31.00
MAMONG	3 C.S.B. Accounts	46.53
MURUKEN	6 C.S.B. Accounts	34.20
	1 School Account	1.80
MAURUK	4 C.S.B. Accounts	3.30
OGOMANIA	6 C.S.B. Accounts	23.70
ARAMUNDI	7 C.S.B. Accounts	15.60
POKORAN	1 C.S.B. Account	2.00
KITCHIKAN	4 C.S.B.	3.10
	1 N.S.W. Account	1.00
PALIPAN	2 C.S.B. Accounts	1.22
JETA	7 C.S.B. Accounts	18.36
	1 N.S.W. Account	2.00
		<u>\$ 573.43</u>

APPENDIX 1X

SHOTGUNS

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>MODEL</u>	<u>SERIAL NO.</u>	<u>LICENSE EXPIRY DATE</u>
<u>PANKIN</u>	ARANDA ASANG	GREENER G.P.	69165	10- 2-74
<u>ARANG</u>	NANO OMAHO	WINCHESTER	069569	21-12-73
	PARAKAI OKAMAKO	JAPANESE Md1 33	145463E	9-11-73
<u>QMEDA</u>	SALAU ADAMBA	STEVENS	A936493	**
<u>AGRANT</u>	BANDRI GABEAN	JAPANESE C.F.G.	1454755	13-11-73
<u>OREMAI</u>	PANDA KWANTA	CICLOPES ASTRA	106468	13-11-73
	EBARIJINE ANDAWANKE	WEBLEY & SCOTT	74816	3- 2-74
<u>PINAM</u>	AGUMAI DAUK-ER	WEBLEY & SCOTT	76180	
	AGUMAI SLINGOP	STEVENS	A936491	**
	AZAMB UNGINGAU	CICLOPES ASTRA	80731	
<u>DAMA</u>	TOROME ARAU	K.F.C. Md1 33	149465E	12-12-73
	OGARNAM GOMBAK	WINCHESTER	069568	16-12-72/
	ATIRUP ASAU	STEVENS	P185502	31- 8-73
<u>ADJORA</u>	BOAK OGAJUNK	8888888888	EC 816	11-10-73
	AGORI MIGAOTI	WINCHESTER	B10372	17-11-73
<u>KIROP</u>	SAGE ANJIMAJI	WEBLEY & SCOTT	82615	12-12-73
	WOSAR AGARE	WEBLEY & SCOTT	B-10074	17-11-73
<u>JANGIT</u>	EBADAI JANGAP	CICLOPES ASTRA	66344	6- 5-73
<u>KRENOM</u>	OKINIMINI CHJAB	CICLOPES ASTRA	106912	13- 7-73
<u>MAMPENG</u>	GERANTA AUARAM	CICLOPES ASTRA	118784	22- 2-74
	TAPKAI KWIBAK	WINCHESTER	C 375174	19- 8-72
	WANI BUR	GREENER	R 66175	12-12-73
	ANDURAKA GEU	WINCHESTER	64813	12-12-73
<u>MURUKEN</u>	SEREMPI IJAMBA	MY LUCK	141112	15- 9-73
	ARAPURI KUH	WEBLEY & SCOTT	73426	17- 5-73
	NAU DAKA	WINCHESTER	81846	11- 7-73
	JARI PINAI	CICLOPES ASTRA		



(1)

	<u>NAME</u>	<u>MODEL</u>	<u>SERIAL NO.</u>	<u>LICENSE EXPIRY DATE</u>
<u>NAURUK</u>	ANAI AURUTAI	CICLOPES ASTRA	93499	3- 8-73
	GARI JOK	CICLOPES ASTRA	106855	9-11-73
<u>OSIPANIA</u>	KANGAI IPIOP	STEVENS	P 187683	15- 4-74
<u>ARAHUNDI</u>	AVIAI AGULEM	COOBY	45889	17- 8-73
<u>POKORAN</u>	PABOPI AUKRATAU	CICLOPES ASTRA	106970	15- 9-73
	JIR JAMBA	WINCHESTER	8C 644	26- 8-72
	MAKAS AMPINOU	COOBY	98149	9-11-73
<u>KITCHIKAN</u>	AJAMANTA BURUPI	ARGYLE	417	
	GUANG NABERET	CICLOPES ASTRA	86250	24- 5-74
	ARDIET WOKATI	CICLOPES ASTRA		**
	ROLTA WOKATI	CICLOPES ASTRA	106889	**
<u>PALIPAN</u>	HEIN ONDI	MY LUCK	140517	4-11-72 **
	LIMBER JIM	CHUKE	11002	9-11-73
<u>JETA</u>	ADUMAI BUIAMBA	JAPANESE C.F.G.	140466 E	**
	YAPAT ARUPA	MY LUCK	56655	4-10-72
	YANGO GANJOR	WINCHESTER	3613C	17- 8-73
	OMBLAI ONATUA	STEVENS	P 185501	17- 8-73

\*\* Either shotgun or license held by Police, Angosa.

67-8-96

PATROL REPORT

Report No. 15 of 1972/73	Objects of patrol: Census, Area Study
District: East Sepik	Station: Angoram
Patrol conducted by: E. Zaney	Subdistrict: Angoram
Area patrolled: Middle Sepik CD	Designation: Trainee Patrol Officer
Duration of Patrol: 18/6/73 - 3/7/73	Personnel accompanying: A. Somare, OMC
Last D.D.A. Patrol: Nov. '71	Number of days: 16
Last O.L.G. Patrol: May '72	Total population of area: 7055
Map reference:	Council area: Angoram
	H. of A. Electorate: Angoram Open

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- |                               |    |     |
|-------------------------------|----|-----|
| Field Officers Journal Folios | to | ( ) |
| Patrol Instructions           |    | ( ) |
| The report and my comments    |    | ( ) |
| Area Study                    |    | (x) |
| Situation Reports             |    | ( ) |
| Patrol Map                    |    | (x) |
| .....                         |    | ( ) |
| .....                         |    | ( ) |

DATE: 14 / 8 / 73

*[Signature]*  
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration,  
KONEDOBU. Papua New Guinea

*[Signature]*

In respect of this patrol, I attach

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Area Study   | ( )                                       |
| Situation Report   | ( )                                       |
| .....  | ( )                                       |
| .....  | ( )                                       |
| District Headquarters assessment of<br>Patrol & Report ..... | Above average<br>Average<br>Below average |

DATE: / / 73

.....  
District Commissioner.

The District Commissioner  
East Sepik District  
P.O. Box 72  
WEWAK

27th August, 1973.  
67-8-96  
R.G. Orwin  
a/D.D.C.

ANGORAM PATROL NO. 15/1972-73

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of MIDDLE SEPIK Census Division, and also the Area Study re-Compilation, as submitted by Messrs. E. KANEY, Trainee Patrol Officer and R. KAUFFMAN, Patrol Officer.

Mr. KAUFFMAN has done a creditable job in assembling the material contained in the Area Study.

*W.P. Ryan*  
W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary

*Area Study Data*

CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION  
P.O. Box 70,  
ANGORAM  
E.S.D.

67-1-1

6th June, 1973

Mr. G. G. Chapman, A.D.O.,  
P.O. Box 70,  
ANGORAM.

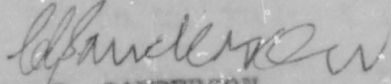
PATROL INSTRUCTION - PATROL NO. 15 of 1972/73 - MIDDLE SEPIK  
CENSUS DIVISION

Please prepare to proceed on patrol to the Middle Sepik Census Division commencing 12th June, 1973. The objects of your patrol will be Census Revision, Compilation of Area Study, Political Education and General Administration. A percentage of the villages in this Census Division could be quite easily censused by day trips from Angoram. It is recommended that you draw up a programme and have it broadcast over Radio Wewak as soon as possible. A Trainee Patrol Officer will be available to assist you in the latter stages of this patrol.

Over the past several months a number of disputes over land and fishing rights have been brought to our notice, particularly in the area Tambunan, and Mindimbit. The other villages involved are Masendenai, Kamangani and Kararau. Where possible attempt to arbitrate these disputes. Where arbitration is not possible acceptable, Mr. M. Kampite, A.F.O. will be available to assist you in the demarcation of the area disputed for submission to the Land Titles Commission.

During the course of the patrol I require you to make a detailed assessment of flood damage particularly in relation to food gardens. In this regard it may be useful for you to liaise with the C.I.C., DASF, Angoram, as to whether he is prepared to make an officer available to assist you in this work or at least to give you some indication of what to look for.

If you have any queries please do not hesitate to discuss them with me.

  
C. G. SANDERSON  
Assistant District Commissioner.

Area Survey Dept

CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION  
P.O. Box 70,  
ANGORAM  
E.S.D.

67-1-1

6th June, 1973

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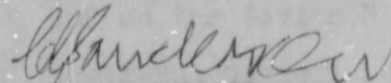
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C. G. SANDERSON  
Assistant District Commissioner.

*Area Study Desk*

DMA 67-8-96



DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION,  
District Office, Post Office Box 72,

Telephone  
Telegrams  
Our Reference  
If calling ask for  
Mr.

In Reply  
Please Quote  
No.

20th August, 1973

Assistant District Commissioner,  
ANGORAM

ANGORAM PATROL 15 OF 72/73

MIDDLE SEPIK S. KANEY

Comments:

1. The absenteeism figures are definitely high but I am inclined to think that this is part of a nationwide change in demography. It may no longer be valid to regard those people not there as absentees - just as I am inclined to regard some squatters as permanent settlers. Throughout the history of PNG people have moved villages from place to place. The difference now is, in the case of absentees, that the people are moving to de-tribalized job situations and in the case of squatters, to new tribal/subsistence pastures, often in conjunction with a job situation.
2. I am pleased to note the amicable relationship between the Missions.
3. The present \$10,000 on the Tibunko road could almost bring it up to all weather standard. This is a priority project, as are all developmental projects in the District.
4. I am disappointed that the Angoram Council did not apply for RDP on the Gavien Road.
5. Wewak-But Council has a \$5000 grant and is providing \$4000 from its own funds. ON THE TRING ROAD.
6. The explained attitude to Local Government is general throughout PNG. The problem is that the people expect too much and the Councils give too little.

... /2

Poor Copy of  
the Original

*Area Survey Dept*

7. Throughout PNG there is a tendency for people to regard land decisions with complete contempt - unless of course it happens to suit the particular party.
8. An informative study.

*E.G. Hicks*  
E.G. HICKS  
District Commissioner

Poor Copy of  
the Original

CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION  
P.O. Box 70,  
ANGORAM  
B.S.D.

67-1-2

14th August, 1973.

District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
P.O. Box 72,  
WEWAK.

PR 15/72-73

AREA STUDY MIDDLE SEPIK CENSUS DIVISION

The execution of the patrol to carry out the Area Study was beset by staff difficulties and movements. As you know the officer originally instructed to carry out the patrol, Mr. G.G. Chapman A.D.O., was eventually transferred to Port Moresby due to health reasons. He was therefore unable to complete the patrol and it was then completed by Mr. E. Kaney, T.P.O.. No experienced officer was available to lead the patrol. Immediately on completion of the physical part of the patrol Mr. Kaney was returned to Port Moresby for further training and was unable to write the area study.

Census figures and the Area Study were therefore completed by Mr. R. Kauffman, P.O. from rough material supplied by Mr. Kaney and Mr. Chapman. Under these circumstances I think that he has done a very good job. Naturally the Area Study is not as detailed or as complete as it might have been had Mr. Chapman been able to carry the patrol through to completion. The next patrol to the area should be able to obtain further information.

The area study to my mind indicates two outstanding features. The first is the high rate of absenteeism and the second is the intractability of the Middle Sepik people. The first of these does not appear to have caused serious social problems. In any event there is little we can do about it. The second feature, in my opinion, indicates that the Middle Sepik people are a proud independent group who are certainly not afraid to express their views. I do not regard their attitude as being so much contemptuous as arrogant. Their attitude is not a serious Administrative problem.

As pointed out in the Area Study their economic standards are quite high in relation to other areas, despite the fact that they have very little arable land. Many of the absences mentioned are men with very good positions in the Public Service and Private Enterprise. I am certain that a portion of their incomes finds its way back into the Census Division. The ready accessibility to Angoram places them in a most advantageous position economically as compared to other areas.



Interest has been shown in the possibilities of establishing a Sago Starch Industry, and in exploiting the vast fish resources of the River, by the Japanese and the Agriculture Department respectively. If these industries can be established the economic future of the Middle Sepik people seems assured.

For your action, please.

*C. G. Sanderson*  
C. G. SANDERSON  
Assistant District Commissioner.

67-8-96

PATROL REPORT

Report No. 15 of 1972/73	Objects of patrol: Census, Area Study
District: East Sepik	Station: Angoram
Patrol conducted by: E. Kaney	Subdistrict: Angoram
Area patrolled: Middle Sepik CD	Designation: Trainee Patrol Officer
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Last D.D.A. Patrol: Nov. '71	Number of days: 16
Last O.L.G. Patrol: May '72	Total population of area: 7055
Map reference:	Council area: Angoram
	H. of A. Electorate: Angoram Open

The District Commissioner,  
East Sepik District,  
WEWAK.

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Field Officers Journal Folios	to	( )
Patrol Instructions		( x )
The report and my comments		( )
Area Study		( x )
Situation Reports		( )
Patrol Map		( x )
.....		( )
.....		( )

DATE: 14 / 8 / 73

*E. Kaney*  
.....  
Assistant District Commissioner

The Secretary,  
Department of the Chief Minister  
and Development Administration,  
KORORUA. Papua New Guinea

*Mr. Simey Dred*

In respect of this patrol, I attach

Area Study	( )
Situation Report	( )
.....	( )
.....	( )
District Headquarters assessment of	Above average
Patrol & Report	Average
	Below average

DATE: / / 73

.....  
District Commissioner.

The District Commissioner  
East Sepik District  
P.O. Box 72  
WEWAK

19th September, 1973.  
67-8-96  
R.G. Orwin  
a/D.D.C.

ANGORAM PATROL NO.15/1972-73

Reference your Minute of 20th August, 1973.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of Patrol Report Jacket arising out of the above patrol of MIDDLE SEPIK Census Division, and also additional copy of Area Study compilation, as submitted by Mr. E. KANEY, Trainee Patrol Officer.

... Claim for Camping Allowance for Mr. A. SCHARE, O.M.O., is returned for your action.

*W.P. Ryan*  
W.P. RYAN  
a/Secretary

CHIEF MINISTER & DEVELOPMENT MINISTER  
District Office, Post Office Box 72,  
MELAK

20th August, 1973

Assistant District Commissioner,

ANGORAM

ANGORAM PATROL 15 OF 72/73

MIDDLE SERIK B. KANEY

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Poor Copy of  
the Original

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As an informative study.

*F. H. Hicks*  
F. H. HICKS  
District Commissioner

cc. Secretary  
Dept. CH & DA

Hereafter updating also  
faded as requested in year 67-1-0  
at the 13th August The A. D. C.  
Ingram has been asked when  
one can be expected for the  
CHAT Census Division

*F. H. Hicks*  
DC

Poor Copy of  
the Original



67-1-1

~~DO READ~~  
ADC

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR  
CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION  
P.O. Box 70,  
ANGORAM  
N.G.G.

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

In Reply  
Please Quote

No. 67-1-2

14th August, 1973.

District Commissioner,  
District Office,  
P.O. Box 72,  
WEWAK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE  
ADMINISTRATOR  
17 AUG 1973  
DISTRICT OFFICE WEWAK  
EAST SEPIK DISTRICT  
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

AREA STUDY MIDDLE SEPIK CENSUS DIVISION

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For your action, please.

*C. G. Sanderson*

C. G. SANDERSON  
Assistant District Commissioner.

CHIEF MINISTER AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION  
P.O. Box 70,  
ANGORAM  
E.S.D.

67-1-1

6th June, 1973

Mr. G. G. Chapman, A.D.O.,  
P.O. Box 70,  
ANGORAM.

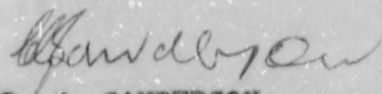
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CENSUS DIVISION

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If you have any queries please do not hesitate to discuss them with me.



C. G. SANDERSON  
Assistant District Commissioner.



f/R 15-72-73

E. KANEY  
R. KAUFMAN

AREA STUDY MIDDLE SEPIK CENSUS DIVISION

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Covering some 716 square miles, the Middle Sepik Census Division's main feature is the Sepik River which flows from west to east down the entire length of the Census Division.
2. The majority of the population is situated along the banks of the Sepik with only four villages inland, those being Angriman, Mundomondo, Kararau and Kambrok.
3. Most of the land encompassed by this Census Division is river flat and as such is subjected to annual flooding. The vegetation here is pitpit grass and sago stands with a very small amount of rainforest near Mundomondo.
4. The climate is hot, tropical, coastal with temperatures ranging from 23° C to 33° C. Rainfall is usually in the 70 to 90 inch per annum range with the year split in to two seasons, the "wet" lasting from November to April, and the "dry" lasting from May to October.
5. This Census Division in which Angoram station is situated is, at its down river extremity some 60 air miles from Wewak and at the upstream or western extremity some 113 air miles from Wewak. Airstrips are situated at Angoram, Kanduanam and Timbukke. A road which can only be classed as a dry-weather road runs from Timbukke to the Maprik-Wewak road.
6. The whole area has been under European influence since early German times and has constant contact with Traders, Missions and Government

B. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND TRENDS

7. An updated Village Population register is included with this report. The core of the population is found living on the banks of the Sepik. The majority of villages are old and well established.

8. The only villages within the Census Division linked by walking tracks are Tambunua and Wombun. All travelling between the other villages is by canoe or power boat.

9. Census figures reveal that in several villages there is a quite serious absenteeism problem. In Angriman 66% of males are absent, in Kambrindo 33% are absent. Kamnimbit has 60% absent, Wombun 66% absent and Yueriman 40%. These figures, at the village level are even more serious with large percentages absent in Angoram, which in the new style census figures are indicated as being present in the village.

10. As recorded in the previous Area Study absenteeism averaged out over the Census Division must be in excess of 50%.

11. The actual power to the past were known as great... and are still... by the people which... these... into... by the... of... and... areas... absence of... between... villages.

C. SOCIAL GROUPING

11. The first and major division in the social grouping of this Census Division is languages. There are two in the area, the major one being Mirungbeng which is spoken from Singarin (in the Angoram Coastal (Lower Sepik) Census Division) to Kanfuanam, along the Sepik, and inland to Maramba and Sapalu in the Yuat and to Chuimondo in the Keram. The second group is the Iatmul which is known by the speakers of that language as Nysala. This group extends from Tambanum upstream as far as Brugnowl in the Ambunti Sab District.

12. The extended family is the basic operational unit in day to day village life within the area. This unit is responsible for gardening and food gathering, however, it is supplemented by members of the lineage when large undertakings such as housing construction are engaged in.

13. The village groups are usually independent of each other and in the past there was frequent fighting between them. There is however a tendency for the groups of the same language to be more cohesive and most usually alliances were and are formed within the language group. Kararau, Mumeri and Kamindabit are an exception to this as there are strong ties between these villages.

14. The Iatmul group in the past were known as great fighters and are still feared by the people which border their lands. This is thrown into relief by the number of land disputes between Iatmul's and surrounding areas and the noticeable absence of disputes between Iatmul villages.

D. LEADERSHIP

15. Please see appendices for biographical details of leaders in this Census Division. There are no leaders who have a great deal of influence outside their home village. Mr. D. Garen and Mr. J. Kemi are two men who reside within the Census Division who have a marked influence on the people amongst whom they live. The same could be said about Mr. W. Eichhorn who is the current M.H.A. for the Angoran Open Electorate. Mr. Eichhorn and Mr. Garen are both traders and general businessmen whereas Mr. Kemi is a building contractor. These three men are middle aged and are the most prominent figures in both economic and political endeavour and thinking.

B. LAND TENURE AND USE.

16. Most commonly land in this Census Division is inherited patrilineally, however, in common with many other parts of the Sepik, a person can gain usufructory rights to some land through his mother's clan, particularly if the individual's clan is short of ground. It appears unusual that a person can gain rights to ground through his wife. The ground is usually owned on a clan basis and apportioned according to a person's need and standing within the clan.

17. There are no people resident within the Census Division who hold land on lease from the Government. Land tenure conversion does not appear to have been considered by these people.

18. The only cash cropping in the area is carried out by the people of Mawendo and Tamboli who have stands of coconuts which are used for copra production.

F. LITERACY

19. The Census Division is serviced by five registered schools. Two of these namely Angoran and Moin are run by the Government and the remaining three Kandumanan, Timbunke, and Tambanum are run by the Catholic Mission.

20. Unfortunately the patrolling officer has not provided figures for either literacy or school attendance.

21. The retired policeman has built a permanent material home in Moin village. Some villages particularly Krimin and Pong have extremely low standards of living and as a result extremely low standard living conditions.

22. Various articles are found in every house as necessities for everyday living. Such things as knives, sewing machines, salt, and various other articles are to be found in every house.

23. The staple diet of this area is rice, which is sown with fish and commonly however, protein is also gained from pigs, many kinds of birds, coles (cassava), beans, and eggs. During the dry season vegetables such as kumara, yam, pea, native cabbage, and onion are grown.

24. At the Angoran station, the Catholic Mission, in conjunction with the Angoran Local Government Council and the Department of Social Development and Home Affairs operate a community centre. Here there operates a women's club and there are many activities, aimed at the youth of the area held.

25. A teacher from the Primary 'P' School at Angoran has organized a scout troop, which appears to be thriving. The wife of a patrol officer, in co-operation with the wife of the Local Government Administrative Officer have established a Girl Guide group in Angoran and this too seems to be well supported.

26. Sport is played by these people. Some of soccer players often come downriver from Moin and Krimin to play at the Angoran sports ground.

G. STANDARD OF LIVING

21. Throughout this Census Division living standards vary through a large spectrum. The group previously described as I Iatmul, or Nysula, build most imposing homes. These are massive in construction and elaborate in decoration. It is noteworthy that these people particularly from Tambunan who would appear to have the best homes did not suffer the discomfort of their homes being inundated as their homes were built above the water level. The other communities who have gone away from the traditional house building methods suffered badly in this way.
22. One retired policeman has built a permanent materials home in Yuerina village. Some villages particularly Krinjambi and Pising have extremely low standard homes and as a result extremely low standard living conditions.
23. European artifacts are firmly entrenched as necessities for everyday living. Such things as torches, sewing machines, cutlery, crockery etc. are to be found in every home.
24. The staple diet of this area is sago, which is eaten with fish most commonly however, protein is also gained from pigs, many kinds of birds, eels (in season), prawns, and eggs. During the dry-season vegetables such as kaukau, taro, yam, native cabbage, and maize are grown.
25. At the Angoram station, the Catholic Mission, in conjunction with the Angoram Local Government Council and the Department of Social Development and Home Affairs operate a community centre. Here there operates a women's club and there are many activities, aimed at the youth of the area held.
26. A teacher from the Primary 'T' School at Angoram has organized a scout troop, which appears to be thriving. The wife of a patrol officer, in co-operation with the wife of the Local Government Administrative Officer have established a Girl Guide group in Angoram and this too seems to be well supported.
27. Sport is played by these people. Teams of soccer players often come downriver from Moim and Tambunan to play at the Angoram sports ground.

H. MISSIONS

28. The Catholic Mission is the most active and influential in this area. The Seventh Day Adventist Mission although active in a very small way has little influence and few adherents within this area. No tension or religious conflict is apparent, either between Missions or adherents.

29. The Catholic Mission provides Hospital and Airstrip facilities at Timbunke and Schools at Timbunke and Kanduanam. As previously mentioned it also provides a Community Centre at Angoram. The S.D.A. Mission has been fully localized and appears to have almost ceased functioning in the area. No church services or school is maintained in Angoram and there appear to be no missionaries in the field.

30. Figures of employment by the Missions were not made available for this report.



I. NON INDIGENES

31. The main centre of non indigenous activity is in Angoram Station. There are sawmills, tradestores and tourist activities operated by resident and non resident expatriates. Outside of Angoram Station expatriate activity is confined to that of the Catholic Mission.

32. The Angoram Local Government Council Market provides a venue for daily sales of produce. Mr. J. MacKinnon is operating a smoke-house and freezer for fish processing and all his materials he purchases from local and his saw mill also is employed from local people.

33. See Appendixes for Navigable River information.

5. COMMUNICATIONS

33. The Timbunke - Chimbian Road links this census Division with the Wewak - Maprik Road. This road, however, at its present stage of development, can only be considered a dry season road. There is also a road which travels from Angoram to the Gavien Resettlement area some six miles. These are the only vehicular roads in the area.

34. There are no sea frontages within this area.

35. There are three airstrips in this area. The Catholic Mission operates strips at Kandugman and Timbunke and both these strips are classed Category "D". The Administration operates an airstrip at Angoram which is suitable for Cat. "B".

36. See Appendices for Navigable River information.

K. TECHNICAL & CLERICAL SKILLS.

37. The Patrolling Officer did not gather information on this subject.

The writer's personal experience leads him to support the statement made by Mr. Berdick, A.D.C. in his area study of 1969/70. The people here are not over co-operative and have a tendency to want to override the Government and its officials. They are traditionally a war-like people and have on several occasions in the past year or so threatened fighting if and when the rains were withheld. On several occasions patrol officers have been intimidated by these people when trying to settle land matters.

38. In many ways it appears that this group has a contempt for the Government. This could be because it is many years now since the Government has taken its teeth.

L. STATE OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

38. Again the patrolling officer has not left notes on this subject, however, the writer's personal experience leads him to concur with the statements made by Mr. Bartlett, A.D.O. in his area study of 1969/70. The people here are not over co-operative and have a tendency to want to override the Government and its officers. They are traditionally a war-like people who have on several occasions in the past year or so threatened fighting if and when the Kiaps were withdrawn. On several occasions patrol officers have been intimidated by these people when trying to settle land matters.

39. In many ways it appears that this group has a contempt for the Government. This could be because it is many years now since the Government has "shown its teeth".

Labour in the area and as the current census figures do not indicate those about working within the German Division, assessment of the level of these people from the German Division in Angkor is difficult.

40. The two major sources of income in this area are sale of crocodile skins and artifacts. In both cases the market and prices offered are at present most favourable. There are two main buyers of skins in Angkor who export them mainly to Singapore. These buyers are J. S. Galois and R. Frankish. Native businessmen engage in patrols up the river, going into the villages and buying skins. These buyers, however, have to sell their skins to either of the aforementioned exporters.

41. Artifacts have one main source of sale within the German Division. Mr. J. Benson of the "New Banker" in Angkor is a large buyer of carvings. Various items by enterprisers such as "Hand Carvings" and "Sungai Rindang" etc, provide another outlet for this "hotter" industry.

42. Beyond the odd bits of goods brought into Angkor by individuals, there are no other trading enterprises as such.

43. The Angkor Co-Operative Society has been in trouble for the past few years. A former Government officer and past colonial visitor, all past share holders and it is anticipated the Co-Operative will be liquidated in the near future. In general the people feel that it was the Co-Operative and its officers that caused the trouble, however, the Business Development Officer states that the failure is due to lack of support from members.

M. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

40. Economic cash cropping in this Census Division is practically non-existent due to the total lack of arable land. Some of the villages have small coconut stands and although most are used domestically a few are dried and sold as copra.

41. Production negligible.

42. Not applicable

43. The major produce brought from this area to the Angoram Market is produce from the river, i.e. smoked fish, eels, prawns etc.. The villages closest to the Pagwi road head also take smoked fish to the Wewak market.

44. Beyond the Angoram Township there are no sources of wage labour in the area and as the current census figures do not indicate those absent working within the Census Division, assessment of wage income of those people from the Census Division in Angoram is difficult.

45. The two major sources of income in this area are sale of crocodile skins and artifacts. In both cases the market and prices offered are at present most favourable. There are two main buyers of skins in Angoram who export them mainly to Singapore. These buyers are A.C. Galstam and R. Treuheim. Native businessmen organise patrols up the river, going into the villages and buying skins. These buyers, however, have to sell their skins to either of the aforementioned exporters.

46. Artifacts have one main means of sale within the Census Division. Mr. J. Benson of the "Haus Tamboran" in Angoram is a large buyer of carvings. Periodic visits by enterprises such as "Island Carvings" and "Sepik Primitive Art" etc. provide another outlet for this "cottage" industry.

47. Beyond the odd bits of garden produce brought into Angoram by individuals, there are no Market Gardening enterprises as such.

48. The Angoram Co-Operative Society has been in recess for the past few years. A Business Development Officer has just completed visiting all known share holders and it is anticipated the Co-Operative will be liquidated in the near future. In general the people feel that it was the Co-Operative and its Officers that caused its failure, however, the Business Development Officer states that the failure is due to lack of support from members.

H. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA

48. There is little scope for increase in cash cropping in this area. THE ECONOMY OF THE AREA (Cont'd) It is easier for the people to earn their living from skins and artifacts.

49. The most outstanding entrepreneurs from this area are Mr. Daniel Garen and Mr. Anton Kavali. Both these men are general traders and crocodile skin buyers and both businesses appear to be succeeding. Mr. Garen's biggest problem is large unpaid debts by customers of his store. He estimates them to be as high as \$600.00.

50. No apparent difficulty was encountered for people to pay taxes and in the current year the tax rate has been lowered from \$6.00 to \$5.00 so no difficulty in payment is foreseen.

51. Information on banking accounts was not collected by the patrolling officer.

H. POSSIBILITIES FOR EXPANDING THE ECONOMY

52. There is little scope for increase in cash cropping in this area and as Mr. Bartlett has said, "While it is easier for the people to earn a satisfactory income from skins and artifacts, it is unlikely they will extend" themselves to find additional or alternative sources of income.

53. The possible establishment of a fish cannery at Angoraa could quite considerably expand this area's economic horizons. Whereas cash cropping is not practicable the Sepik Waters lay relatively unexploited and literally teem with Talapea, a most edible fish. In season eels too could be processed.

54. In places with so many small villages throughout the Sepik the attitude appears to be "We pay 26 worth of tax and it's the Council's task to reciprocate with 260.00 worth of tangible benefits."

0. ATTITUDE TOWARD LOCAL GOVERNMENT

54. The attitude at present has not greatly improved from the time of Mr. Bartlett's report. Even at this late stage with Self Government "knocking at the door", the council is not fully legitimized in the people's eyes. They tend to still look upon a councillor as a Iduai with the ensuing functions of Policeman, Magistrate and advocate with the Local Government Authorities.

55. In common with so many other villages throughout the Sepik the attitude appears to be "We pay \$6 worth of tax and its the Council's task to reciprocate with \$60.00 worth of tangible benefits."



P. ATTITUDE TOWARD CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

55. In common with most Sepik people these display a most conservative outlook towards rapid change and development in the Central Government. This attitude is largely attributable to a lack of understanding of what is going on which in turn is the result of a basic lack of interest.

56. In several cases, where court hearings over land etc. have not gone their way, the result has been complete defiance of the court and attempts to take the law into their own hands.

Q. ACCOMMODATION, SERVICES AND FACILITIES

57. Apart from the services provided by the Angoran Hotel, the only services provided are rest houses of native materials in the villages, and emergency accommodation provided by the Roman Catholic Missions within the area.

MAXIMUM CURRENT

High Water  
Low Water

7 knots  
10 knots

TIDE RANGE

6' to 12' at ANGORAN

RESTRICTIONS ON NAVIGATION  
IN APPROACH:

SHOALS, REEF, ROCKS, COAST GUARD  
AND MARINE SURVEILLANCE OFFICERS  
ON BOARD.

LANDING BEACHES

DIFFICULT

APPENDIX I

NAVIGABLE STREAMS

STREAM NAME: SEPIK RIVER

EXTENT OF NAVIGABLE SECTION: ANGORAM TO KAMINIMBIT

LENGTH: EST. 100 MILES

WATER DEPTH IN CHANNEL:  
 High Water TRAWLER PATROL BOAT R.A.N.  
 Low Water TRAWLER PATROL BOAT R.A.N.

MAXIMUM CURRENT:  
 High Water 7 KNOTS  
 Low Water 5 KNOTS

TIDAL RANGE: 6" to 12" at ANGORAM

RESTRICTIONS TO NAVIGATION  
 IN SECTIONS: SNAGS, WEEDS, LOGS, OCCASIONAL  
 SAND BARS - USUALLY ON INSIDE  
 CORNERS.

LANDING PLACES: NUMEROUS

SIKIRI KANDAUJA: Highly traditional leader. Big man of JANTINE  
 Sub class of KANDAUJA class. No formal education  
 No original records.

BAKA JAKAB: No experience in the land sub district. In  
 sub-district. Appointed in 1957 - change  
 however, belongs to KANDAUJA class. No formal  
 education.

BAKI KANDAUJA: Highly big man of KANDAUJA class. About 7 years  
 at the level of contract labourer. Has served  
 the prison term.

ANDUWA KANDAUJA: Big man of KANDAUJA class. No formal education.  
 He worked at KANDAUJA and was pro-  
 tection record.

WUSALA KANDAUJA: Big man of KANDAUJA class. No formal education.  
 He worked at KANDAUJA, KANDAUJA and was pro-  
 tection record.

KAT-SIA KANDAUJA: Big man of KANDAUJA class. No formal education.  
 He worked at KANDAUJA. Was a member, protection  
 record.

APPENDIX 2

LEADERS

ANGORAM

MOPA FIRE

Village Councillor, no formal education, self taught pidgin literate. No criminal record.

ANGRIAN

TANGERA SAUN

Ex Tultul and now Council Ward Committee Member. Has worked at Madang Catholic Mission and after WWII went to Madang. No formal education & no criminal record. Authority on traditional land matters. Big Man of NAMBUT Clan.

KINDIMBI PIAKHA

Elderly traditional leader. No formal education. Was in Rabaul during German times no criminal record. Big man of PASKO Clan.

KAMBRIKDO

SIMBIRI KANDALIBA

Elderly traditional leader. Big man of JANGIMBR Sub Clan of Biagute Clan. No formal education No criminal record

BAWA JAKUNA

No experience outside home sub district. Ex catechist. Imprisoned in 1955 - charge unknown. Belongs to Karamua clan. No formal education.

SAPI KAMBALO

Elderly big man of Bavimba clan. Spent 7 years at Kavieng as contract labourer. Has served one prison term.

KAMBROK.

AMBUNDA MANJANI

Big man of Koki clan. No formal education. Ex tultul who worked at Kavieng pre WWII. No criminal record.

WUSALA ALAKUNO

of Koki clan has had no formal education. Has worked at Madang, Manas and Wau pre WWII. Hereditary big man with no criminal record.

MALEUBA MASO

Big man of Muruk clan has no formal education. Worked at Rabaul, Wau & Madang. No criminal record.

LEADERS CONTD.

KAMINI BIT

GAMNAWI KAMI

Ex Tultul. No formal education. Worked as interpreter during German times. Jailed after the war for taking part in a brawl between Kambrinan and Momari. "Big Man" of sage clan.

KOMASAMBAN KAMBAN

Illiterate elderly "Big Man" of Crocodile clan. No criminal antecedents. No known prejudices.

SINDOLBI NIMARIANGN

Elderly Big Man. Interpreter for German Administration. No criminal record. No formal education.

KANPUANAM

MARISUI SAPAN

Councillor who was educated at Kairiru and is literate in pidgin. Spent 4 years in Manus and Bulolo. Seems to have support of his people. Belongs to Aluak clan.

YIAPAN TUPOI

Aged "Big Man" with no known prejudices of Madafali clan. Spent time in Rabaul as contract labourer. No known criminal record.

TYMBAN PAITA

Elderly "Big Man" with no formal education. Spent some time at Bulolo both before and after war. No criminal record post war.

KARARAU

WAVI BUSMARI

Elderly traditional "Big Man". Has worked at Wau and Bulolo as gold miner. Has been convicted of two minor offences. Belongs to Pig Clan. No formal education.

KAMA KAMBURURI

No formal education, big man of Bamboo clan. Has served at Rabaul as dock labourer. No criminal record.

WANWARI PATKI

Elderly leader. Has much influence with menfolk. Uneducated but has spent time at Kavieng. Member of Bamboo clan.

KRIWAMBE

PATU AIME

An elderly person no formal education but has served at Rabaul and Bulolo for 5 years. No criminal record. Member of Awima clan.

AMBITA ABEL

Ward Committee Member. No formal education and no criminal record. Member of Nangujime clan.

LEADERS CONTD.

MAGENDO

None noted. No formal education, no known criminal record. Is the only person with leadership reputation in this village.

MIDI BIT

WINJIMBU KARUMUNGH Councilled elected 1972. Member of Demarcation Committee. No formal education. No known criminal record. Appears to have strong influence with his people.

DUHU SIMAN

Elderly illiterate leader. Respected by his kinsmen. Has served in Rabaul as contract labourer. Served jail sentence for fighting his employer. Big Man of Mandal clan.

APAN MASIIM

Elderly big man with no formal education. No experience outside Sub District. No known criminal record. Leader of Mandal clan.

MOIM

AUN AWIER

Councillor with no formal education. No police record. No known prejudices toward the government. Appears to have support of his people.

KONGOWI YANDU

Has had no formal education. Traditional "Big Man" of pig clan. Worked as an interpreter during Germanic times. No known criminal record.

KAMBRINDO

MUNDO MUNDO

MAJONGUN SARGA

An elderly person with no formal education. Has had no experience outside home sub-district. Has no known criminal record. "Big Man" of Moinapay clan.

MONGUP KAKAMA

Aged "Big Man". No formal education spent 3 years at Rabaul as contract labourer. Imprisoned for Vagrancy 1970. Member of Nangisua clan.

MARINDUMO MARIO

No formal education. Elderly big man who has spent seven years as a contract labourer. 5 years at Bulolo later. Sentenced to two weeks for his part in a brawl between Mundo Mundo and Kambrindo over a land dispute. Member of Sangumbr clan.

PINANG

See Moim.

LEADERS CONTD.

TAMROLI

KASSAM KATAKO

Councillor no formal education, no known criminal record. Is the only person with leadership potential in this village.

TAMBANUM

BAN TURA

Elderly leader from Samiangat clan. Has no formal education. Very influential in this group. Spent 4 years at Rabaul. No criminal record.

ANDORNOI ARAKIMAN

Ex Tultul and leader of Bowi clan. Has had no formal schooling and has been jailed once for a minor offence. Considered authority on land matters.

TIMBUNKE

TOURDI I NAKOHOM

Ex Iulual and still a leader. Well looked upon. Served at Aitape looking after recruits. No jail sentence. Illiterate - no formal education. Big Man of Sago clan. Authority on land matters.

YIYAMANJUI TANJUI

Ex Iulual. Has been to Boikin, Newak to work for the Mission Plantation. He still holds his title as leader. No jail sentence. Dog clan. Has influence on rights and hereditary of the people.

JORY TUPOI

Ex policeman during the war and served at Port Moresby. Served at Army for 3 years. No jail sentence. Illiterate person and no formal education. Snake clan. People regard him still a leader. Has knowledge to land hereditary land ownership.

KEVINAHON SAUN

Ex policeman during war years and later a businessman. Has served at Port Moresby and Angoram. Been in force for 7 years. No jail sentence. Sago Clan. Is illiterate and uneducated. Looked to be a potential leader.

GUNGEI TOMI

Ex medical orderly and had a good record. Shows signs of leadership. No outside knowledge of other centres. No previous convictions. Pig clan. Leadership was through hereditary. Has knowledge of land rights and boundaries of individual land. Illiterate in pidgin english.

LEADERS CONTD.

LUEN KUASA

An elderly man, shows signs of leadership. Ex policeman served in the war years. Retired in 1947. No sentence record shown. Wallaby clan.

RAI GAWI

Council Committee Member. Illiterate and ex Policeman. Served in war for 7 years. Retired 1946. No jail record. Wallaby clan. No relation to his father.

MAUNDU SIPTLO

Illiterate - served at Bulco gold mine during war years. No jail sentence. Dog clan. Knowledge to rights and boundaries of people.

VOUBUN

See Tambunan

YUREMAN

No information gathered

NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MAUNDU	11	3	13	15	1	12		
YUREMAN	9	3	13	15	1	12		
MAUNDU	6	4	2	13	1	9		
YUREMAN	5	3	13	15	1	12		
YUREMAN	4	2	3	16	1	15		
YUREMAN	11	3	1	17	1	12		
YUREMAN	15	1	1	21	1	17		
YUREMAN	6	1	1	23	1	18		
YUREMAN	2	2	1	24	1	14		
YUREMAN	7	3	2	25	1	15		

MAUNDU, YUREMAN



APPENDIX 3.

<u>VILLAGE</u>	<u>SHOTGUNS</u>	<u>OUTBOARD MOTORS</u>		<u>RADIOS</u>		<u>PASS BOOKS</u>
		<u>OK</u>	<u>U/S</u>	<u>OK</u>	<u>U/S</u>	
ANGORAN	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ANGRIMAN	11	6	14	6	15	6
KAMBRIIDO	5	7	3	8	-	6
KAMBROK	2	-	-	3	-	4
KAMINIBIT	10	2	10	29	11	9
KANDUANAM	7	1	3	10	-	1
KARARAU	7	4	-	N/A	N/A	9
KRIHJAMBE	1	-	-	5	-	4
MAGENDO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
MINDJ BIT	9	3	15	15	-	12
MOIH	4	4	2	13	1	9
MUNDOMUNDO	5	3	-	14	2	12
PIHANG	9	2	3	10	-	15
TAMBOLI	NIL	1	1	N/A	N/A	6
TAMBANUM	23	NIL	-	22	-	N/A
TIMBUNKE	8	1	6	23	7	N/A
WORIBUN	2	2	1	22	3	4
YHERIMAN	2	3	2	6	-	2

NOTE N/A = NOT AVAILABLE.

MIDDLE BEKIK CENSUS DIVISION

DATE CENSUSED	VILLAGE	EXCLUDING ABSENTEES				ABSENTEES				TOTAL
		CHILD		ADULT		CHILD		ADULT		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
20.7.73	ANGOFAM	57	50	49	47	1	3	8	2	217
20.6.73	ANGREMAN	53	45	48	56	41	38	85	62	428
2.7.73	KAMBRIADO	81	67	87	102	2	5	43	5	392
4.7.73	KAMBROK	15	11	13	14	1	1	3	3	66
19.6.73	KAMINIBIT	89	89	79	108	71	54	38	63	641
27.6.73	KANDUANAM	83	82	91	106	8	12	35	14	431
19.6.73	KARARAU	61	77	67	81	13	7	16	12	344
15.6.73	KRIJAMBI	36	38	47	38	7	3	16	9	194
12.6.73	MAGEENDO	101	102	139	126	6	3	22	3	502
21.6.73	MINDIMBIT	80	76	67	78	18	13	33	19	373
3.7.73	MOIM	67	76	90	88	1	8	8	4	342
29.6.73	MUNDOMUNDO	109	85	109	90			17	3	413
3.7.73	PINANG	79	69	78	71			10	5	312
14.6.73	TAMBOLI	47	44	45	50					186
26.6.73	TAMBAHUM	184	163	155	229	23	16	81	35	886
26.6.73	TIMBUNKE	176	176	125	158	17	10	39	27	728
25.6.73	WOMBUN	45	50	57	67	2	26	79	45	371
2.7.73	YUERIMAN	34	27	41	38	14	18	30	22	224
		1397	1321	1387	1547	225	217	628	333	7055